## A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Some Opinions About the Methods of the Baseball Club Directors of Pittsburg.

PLAYERS AND ADVANCE MONEY.

The Foolishness of Investigating the Charges of Fraud Relative to the Boston and New York Games.

OUR LOCAL AMATEUR ATRLETES.

John L. Sullivan Stranded in Australia, and Gossip About Pugilism in General.

No matter what kind of baseball team there may be in Pittsburg, whether it be good, bad or indifferent, or whether it be cominent or obscure, there will probably always one thing that will keep Pittsburg before the world as a baseball city, and that is the Board of Directors of the ence in the baseball world than the directors of our ball club. Of course, I have said this before, but every time they meet one is so forcibly reminded of the fact that one season, but really judging from their past | the investigation commenced. But as a few efforts of directing baseball policy they should meet every day in the year, because sore, continued to make the most ungenerous plans and schemes dawn upon them so thickly their numerous methods. So far these directors have done tolerably fair in putting result of the latter everybody has been proup the cash for a ball team, but it has been, and I dare say ever will be, unfortunate that they do not stop at that. No body of men on earth could make a greater failure have made a burlesque of it, and when everything is considered it is not unreasonable to say that the ill success of the team has been the result of the uncertain and in a proper meeting place. Most ridiculous policy of these very directors themselves. Indeed, it might be well if the so-called board was swept out of existence, or almost an entirely new lot be elected. It is my firm conviction that Pittsburg will stock it has been as long as this famous board have the destinies of the ball club in their hands. There newer will be a real friendliness among these directors, because they are unfaithful one to another, and unfaithfulness is an important element of im-competency, and there never will be peace mong them, because those of them who know nothing at all about baseball have more to say and more "policy" to adopt than those who do know something about the business. These conclusions, then, suggest a very discouraging outlook for baseball in this city.

The Directors' Methods. Ball players of the team know quite well of the condition of things I have just cited, and so do the ball players throughout the country, and it is no wonder that good players hesitate to come to a city where several men who have as much idea about baseball as a cow has about its ancestors inaist on almost daily interfering with the affairs of the club. I defy contradiction when I say that there is not a Board of Directors of any baseball club in the counburg club. Why, every time they meet and do anything they rush out of their meeting room and apologize to this man and that man for what they have done, and meet the untrue to each other, and that is caused by hall business. They depend almost entireale, for anything they do and I never ew a successful business run on any such method. It would be exceedingly strange if the directors of any of our big business concerns would have to run their business seconding to the whims and caprices of out-siders; but this might be done if these directors had no opinions or notions of their Well, this seems to be the diffiof the local club. Its directors are so terrified by outsiders that some of them are entirely in the hands of the latter. This necounts, in a measure, for the very strange and uncertain action of the Board of Direc We all know of the very discreditable way in which ex-Manager Hanlon was His scalp was sought for by all directors and we all know of the farce directors played in putting Mr. McGunrigle in power. The members of the board lons of their own, and they burlesqued mat-ters until the entire baseball world made them the target of ridicule. As a result they jumped suddenly to a conc'usion. But train we have some of these very directors. to the old order of things established.
hy? Simply because they know so little ut their business that they are influenced carpins and talk of every Tom, Dick and by they meet. First they want a manelse will do for them. They get that and the next day they want the r next day they want the manager to be y under their orders. And so things go on in just as certain a course as a ship at sen without a helm. There is an old biblical ndage that forcibly applies to this Board of Directors: "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel." If that had any force at all in the Mosaic dispensation it surely has more in this instance.

Firmness Is Needed. What I have just said has not been said in any unkindly spirit. It has been said because, in my estimation, the entire source of trouble in the local club has been among the directors. If that cause is not removed, then we never need hope for any baseball raccess in this city, because neither good players nor good managers will be disposed to stay with us. What is most needed is firmness. I cannot for the life of me see why the directors of a ball club or any other ness should not try to mould opinious of their own and stick to them regardless of perings and threats of outsiders. Had the directors of this club been firm in their actions from first to last matters would have been very much better to-day. Deend upon it, the public will tolerate no longer the farces and burlesques we have had here in the past as far as baseball is concerned. If we must have the national game must have it in good style. If we cannot get it one way we may be able to get it another. That baseball business in Pitts-burg is profitable is certain. The results of this season prove it. Although we have bad a tail-end team for the major part of the season, more than \$2,600 have been cleared, if the extra expenses for the imovement of stock is omitted. A showing that kind is to me somewhat remarkable, and shows that there is money in baseball, But the public will not continue to support a tail-end team, and there is no reason why they should. It is true we had a winner, and if we cannot get one I don't see why we should support a team at ali.

Players and Advance Money.

Just as regularly as the season ends the controversy of advance money appears, and I dare say it appears more or less in every city. It is to the front again in this town, as several of the players are demanding ada pretty good slice of it. I have always the Association followers are first in the the streets of Brighton with her baby, Lady en opposed to the principle of advancing field this year, and I trust they will have a Victoria Duff, actually in her arms.

business. It has very many attendant evils; that is, taking the system generally. More than once the question has been fully discussed in this paper, and I still hold the same opinion regarding it. But while I am opposed to the principle the custom still lives, and it lives apparently just as much to-day as it ever did. This being so it would appear unjust to a player of merit to deprive him of the benefit of a custom the benefits of which are being shared by others. It must not be found that the magnates have only themselves to blame for the system, and as long as they foster it or

the system, and as long as they foster it or patronize it in any way they have no reason to complain, and players naturally will expect to get the advance money. If magnates would kill the system entirely, then there would be some justification for arguing against a player demanding it, but under present conditions and customs I think a player page 1. player perfectly right in demanding advance money. But there is another feature. We must not forget that the present is a bad time to decline the giving of advance money. If a good player wants the money and it is refused, there are other clubs in the Association that will readily pay it. The players know this, and as they are mostly playing for money they are always likely to go where they can get most of it. But the local club is unfortunately peculiar in this respect. Not many players care about playing in this city for reasons I have mentioned above, and it does not need local club. I am fully convinced that there lesewhere. This fac to some extent forces never was a more interesting body in existwhen it otherwise could have avoided it.

