## A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Work of the Association Baseball Magnates at Their Annual Meeting at Chicago.

SOME MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

Eunel's Wonderful Trotting Performance as Compared With That of Mand S.

ABOUT THE LEADING PUGILISTS.

Full Wall Was Not Afraid to Pace McCarthy-The Levy and Kelly Controversy.

If the Association magnates are to be be-Beved the people interested in the National Lengue are a very depraved lot, and the latter organization has seen its day of useinlness. The magnates referred to have held their annual meeting during the week, and they not only have declared themselves as above, but have endeavored to give the world to understand that the American Association is the only baseball organization in existence. While nobody will believe that declaration, doubtless some people will really think the Association, judging from its annual meeting, is now a greater power than it ever was. It may be this, and still be of comparatively small importance, because for years it has been of very minor dimensions and influences. But before discursing the Association's meeting it will be well to point out that a false importance is being given to the American Association at present by the way in which it is being pufied up by enemies of the League.

Numerous baseball writers whose only wish is that the League and those connected with it were sent to oblivion are daily extelling the Association and giving to it a prestige that does certainly not belong it, This is being done merely to obscure the National League as much as possible and as a result many people are led to believe that the American Association is a very powerful and significant baseball association. I also wish to point out another fact. Not very long ago these same rabid advocates of the Association were upholding the late Players' League and then they were depouncing the American Association as a puny and impotent organization. L. has failed and now these persons are glad to support anything at all in oppo-The Association Meeting.

The Association magnates at their meeting labored hard to impress the public with one statement, viz.; that their clubs are all in good financial condition. It is hard to reconcile this stateconsidering that almost every c'ub in the Association has lost money during the season, and even now some of them are in financial difficulties. I don't believe the Association is one whit better to-day, financially, than it ever was. The Association leaders also tried to give the public to understand that their meeting was extremely harmonious. It was not, as there was some strong opposition to the admission of a Chicago club into the organization. But the amusing feature of the meeting was he annual report of President Phelps. He, by the way, has had a strange career as a baseball magnate. In his report he actually reminded his fellow baseball wreckers that they should be thankful that they were on a higher moral plane than the League. He

organizations are too well known for Mr. Pheips to give false impressions concerning them.

But his reference to the matter of crooked

games came with very bad grace, as nobody knows better than himself that there is not a particle of truth in any charge that may bave been made, and that there is not the least reasonable ground for suspicion. Mr. Phelps' reference to crookedness was not made in the interest of the game; it was simply made to drag the League into as much disrespect as possible. Prompted by a spirit of this kind, Mr. Phelps was quite indifferent as to whether or not there was any truth about crookedness or not. He crookedness was connected with the League. The General Prospects.

The recent meeting of the Association brings to the surface very prominently the question: What about the future men? Judging from things as we can see them on the surface, there is not much prospect of a settlement between the contending parties. But I am inclined to think efforts unob-served by the public are going on, and that and a victorious one all will be well. But I am inclined to think efforts unobsomething will be done shortly. It is folly for the Association magnates to persist in their present course and constancy in folly they want the trouble settled, and blame to adjust matters. Why, they simply wanted everything. If they are not disposed to modify their demands-in fact, change them entirely-I feel certain that no rence will be made, and in that event I ave no tear of the League. During the week one plan of settlement has been gested and President O'Neil, of the club, and Mr. Barnie, of the Athletics, hink well of it. The plan is to allow the Association to locate a club in Chicago, also oklyn, and transfer the League

che in Brooklyn to Baltimore,
This plan seems to be a fair one and
would no doubt be a benefit to both organiwould no doubt be a benefit to both organi-sations. Chicago is big enough to support talking, as Slavin and Mitchell are also two clubs if they are worthy of support at all, and in my estimation Brooklyn has not been a success as a League city. Ex-Mana-ger Haulon is inclined to think that it would be better for the League and for Brooklyn, if the latter remains in the League. But whether or not the plan of settlement is adopted, I think it will be discussed. If the prestige of the game is to many years. But I don't think that Slavin will be willing to fight only. maintained, a national agreement must be adopted as soon as possible. Without one ere is no hope for either organization. Good for the Players.

An old adage says; "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and by this we are reminded that while the trouble between the League and the Association magnates may be running baseball prospects, the players In the meantime are reaping the benefit. Both organizations want the best players and the competition will enable the players to raise their prices very high. A well- McCarthy. As a result Wall has by a large ations of 5 and 10 cents. These stamps are known and prominent pitcher, not of the number of people been deemed a coward. now obsolete, and they would not be recoglocal club, said to me the other day: "This I don't believe he is. I know he is not a nized by the postoffices. The 5-cent stamp trouble among the magnates just suite me, as I have two or three offers now. I will wait awhile and then I think I'll go where there is most money, providing I am assussed that money is safe. I am in the usiness for the money there is in it and I do not intend to stick to the League if I can better my financial prospects by leaving it." better my financial prospects by leaving it."

This very frank statement is a sample of the general feeling among ball players. But I find there is a general desire among players to play in the League and those would "not be in it." But Wall may have "gone to the bad." I think he be are in the Association when a settle- has because for a long time past he has been

will suffer as a result. The past has proven that the players are invariably those who

Local Club Affairs.

There is still a remarkable quietness in local baseball circles. One by one the players are leaving for home and, as far as I know, none of them have definitely signed for next year. The officials of the club claim that each player is signed for three years, but as Galvin remarked the other day people will be fooled if they think his contract will keep him two more years here at a salary similar to that which he received last season. What the directors should do under the circumstances is to get together and appoint the president to go to work at once and sign all the players who are wanted. These players to be will have to be signed, and when so much pilfering and free-booting is going on the sooner they are signed the best. igned the better.

