Some Feuds and Quarrels That Have Done Injury to the Local Baseball Club.

LESSONS TO THE DIRECTORS.

An Interesting Summary of the Opinion of J. L. Rogers Regarding Contract Jumping.

FRAUD IN THE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

George Plyants Pary Defact of Willie the Amstraffan for the Championship.

First and last the officials of the local ball club have had quite an interesting time of it. Their experiences this year so far have been of the most unhappy kind, and the unhappiness does not seem to have been confined to any particular person, for all have been included. Without doubt the fends and fights have had a very bad effect, as the attendance at the games this week has shown, and in this respect the circumstance is to be regretted because some very fine gentlemen are identified with the club. But, on the other hand, it may belong to themselves that such results have come, and what is more lamentable still, the team is and has been playing very bad ball. Recently I have often thought that the directors of the club would do well to study the old and simple lines of Dr. Watts when

Birds in their little nests agree, And it is a shameful sight When children of one family Fall out and chide and fight.

Because these lines were written for children is no reason why they should not be noticed by directors of baseball clubs. I daresay we are all ready to admit that every official connected with the club has worked carnestly and incessantly for the club's success, but despite that fact the results, to say the least, are bad, not to say discouraging. This is very unfortunate, indeed, when we consider that Pittsburg is cally one of the most plucky baseball after defeat the attendance at the games until very recently has been excellent. That there should have been such a sudden collapse is a fact that everyone cannot but regret. An important change has been made in the club during the week, of course, but none of us can say yet with certainty what that change will produce. Manager Hanlon has been deposed and Mr. W. H. McGunnigle has replaced him. Readers THE DISPATCH are stready aware of the times there have been in connection with the change, and it is, therefore, needless for me to say anything more about them. Results will eventually tell their

MORE ABOUT THE LOCAL CLUB.

It is legitimately within my province and to a great extent my duty to express opinions on sporting matters of interest once a week, and most assuredly I always have a defense for any opinion that may be expressed. Some of these opinions may come in contact with the predilections of Abuse is not argument, and if any of my renders have at any time been inclined to aink that abuse has been conveyed in any-ning I have written I. assure .them that I ave not been aware of it. But to the club. We are all convinced, I think, that the club's team has so far been a miserable distment, and that the disappointment is been made the keener by the fact that so many extravagant things were said about them in the earlier part of the season. I know that I more than once bestowed the team leged hines have so far come out different and

very high praise on the at this juncture it is needless to recall the causes, real or alleged. I daresay the blame cannot be limited to one man, or to two men; but, however that may be, we have easons of this season are sure, it is to be hoped, to have good effect on the directors or next year, and there may be consolation in that. As far as this season is concerned we must await the results of the efforts of the new manager, Mr. McGnunigle. Let bim have a fair and honest trial. He has greater advantages than had his immediate oredecessor, and what is more the team are slaying in better form than at any previous time. Taking these things into considera-Gunnigle will, in his unfettered position,

bring out good results.

A LOCAL ASSOCIATION TEAM. A few days ago readers of the local news papers were informed that Mr. J. E. Wag-ner, of Philadelphia, had been in the city and leased Recreation Park for an Association ball team next year. It may be that some people believe that there is an earnest atention to put an American Association club in this city and that honest efforts are being made to accomplish that object. I there may be a few people who think sway, but I have failed to meet any yet. It is perhaps true that Mr. Wagner secured option on Recreation Park for next year, but I will put myself on record as saving it is not true that there will be an ciation ball team here next year. How to I know? Why, simply because common sense tells me. The local history of baseball alone is sufficient to convince me that theny or Pittsburg to throw away money in trying to place a second team in this indeed, if I am not mistaken there is stock of the present club for sale. To try and locate an Association team here would be a certain loss if the League had also a tenm in the city, and tell me the man or me in the city with money enough and lack of the uninitiated ever imagine. I am fully convinced that if the prominent members of the various clubs would get together their own homes to satisfy them without coming here. They have no money to spare for Pittsburg, and, altogether, it is the veriest noncense to talk about a part of the uninitiated ever imagine. I am fully convinced that if the prominent members of the various clubs would get together they could formulate a plan of contests that would result in popularizing the game. And it would also make matters much better for the appearance of an Post in the convinced that if the prominent members of the various clubs would get together they could formulate a plan of contests that would result in popularizing the game. brains enough to begin the folly? And veriest nonsense to talk about an Associa-tion team for Pittsburg as long as the Na-tional League has a foothold here. But were matters to come to a stage where it would be eriously intended to locate an Association club here there would be one thing in its favor, viz., the 25-cent ball. I have always held the notion that this is a 25-cent ball the notion that this is a 25-cent ball city, although the National League rules prevent a price of that kind here. But I pay more than 25 cents per seat on the blenchers, and at a more opportune time I propose to discuss this matter

ABOUT CONTRACT JUMPING. Last week I had a few words to say about contract jumpers. Since then Colonel J. H. Hodgers, a member of the National Baseball oard, has fully expressed his views on the contract is in existence. When, therefore, a player, in violation of his contract, plays hall outside of the national agreement the

were threatened by Raymond and others the Western Association clubs demanded the Western Association clubs demanded that the board take some action in the matter. After considerable correspondence between the Chairman and members of the board, it was resolved, by virtue of the plenary powers conferred on it by the national agreement, that thereafter a player so offending would be ineligible to play with the club he had deserted, as well as under existing rules he was ineligible to play with existing rules he was ineligible to play with any other agreement club. The board re-fused to add the stigma of blacklisting to the punishment, that being reserved for dis-honest playing, which is an unpardonable

In reference to the reinstatement notice issued by Mr. Young. Mr. Roger says he at once wrote to the President and asked his authority for such announcement. The re-ply was that his (Young's) proclamation making contract jumpers forever ineligible, was not published until after Raymond had jumped, and that the latter's lawyer held that the decree of the board making a new that the decree of the board making a new penalty for such offence could not apply retroactively, or it would become an ex post facio law. Mr. Rogers says no one can question the legality of this conclusion, but that it was unfortunate Mr. Young's proclamation did not say "hereafter" contract jumpers should be ineligible, etc. No vote was cast on the question of reinstatement, Mr. Young assuming that Messra. Rogers and Krauthoff, the other two members of the board, would approve of the reinstatement when the legal reasons were explained.