That New York Investigation. Well, we have had the baseball investigation, or rather the New York end of it. cannot avoid speaking about it. The time | One of the foolish things of the season has has come again when these interesting di- been that investigation, because everything rectors have to map out their policy, at | that could be known about the matter that least they will call it policy, for next was investigated was fully known before interested people, whom defeat had made charges, the New York Club Directors and fast that once a week is too seldom for | were compelled to do something. They did them to meet to make changes sufficient for all they could do; that was to go through nounced honest, and all the New York play-ers tried their best to defeat the Boston team. President Hart, of Chicago, has not by any means acted a wise part in talking so of snering than these directors have done in trying to run the local club; indeed, they and a buriesque of it, and when in a proper meeting place. Most assuredly his wild talk has not added to the glory and luster of the League and his unfounded suspicions must certainly have some effect on his standing among League magnates. The fact that Mr. Hart always be the failure and the laughing really believed that the New York team and its management would conspire with the Boston Baseball authorities to work dishonestly against the Chicago team does not say much for Mr. Hurt's estimation of the morality of his colleagues. If President Hart shouted "fraud, fraud," so as to lead the admirers of his team to think that his team had been defeated unfairly and not on their merits, he must have failed because the finish made by the Chicago team was one of the most miserable that could have taken place and in view of that fact Mr. Hart should certainly have kept himself quiet as far as charges of fraud were concerned. Certainly there was no fraudulent playing and I believe that the honesty of the players in the National League is just as pure to-day as it ever was. It might now be in order to have another investigation. An inquiry might be commenced to find out what should be done with a man who falsely

charges his colleagues with fraud and dis honesty. About Amsteur Athletes. During the week we have had the fall sports of the local amateur athletic association. While there were some good conwho nots like the directors of the Pitts- tests, it cannot be said that the proceedings were very successful. The weather was bad, and the attendance, therefore, only moderate. The programme dragged considerably, he was qualified to go into the show busi-and altogether the proceedings were much ness. Well, we all know of Lambert's next day and undo that which they have done. They lack stability, besides being too dull and cheerless to sustain an affection abilitie for out-door sports. The truth is the movck of knowledge and experience of base- ing or leading spirits of the A. A. A. must become considerably more active if they want to exist at all as a club. They must make themselves known by deeds, and that cannot be done without a spirit of activity, and a strong one. But I was talking about sports. During the contests I noticed one or two features that may be worthy of note. One was the evident lack of instruction some of the amateurs displayed. This was very prominent in the foot racing, as several speedy runners were the worst starters I have seen for a long time. Now, amateur sprinters must know that starting is a very important essential in the sprinting business and a man who does not know how to stand and act at the mark is not likely to be a success. In some places it has become the fashion for a sprinter to spring from the mark as soon as The starter tells the contestants to get set. This was observable Tuesday and as a result one very good runner was disqualified, hav-ing "got over" three times. And invariably when cases like this occur there is much howling against the started. To be sure the starter is sometimes to blame, but I have found that in the vast majority of cases the runners themselves are only to blame. I have always held that a starter who does not give competitors a reasonable time to get set is as unfair as one who fires the pistol after a man has starte. needed most among our local amateur sprinters is a thorough teaching in starting. There are several good men in the city who could soon make them reliable and quick at the mark. But the clubs should see to this. because if an athletic club wants to establish a name at all, it must put up the cash in the first place. There is no getting over this fact and as far as I can understand the matter it would pay our local club to pay a

> of these clubs how to get away from the "mark." Remarkable Trotting Season

> good professional man to teach the sprinters

The trotting and pacing season is almost over for this year and undoubtedly the latter part of it has been the most remarkable. Since last summer made its appearance there has been almost every week something of an important or sensational kind on the trotting track, but the two events of this week have probably been the most prominent. The two events I refer to have been the pacing contest between Hal Pointer and Direct and the trotting contest between Aller on and Nelson. There is every reason to believe that each was on the "square" and that in both instances the best horse won. Certainly I am convinced that in the pacing race the better horse won, for there is every reason to think that a comparatively young horse like Direct cannot down an extraordinary campaigner like Hal Pointer. The latter is certainly the best pacing horse in the world to-day and has fully earned the title of champion. True, Direct has time on his side and may develop even into a greater wonder than Hal Pointer. Whether or not Allerton is the best trotting stallion in the world I

Right of One Ame don't say, but he defeated Nelson so handily at Grand Rapids that he has been styled the "King." That he is a great trotter there is no doubt, but I won't be surprised if he That he is a great trotter there is should take part in more match races this year.

The Football Season.