I am not the only one who is urging this point. Some very able people in other cities are arguing in the same direction. Beyond all it is time that the directors of the local club should come to a common understanding among themselves and have all their differences healed. Let the past go and brace up for the efforts of the future is what they should do. Depend upon it, they have lots of work to do, and they ought to get into a well organized condition to do it.

Sunol's New Record. Surely we have had a sensation during the week; I mean a sensation of a decade. Patrons of trotting and trotting horses have been excited beyond measure and all through Sunol trotting a mile in 2:081/4. A remarkable performance indeed and a half second quicker than the fastest record made by Maud S. For some time past good judges of horse flesh have been expecting that the mark of Maud S would be rubbed out. On several occasions horses have come very near to it and for months it has been conceded that the record of the famous mare was bound to go this year when such fiyers as Sunol, Allerton and Nancy Hanks were trying to down it. Now that the reord has been lowered it is interesting to know that the new mark has been made by a mare owned by the same gentleman who owns Maud S, who had the previous record.

But it is probable that an almost endless controversy has been started by the per-formance of Sunol. She has made her mark on a kite-shaped track, while the record of Maud S. was made on the regulation track, similar to that of Homewood track. It is claimed that the new fashioned track is much faster than the regulation track, and, therefore, the record of Maud S. is a better one than that of Sunol. With due deference to those who argue in this strain, I still bold Sunol has trotted a mile, on a level track, in 2:081/4, this being the quickest time on record. That there have been improvements in the way of producing speed since Maud S, made her mark is to the disadvantage of that famous mare as far as holding her record is concerned, and it is correcondingly to the advantage of Sunol. If we are to discard or reject records because some improvement, mechanical or other-wise, has contributed toward these records, why we'll make no progress at all. The new aquatic records of to-day will not be tol-

new aquatic records of to-day will not be tol-erated as against the old because the new one have been made in improved boats. The same may be said of bleycle records and in fact dozens of other things. I, therefore, fail to see why the record of Sunol should not be the accepted one. But I will not be surprised if even her record is lowered before this year is out. She may do it herself, indeed, Charles Mar-vin, her driver, says that he thinks she will lower her record this year if everything will lower her record this year if everything is favorable when she makes her effort. And Nancy Hanks may do it if she rounds to again. It is a great pity that Nancy has gone out of condition just at a time when she is most needed. I am disposed to think that if she had remained all right she would have given us a sensation just as good as that of Sunol or Direct, who has lowered the colors of Hal Pointer.

Patronage of Football. During the week I have received one or pointed out that crooked work had charac-terized the closing of the League season at the immaculate Association was from that depravity. After an out-at of that kind don't talk to me about a nerve of Mr. Phelps. The parts of the he case, I fail to see what I have to do with it except tell the public of the fact. One correspondent points out that some of the best Association games ever seen in Pittsburg are being played, and I am inclined to believe him. Association foot-ball, when well played, is worth looking at, because it is kicking the ball and kicking it in the most dexterious way. We have some good kickers in and about Pittsburg, and I venture to say that if next Saturday is a fine day there will be a splendid game at Exposition Park on that day. The Pitts-burg and McDonald teams meet, and I anticipate a great contest, indeed, certainly one that all lovers of football ought to see. While I am talking football I may say a word or two about the Rugby game. The Rugby players have gotten into line, and it is to be expected that we'll have lots of Rugby games before the season is ended. Of course, we all like to see the fun and fighting of a Rugby contest, particularly when two good and powerful teams are contending. I think we'll have some good teams here this season, and because of this I

trust that our team will be all that we ar Among the Pugilists.

Peter Maher declines to meet Jake Kilrain because the latter is not class enough. is certain roin. All of them declare that Poor Kilrain. Surely Jake's glory has departed since the days he was looked upon as the League for preventing a settlement. the man who would "do up" Sullivan. But But we can all remember what kind of a | what about Maher, or at least his mauager, settlement the Association magnates wanted | Billy Madden? Their refusal to meet Kilnot very long ago when an effort was made | rain for a purse of \$5,000 is proof that they are not caring about fighting at all. They want money. Noise, bluster and big pretensions will advertise Maher, and he will secure engagements. Maher is in the hands of a man who has gulled the public many a time before. It is simply nonsense for any-body to talk about Maher fighting Slavin or Sullivan, and I am inclined to think that the first tolerably good man he meets he (Maher) will come off second best.

There has little or nothing been doing among the leading heavy-weights. Sulli-

van is expected to return in the early part expected in the country about the same time. If ever Slavin and Sullivan are in this country together I anticipate a match definitely made between them. An extra-ordinary purse will soon be offered for a ber of rounds. Sullivan wanted this condition before he left for Australia, but he will, I think, change his mind.

And if Mitchell comes here Corbett will certainly get an engagement with either him or Slavin. I have an idea that many people are wearied about Corbett by this time; I mean wearied of waiting until he shows us whether or not he is really a firstrater. I would like to see him do this.

Toff Wall's Latest. During the week there has been lots said Boston Herald.] about Toff Wall's refusal to meet Billy stayer, but I cannot believe that a man of contained a portrait of Franklin, made after Wall's cleverness would shirk to meet a a painting by John B. Longacre, in which man like McCarthy if all was right. If the first Postmaster General is represented Wall was in good condition and the finances were all right, I feel sure that he would meet McCarthy, and defeat him, too, quite handily. Why, if Wall was just in ment of the trouble is made must, I suppose, remain there. This is a fact that players through not overlook. It is also worth while remembering that while fancy salaries may sound all very well at the time they are signed for they cannot last and somebody when the fancy in the fancy in the fancy salaries is greated for they cannot last and somebody when the fancy in the fancy in

America could not induce him to undergo a journey of seven or eight days on the sea. Toff Wall has his defects as a pugilist but I decline to believe that he was afraid to face McCarthy.