THE OMAHA CASES. As to the Omaha players. Mr. Rogers explains that no action has yet been taken, for the reason that the facts in the case are in dispute. Mr. Young, as secretary of the board, received notice that the Omaha club had disbanded, and the players, under their contracts, had been held subject to assign-ment by the Western Association. He accordingly notified the players to report for duty, he having no knowledge of the release of the players. Several of the players then sent him copies of releases, dated July 1, 1891, and signed by the proper officials of the Omaha club. Mr. Young never having notice of such release, brought the matter before the board for a decision of the ques-tion whether players duly released (and the ten days for the other clubs' claims having since expired) could be held under his contract and the Western Association constitution, because of the neglect of the club's officials to send proper notice of such re-lease. Mr. Rogers decided that the player should not suffer for such neglect, and that under such release the player was free to

sign where he pleased. Mr. Krauthoff now contends that the releases of the Omaha players were fraud-ulent, and were really granted on July 12, but dated back to July 1 in order to cheat the other Western Association clubs of their ten days' privilege to accept the services of the players. Mr. Krauthoff is now investi-gating the truth of this charge of fraud, and the final ruling of the board will rest on the result of the investigation. Meantime the players will remain with the clubs of their choice. If the allegation of fraud is established, the releases are annulled and the players must fulfil their contracts and give their services to the Western Association club to which they may be assigned. At the same time the players will have a chance o offer counter proofs and be fully protected in their rights.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES. Probably there never was a Grand Circuit season opened out any better than the pres-ent. The inauguration at Homewood was one full of enthusiasm and success in all reone full of entitusiasia and at Cleveland just spects, and the meeting at Cleveland just finished has without doubt not only kept up that enthusiasm, but has increased. Certhat enthusiasm, but has increased. Certainly the Cleveland meeting was a great one in all respects and it is to be hoped that the excellent work begun by the Cleveother people, and may ruffle the serenity of some minds, but while they may do this I trust it will ever be understood that no slusse is intended in any shape or form. Abuse is not argument, and if any of my and indicate the serious description of the strength of the st reasonable to expect that famous pacer to do even better before the season closes. But there was a very unfortunate feature of the Cleveland meeting, resulting in the ex-pulsion of the owner and driver of Temple Bar, and the latter was also expelled. The expulsion was unfortunate because of the necessity for such action. We, who are admirers of honest horse racing, will doubtless all regret the expulsion, but I venture to say that our regrets are not for the aldishonest men who have been exnelled but because of the appearance of fraud on the track. That drivers and owners batch fraudulent schemes to rob and cheat the public, is not, as a rule, the fault fraud is detected these authorities can make examples of the rascals. The judges of the Cleveland track, when convinced to something was wrong in the Temple Bar race, were not slow to act, and their action will be indersed by every lover of honest racing in the country. While the trotting track is very much purer to-day than it has ever been, none of us can deny the fact that much dishonesty on it still exists. This dishonesty is of a kind that the ablest judges cannot well detect, but whenever raud is detected, the penalty should be such as to purge the track forever of the perpetrators. Doubtless that is a severe remedy, but it is the only safe one, or at least the

safest one that I am aware of. A TREAT FOR CEICKETERS. During the week the announcement has een made that a team of English cricketers are to visit this country this year, and that they will play in Pittsburg. While I am not certain about the Pittsburg end of it, I trust that it is true. If it is true, then there will be an interesting treat in store for the lovers of the historic game. I am sorry to say that of late the good old game has been on the wane in and about Pittsburg. A few years ago there was an enthusiasm thrown into the game that gave it quite a local boom, and as a result we had cricket contests every week. And we also had a host of very promising young players, and where they have all gone to I am at a loss to know. But I see no reason why the crick-eters in and about Pittsburg should not get together at once and arrange a series of contests among themselves. The season is none too far advanced, yet, and it is only these local contests that firmly root an ad miration for the game. It may be true that cricket will never become anything like the leading game in America, but it is also true that it has more patrons than many of us think, and I'll say more, there are more interesting features in the game than the uninitiated ever imagine. I am fully here if they intend to come.

THE DIXON AND WILLIS BATTLE. Those who read the review of last week

would not be very much surprised at the defeat of Willis by Dixon. If there was any surprise at all it would be because Dixon made such short work of his man. I was surprised on that score, for I really thought the contest would last at least ten rounds. I now cannot help thinking that the "talent" of San Francisco must have had Willis considerably over-rated, and it is quite easy to see how the over-rating could be caused. Since his landing in San Francisco Willis has met one or two thirdrate feather-weights, and he polished them off to the Queen's taste. He settled them so easily that many people who saw him thought him a demon. But here is just give his opinions on the subject. Regarding the Haymond case, he sets forth that the National Board has jurisdiction only over baseball organizations parties to the national case. The Raymond case, he sets forth that the National Board has jurisdiction only over baseball organizations parties to the national greement. Contracts between such organizations while he really is no such thing. I have tions and their players are registered and promulgated, and the board has no official also known many people to have been misalso known many people to have been mis-led by such things. It was this fact that knowledge that any other organization or led by such things. It was this fact that contract is in existence. When, therefore, caused me to say last week that while Willis had made short work of several opponents, he had not yet met a McCarthy, a Wallace or beard has no jurisdiction to interfere, and the club from which the offending player has deserted has no recourse unless to invoke the restraining power of a court of equity—an expensive and sometimes doubtful remutation to jurisdiction to interfere, and the little Australian has met a really first-class man he has made a poor stand, indeed; I mean he had no chance of victory at all. Dixon simply made an ex-

from Boston could have settled three or four Willises on the same evening. There is not much to say about the contest, at Dixon out-scienced, out-hit and out-gener aled Willis by great odds. Willis was out of his class and that's all there's in it. In my opinion there are lots of feather weights in the country who would make matters exceedingly warm for Willis. But the conceedingly warm for Willis. But the contest was one more proof of the prowess of the Boston feather-weight. He is now the undisputed champion feather-weight of the world, and as far as glove fighting goes he has earned his title honestly and well. It will need a wonder to defeat Dixon at his weight, and while there is talk of a contest between him and Griffo or Van Heest, I am inclined to think that it will be difficult to secure a substantial purse for another contest. It seems to me that Dixon is so far superior to any of the present feather-weights that no club will be willing to risk a \$5,000 purse for a contest.