The local football season has opened. I anticipate that we'll have a very busy time of it from now till Christmas if the weather is favorable. Football is a game that ought to be patronized, but the weather is generally against it. I care not whether we have a Rugby game or an Association contest. there is always something in the game to enthuse one. Either game does for me as ance money, and some of the players want far as fun and sport are concerned. But The Duchess of Fife is frequently seen in

money, as is the custom in the baseball good season of it. To all appearances the good season of it. To all appearances the Association League is made up of some good teams this year, and as a result there may be some very lively and bitter contests. But there is one thing that every player of every team must not forget, that is to prevent quarreling. At every game there will be an umpire or referee to decide disputes, and if his ruling is wrong a higher power will put it right. Players must not quarrel before the public because by so doing they will do the game more by so doing they will do the game more harm than many scasons will redeem. It is true that when things don't come our way we are inclined to fuss with everybody near us, but the League football players must tempers. If they do they will be all the better for it. The Rugby players will probably get down to work this week. Judging from reports the Allegheny Athletic Association from the control of the contr letic Association team mean to have a very busy season, and expect to have a very strong team. If they want to do good work the sooner they get at it the better, because they will meet some very strong aggrega-tions before the season is over. It might not be out of place to suggest that one or two games be played at once between the Allegheny Athletic Association and the East End Gyms. They would help the play-ers to get into condition. ers to get into condition.

About Pugilistic Affairs. I am afraid that my readers who look for something every week about pugilists and pugilism will fare badly this week again, as there has nothing of importance taken place during the week. Probably the most important thing that has been brought before our notice has been the reported stranding of John L. Sullivan in Australia. If he has gone "dead broke," I'm sure I will not be surprised; indeed, I will be surprised if he makes or has made any money at all as an actor in Australia. John L. Sullivan in Australia as an actor is quite different from John L. Sullivan in Australia as a pugilist. There are two very important facts that Sullivan and his friends should have con-sidered before they set sail for the Antipodes. One is that Australia is not the United States, and the other is that Sullivan is not an actor. Sentiment won't carry a theatrical fraud to success in a foreign land when the principals are foreigners. It may do at home because of antecedents, etc., but abroad it is another matter. And, in my humble judgment, it might have been a misfortune for the theatrical world generally if a man like John L. Sullivan could go round the world successfully as the star of a dramatic company; I mean it would not say much for the status of the intelligence of the patrons of the drama. But if John L. Sullivan and his friends had gone to Australia in a legitimate way they would have made money, and lots of it. If John L. had gone to that country as the "greatest pugilist on earth" he would have been a winner. All that he would have had to do would have been to say that he wanted to meet all comers, and he soon would have had plenty of money and so would his friends. But he forsook his legitimate calling and has been a failure, just as would a blacksmith who would go to Australia to make first-class pianos.

The Irish Chample There has been another event during the week about which a word or two may be said. Maher, the Irish champion pugilist, has arrived in the country, and, according to programme, a challenge will be issued for him to fight "any man in the world." He is under the guidance of Billy Madden. and already that worthy has stated that Maher will fight Jackson, Corbett or suybody else in America. But the regulation forfeit has not been put up yet, but it probably will be accompanied by a challenge a yard long. Of course we probably all know how Maher rose to fame. He knocked Gus Lambert out in "one knock." I always smile when I think of Lambert. I happened to be in England last year when Jem Mace imported Lambert to that country. As soon as bert to that country. As soon as in the newspapers as the "greatest pugilist America ever produced, and the only man who ever defeated Peter Jackson." Then the sweeping challenge for Lambert to fight anybody in the world was issued, and then abilities as a pugilist, and he is the man whom Maher downed in London. Now, Maher may be a good pugilist; I don't say he is not. I don't know what he is yet, but

writing these words, that he is not good enough to fight any man in America. But we will probably see what he can do before long. The Lightweights. Since the contest between Austin Gibbons and Jack McAuliffe we have not heard a word about the former, except that he is going to England to fight Overton. I don't know definitely whether or not Gibbons has gone or will go to tackle Overton, but I expect the two will meet if a suitable purse is put up for them. Gibbons will find Overton a much easier man to face than McAu-liffe, and, therefore, will make a much better showing, because Gibbons will no doubt be a tolerably good man where he can have a

I feel just as confident as I am that I am

little bit of his own way.

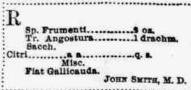
The proposed contest between Jimmy Carroll and Billy Meyer has been declared off owing to the interference of the law officers at New Orleans. It is, therefore, not likely that we'll have any lightweight contest of prominence this year in this country. But I still have an idea that we'll have another ontest between Carroll and McAuliffe before next spring comes and goes.

PRINGLE.

A CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

the Study of the Dead Languages Profited a Hospital Patient. Philadelphia Record. ]

The medical staff attached to a well known hospital encountered an amusing incident recently. A certain patient, who was the victim of paralysis, came to the hospital for treatment. He was a fine Latin scholar, and with it all loved a good glass of liquor. He could not move his legs, but his stomach was in excellent condition, and every morn-ing the sick man asked for just one cocktail. He was just as regularly refused by the physician, and finally the cocktail re-quest got to be a standing joke. One morning the patient got a piece of paper and pencil, and wrote the following prescription



and sent it to the physicians:

To those who are not well versed in Laffin ft might be well to state that the prescription called for a first-class cocktail. The directions "Gallicauda" mean the "tail of the cock," and "Fiat" is imperative for make. When the physician read the prescription he consulted the rest of the staff, and as a result a thumping big cocktail was

Right of One American Citizen New York Advertiser.]