Activity Among the Little Ones. All of a sudden the feather-weights bantams, etc., have become awfully active. Strong efforts have been made to arrange a match between "Spider" Kelly and Levy, the little Englishmen. Backers of the two "bantams" met but Kelly's demands were so very unfair that nothing definite was done. As a result the Eastern sporting writers have given Kelly quite a "reast." But the pair are still talking fight and it is likely that they will be matched as there is only a small difference now between their terms. That Levy is a clever little fellow I have no doubt, but somehow or other English pugilists nowadays of all sizes make very little success in this country. If Levy meets Kelly the former will have to be a

very good man to win.

The light weights are doing nothing of note. Carroll and Myer are in active training for their contest, and Jack McAuliffe thinks when it is over we'll hear very little thinks when it is over we'll hear very little
about Myer. Austin Gibbons has changed
his mind about going to England and will
remain in this country during the winter.

I would not be surprised if Gibbons and
Jimmy Carroll should meet in the ring, providing Car oll defeats Myer. If Carroll
was to prove the victor against Myer, Gibbons could not very well decline to challenge him in view of the fact that he, Gibbons, is still wanting to fight any light
weight in the world. Speaking of Gibbons weight in the world. Speaking of Gibbons reminds me that McAuliffe has not received his stake money yet for defeating Gibbons. McAuliffe wisely declines to have anything to do with Gibbons until that money i

· A MOOSE BEATS AN ENGINE Exciting Four-Mile Race in Which the Monarch of the Forest Won.

Youth's Companion. Sunday, July 12, as a short train of flat cars was running up the Duluth and Winnepeg road into Itasca county, Minn., a large moose was discovered near the track. In an instant he fled shead of the train along the old tote path used by the Indians and woodsmen before the railway was built. The path is close to the car track and parallel with it. As there are no regular trains on Sunday, the engineer had a clear field, and determined to show the moose how to run. The iron horse snorted and bounded along over his track of steel, while all on board intently watched the race. It was a

four-mile straight-away run. The moose's gait was an indescribable The moose's gait was an indescribable trot, such as only the moose can exhibit; his hind feet fanning his ears, his tongue hanging from his mouth, every muscle in his body moving, while his paces were apparently two rods in length. At first it was only a little jog, but as the engine began to do its best the moose let himself out a knot at a time, and all the mysterious rower of steam could not prevail against power of steam could not prevail against this monarch of the forest.

Faster and faster sped the engine, but still the frightened moose trotted in the van, letting out his tongue another link, and adding a knot, as was needed, to his gait. But when four miles had thus been traversed, the contestants came upon a clearing where men were gathered. Thus driven from his pathway, and forced to abandoa what seemed a playful pastime, the moose dashed across the track several rods in front of the engine, and a moment later, without awaiting the award of his well-earned laurels, was lost to sight in the forest.

GOING INTO EXILE.

Two Brothers Will Take Up Their Abode on an Uninhabited Isle. Pall Mall Budget.]

A lonely and hitherto uninhabited island off the north coast of Cornwall is shortly to become the abode of a gentleman whose only companion in his seclusion will be his brother. The island is only 250 yards long Pittsburg are not being patronized as much and 60 broad, and is about two miles off the mainland. It is locally known as the "Gulland," from it being the habitat of large numbers of sea-gulls, and is the proper y of Mr. C. G. Prideaux-Brune, Prideaux Place, Padstow. Being quite exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic gales and tremendous ground seas, it is only in very exceptionally fine weather that a safe landing can be effected on it.

The young gentleman who has decided to become somewhat of a recluse is a son of the late General Smyth, Commander of the Western District, and it was only very recently, when sailing by "Gulland" in his yacht, that he conceived the strange idea that he would take up his residence there. He has obtained 21 years' lease on reason-able terms from the lessor, and has intrusted an order to construct a wooden house 22x15 feet, similar to a deck cabin. As soon as the parts of the house are fitted they will be taken to the island with an ample supply of provisions, etc., on the first favorable day, and fixed so that the occupant may become "monarch of all he surveys" before wintry weather sets in. Already men are actively at work blasting the rocks, so as to get a proper foundation

A FOUR MILLION DOLLAR STATION. The Anhalter of Berlin Is Finer Than Washington's Public Buildings.

The most costly of all the Berlin railway stations is the Anhalter station, said to have cost \$4,000,000. One can hardly credit the statement, as the trainhouse contains only six tracks. Most of the money was spent on the front building. It is simply a palace. None of our public buildings Washington has an entrance hall which is at all comparable to the great vestibule and staircases of this building. Even the great railway stations of London are completely surpassed by the Anhalter station, which is the terminus for trains running to Erfurt, Magdeburg, Carlsbad, Halle, Cassel Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and many other points.

At this station, as at the Potsdam station. small trunks and all minor luggage belong-ing to passengers are carried up stairs to the main floor of the station by the porters. The heavier luggage is taken up by the hydraulic elevators that play so important part in all Berlin railway stations. There The heavier luggage is taken up by the hydraulic elevators that play so important part in all Berlin railway stations. There is an enormous restaurant and waiting rooms on the track floor of the station, the first and second class passengers being carefully separated from the third and fourth class. The tracks leading out of this station are elevated, and run prst five-story buildings for a long distance. The station is garden again. God's favorite figure is the are elevated, and run post five-story build-ings for a long distance. The station is really in the heart of the city now, although 30 years ago the location would have been regarded as almost on the outskirts.