THE SMITH AND PRITCHARD AFFAIR. Well, well, well! But weren't we led astray on the contest—may I call it contest—between Ted Pritchard and Jem Smith? To be sure, a week or so ago I had quite a lot to say about how Smith would stand any length of time before Pritchard, stand any length of time before Pritchard, and I even went so far as to say that Pritchard would not stand as long as Smith. But it must not be forgotten that I said, "if Smith wanted to." Well, I don't think Smith "wanted to" because, judging from the published accounts of the affair, it was a fraud on the face of it. We were informed that Smith nearly killed Pritchard in the first round, and had him just about knocked out. But notwithstanding this in less than a minute Pritchard was as fresh as less than a minute Pritchard was as fresh as ever and Smith was the victim. In a few minutes more Smith was helplessly on the floor and all was over, and on the day fol-lowing Smith was all O. K. except a black-ened eye. This is the same Smith who fought a draw with Kilrain when the latter was at his best, and Pritchard is not a big middle weight. That's all the explanation I have to give regarding the mat-ter. Without doubt Pritchard is an exceedingly good middle-weight pugilist, and if he had the chance I would not be surprised if he proved himself the best middle-weight in the world. That his backers have a very high opinion of him is proven by the fact that they have offered to match him against Charley Mitchell. In an age of three-minute round contests with gloves, I would indeed like to see a contest between Mitchell and Pritchard, as I have an idea that it would be worth seeing. As far as I can understand, their styles are quite different. While Mitchell is artful and very effective, Pritchard is one of the rushing kind, and what may be termed a "glutton" for punishment. It would therefore be in-teresting to see two styles of this kind come in contact with each other. Of course I hold that it would require a better man than I think Pritchard is to defeat Mitchell either in a 24-foot ring under P. R. rules or before a club under Queensberry rules. But nowadays when boxing and fighting has become such an unreliable business one hardly knows how to sum up the vast ma-

jority of events. It may be that Mitchell will accept Pritchard's challenge, and it may be that he won't. I don't know at present writing. If they are matched to fight or box, I will in due time have something to say about it. JACK M'AULIFFE AND GIBBONS. At last a match has been made between Austin Gibbons and Jack McAuliffe, but as pointed out last week the contest cannot be for the light-weight championship, as the men are to fight at 135 pounds. The contest is to take place at the Granite Club, Hobeken, and will be for \$1,500 a side and a purse of \$4,000. The club is also to give the

pugilists \$500 for training expenses, and the contest is to take place on September 11. contest is to take place on September II.

This contest suggests many things, but the most prominent is: Can McAuliffe get into good condition? That is, can he get down to 135 pounds after being on the shelf so long, and still be the McAuliffe he used to be? If he could enter the ring in form similar to that when he was at his best, I have ar to that when he was at his best, I have no hesitation in saying that I should certainly expect him to be a winner. Those of us who have paid attention to affairs pugilistic during the last few years cannot forget the great lightweight, Jack McAuliffe. There was a time when I used to estimate him as one of the very few real fighters in America. He was a strong, plucky, clever and cunning man in the ring, but I have something like a fear that his prowess has been impaired in recent years. Of course, this is merely a surmise, and if the surmise is wrong and he is all right, or at least will appear all right, then There is plenty of time to discuss the pros-pects of the contest and I have nothing definite to say about it just now. But at present I confess that I have not a very high estimate of Gibbons, judging from his performance against Mike Cushing some time ago. He is a tall lightweight, but with a

must be very finely trained himself to get to weight. THE AUSTRALIAN DEPRESENTATIVES

man like Jack McAuliffe I don't think that

height will amount to much, because he

Efforts are still being made toward having the proposed contest between Jim Hall and Bob Fitzsimmons take place. The latest is that the California Athletic Club will offer a purse of \$10,000 for the two men to fight for. The offer is a good one, and if it is accepted I shall have more faith in the affair than I had in the contest that was to take place at St. Paul. If they fight in San Francisco they will have to show that they are in earnest. But they and their friends have been trying their best to secure a pavilion in San Francisco and also the license to fight in it. This smacks much of "business," and only tends to bear out or strengthen the suspicions there existed regarding the St. Paul affair. If the Athletic Club's offer is not accepted then we have proof positive that only a scheme was in-tended. But whether the contest takes place or not I have an idea that one or both the Australians will soon set sail for England, and it strikes me that they are just waiting to get a pile of American dollars before leaving. PRINGLE.

TEA AS A TEST FOR POISON. The Delightful Beverage Serves to Deter

Adulteration of Syrup.

New York Times.] "Tea," says a woman who knows, "clear tes, without sugar or cream, is one of the best of agents for the detection of suspected poison. I remember stopping once, in my travels, at a little country inn whose buxon landlady offered me some beautiful-looking waffles, beside which she sat down a small oitcher of syrup. There was talk at tha time—it was several years ago—about the adulteration of some syrups, and this par-ticular pitcherful had a peculiar color which I did not like. So I asked that a cup of tea be brought to me first, and when it came I took a teaspoonful of the syrup and put

in.
"Instantly the tea turned perfectly black. showing the presence of a mineral poison. I don't know that there would have been enough to have done me serious harm, but as I don't care to take poison even homeopathically, when I know it, I ate my waffles that day with butter and sugar. More than that, I called the landlady's attention to the circumstance, which resulted in banishing

all of that syrup she had in the house." SKELETON OF A RACER.

neer's Bones Reveal the Se Great Speed. Electioneer, the magnificent horse owne by Senator Stanford, died on December 3 last, says the Rider and Driver, and his skeleton has been carefully mounted with nickel wires and bands. To the anatomist it reveals the secret of Electioneer's wonderful powers. The main points of strength are the extraordinary size of his hinder parts, or pelvis, consisting of the ilium, pubis and ischium; the width and length of the femur, or thigh bone, and scapula, or shoulder blade. The limbs and hoofs indicate that they were entirely free from blem-ishes and marks.

when wholesale violations of contracts of contracts of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator Stanford's stock farm at the colored youth of the skeleton will be placed in the museum of Senator S

RESUME OF THE WEEK.