Only one American citizen possesses the right to British armorial bearings, and that is John Contee Fairfax, M. D., eleventh Lord Fairfax of Cameron, a Scotch peer without a seat in Parliament. This gentleman, now resident at Northampton, Bladensburg, Prince George county, Md. was born at Vancluse, Fairfax county, Va. September 13, 1830, succeeded his brother. the tenth Baron, April 4, 1869; married October 8, 1857, Mary, daughter of Colonel Edmund Kirby, U. S. A., and has two sons and five daughters, all unwarried

The Duchess of Fife Isn't Proud. Here is a pointer for the Anglomaniacs

BATHS OF THE SEINE. Cool Tanks of Water in Which All Paris Refreshes Itself. PROVISIONS FOR BOTH SEXES.

Hot, Cold, Sulphur and Every Other Style Furnished Cheaply. WASHING THE DOGS AND THE HORSES

> PONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. PARIS, Oct. 2. HE bath needs no advocate. It has a pedestal in the Hall of Hygiene as high as those of Fresh Air and Daily Exercise. The righteous

man "tubs" himself daily. A house without a bathroom is an anschronism. The parlor may be wanting. There may be no closets. The kitchen may serve also as a dining room. But a bath room there must be. Likewise a city

which does not provide bathing places for its people is worse than an infidel. It can-not expect to be "healthy, wealthy, or wise" When a city is blessed with a river, wise." When a city is blessed with a river, its duty is even more imperative, since the bath can be maintained with so much greater ease. The gospel of the public bath is well understood in Paris. American river towns could afford to send their councils here to take a lesson in how to use a river for the benefit of the people.

EVOLUTION OF THE PARIS BATHS. Paris has learned its lessons by experi-nce not by intuition. There was a day not 200 years ago when the Seine was used as a public bathroom au naturel. Men bathe boldly along the levces. Naturally such freedom resulted in scandal. In 1716 bathing suits were required by law. Soon after,

There is a carpet on the walk. Flowers are FALL OF BALMACEDA.

THE COST OF A SWIM. The price of a bath in the best of these stablishments is usually 12 cents, or when ten tickets are taken at once, 10 cents, but there are baths for men as cheap as 4 cents, and for women 6 cents. This is without suit, cap or towels, for which you pay ordinarily 10, 6 and 3 cents rent respectively. By furnishing these yourself the expense is materially reduced. At nearly



A Cold Bath House all these places swimming masters are in attendance, who charge for a single lesson 35 to 80 cents, according to the fame of the master. If ten lessons are taken there is a large reduction. The inevitable pourboire is expected for the swimming master and the attendant, but it need not be large, and

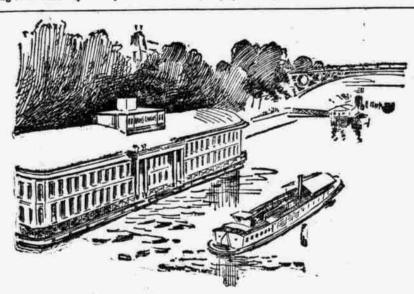
the poor do not give it.

There are warm baths as well as cold in There are warm baths as well as cold in the river. The most interesting is the Vigier. It was the first warm bath opened on the Seine. One, Poitevin, established it more than 100 years ago, and run it with his wife's help. Monsieur died finally, and the widow married the assistant garcon, Vigier. Between them they made a fine success of their bathhouse. There are now two Vigiera, quaint old places, two-storied, with low ceilings, the walls adorned with ancient pilasters with queer capitals, the walls pointed and varnished, the little salons which accompany the bathrooms on the upper floor furnished with ancient looking tables and mirrors. Before one of them the wall of the embankment is a solid mass of

English ivy.

The bathrooms are siry and convenient, and the price is low; a plain bath, 10 cents; sitz, 10; foot, 8; soda bath, 16; bath with towels and other extras, 26.

UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION. All of these establishments are conducted by private parties, but the Government,



ONE OF THE WARM BATH HOUSES.

bath houses were erected. These were simple enough in construction. A boat covered by an awning served as a center. one could have a bath, for 1 cent extra a towel.

Such a primitive beginning had the pres ent cold baths of the Seine. To-day they are more convenient and attractive. As one rides along the river or walks on the embankments he sees anchored to the quays numerous long, low structures, pe haps 250 feet in length by 70 in width, mounted on barges or piles. They are rich in shuttered windows and gay in paint. The French barges or piles. They are rich in shuttered windows and gay in paint. The French tri-color floats over them. At the windows,

since it made its beginning in 1716 by order ing bathing suits for swimmers, has concovered by an awning served as a center.

Around this stakes were driven into the river bed forming an immense parallelogram. This was boarded up on the sides and covered by an awning. A ladder led down the bank. Simpler and smaller baths were made by driving in four stakes for corners and one for a central support, and covering all with canvas or linen. Here for 3 cents all with canvas or linen. Here for 3 cents all with canvas or linen. tinued to guard the river baths. The Pre-fect of the Police is responsible for their safety and salubrity. Neither warm nor where the water is neither too deep nor too swift, where there is not too much traffic, and as far as possible from a sewer opening. In the cold baths the houses for men and women are required to be separate, and the latter are compelled to wear a suit of colored flannel (I wish our Atlantic sea bathers would make a note of this: Decollete bath-ing suits in white cotton are not Parisian



THE HORSES AT THEIR BATH

the entrance, the ends are masses of flowers, vines, plants. Huge letters tell that one is a cold bath, pour hommes (for men); another a cold bath, pour dames (for women). Some advertise Bains de Fleurs as an ad ditional attraction; some warm baths. On many the price is printed.