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST STAMPS One Bore the Portrait of Franklin, the Other of Washington.

The first stamps issued were the denominwearing a white neckerchief and a coat with a fur collar. The color of the stamp is a light brown, and there is a border of fine straight lines around the entire stamp. The 10-cent stamp contained a portrait of Washington, made from Stuart's painting. Its color was black, and it had in the upper corners the letters "U. S." These two stamps were all that were used until 1851,

when letter postage was reduced to 3 cents, and a new series of stamps came in. HOUSEHOLD goods packed for shipment. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street. A TALK WITH TALMAGE He Says He Could Make a Thousand

Dollars a Day if He Wished. NEVER TRIED TO BUY CALVARY.

Phonographs Will Be the Great Missionary Workers of the Age. HOW HE DOES SO MUCH HARD WORK

> [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.] NEW YORK, Oct. 24. HE pastor of the biggest church in the United States A preacher whose sermons are read every week in 15,000,-000 families! An author whose books sell by the hundreds of thousands! lecturer who is now offered \$150,000 for a

series of talks! An intellectual worker, the gray matter of whose brain can pro-The Tabernacle Tower.

This is the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. To any, he is sincere, godly and genuine. To others, he appears false, sacriligeous and a humbug. If the former, he is a most wonderful apostle; if the latter, he is certainly a most successful humbug and in either case he is by far, the most interesting character in the American pulpit to day. I called upon him at his home in Brooklyn the other day. He lives in a big four story, brown stone house on the corner of South Oxford and Calvert streets, Brooklyn. It is in a good neighborhood and the house is, perhaps, the finest in the block. Passing up broad, brown stone steps, you enter a wide hall, the floor of which is porcelaintiled in blue and yellow.

duce from \$500 to \$1,000 a day the year

LIKE A BIG MUSEUM. Beautiful pictures hang upon the walls, and an old master in oil, representing "Christ Casting Out Devils," hangs just at the left of the entrance. The floors are cov-ered with Turkish and Persian rugs, which Dr. Talmage picked up at Damascus at the

I sought for a long time for a title, but could find none. 'The Life of Christ' was too hackneved. It had been used a number of times, and I wanted something new. For weeks I cudgeled my brain in vain. I was thinking of it when I was traveling in the West, and one day as I sat in the train apwest, and one day as I sat in the train approaching Alliance, O., like a flash, came to me the words, 'From Manger to throne.'
'I've got it at last,' said I to myself, and for fear I might lose it, I took out my notebook and wrote it down.

HIS LITERARY PRODUCTIONS. "I have been writing for years and the public has always treated me well. We were counting up the other day the books that have been published over my name as author, and we find there are 50 of them, and they are translated into nearly all the lan-guages of Europe. I got a copy of a Scan-dinavian translation of one of my books to-

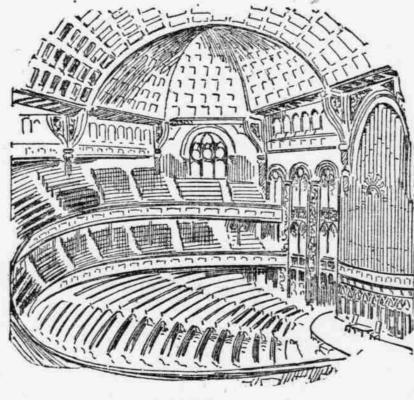


day. Of course I can't read it. Of these different books I have myself published 15 and have gotten receipts from them. The other 35 have been pirated in one way or another.'

"Dr. Talmage," said I, "you have been called a money-making preacher. Do you think the making of money is incompatible

with your profession? "If the making of money were the chief end of the profession, I would say yes," re-plied Dr. Talmage. "And if it were not entirely subordinate and apart from it, I would also say yes. But when the making of money comes entirely from work that does not conflict with the duties of the pulpit, and that in fact aids on the work of the profession, I would say no. During my whole life I have made my preaching and my church the supreme end of my work. I have never made a doilar at the expense of my congregational labors, and I have never tried to make money for money's sake. The opportunities and the work have been forced

upon me.
"If I would, I could, I believe, have such



PERIOR THE GREAT TARERNACIA

time he made the tour through the Holy Land, and there are swords from Cairo, tables from Constantinople, rare busts from Italy and articles of vertu and curios from all parts of the world. On one wall there is a banner of silk which a Chinese missionary sent to Dr. Talmage, and on a stand below it is a piece of elegant old lacouer from Japan. There are baskets from Alaska, pieces of stone from Acropolis, sand from the base of the Pyramids, a chunk of stone from Baalbec, and pretty things from everywhere. Every article seems to have a

history. Dr. Talmage is besieged with callers, and though he received almost everyone, he has to guard his privacy. His workshop is at the top of the house. It is a big room furnished in the plainest manner and packed full of books. There are books on the tables, in the cases and on the floor.

HIS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. Dr. Talmage will be 60 years old in January next, but his hair is still brown, his dark, rosy face shows that his blood is full of iron, and he says he can eat three square meals every day and enjoy them. He is a big man and a strong one. He is, I judge, about 5 feet 11, and he weighs about 170 pounds. His broad shoulders have a slight stoop, but they are well padded with muscular flesh, and his arms look as though they could will day a reas well as Cled.

they could wield an ax as well as Glad stone's. He was dressed in plain business clothes, and I noted, as an hour or so later we walked t ward the Tabernacle, that the hat that he wore was a derby, and its number, I judge, was 81/2. Dr. Talmage converses as well as he preaches. His talk with me was full of bright sayings. It was per-fectly unconventional and simple, and covered a great variety of subjects.