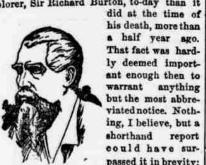
Something About Sir Richard Burton and His Manuscript.

THE PARISIAN IDEA OF BEAUTY.

Significance of Leopold's Action in Tieing

Up to Germany. AN OHIO GIRL'S SUCCESS IN ENGLAND

PWRITTEN POR THE DISPATCH. The world hears more of the dead explorer, Sir Richard Burton, to-day than it did at the time of



ing, I believe, but a shorthand report could have surpassed it in brevity; while now one can Hr Richard Burton. scarcely look over a single newspaper or magazine without meeting with some sort of reference to him, and all this is owing to the destruction of one of his manuscripts. which hardly anyone living, excepting the prudish widow, who burned it, can say had a specific value. Too much importis attached to this incident. It will be acknowledged that Burton, in his writings, was more or less actuated by a desire for fame, and may have been of the opinion that the mat-ter destroyed would do more than anything else to perpetuate his memory; nevertheless, the fact remains that he made his wife the legatee of his property, of which this manuscript was a part and she was undoubtedly privileged to do just as she pleased with her own. That she may have had good grounds for her action will be evidenced to those who have had an opportunity of seeing or reading her husband's translation of "The Arabian Nights," in which he uses land

still freer, as it is claimed, in the work de-stroyed, it is just as well that it did go up But while so much space is devoted to the incident of the manuscript, the man himself has been lost sight of. Burton was undoubtedly a clever man. His works treating of his travels have always been read with the most eager interest. His ex-ploration of Africa, Brazil and the Land of Midian were all fruitful of results and have been well covered in his entertaining books.
It was he in company with Speke that discovered the great Central African lake Tanganyika. He also visited the Gold Coast, the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and Salt Lake City in this country, his visits to each resulting in works which are valuable to the world for the accurate information which they contain.

Arabian Nights," in which he uses lan-guage with Oriental freedom, and if he was

SIGNIFICANCE OF LEOPOLD'S ALLIANCE. Leopold of Belgium may have bad luck. but there is no questioning his ability to access as the conadminister his State affairs with tact and coived of. They have administer his State affairs with tact and intelligence. His latest act, that of joining no God nor have they amemory. They shows that he keenly appreciates his position as the monarch of a country that is liable to be badly torn up during a conflict between the great powers. Belgium occu-pies a very peculiar position geographically. Bounded on the one hand by Germany, on the other by France, it has been the theater the other by France, it has been the these of some of the greatest battles of European history. So often have these conflicts been waged within the borders of the little kingdom that somebody has dubbed it "The

waged within the borders of the little kingdom that somebody has dubbed it "The
Cock-pit of Europe," a name which has
clung to it for a long time.

The most curious part of the King's present action lies in joining forces with Germany. Can this be an indication as to Leopold's opinion of the probable outcome of
the combat that will ensue sooner or later
between Germany and France? One would think that the Belgians-all things ing equal—would not hesitate to league themselves with France. Flemish they are termed, but what does that amount to in a country where 2,230,316 speak French against 2,485,384 the national tongue? Still more remarkable is the fact that out of a grand total of 6,093,798 only 39,550 are German, and yet the Government takes sides with that nationality against those who represent almost half the popula-tion of the kingdom. There is some deep reason for Leopold's action and only time

THE REIGNING BEAUTY OF PARIS. It may interest the ladies-and gentlemen, too-to present here a portrait of

Mme. Gautherean a reigning beauty at the French capital just now. Parisians are known to be slightly peculiar in their tastes. otherwise it would be pertinent to ask someone for infor-

mation as to what lines the distinctive beauty of the lady

in question are Madame Gauthereau. founded upon? According to the portrait which is a copy of a picture by Courtois which is attracting much attention in this year's Salon, there are many defects in the face. The nose is large, as is also the chin, the latter projecting forward to an alarming rate, while the eyes are much too small. It is said the faults noted above are numerous is said the faults noted above are numerous by the lady's admirers, but it is claimed they are more than made up for by a magnificant and a complexion of the nincent figure and a complexion of the most marvelous tints imaginable. To be sure this last method is somewhat different from the old way of defining beauty, but if the Parisians are satisfied certainly we such to be

the Parisians are satisfied certainly we ought to be.

Thus is a new field opened to some of our girls. No longer need they bewail the irregularity of their features. Let them have beaks like unto parrots, chins like "Punch's" and eyes like black beans stuck in a dumpling—they are all right. They are a little short of the requisites, but these can easily be made up, particularly if a proper and energetic coach is secured to boom" their charms.

SOME CURIOUS WAGERS. The Austrian who wagered his life on the

accomplishment of an object and lost no doubt established a precedent, but it is hardly likely he will have many emulators. The circumstance recalls other curious wagers of which record has been made. One of the oddest was that between Queen Elizbeth of England and Sir Walter Raleigh beth of England and Sir Waiter Raleigh on how much smoke was contained in a pound of tobacco. Another unique idea was that of a man named Corbet, who bet that his leg was the handsomest in the En-glish kingdom. Pictures are still preserved in the family representing the process of de-termination. Lord Spencer once cut\_off his coat tails, and wagered that the muti-lated style would become the fashion. He won. A gentleman wagered that he could won. A gentleman wagered that he could stand on London bridge a whole day with a trayful of new sovereigns and be unable to dispose of them at a penny a piece. He was victorious, not a single one being purchased, An Alabama man wagered that he could swim across the river with two small fishes in his mouth. One escaped and the other went down his throat and choked him so that he drowned. Three men in Indiana made a bet that they could walk a half mile through the snow barefooted, the one who was injured most to buy a pound of tobacco for the one who suffered least. They all three had to have their toes amputated.

Asclapiades, the physician, wagered that he would never be sick in his life. He died of old age.

