A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Baseball Magnates and Their New Monopoly That Has Been Formed During the Week.

SOME OF ITS EVIL FEATURES.

Greed and Stupidity of the Ball Players the Cause of the New Corporation.

THE STANDARD OF AMATEUR BOXING

Opinions About the Coming Battle Between Carrel and Myer Tuesday Night.

Out of the warring factions that have for a long time past made baseball wearisome and expensive has evolved the most gigantic monopolistic organization that has ever been identified with the national game. One of the most despotio leagues ever known has been organized, and as far as the magnates are concerned for the time being there is peace. As a rule peace is always desirable, and consequently we generally have peace-at-anyprice people. In this instance, the fact of peace being re-established among the leadine magnates, is such a pleasing occurrence that is diverts attention from the huge monopoly that has been formed to attain it. By and by the public will have time and opportunity to examine this latest baseball

Time will tell whether or not the means employed to bring all the leading baseball spirits into one common are the best. Very often we have to make many sacrifices to make peace with our neighbors and surely in this instance the National League has made remarkable sacrifices and just as sure as we live the methods employed to bring us peace at present will sooner or later introduce evils as great if not greater than any we have had. It is only a few days since every man who in any way was connected with baseball was declaring that I have noticed on each occasion that not only do the spectators get very wearr but for the purity, the safety and success of the game, there should be two major organizaions and a national agreement. A wonderful transformation must have taken place in the minds of those people to cause them to move in an opposite directions and establish a monopoly that is a tolerably close one. The principle of monopolies is bad, and when we build anything on bad principles respective clubs have the most we build anything on bad principles pend upon it we need not expect good salts. True it is possible to have an ideal ly the preprietors of which are only actuated by feeling of generosity and philantrophy. But I certainly do not exect to find such a monopoly in baseball. A Matter of Self-Interest.

But the philosophers say there is a reaso everything, and so there are good reasons or the baseball magnates acting as they are done; indeed, they have been forced to their present position mostly by the greed and the absolute stupidity of the ball players themselves. When men are in a will be difficult to beat. wers themselves. When men are in a sourste fix they will do desperate things free themselves. If Washington and his eagues had not ignored recognized law I trampled obedience under foot likely And so it has been with the gentlemen during recent years have had money ested in the baseball business. A time ame when they failed to recognize the inally took advantage of this state of The player, in fact, became master e situation, and few indeed would ever talk about appearing on the diamond at a because there are plenty of players to make salary less than that of an able bank presiup a sufficient number of teams. the capitalists in the face, and they were pelled to pool their issues and down their common foe. The latter will be downed, and doubtless we will soon cur loud complaints about the mean ent of the "poor ball player." what I claim is this, that whatever trouble The players, to say east, have acted outrageously, and in the face of the wise remonstrations and advice Time and time again they have been warned of the reaction that and \$7,000 salaries, and now that they have sown the wind they must reap the whirl-

it is then a reason of self interest and self preservation that has caused the magnates to act as they have done at Indianduring the week. The compact sed is an extraordinary one, and if i enn - i along for the four years stipulated aly it will be one of the modern wonders. The entire affair is an experi a temperary peace there is little to sav in

The parties who have been benefited most he new deal are the four clubs that have left the Association and joined the mo Without doubt the magnates of St. uis, Louisville, Washington and Baltiore are the prize winners in the move, be cause it all the reports were true bankruptes eas looking all of them in the face, and no eir prospects are better than they ever rere in their history. Talk about the die at no time made such a brilliant stroke der Ahe & Co. have in this instance. and the three clubs that have been much are to be paid for dropping. Every sinv paid out by League magnates to these carded clubs is money thrown away foolly and without reason. I would like to ms for compensation the Chicago, have? They are the most preposterous on record, and if they are allowed all that any make money is to organize hasebell club on paper and sell out to the League. Let us look at these claims. Pietier, who is foolishly convinced t he is destined to be a baseball magnate, and a few more gentlemen who know noth ng about basebail, organized a so-called Nobody a ked them to do so. They ined together regardless of what might ome of the Lengue; indeed, their desires re that the Lengue be "snowed under." ow things have taken such a turn that the sirators at Chicago are at the merey of the League and they want the latter to pay them money to get out of the cay. Did you ever hear of such a thing? want to be paid and what for? Why, simply because they tried to down the ague and failed. That's all there is to it. Jones makes an onelaught on Smith and worst of it, and Jones then asks Smith for money to pay for repairs. A condition of things like this certainly does augrest to as Mr. Bellamy's ideal society. Some 'musing Threats.