INSIDE A BATH HOUSE. You need not hesitate to investigate. A stone staircase leads down the embankment to the river. A light bridge, its balustrade usually wreathed with vines, takes you into the boat. There before the office window

sits the concierge who, whether you come

for baths or information greets you kindly

Opposite the office is a linen room with

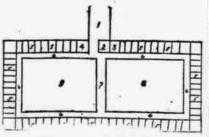


Diagram of Cold Bath House. 1. Entrance bridge, 2. Office. 3. Buffet.
4. Linen room. 5. Dressing room. 6. Walks around pool. 7. Bridge over pool. 8. Bathing pool. 9. Swimming pool.

stacks of towels and bathing suits. On the other side is a buffet, where you see by a card that after your bath you may have, at a moderate price, a cup of chocolate or coffee, a glass of wine, or beer, or cognac, an egg or a roll.

Passing through a little hall you will

enter the oblong bathing room. It is lighted from above. Small dressing rooms surround it on all sides. In front of these run the walk. The center of the place is devoted to the pool, which is usually about 170 feet long and 40 feet wide. The dressing room into which you are shown is quite large enough for the purpose, is provided with a small window, and is furnished with chair, hooks, mirror and shelf. It can be locked, a precaution which the rules insist upon. One half of the pool is devoted to the ordinary bath. The water is about 2½ feet in depth. The other half is for swilming and is quite deep enough for a good plunge. This part is provided with a spring board, trapeze rings, etc. Everything about the place is sure to be scrupulously neat.

were locked on the outside by the attendant, but now the law requires that the lock be within, so that the bather can let nimself out, and that each room be furnished with a bell by which to call help in case of sickness or accident. The sulphur baths must be given so that no odor will annoy bathers in other parts of the establishment. This careful supervision gives the public confidence in the baths. The low rate which the proprietor pays for his privilege in the river, 5 cents a meter, makes it a satisfactory business even at the low bathing prices. Thus, while not supporting the bathing houses, the city so encourages them that it is to the advantage of private parties to keep them open. The proprietors have a syndicate for self protection.

But the Seine is not for man alone. The Parisian dogs and horses learned that long ago, many of them with shivering disgust. At several points along the embankments drives or walks lead down from the street to the river, to drinking places for animals, Here are brought horses and dogs to be scrubbed and washed. Especially on Sun.

drives or walks lead down from the street to the river, to drinking places for animals. Here are brought horses and dogs to be scrubbed and washed. Especially on Sunday are these crowded. The horses are driven or coaxed in, the dogs usually tumbled in, and after they are pulled out they are lathered and scrubbed, rinsed and dried, probably more thoroughly than ever their owners cleansed themselves. Boys frequently go into the dog washing business and the owners, ladies and gentleman, stand by to see the operation. At least one regularly permitted dog bathing establishment exists, and to my mind it is the most interesting baignoirs ou the Scine.

Leaning over the side of the Pont de la Concorde one day, I was attracted by the extraordinary maneuvers of two dogs, a big Newfoundland and a small nondescript. They were swimming for pure pleasure. No dog ever chased his tail with more persist-

Newfoundland and a small nondescript. They were swimming for pure pleasure. No dog ever chased his tail with more persistency on terra firma than these dogs cirksed theirs in the water. Looking about for the owners, I saw at a little distance, drawn up on the shore, a boat perhaps 15 feet long. On it was a little house, gay in red and green paint, and from its stern floated a red and white flag.

Just then a boy emerged from the house carrying a big dog which he proceeded to

Just then a boy emerged from the house carrying a big dog which he proceeded to thrust into a tub of what I found afterward was sulphur water. From this tub the dog was transferred to another of clear water, and was flually carried back into the little house. I went down to investigate, and what did I and but the regularly licensed establishment of Monsieur I. Marie, "barber and bather of dogs." The Madame at the door informed me that he carries on his traffic winter and summer, furnishing warm water for the baths when the weather is cold. Here for 30 cents you may have your pet washed and scrubbed and rid of his fleas. For 5 france (\$1.20) you may in addition have him cut and trimmed in the latest Parisian dog style: a ruffic of hair around each leg, one around the tail and a mane on head and neck. Cheap enough for so much furbelow!

furbelow!
And the dogs that had attracted me? They are the ingenious advertising cards of the establishment.
IDA M. TARRELL.

Fannie B. Ward Still Holds That He Was a Patriot, but Misguided.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE TROUBLE.

The Three Days' Celebration Which Is Required of All by Law.

CHANGES A SINGLE YEAR HAS MADE

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] CONCEPCION DE CHILE, Sept. 6.-Returned to the haunts of man, we learn that during those weeks of journeying in the wilderness, surrounded by unconquerable Indians, our lives have been more secure than if we had remained in any city of Chile, where war has been rampant in its worst form-that of brother against brother -attended by mob rule, incendiary conflagrations, rapine and murders innumerable. The telegrams, which brought you the main facts of rebel victories, have told you none of the grim particulars. I want to impress upon my friends in the distant North that in forming their judgment of this Chilean controversy a few things should be left out of account.

In the first place, remember that the faction now dominating Chile controls all telegraphic and cable communication with the outer world, and therefore no accounts unfavorable to themselves are being sent abroad. On the contrary, their paid disseminators of alleged "news" have scrupuously omitted any allusion to the courtmartials that invariably end in murder, confiscations of the property or many private individuals whose only crime was that of having remained loyal to the government, countless assassinations, and carte blanche to pillage and destroy.