Referring to the Hebrew troubles in Russia, I asked him if he did not think that

the Hebrews would eventually drift back to Palestine. He replied: "I don't think the prosperous Hebrews of America or garuen again. God's favorite figure is the circle, and Palestine is moving in a circle back to its old beauties. Jerusalem has grown rapidly during the past tew years, and it is already fulfilling the saving of the Prophet, that it will spread out beyond the walls and will cover even the place of the ashes. It will be a great city."

DID NOT ATTEMPT TO BUY CALVABY. "How about Calvary, and that story that you attempted to buy it of the Turks?" "There is no truth in that," replied Dr. Talmage. "The very idea would be absurd. The Monammedans will not sell their lands to foreigners, and there is a Mohammetan cemetery on the edge of the spot where Christ was crucified, and you see it would

have been impossible for me to have pur-chased it had I wished to do so. As to that spot being the place of the crucifixion, howver, I have not the slightest doubt.
"By the way, Doctor, did you write much of your 'Life of Carist' while you were in

Palestine?"
"Yes," was the reply. "I w rked at it
as hard as you worked there during your
trip as a newspaper correspondent. I found
the inspiration of my surroundings conducive to the work, and I rewrote much that I had written before. I took my description of places from life, and I tound it enabled me to make it a better book.
"The story of the title is a curious one.

| engagements as would not me \$1,000 a day the year through, and I have now laving on my study table an offer of \$150,000 for a series of lectures. I never lecture for less than \$500 or \$1,000 a night, and the latter is mv regular price for the larger cities. When I charged \$1,000 for going to Chicago not long ago to lecture, the fact was made a subject of comment by some of the news-papers. But I did not ask Chicago to call me to lecture, and the receipts were, I un-derstand, \$3,000 in excess of the amount

paid me. "How about religion and free thought, Doctor," said I. "The churches seem to be growing more liberal each year. Infidelity is growing in all religions the world over and the tendency seems to be the breaking down of all faith."

"You are right in saying that the churches are becoming more liberal," replied Dr. Talmage. "We are getting closer and closer together every year, and religion is becoming more and more a religion of sym-pathy and kindness. We have thousands of real Christians who now hardly know they are Christians. They cannot be called intellectual Christians, and the purely intellectual Christian, the Christian of reason rather than faith, is of little account in the world anyhow. He is an iceberg and he is of good neither to himself nor to anyone else. You speak of the growing infidelity among the believers of other religions the world over. The tendency of man when he gives up the God of his fathers is for a time believe in no God whatever, and it is only after a time that he comes around to study and believe in another religion. I believe that any religion is better than no religion and I believe that the Christian eligion is destined to conquer the world. Modern inventions are coming in to help us. I believe the phonograph is going to be our greatest preacher. When the manager of the Board of Missions can say, 'Send' 300 sermons to as many towns and cities of Japan, or, Send 500 lectures to out-ofthe way places in China, and see that a phonographic translation of that bright dis-course against Buddhism is sent out to Indis,' you will see the possibilities."

ABOUT SENSATIONAL PREACHING. "Dr. Talmage, you have been accused of being a sensational preacher. Do you be-lieve in sensational preaching?"
"If you call sensational preaching," re-

plied the divine, "the striving after striking effects merely to astonish the people or to create a stir, it is wrong. But if sensational preaching is the sensation arising from the presentation of truth, it is right. Truth is always an prising, and rightly preached it ought not to fail to create a sensation. The opponents of such preaching are often men who are as heavy in their remarks as a load of bricks. They are too lazy or too dull to rise out of the commonplace and they often vegetate or die of the dry rot. You ask as to pulpit oratory to-day. I believe that our preachers are improving in power as the world goes on. Our seminaries turn out better men every year, and they will this year furnish the best crop of young men in their history." their history."

Leaving the house we then walked around the block to the Brooklyn Taberna-

cle. It is the biggest church in the United States and is one of the finest churches in the world. Its tower of red brick and stone rises 160 feet from the ground and its four corners have columns which remind you of the beauties of the Kutab Minar. Standing in the galleries, the scene below makes you think of the Coliseum at Rome, and the great organ which stande opposite you is one of the largest ever made. It is the of the largest ever made. third church which Dr. Talmage has built in Brooklyn and it is a monument worthy of his genius. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

IN AMERICA

The Time Is Near When the Home Supply Will Equal the Demand.

BEETS GETTING AHEAD OF CANE. Interesting History of the Production of

NAPOLEON'S PART IN THE PROGRESS

the Sweet Crystals.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23 .- "I don't know mything about sugar, and I'm seeking knowledge on the subject," I said, as a precaution, to a leading planter the other day. "Well, if you don't know anything about it, you know as much about it as the average Louisiana planter," retorted the sugar