Many other curious wagers could be re lated, but space will not permit. However, it will not be out of place to mention the fact that it is not generally known that the first Carlist war in Spain was decided by a first Carlist war in Spain was decided by a series of bets over a game of cards, which took place during a temporary truce between the rival generals-in-chief, who had been staunch personal friends before the war. Espartero won the entire submission of the Carlist army, article by article from General Maroto, who was more of an enthusiast than a player.

AN OHIO GIRL IN LONDON. The English public has substantiated the



who has achieved all her histrionic fame in New York, while Elita Proctor Otis. acting as editress of the Saturday Review of that city. Her talents were so exceptional that she was requently advised to adopt the stage pro

The English critics speak very highly of her, comparing her acting in some respects to that of Mrs. Kendal, and that in high comedy she would ably fill the place once occupied by the great favorite, Miss Nis-bett. They also state that several managers are treating for a professional engage ment and the offers are so flattering that she may take advantage of one or the other and make her debut on that side of the water. CIVILIZATION VERSUS RETROGRESSION.

A recent writer declares that the Veddah of Ceylon are the laziest people in exist

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article containing it had continued on and observed that notwithstanding their slothful habits the Veddahs are one of the most remarkable races on the globe. Philologists say their language is a derivative of the Sanskrit and the people themselves are degenerated descendants of the Aryans who con-quered India. The most curious fact is that the Aryans were undoubtedly some-what advanced in culture, while the Veddahs are prob-

ence. The informa-

tion is interesting

but could be made

much more so if the

two or three; their language is limited A Veddah. to some 200 or 300 cables; therefore, they have no knowledge of either letters or mathematics. They have no arts; no weapons but rude bows and ar-rows and have domesticated no animals but the dog. The principal reason why these people are so interesting to scientists lies in the fact that they are an existing refutation of the generally held theory that civilization is not retrogressive.

FRANCE GOT A GOOD THING. In the way of a bargain France has go

dividual if the population is considered a part of the purchase. The main importance of Tahiti, however, exists in its trade, which heavy enough with the United States one to have justified this country in offering a much higher price than France paid. During 1889 this country imported from Tahiti no less than \$333,640 worth of prod-Tahiti no less than \$333,640 worth of prod-ucts, consisting chiefly of cotton, sugar, coffee, pearls, shells, etc., and the United States did not consume everything that Tahiti had to sell either, for the total crops of the first three articles mentioned average every year between 160,000 and 170,000 pounds each. Taken as a whole, France' latest acquisition was simply "a find."

THE CZAR AND THE HEBREWS. Although loud spoken in their objection to the action of the Czar of Russia, regarding the Hebrews, New Yorkers evidently ing the Hebrews, New Torkers evidently forget or are not conversant with their own history. It is just 150 years since the same people were disfranchised by the Legislature of that State and as systematically persented as they are in Russia to-day. But secuted as they are in Russia to-day. But New York has lived long enough to see its error, and, if we have patience, Russia may do the same.

FRENCH ARTISTS AT BERLIN. Madelaine Lemaire, Bouguereau and Vuillefroy are the three artists who sent works of art to the Berlin Exhibition and now they are being roundly berated in their own country for doing so. Says one nows-paper: "These names must be nailed on the pillar of shame as those of the worst Frenchmen, unworthy to represent French art." The newspaper is guilty of a sligh mistake. The individuals named are well worthy to represent any art, and if France does not want them we do, and a hearty welcome is extended them to make their homes with us. Americans may be narrow-minded in some things, but I think the ma-jority are just broad enough to permit a man to have his own opinion. The artists named need not concern themselves much about the actions of their pettish country men. There will always be a strong market for their productions outside of their own country; in fact, a better one perhaps that they have enjoyed in it hitherto.

A BANANA WILL PEEL ITSELF. That Is If You Utilize the Pressure of the

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.1 A neat table trick is to make an egg force its way into an ordinary wine carafe, such as is found on all well-regulated dinner tables. The other accessories are some paper and a medium hard-boiled egg with the shell taken off. Drop the paper lighted into a wine bottle and get the interior well heated. This expands the air within and forces part of it out. While the interior is still hot stand the egg up on end in the neck of the bottle and let it rest there. As

the bottle cools off the egg will begin to force its way in until it finally drops. Another trick which works on the same Another trick which works on the same principle is to make a banana peel itself. To do this all that is wanted is a wine bottle, a ripe banana, and a bit of paper wet with alcohol. Light the paper and the battle has been appeared of drop it into the bottle. Have one end of the banana partly peeled, so that the ends of the skin will catch on the rim of the bottle. When the air in the bottle is well heated set the banana on end on top and let it do the rest itself, as the air on the inside cools off and contracts the outside pressure, pushing the banana down into the bottle until it has pulled itself out of its

A Bit of Philosophy.

ttimore American.] When you hear a man say that he has lost all faith in humanity put him down as one who is not on good terms with his own con-

Capital There Has Found the Limit on Which Labor Can Live.

NO HOPE FOR THE WAGEWORKERS.

More Squalor and Woe There Than in Any Ten American Cities.

PURCHASING POWER OF THE WAGES

LIVERPOOL, July 31 .- With its outlying poroughs and suburbs, Liverpool houses well nigh 1,000,000 souls. Its maritime inwoman; an intellino doubt ranks as the second city in the terests are enormous, and commercially it empire. It is a hard, practical city. Its very graceful and ac-complished elocu-fellows, stern of decision as New York miltionist, all of which lionaires, and restless, diligent and unconquerable as the men who have set the killing pace in Chicago.

There is little room for pleasant things in Liverpool. Its chief and almost sole gallery of paintings was given to the city by a graduated rumseller, whom Victoria, out of surprise and wonder, no doubt, made a baronet. Although one of the world's greatest depots for the book collector, it has but one library of note available to the public. Charities are done in a perfunctory, petu-lant manner, as though the helpless were most ill-mannered in selecting busy Liver-pool to starve in. And its hundreds of thousands of working men and women are treated with less consideration than cattle. GROUND RETWEEN MILLSTONES.