CELEBRATION OF BALMACEDA'S DEATH. A mark of the civilization of any land is the treatment of a conquored foe. A fair sample of the "mercy" that prevailed in Chile was shown in the illumination of their homes and other demonstrations of oy by the powers that now be, when the d and conquored ex-President, who ertainly could do no more harm, lay dead n the capital city, having taken his own life in the main hope of saving from further persecution his few faithful friends, and in the wholesale dispensing of free whisky for the purpose of inciting the irresponsible riff-raff to a ghoulish celebration of that sad

ecasion.

Remember, the end is not yet. Impartial history will by and by render a different ac-count of these stirring events; and then poor Balmaceda, now suffering the world's contumely, will be written down as one who, though perhaps misguided, held the inter-ests of his country nearer at heart than does the priest-controlled faction that defeated him, assisted by English brains and capital of mercenary purposes. The hostile feel-ing toward 'Americans, industriously fostered by interested Britons, grows more and more bitter in Chile, with the Itata farce and the action of the United States Government in not sooner recognizing the rebels. If it were not for those alleged causes, others would be trumped up to suit the occasion equally well. THE GREED OF THE BRITON.

The fact is, as one with half an eye should see, that our English cousins are making too much money out of this faraway corner of the globe to willingly share any portion of it with Americans. In the any portion of it with Americans. In the line of monopolizing all there is of value in a country on which he can lay hands or gain a foothold by "hook or by crook," the thrifty Briton stands without an equal—as witness in Baja California, Belize, the Mosquito Coast and other sections of the

Western hemisphere.
To an "inside observer" it seems strange that the world is slow to understand the secret animus of the present conflict-the last struggle of the Church of Rome to re-gain its lost power, allied in its desperation with a few English capitalists, whose inligion, but in Chilean nitrate or other arnigion, but in Chican intrate of other ar-ticles of commerce. And it is amusing to note how some excited journals call upon the President of the United States and his Cabinet to tremble in their shoes because of the hostile attitude assumed toward them by this puny and unstable Republic. Uncle Samuel is still abund ntly able to take care of his own in any part of the world, and in time even this arrogant "Junta" may come to understand that its favor of disfavor is a matter of profound indifference to the citi-zens of "God's country."

THEY CELEBRATE BY LAW.

In spite of his conceit, there is something refreshing in the patriotism of the typical Chilean—though it consists in killing everybody who disagrees with him if he can. While we, as a nation, have grown some-what ashamed of our old-fashioned Fourth of July, and the Declaration of Independence to which we are indebted for existence is remembered for little more than the butt of professional jokers, the true Chilean will cut the throat of any man who refuses to celebrate with him the 18th of September. There is a law in the land requiring every house to have a flag-staff, and every flagstaff to hang out the national banner by day and a lantern by night on all anniversaries of the Republic. Chilean vanity goes still further, and insists that all the schools must use text books by native authors; all the bands must play the music of native composers; and visiting opera and concert singers must introduce the songs of the country into all their performances. Al-though there is nowhere a more discordant and unruly people—nowhere so much mur-der and other serious crimes—yet the cruel soldier and the hunted bandit, the haughty don and the patient peon are one in their love of country, and their firm conviction that it is the mightiest on the face of the earth.

CHILE'S THREE EIGHTEENS.

In the Spanish language Diez v ocho (ten and eight) means 18, and among Chilenos the words have special reference to their national independence, which was declared September 18, in the year 1818. The finest residence street in proud old Santiago, the city of palaces, is named the calle (street) of Diez y ocho. All over the land there are Diez y ocho plazas, Diez y ocho saloons manufactories and estates, and many chil dren, male and female, who were so un date, are burdened with the three cabalistic words for a front name. At this festive time of year the law compels people to paint their houses, to clean the streets and to furbish up things generally, both inside and out. Every woman in Chile must have a new gown for the Diez y ocho, and in the matter of bonnets, it is to the creme de la creme of Santiago what Easter Sunday is to society belles of the North. Flags streaming over every doorway transform the streets into long vistas of bunting—the beautiful Chilean banner, with its single white star on a blue ground, and two stripes, one white, one red, interspersed by the colors of foreign officials. Even the cook in our house has felt the contagion of reform, and this morning I found her industriously pushing the dirt from the middle of the kitchen floor into the corners.

THE RICH AND POOR ARIKE.

Though the people are poorer than ever this year, it will be a great day-or rather a great week. The lower classes are always ready for frolicing, whether the occasion be a wedding or a funeral; and for a wealthy family to refrain from celebrating, whether their hearts are in it or not, would be dangerous at this juncture, for the "Junta" might construe it into an evidence of sympathy for the "lost cause" of Balmaceds. The municipalities usually recognize three days as the legal time for feasting and rejoicing, during which no one can be compelled to labor—the 17th instant for the assembling of the people from the country; the 18th for horseback riding and general jollification; the 19th for the sham battles

between chosen divisions of soldiers, the tournament, racing, etc.

Many of the poor sell everything they possess in order to secure pocket money for the occasion. In most foreign countries, and especially in Spanish America, it is quite the correct thing to visit pawnshops, wherein may be picked up many choice and curious souvenirs, such, for example, as diamonds in antique settings, golden spoons, silver candle sticks, splendidly embroidered shawls, silver-plated spurs, prayer-books shawls, silver-plated spurs, prayer-books bound in mother of pearl, etc. A few weeks after Diez y ocho, when the short time has elapsed during which these may be re-deemed by their owners (and they seldom are redeemed), is the best time for pawn-shop purchasing.

BALMACEDA ONE YEAR AGO. The funniest part of this patriotic season is the preliminary spree which always preceeds the regular celebration by just two weeks, and is supposed to appropriately lead up to it. This extra jollification is known as Diez y ocho chico—"Little Eighteen"—and is continued from one to three days. Though participated in by all classes, from the President down to the humblest

peon, it is not considered quite as swell as the later celebration.