Looking the saccharine subject up, I find that sugar is of comparatively recent discovery and manufacture, so far as a food is concerned. Have you ever stopped to think that the Bible doesn't mention sugar? It speaks of "sweet cane from a far country," and of other sweets; of wild honey, and so on, but this succharine crystal was unknown even at the beginning of the Christian era; at least to the peoples of the Western world. The Roman and the Greek peoples were strangers to it. In fact, they were strangers to perhaps one-half of the articles of food consumed at the present time every day by the most humble citizen of America; and, what is more, there was nothing to replace these foods. Sugar was early known to the chemist, and was dispensed by the apothecary as medicine, but the civilized world was compelled to wait until the aborigines of the warmer climates were brought under the voke of the European before the crystalized saccharine substance found its way onto the tables of the Kings and potentates of the Old World. A LUXURY FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sugar cane was grown early in Arabia, and as early as the fifth century there is a record of sugar being made in a small quan-tity by boiling cane. As late as the fifteenth century a dame of England wrote her lord to bring some of that great delicacy, sugar, and she asked for a whole pound. In fact, the fifteenth century had been well nigh spent before sugar became much else than a uxury to even the very rich. The cane was brought to San Domingo and Brazil by the Portuguese, and to Cuba by Velasquez about 1512, and in 1627 its cultivation had from Brazil to Europe. The Barbadoes soon afterward began its cultivation.

From Cuba cane was introduced into Louisiana in 1794 by Etienne de Bare, the grandfigher of Louisiana in the content of the c

grandfather of Louisiana's historian, Charles Gayarre, and the plantation on which it was first grown and granulated was within the present corporate limits of New Orleans, at what is now known as the suburb, Carrollton. Cane sugar continued to be made in a primitive way up and until less than half a century ago, when an obscure Ohio farmer, a man who every season as the spring ap-proached tapped the noble maple tree on his little 80-acre farm, near the young city of Mansfield, and boiled the juice into the

is still in use in Cuba in remote sections, and the Northern maple sugar boiler also uses it to some extent. It was as nothing compared to the worderful sugar house of

the present day, but it served its purpose and came at the proper time.

The Blymyers, of Cincinnati, founded their fortune on the Cook evaporation, and David McFarland Cook's share on royalty was about \$30,000. Yet he has grown to be an old man without means, but with several fortunes in electrical discoveries within his grasp, 'f capital seeks him out and seizes upon his storehouse of information.

NAPOLEON AND HOME INDUSTRIES.

To-day there is consumed in this world 50 per cent more sugar made from the beet than from cane, and the world owes this fact to the Corsican Emperor of the French, who sought to produce in France, from French soil and by French brawn and brain, every article of food, raiment and shelter that the French people required. In this par-ticular Napolean Bonaparte sought to accomplish precisely the very thing that the party of progress of the youngest nation on the globe has been seeking since the begin-ning of the war that made men of all colors equal before the law.

The sugar beet came into notice in Europe

in the last decade of the sixteenth century, and Olivier De Serres then wrote that it yielded a juice "on boiling, similar to sugar syrup." A few years later several varieties were known, and about the period of our War for Independence the varieties were many and varied; and although as early as-1590 the saccharine matter in the beet was known and recorded, 175 years passed be-fore a German savant proved to the Acad-emy of Sciences of Berlin that sugar from the beet was a practical commercial poss bility; yet another half century passed by before Achard, a French refugee in Prus-sia, presented a sample of his beet sugar to the Institute of France, declaring that a good quality of muscovado could be produced at not to exceed 6 cents a pound. His statement was ridiculed by the French people, but French scientific bodies apcointed a committee to investigate and report on the subject, SUGAR AT A DOLLAR A POUND.

Prior to that there had been unsuccessful efforts to introduce the sugar cane and sugar maple into France, and experiments had been made with the turnip, the carrot, pars-nip, chestnut, maize, and many other plants with failure as the result. About this period sugar sold in Europe at \$1 a pound. Finally, this French commission having experimented with both cooked and uncooked beets, produced a beet sugar from uncooked beets at a cost of 18 cents a pound, and among other things reported thus

It is certain that the beet which grows i France, and which may be recognized by its white flesh traversed by red bands or rays contains sugar as well as the same species grown at Berlin, that Achard worked upon.

Experiments proceeded in France, Germany and England, from this time 1810, when the far-seeing Emperor of the French people set apart, as a bounty to M. Proust and Sieur Fouques, \$20,000 and \$3,000 respectively, for their then thought valuable discovery in the production of sugar from the grape. Napoleon also appointed Proust che: i t and member of the Legion of Honor. Grape sugar proved a failure, but the Emperor persisted in his efforts and issued a degree setting apart the efforts and issued a decree setting apart the sum of 1,000,000 francs for the encourage-ment of the beet sugarand indigo industries. In 1813, 7,700,000 pounds of sugar, about the quantity that will this year be made from cane at the McCall sugar house in St. James Parish, Louisiana, was made at 334 French factories at a cost of about 15 cents a pound. This was probably one half of the actual need of the French nation at that time.

ENCOURAGED IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA. Meantime the German people were as actively engaged in the sear process of extracting and crystalizing the saccharine matter, and the Russian Czar made a subject a gift of \$38,895 for his activity in appreading the industry and his

discoveries, and issued a ukase making free of taxation land used for the purpose.

During the season of 1889-90 the sugar production of the world was as follows:

Cane sugars:-Porto Rico..... trbs/oes.... Antigua and St. Kitts .. Java... Manila, Cebu and Iloilo... British India. 9.228,000

730,000 750,000 Sermany...... 8.417,000 Total tons beet.

5,645,000 Total tons cane and beet...... 5,645,000 The probable output of beet and sorghum sugars in America this year will be perhaps 14,000 to 15,000 tons.