With a few shining examples, it is a city of commercial Gradgrinds on the one hand, and public house devil-fish on the other. The lowly have a sad lot between them. Nobody here wants it that way. Nobody here believes it is that way. A few men, like Sir James Poole, are endeavoring to help the masses to better things, and are finding a little time from business affairs to do something practical and good. But as a rule the men who own great fleets, who exchange half the English-speaking world's raw and manufactured products, push forward in their money-grabbing career like automatons of stone, and their fellow humans are counted as coal, iron or

cetton are computed in loss or gain.

In studying the condition of the lowly of any great city, the demand for labor, wages paid, and the cost of living, are the first things to be considered. These things indicate how the people might live, if possessed cate how the people might live, if possessed of all prudence and sobriety. How they really live, and why, is another matter. There is seldom a dearth of labor in any great seaport. Liverpool has always stood high in percentage of labor demand. The city has never been subject to the relentless overcrowding of manufacturing towns like Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham, or the destructive greed of tremendous and endless lestructive greed of tremendous and endless immigration, as at New York.

THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS. Fifty thousand men are alone constantly required in the various forms of dock labor. This fact will sufficiently indicate the almost measureless business ramifications requiring uninterrupted service. Steady labor and plenty of it is the rule. The labor and plenty of it is the rule. The least possible wages upon which the workers may exist also prevail. The best paid men among the 50,000 laborers employed upon the docks are the stevedores who load and unload the ships—"lumpers" they are called—who get 5 shillings per day, and the dock porters or "goods" handlers, who receive a sixpence less. "Lorrymen" or cartmet with two horses tandem earn 30 shillings and with one horse, 26 shillings. The ings, and, with one horse, 26 shillings. The police are paid from 20 to 32 shillings, with corresponding deductions to event-ually pay for their own pen-sioning when too old for further

service. A gateman at the Exchange Rail-way station told me he had been in the same service 16 years and had never re-ceived above 19 shillings per week; and no 18 shillings. Tramcar drivers get as high as 24 shillings, but conductors never above 21. Barbers, caretakers or janitors and watch-men, milkmen, bakers men, grocery and market trap drivers, express and railway package and freight collectors receive only from 10 to 18 shillings; while corporation day laborers are paid from 16 to 20 shillings per week. PAID LOW RECAUSE THEY STEAT.

Liverpool cabmen are the most woebe-gone lot of their kind in the world. Cab gone lot of their kind in the world. Cab owners occasionally rent a hansom or brougham to a trustworthy fellow at a stated sum, but there are not 50 out of nearly 3,000 that have arrived at this dignity in their calling. The remainder get from 12 to 18 shillings per week. One pittes these fellows. They are lame, halt, blind, veinous-nosed and palsied without sufficient spirit for genuine viciousness. I had thought the Hayana cocheron the most began thought the Havana cocheros the most beg-garly set of these fellows on earth. But if you wish to observe at one study all that could be seen in all the British workhouses, reformatories and hospitals for incurables, station yourself anywhere on Crosshall street opposite the municipal buildings, near St. George's Hall, or at the landings on any steamer arrival day, and cast a glance down along a line of waiting Liver-pool cabmen. I have asked several cab pool capmen. I have asked several cab owners why, in the name of human existence, such mockery of wages is paid. "W'y, blow their bloody h'eyes! they rob us juss so much hany'ow," is the universal

rejoinder.
"Couldn't you book' them for each trip

and fare?"
"O aye, some hon us dooes that werry
thing. Then they rob the 'fare' (passenger)
at th' hend o' the journey, an' picks oop a
back fare hon us beside. Theys a passel o' pirates, is they!" HELD BY HOPE OF ADVANCEMENT.

The clerks of Liverpool are not to be envied. Male clerks employed in the great warehouses, refineries, insurance offices, in the gigantic cotton trade, and in the myriad shipping offices, are the victims of a most

iniquitous system. It is true that a few head clerks, accountants and office managers receive from 20 to 40 shillings per week, receive from 20 to 40 shillings per week, and manage to lead comparatively comfortable lives. But fully 90 per cent give their best years, from 16 and 18 to 30, at from 6 to 18 and 20 shillings per week. They are deluded into this sort of slavery by the glittering hope of "advancement." Tremendous wealth and its power are all about them. They slave like beasts and dream of ultimate place among the money kings of Liverpool. After years of faithful service, and at a time of life when no new career is possible, they are met by the stonewall of insible, they are met by the stonewall of in sible, they are met by the stonewall of in-difference on the part of their employers; helplessly see the posts of trust about and above them filled by still cheaper imported help from Germany and Holland; and come to be hopeless old men at 40. Clerks in re-tail establishments, of whom the greater number are women, fare better in spect. While their wages are even less than those in offices, a system is in vogue here which gives them at least the necessities of life. A large number of establishments provide food and dormitories for their staffs. A regime of the utmost severity exists. But employers thus secure the ad-vantage of absolute surveillance, of the miserable "truck" system in another form where all they give is got back with profit, and the docile, unquestioning labor of their prison-kept white slaves, from 8 in the morning until 8 and sometimes 10 o'clock at night.

ton lint. Those who are not barefooted wear heavy clogs without stockings, and they will kick shins with any rough in Liverpool for a pot of beer. Many cargoes of damaged cotton arrive here. It is sold of damaged cotton arrive here. It is sold by auction to a class of dealers who dry it, and prepare it a second time for the market. Two or three thousand of the hoodlum class of young women sort or "pick" this stuff in filthy noisome pens. The employment is not steady, and they get what the renova-tors have a mind to pay; all the way from 4 shillings to 10 shillings per week. These girls and women are about as re-spectable as men would be under like cir-cumstances: drink callons of beer per day

cumstances; drink gallons of beer per day while at work, "clubbing" their pennies for its purchase; ferociously beat those who do not "drink fair;" and live in any manner do not "drink fair;" and live in any manner they may; there being absolutely no effort on the part of any person or society to bet-ter their condition. Plain cooks in houses, restaurants and the common grade of inns, will earn 8 shillings per week. A general house servant receives 6 shillings. A house-maid, nurse and waitress combined, who is regarded as the highest grade of house servant may receive 8 shillings.