I spent last Diez y ocho chico in Santiago —only one little year ago! Then the hero of the hour, surrounded by his happy fam-ily, was the now despised Balmaceda. The troubles that culminated in his melancholy suicide were already begun, but nobody dreamed that they would end in war. At the races last year, and the subsequent dress parade on the fashionable drive, the Balma-ceda coach, containing the President, his handsome wife and two young daughters, were the observed of all observers; and the rabble who lately shouted with joy at his death were as ready then to rend the air with vivas in his honor. With that irresponsible element it is "Le roi est mort; vive le rol."

THE DICTATOR'S FORTUNE GONE. One year ago the late President was not only a popular and happy man, but a very rich one, and that poverty could ever overtake him or his seemed entirely out of the take him or his seemed entirely out of the question; yet he died so poor that all the money he possessed had been given him by his wife from her private fortune to assist his flight. The widow and her children are left not only penniless, but homeless, for the victors wantonly burned and sacred their house, as well as that of Balmaceda's aged mother. aged mother.

In this third city of the Republic, the patriotism of Diez v ocho chico has been rampart for four and twenty hours, and still cannons are booming and bands are playing 'Viva Chile," and carriages dashing to and fro carrying gaily dressed people with glad faces. The fashionable resort of Concepcion is the Alameda. Lombardy poplars grow thickly, in long rows from end to end of the Alameda. On either side of the first line of noble trees, rows of tents have been set-some made of boards covered with cloth, some of old carpets, and others of canvass. These motly houses are occupied during Diez y ocho by thousands of country peo-ple, all dressed in their best-whole neighple, all dressed in their pest—whole need of borhoods together, bent on having a week of Too much of the knowledge received in the Too much of the knowledge received in the THE HOLIDAY MENU OF CHILE.

Should you call for a meal at one of these ostelries you would find the menu about as follows: Soup made of chopped clams, beef kidneys, cabbage and onions; the lungs of fat pigs, broiled; boiled sea crabs, gar-nished with the grilled entrails of pigs; roasted "sea urchins," served in their purple shells; fried fish, with sauce prepared from oxfeet; roast turkey stuffed with onious, spices, red peppers and coryanders; fried peas, pepper salad, bread, cheese and yerba mate-the ten of Paraguay, sipped, boiling hot, through a silver tube the size of a straw. You can take the whole course, standing, for the modest sum of about \$2; or, if more economically inclined, you may find a cheaper alternative on the back side of the same tent, where, for 25 cents, you can join the family dinner of boiled meat and vegetables, all eating from the same wooden bowl; and an extra medio (6 cents) will secure you two or three glasses of wine with which to wash it down. Every tent is a ball-room and a saloon, as well as a hotel, where two or three young women sing the plaintive airs of the cuaca, accompanying their voices with guitars, while couple after couple come solemnly forward, twirl their handkerchiefs and dance, and the bystanders keep time by the clapping of hands. Casks, barrels and boutless of wine are stream and so. of a straw. You can take the whole course, standing, for the modest sum of about \$2; or, if more economically inclined, you may find a cheaper alternative on the back side of the same tent, where, for 25 cents, you can join the family dinner of boiled mest and vegetables all bottles of wine are strewn all about; and so, while some skip "the light fantastic," others drink; and they in turn drink and dance again, until all become too top-heavy for further effort. The wine being the pure juice of the grape, it produces no ill effects but a temporary stupor, which soon wears FANNIE R. WARD.

RUSSIAN TRAPS FJR BEARS.

Some Methods the Backwoodsmen of That Country Use Effectively.

The backwoodsmen , have some odd ways of hunting bears. One plan is to tie a strong chain ten feet or so long to a heavy billet of wood, and at the other end to make a running noose. This loop is arranged, like a simple rabbit snare, in a narrow passage, the billet being thrown on one side. When the bear runs his neck into the noose he drags after him the wooden weight, which entangles him in the lushes and finally brings him to a full stop. The bear then follows up the billet, catches it up from the ground, bites it savagely, hurts it down and continues on his way. Pulled up short a second time and then a third, he goes through the same antics until on reflection he



decides to carry off the troublesome billet in his arms and find a precipiee over which to throw it, in doing which he is dragged over by its weight.

Still another suare consists in suspending a great rock or a log against a door which closes an opening in a tree where honey is stored. When the bear comes to eat the honey he pushes away with his paw the obstacle which hinders him, but this movement only results in swinging aside the rock, which, coming back, strikes him on the head. The bear, growing angry, makes a vigorous lunge at the weight, and, of course, receives a still more violent blow. It then comes to a grand struggle between the bear and this lifeless object, in which the animal often receives a whack that hurls him lifeless from the tree to the ground below.

More Effective Than Beauty.

St. Paul Globe.]

There's a girl on the hill who always gets a seat in the car if it is just jammed. She isn't pretty nor anything like that, but she is brainy and her feet are large. She wears common-sense shoes with heavy heels. She goes into a car and hangs to a strap in front of some man. Then every time the car jerks she lunges around with those heels. After a few lunges the man gives her his seat and limps out and stands on the plat-

between chosen divisions of soldiers, the LOVE OF LITERATURE

The Golden Gate Through Which the Child Passes to Wisdom.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE DEFICIENT

In the Branch That Gives the Best Preparation for Life's Work.