THE PROGRESS IN AMERICA. No caue sugar of any consequence has ever been produced in North America outside the State of Louisiana, and not more than one-sixth of the territory of that State has ever been given over to this industry. Beet sugars never became more than an experiment in the Western hemisphere until about 1840. At that period its manufacture was begun at Northampton, Mass., a cost of 11 cents a pound. It not survive. The manufacture was tried in Illinois, in Wisconsin, in California, with and without large capital, California, with and without large capital, but the vicissitudes of the seasons, or poor manazement, caused dismal inlure. In 1870 and 1871, several of the States exempted from taxation, for xed periods, the plants of all who would engage in the industry, and the Canadian Government offered a bounty of leent a pound on beet sugar. Thus stimulated, the beet sugar industry has suddenly sprung into vast importance in this country, especially in the States of Nebraska and California and the territory of Utah. This fall there are eight successful beet factories in the Un ted States, viz: three in California one in Utah, two in Nebraska, one in Virginia and one in Pennsylvania.

The California and Nebraska factories will turn out about \$5,00,000 pounds of sugar. The

The California and Nebraska factories will turn out about 8,600,000 pounds of sugar. The three factories in California may produce 10,000 000 to 12,000,000 pounds, and the Utah factory perhaps 6,000,000 to 8,000,0.0 pounds. The factories in Virginia and Pennsylvania are strüggling to get on their feet, and are yet experimental. So that the beet sugar product this year may reach 25,000,000 pounds.

MAKING SUGAR OF SORGHUM.

At the three sorghum factories in Kansas the output in September was about 500,000 washington has given the subject of sugar undirected midair explosion is not as likely from sorghum its profoundest and most patient attention, and the industry at present is growing into a paying success. Its friends are many and enthusiastic, and per-haps the day is not far distant when sorghum sugar will be as great a success as is beet sugar. There are now sorghum factories in operation under the sugar bounty law as follows: Kansas, 3; Missouri, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1.
The Kansas factories will perhaps produce

his little 80-acre farm, near the young city of Mansfield, and boiled the juice into the luscious maple syrup and the appetizing and genuine maple sugar, the sweet of the gods, discovered the process of evaporation.

AN OBSCURE OHIO INVENTOR.

David McFarland Cook was, and is yet, an inventive genius in the broad field of electricity. He early gave to the world the principle of the incandescent light—the very light from which Brush, of Cleveland, grew rich, and because of which the wizard, Thomas A. Edison, became famous—but to-day, like many other pioneers in the great highways of the present age, he has remained hanging upon the ragged edge of comparative poverty. As I said, Cook sought to crystallize maple sugar quicker and with less heat than by means of the common iron kettle, and hit upon the idea of a shallow pan with a series of ledges, causing a continuous flow of the juice. I don't care here to describe the process. It is still in use in Cuba in remote sections, and the Northern maple sugar boiler also

WHERE SUGAR BEETS WILL GROW. The Agricultural Department at Washing ton defines the zone in which they recom mend the cultivation of the beet and the atablishment of manufactories. It passes hrough New York State, the Northern hall f Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the

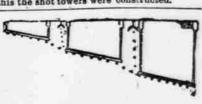
through New York State, the Northern half of Pennsylvania. Ohio and Indiana, the Southern part of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, and the Northern part of Hilmois and Iowa, then deflects South, covering the Eastern part of Colorado and Western part of Hansas and Texas, embracing nearly all of New Mexico and Arizona, almost all of California, all of Utah and Idaho, the Northern part of Oregon and Southern part of Washington, thus covering the best agricultural section of the United States. They call it a zone of 100 miles on each side of the mean isotherm of 70° F. for the three summer months of June, July and August, for a period of ten years from 1879 to 1880.

There are many varieties of the sugar best. Those grown in this country came from Europe, and their history is unknown. Its shape has much to do with its value, a smooth, symmetrical exterior permitting it to be easily harvested ahd worked. Irregularity in shape carries into the cutter sand, earth and small stones, dulling and breaking the slicing knives. The beet is washed, sliced by machinery and then passed into a diffusion attery, and the sugar is then extracted by the usual means. A sugar beet factory, building and machinery, equipped to handle 300 tons of beets per day of 24 hours. Will cost from \$100,000 to \$400,000. Heretofore most of the machinery has been manufactured in Germany. Under the recent act of Congress it is imported free of duty. This is about the cost of a first class vacuum pan cane sugar house in Louisiana, and there are scores of them along both banks of the Mississippi and in the Teche country, as well as one or two in Texas and one in Florida.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOT. Evolution of the Tower and a Very Inger Method of Sorting.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

When first used leaden shot were cast in nolds like bullets. The tedious process was soon abandoned, as some bright shot molder noticed that molten lead would form in globular drops like water, and if cooled quickly would retain that shape. The solten lead was then poured through a sieve or cullender into a tub of water, placed a few feet below. This method of manufac ture was quite acceptable for a long time. but the shot were very irregular in shape, necessitating tedious sorting. To obviate this the shot towers were constructed.



Sorting the Shot.

In spite of all precautions there will be a great many irregular shot formed, elongated croids, flattened disks, cup-shaped shot or shot with long tails. These are separated by quite a simple but ingenious process. The shots are rolled down a series of incline planes, arranged in steps—the perfectly spherical shot rolling easily acquire sufficient momentum to carry them across the gap, while the irregular ones, being con-stantly retarded, fall down into troughs and are remelted. After being sorted the perfect shot are smoothed and polished by be-ing revolved in casks turning on a hori-zontal axis, a certain quantity of black lead (stove polish) being put in to "shine

Nature's Highest Waterfall. Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Labrador's new-found waterfall may be twice as high as Niagara, but every time it rains we can see water fall from more than twice as high as that, and need not go away

Can Never Make the Rain Fall Except Under Certain Conditions.

A CLOCK FOR EVERY TELEPHONE.