WHAT A BREAKFAST MEANS.

servant, may receive 8 shillings.

WHAT A BREAKFAST MEANS.

Charwomen or scrubwomen receive 3 shillings per day and breakfast, that is, tea and bread and butter, and they may possibly secure two engagements per week. Washerwomen are very glad to earn altogether 10 shillings per week, and perhaps their assistants may get from a shilling to one and four-pence a day and "tea," or "three ha'p' worth of bitter," which translated means three cents' worth of bitter beer. Girls in tobacco, confectionery and stationers' shops will receive from 4 to 6 shillings per week; and waitresses in restaurants, considering the severity and hours of their labor, are the poorest paid of all. Many of these girls are required to serve meals in gentlemens' chambers and in offices, at all hours, after the manner of the Havana coolie cantineros, and are subject to offices, at all hours, after the manner of the Havana coolie cantineros, and are subject to all manner of insult which they endure with a dogged bravery and cheery invulnerability entitling them to be regarded as real heroines in any other land.

There is a very fine cafe at the head of There is a very fine case at the head of Dale street, where nearly 1,000 employers and clerks from the Cotton Exchange and neighboring offices lunch or dine daily. It will rank with our better class American restaurants. The entire service is by women. There are from 25 to 30 as comely, cleanly, bright, well educated and thoroughy respectable young women here as could be found at any aristocratic levee in New York or London. New York or London

A BRIGHT WOMAN ACTUALLY CONTENTED Having often been served at the place, at the same table and by the same waitress, I asked her the amount of wages per week she

"Six shillings;" she replied cheerily. "Cannot you find service at better wages in Liverpool?" I inquired.

"Oh, no sir; that is very good pay here."
"Do you get any 'tips' besides?"
"Very seldom, sir. Only occasionally
from strangers. The clerks who come here
can't afford it. And the masters never do can't afford it. And the masters are that in Liverpool."
"And this 6 shillings per week is all you do earn, or can earn, after a good education, and while using the best years of

"Oh, but you must remember, sir"— and this triumphantly—"we get our own food besides. And very good food it is,

There was no use of continuing the inquisition. Here was the absolute limit of a-handsome, capable, well-educated and re-spectable woman's possibilities and aspira-tions, because of her own absolute knowledge in the matter, in this second city of Britain.

"Ah, but money has twice the pur-chasing power in Great Britain than it has in America," some one remarks.

PURCHASING POWER OF ENGLISH WAGES. There never was a crueler political or other falsehood coined. It is absolutely true that there is not a human need, I do not say a luxury, which cannot be as cheaply or more cheaply purchased in America than in England, barring the one item of a habita-tion. The burning fact is that the lowly of this country are forced to live twice or thrice as meagerly as our own toilers. Here capital has with devilish ingenuity, as it may do with us in time if immigration be not soon wholesomely restricted, ascer-tained to a farthing on how little human be-In the way of a bargain France has got one in the purchase of Tahiti, one of the Society Islands. Twelve thousand dollars was the amount paid, which is about \$1 an individual if the population is considered.

from the cradle to the grave.

But what may be the amusements and diversions of the Liverpool lowly? is a natural versions of the Liverpoollowly? is a natural inquiry. They are drink, drink, drink, and "scamping" the rents. Not all drunkards. Most of them are regular drinkers. The horror of it all is, women predominate. There is not in any ten leading American cities as much actual squalor and beastly hopelessness as may be found in this one. And yet nearly every one of this class does any thing and earns something here. Whatand yet hearly every one of this class does something and earns something here. What-ever may be the "purchasing power" of money in America, it is a good thing to re-member that American laborers are not the subjects of such studies as these. EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

## RED-TAPE OF THE LAW.

A Squabble in England as to Whether Typewriter Copy Is Written. New York Tribune.1

An elderly clerk in a Justice's Court to Yorkshire has been writing for advice to an English law journal. He has held office for 85 years, and whatever may have been his early facility with the pen, he now finds his handwriting criticised. One judge spoke to him on the matter, and, as he innocently remarks: "It remains a matter of pinion between us, whether the writing of

opinion between us, whether the writing or the deposition in question was or was not easily legible. I thought it was. His Lordship was of a contrary opinion." Being, however, as he says, "wishful to remove any possible doubt on the subject," the clerk bought a typewriter, and after no little difficulty, mastered the intricacies of the machine. The next depositions he sent the machine. The next depositions he sent off were neatly prepared in typewriting, but unfortunately the clerk of the higher court returned them with the statement that the depositions must be in writing. The clerk then asked the law paper for advice, and is comforted with the answer that under some recent English law it is probable that typewriting may be included in the general term "writing." There is thus a chance that the clerk may retain his position and their lordships be no further troubled with illegible manuscript.

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITES. Whisky Is Only Good to Inspire Courage

The Knife Is Sure.

"I do not believe in many popular reme-dies for snake bite," says G. R. O'Reilly, of Trinidad, in a New York World interview. "I believe in the knife, but not in cauterization. If a person is bitten in a fleshy part, and the venom not directly injected into vein or artery, cutting with a knife to the same depth as the snake's fang has penetrated, and afterward sucking the place strongly, will remove nearly every

vestige of the poison.
'The supposed cures effected by so-called remedies are due to the fact that persons are often bitten by harmless snakes. Numberless instances occur where people die through sheer fright. A glass of whisky to restore their courage is the best remedy, although the common belief as to large amounts of whisky forming an antidote is

Rough on a Summer Young Man. rand Rapids Telegram.]

A Saginaw young man made a double ash at Wenona Beach the other day. While conversing with the fair ones he was tollers and house servants, the study is certainly not a pleasanter one. There are large gangs of girls known as "cotton pickers," who may be seen at the noon hour wandering bareheaded through the streets, their beggarly garments covered with cot-

## THE HUMANE BULLET

Better to Be Drilled Through by One Shaped Like a Lead-Pencil

THAN SHATTERED BY THE SLUG.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's Simple Remedy for Coughing und Sneezing.