A SCHEME FOR BETTER TEACHING

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] After inquiring into the time devoted to literature in the public schools in this and adjoining counties, I have come to the conclusion that too little is devoted to this branch. And, moreover, I believe it can be taught successfully in our common schools and our homes without much additional

labor on the part of teacher, pupil or

parent. Of course, we cannot teach all, for it would take a lifetime; but if we make a good beginning it is half the battle. We can teach the importance of such knowledge and create a desire for more, which will be acquired in after life. A great deal can be taught incidentally by a judicious teacher, even in the infant school.

The objects of study are discipline or training, knowledge, culture, etc. The study of literature gives more intellectual training, knowledge and culture than any other branch in the common school curriculum. The branches generally taught in the common schools tend to exercise the intellectual faculties only. Arithmetic cultivates reasoning and judgment. So does literature. To follow thought as expressed in language will stimulate the mind to think for itself. Geography and history cultivate the imagination; but studying poetry, fiction, and other imaginative compressions where

THE EMOTIONAL NATURE.

But the study of literature does more than any one or all of these. It cultivates the sensibilities. When a pupil studies the life of an author and becomes acquainted with the many trials and difficulties he had to the many trials and difficulties he had to overcome and what circumstances of joy and happiness or grief and woe caused the words to drop from his pen, he grows into sympathy with him and the emotions are awakened. As soon as they are awakened they can be trained, and they can only be trained while in a state of activity. It is important that the sensibilities should be trained, for in them lie the springs of human action. "Here we find the motives which set the busy world in action, the causes which go to make men what they are in their busy and ever-changing scenes of life's

Too much of the knowledge received in the schools is simply book knowledge, and many of our young ladies and gentlemen leave school and study forever without the least idea of the practical use of their education. The rules in arithmetic, the definitions in grammar, the dates in history and the boundaries of foreign countries, ses, even our own States, are all forgotten, simply because the pupils did not receive from the branches they studied that culture which is so essential to success.

WHAT LOVE OF LITERATURE DOES. Not so in the study of literature. Create within a child a love for literature and you have placed it upon a straight road to wisdom. It will now read whenever it gets a chance, and all that remains to be done is to

ness and civilization. While the young engaged in reading at home they are only away from the temptations outside the parental roof, but also gladden the hearts of the anxious father and mother. There is no more touching scene than that of a family gathered around the same table all pleas-

antly employed in the perusal of good liter-HOW IT IS TO BE TAUGHT. Literature can be taught, first, in connection with reading even in primary classes. The study of literature can be made very interesting to primary classes by short interesting stories about the authors, etc. All children love stories. Let the teacher, in children love stories. Let the teacher, in the form of stories, impress upon the minds of his pupils a few characteristic features in the life of an author or of his writings and they will remember him ever afterward in all his productions and study them with more pleasure than before. Tell them of the benevolence of Goldsmith, the insanity of Cowper, the poverty of Burns, the melancholy of Johnson and the blindness of Mitton. In American literature tell them of the friendship of Dauke and Halleck, the poetical genius of Bryant, and of Whittler as a self-made man, of the wit and success of Holmes, the beginning of the literary life of Cooper, the wanderings of Taylor, etc., and it cannot fail to create an interest in the reading class and a love for literature.

Again, it may be taught in connection with

reading class and a love for literature.

Again, it may be taught in connection with history. There is a very close connection between the history and literature of a nation. For instance, the history of the United States is divided into the colonial, revolutionary and the national periods. So is its literature, and the prince pal authors and their respective writings in ght be taught with little extra labor with the history of their periods. While studying the history of the Revolutionary War the pupils come into contact with most of the great orators and writers of that time. Give them some of their principal works and they will weld together inseparably the authors, the protogether inseparably the authors, the pro-ductions and the cause for which they labored, while at the same time history be

comes the more interesting. TAUGHT AS A SPECIALTY. Lastly, literature may be taught as a special study. Pupils that have been taught as a special study. Pupils that have been taught literature in connection with readings and history will pursue it with interest as a special study. It is true we have no work special study. It is true we have no work on literature adapted to our common schools and from which it can be taught in this way, but I cannot see why it should be so. We do not want a book encombered with dates and titles, but one with the lives of the authors in the form of stories and following each a few selections which will make the pupils familiar with each one's language and style. Then there might be set apart certain days when the pupils would be expected to recits short extracts from particular authors.

School days are short and few, especially so in our common schools, and in this age of enlightenment we should strive to introduce such branches as will develop most fully and harmoniously all the powers of the mind and give us knowledge that we can use in practical life. Literature is one of the branches that will do this.

Noiselessness of Smokeless Powder. A great many stories have been told about the noiselessness of smokeless powder. Hiram Maxim, who ought to know, says that there is no such thing as a noisciess gunpowder. The report of a gun charged with smokeless powder is very sharp, and is as loud as when black powder is used, yet the volume of sound is much less, so that the report cannot be heard at so great a disthe report cannot be heard at so great a dis-tance. The report of a gun using smokeless powder is a sound of much higher pitch than when black powder is used, and conse-quently cannot be heard at so great a dis-tance as the lower notes given by black tance as the lower notes given by black powder. Another point about smokeless powder is its slight recoil. It would nat-urally be thought that the recoil of the barrel would be greater, owing to the greater pressure exerted by the smokeless powder on the base of the cartridge case and the breech mechanism. Such, however, is not the fact, for the barrel actually recoils very much less when smokeless powder is used. This is due to the suddenness with which the pressure is exerted, it acting more like a sharp blow on the metal, whereby more of the energy is converted into heat instead of

being spent in overcoming the inertia of the barrel to give recoil.