Canada's Store of Nickel Will Give Her a Ehip-Enilding Industry.

A NOVEL AND AUTOMATIC TEAPOR

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

Prof. Edwin J. Houston has made public the results of his investigations on the subject of producing artificial rain. He states that there are meteorological conditions that probably frequently exist in certain fatitudes in which heavy rains might be artificially produced by midair disturbances, when, without such disturbances, no rainfall would occurr. Should, for example, a layer of warm, moist air exist between the earth's surface and a higher layer of cold, moist air, separated by a comparatively thin layer of air, and should such conditions exist as to maintain the two layers separate, then the breaking or the piercing of the intermediate separating layer might permit such an uprush of the warmer air through the opening, that the liberation of its stored up energy through the condensation of its moisture, would result in the production of an extended area of low barometer. In other words, the artificial rupture of the separating layer would result in the formation of a true storm center, and a heavy rainfall of considerable dimensions.

Prof. Houston formulates the following conclusions concerning the artificial production of rain: First, that rain can never be made to all at will by midair explosions on any part of the earth's surface, irrespective of the climatic conditions there existing. Second, that during certain meteorological conditions midair explosions may result in rainfall over extended areas. Third, that the liberation of energy necessary for such rainfalls is due not only to the midair explosions, but to the energy stored up in the soist air, from which the rain is derived. Fourth, that the meteorological conditions which must exist for the successful action of midair explosions would probably, in most, though not in all cases, themselves result in a natural production of rain. Fifth, that a comparatively high difference of all residuals and the state of all residuals are supported by the state of all residuals and the state of all residuals are supported by the state of the stat of electric potential between different parts of the air, or between the air and the earth, is possibly favorable, when taken in connec-tion with other meteorological conditions to produce rain as an explosion in which the main tendency of the energy liberated is to cause a general uprush of the air.

Something of the picturesqueness of the

sight of a graceful and comely hostess serving her guests with the cup of tea so much beloved by the lady of fashion, is in danger of being destroyed by a new device which bails from England. This innovation is an automatic teapot. The apparatus scarcely differs in appearance from an ordinary tea-pot, save in the form of the spout, which starts from the lower part of the pot, and is curved above in order that the jet that issues from it shall be nearly vertical. The cover of the teapot consists of a hollow cyl-inder forming a piston, and prov ded at the top with a wooden or ivory knob containing an aperture 5 or 6 mm. in diameter. In order to get a cup of tea the cup is placed under the nozzle, and the cover of the pot is first raised and then thrust back into place, and the liquid flows freely. The flow is at once stopped by the lifting of the finger that closes the aperture in the knob, as this re-moves the pressure exerted by the air upon the liquid.

ture of Ship Bui

It has been predicted that Canada will eventually control the ship building industry. This opinion is based on the extent of the Canadian supply. Steel mixed with from 3 to 5 per cent of nickel is double the strength of ordinary steel, and does not corrode or take on barnacles, so that ships onstructed of it will never require scrapconstructed of it will never require scraping. Moreover, as ships of nickel
steel may be safely built much lighter than
ordinary steel ships, their engine power and
consumption of coal may be safely reduced
without diminution of speed. Nickel
steel seems thus bound to supersede
ordinary steel and probably many other
materials in present use in ship construction, and the nation which is in a position
to preduce this material stands in an exto produce this material stands in an ex-ceptional position for controlling the in-dustry. Canada has the only known reli-able supply of nickel. It can furnish 1,000,000 tons of nickel every year if need be.

Sensitive Knee Delli.

A new knee drill promises to be of special service in certain industries. Where such an appliance is required the work is placed on a table or a block resting upon it, and the piece to be drilled is held by the operator and the table is raised by means of the knees to feed the work to the drill. This construction leaves both hands of the oper-ator at liberty to handle the work, and, at the same time, permits a great degree of sensitiveness, since the resistance can be felt by the knees, and the upward pressure regulated accordingly. It is claimed that as least 50 per cent more can be accomplished by this drill in a given time than by any other similar device, owing to the rapidity with which the work can be adjusted and then performed.

Fender for Electric Cars.

A new street car fender projects forward from the front platform of the car about four feet, with its lower edge about nine inches from the track. It is adapted to receive and hold the body of an individual or animal that may be caught upon the track and carry it along without injury. As an additional means of safety a scoop is placed beneath the body of the car, so that should a person fall in the act of crossing the tracks he would pass under the first fender, and on going under the car he would strike a lever, which would release a powerful pring and cause the scoop to come down

Question of Telephone Charges A proposal has been made by Da Streeker, of Berlin, which seems to solve the question of telephone charges. He pro-poses to levy a fundamental charge to meet the expenses for installation, maintenance and depreciation, in addition to a time charge, to meet the working expenses. Nothing could be fairer than to charge for the use of the telephone according to the duration of conversation, and Dr. Strecker proposes to use a clock which goes as long the conversation lasts.

Electric Belts in Court. It seems as if the public would neve learn that the so-called "electric belts" a but a trap to catch the gullible. A few da ago, a lady brought an action against the

ago, a may proughe an action against the presentatives of a company of this descrition to recover \$50 as damages for frau lent representation. The actual cost of belt sold to the plaintiff, which was cathe "Belt of Life," was about \$1, but judge promptly rendered a verdict for the promptly rendered a verdict for the prompt slaimed. full amount claimed.

To remove rust stains from nickel grease the rust stains with oil, and after a few days rub thoroughly with a cloth moistened with ammonia. If any spots are left, they can in almost every case be removed by the application of hydrochloric soid and a subsequent polishing with tripell.