GUM CAMPHOR FOR THE MOSQUITO

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1

There is quite a difference of opinion about the humanity of the new style of bullets for military purposes, which are claimed by the German surgeons to be the most humans missiles yet employed in war. The new proectile, which is made to be fired from a rifle of small calber, is long, so that its "weight of section," as it is termed by soldiers, is large, while its actual weight may be smaller than that of bullets of the old shape. By combining great weight of section with small diameter, great velocity is given to the projectile, as well as such penetrating force that it will easily go through two or three men at the distance of a mile.

M. Delahaye, who is calling into question the mercifulness of the new bullet, regards the process of being drilled through by a bullet shaped like a lead pencil not much more humane than that of being shattered by an old-fashioned "slug;" but the Germans say that the new projectile will not remain in the wound, but will make a straight perforation through the body, greatly simplifying the surgical treatment. There is no doubt that the camp undertaker will in future have more to do after a battle, and the surgeon less than under the old regime, but as a soldier dreads long suffering from a wound as muchas death the balance of "humanity" may, after all, be on the right side. As lead builets of the modern shape would be likely to bend, they are cased with steel of nickel tubes, which gives them the property of penetrating the hardest bone without deviating from their course. more humane than that of being shattered

An Improved Buoy. A new buoy consists of an annular copper

tank, with a hole in the center, across which is hung a life chain, upon which a person can either sit or support himself with ease, while grasping the buoy. This tank is divided into numerous water-tight compartwhile grasping the buoy. This tank is divided into numerous water-tight compartments to minimize the possibility of injury. At the side are arranged two hollow rods, working upon a swivel joint, the bottom or heavier portion of these rods being equipped with cans for the reception of phosphide of calcium. When the buoy is hung at the ship's side the upper ends of these hollow rods are closed by stoppels, which answer the double purpose of steadying the buoy while hung for use and also for preventing the entrance of rain, etc., from above into the can at the lower end. When the buoy is cast adrift the heavy ends of the rods swing under the water like pendulums, immersing the cans containing the phosphide of calcium, which is immediately ignited by the entrance of the water through the perforations for that purpose at the bottom. In the daytime a discharge of smoke issues from the upper ends of the hollow rods, while at night this smoke becomes a luminous flame that can be seen for several miles. It will sustain three persons. In a late test of the buoy a man jumped overhoard when the ship was going shead at full speed. The ship was stopped, the buoy was dropped and the life boat lowered, and in three minutes the man, who had reached the buoy, was picked up and brought on board.

Anything that will reduce the rattle and vibration of the ordinary railway car is a vibration of the ordinary railway car is a boon to the traveling man. A new appliance, which is said to possess this qualification in a marked degree, is the cushion car wheel, which has the additional advantages of being simple, safe, economical and noiseless. The wheel is composed of two parts, the center and the tire, while between the two is a thick rubber band which acts as a cushion to absorb all the vibrations. The tire is so made that it may be removed without taking the wheel from the axie. The rubber is so placed between the center and the tire as not to be liable to injury from a hot box or from the corrosive action of the lubricants. The rubber will run 20,000 miles without showing the slightest signs of wear, and in a similar distance the wear of the tire is but one-thirty-second of an inch, which is less than one-half the usual wear for this amount of travel.

A Hint for Campers.

A correspondent would like to make known the way in which he once secured lasting the mosquito. He found among his stores a piece of gum camphor. Taking a piece abous the size of a wainut, he piaced it on a tin plate and set fire to it. It burned as readily as pitch with a clear, bright flame, and apparently no smoke, but it acted like a charm. In two minutes the hated "ping" of the mosquitas had ceased, and in five minutes not one of the tormentors remained within the walls of the tent. It may, however, be well to state, that while the fumes of gum camphor are distanteful to the mosquito, they are not particularly benedicial to human beings.

Coughing and Sneezing.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, in one of his lectures, dwells with great emphasis on the import-ance of general knowledge in the matter of checking coughing and sneezing. He states that coughing can be stopped by pressing that coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, and sneezing may be stopped in the same way. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, or right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so also of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so also of the coughing, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the roof of the mouth is also a means of arresting a cough, and the will itself is often found to be a wonderful preventive.

Automatic Street Gas Lamps. Automatic Street Gas Lamps.

According to present appearances, the days of the lamplighter are numbered. A device is coming into vogue whereby the gas lamps on the street are lighted and extinguished automatically. This machine is attached to the gas lamp and is wound up once a week, when the lamps are visited by the cleaners. The machine is actuated by a clock movement, which at the lighting time turns on the gas and ignities it by a percussion spark, and at the required moment shuts off the gas. It can be set so as not to light on moonlight nights.

A Milk Sterilizer.

A Milk Sterilizer.

In view of the great importance now attached by physicians to the sterilization of milk, especially that intended for the food of infants, a practical and handy milk sterilizer will be a welcome addition to many households. Such an appliance has been devised, and it consists of a castor by which the bottles of milk are held, placed within a tin vessel with proper cover. This castor so holds the bottles that they are exposed to the action of steam when the boiler is placed on the stove. This sterilizer presents in a cheap, compact and portable form all the advantages of the more expensive apparatus.

Anew form of chronograph has been designed for the purpose of ascertaining the distance of a gun from the observations of the flash and report of its discharge by the difference of time that light and sound take in reaching the observer. The instrument, to which the name of "phonometer" has been given, can also be used for measuring the distance of lightning by timing the interval between the flash and report of the thunder. Spring Riding Saddle.

Anew form of chronograph has been de-

According to the inventor of a new saddle,

orseback riding of the future will be a pure. unmixed delight. This saddle owes its po unmixed designt. This saddle owes its pe-culiar merit to a series of springs. The upper tree or seat is connected with the lower simply by these springs, so there is nothing to interfere with that free working without which no spring saddle can fulfil the purpose and object of its construction, viz: to relieve the rider from the constant jott experienced in riding on a springless saddle.

A Photographic Car. A "photographic car" has been equipped

for the express purpose of making surveys along the line of a railroad. The ear is fitted up with dark room, water supply and all other photographic necessities, as well as with sleeping and dining conveniences.

A Peculiarity of Genius

Sculptor St. Gauden's remark that there are only four men in this country who can design coins, and that he is one of them, shows how closely genius is allied to a pro-found appreciation of it.