The baseball warriors who have been cowned threaten to organize another league, which shall have for its object the utter extermination of the 12-club league. Mr. Proffer himself declares it, and, by the way. Frederick has now been so often thrown into the "soup," that he ought to refire from the arena. But the threats, if such they can be called, are merely idle If anybody has nerve to pick up the envings of the new League and organize the to do battle with the monopolists be

But a new League of something like miner proportions can be organized and with very good prospects. There are sev-eral good chies and within easy distance of animilan and one that would pay if rightly nanaged. Such cities as Detroit, Columbus, Ennsas City and Milwaukee could soon establish a good circuit and they could

Some New Conditions.

At their Indianapolis meeting, the magnates agreed that the season of the new League shall be divided into two parts. When the season is half over the teams will there will be a possibility of two penant winners. But at the end of the season the two teams, if there are two winners, play for the general championship. This is an excellent provision for a 12-club league, as it will give the tail-enders of the first half a good chance to make up their losses in the second half. In will also sustain the interest in the general contest.

It is also likely that the season will start coner or finish later than it has been doing recently. The entire venture is something new and many experiments will probably have to be made in connection with it.

But while the 12-club League is new as a practical affair, it is not by any means new as a theory. Years ago the entire question was discussed in the newspapers of this city. Mr. Daniels, formerly an umpire in the League, also mapped out the 12-club League in an interview published in this city. He went as far as to say that the time was not far distant when a 12-club league would be formed. He was then a believer in the scheme. It is quite clear, then, that the notion is an old one, and has been more or less under discussion among baseball en-thusiasts for years. But when in operation its conditions may have to be quite different from what its advocates expected.

The Local Bowlers. It is extremely pleasing to note the suo ess that has so far attended the local bowling tourney. The sport in itself is interesting to young and old alike, chiefly because "old to young and old alike, chichy because old paterfamilias" can indulge in it as well as the ambitious youth; and the old man can down the pins with just as much success as the young one. This is, indeed, a very great essential of its general success. But the very stubborn way in which the Hostettor cup is being contested for by the teams repre-senting Linden, Bellefield and the East End Gyms is a very attractive feature in the present tourney. I am sure that when the fact of the contest was first men-tioned in this paper nobody thought that it would be such an exciting one. Nor did anybody think the playing would be of such a high quality as it so far has been. Why, the scores made by some of our local bowlers have been far ahead of the best in the East, and that certainly should be very grati-fying to those interested in the sport. But while the contests so far have all been interesting they seem to be too long. the bowlers also weaken considerably. Each evening bowls are rolled for three

comfortable and the coziest places to perform that one could wish to see. People who have not seen the very pretty and con-venient clubhouses of the Linden and Bellefield Clubs might do worse than visit them some fine day. Evidently enterprising people are connected with them. But as to the bowling contest, I am sure it is difficult to say what steam will win the cup. Linden has strong bowlers, but last week they went all to pieces. So far the Bellefields have performed best, but there is every indica-

hours or more and the truth is that it must

be something very exceptional, indeed, in

the way of a contest to sustain the interest

The Proposed Cricket League, Several letters have reached this office during the last few days relative to the pro-posed cricket league for this vicinity next year. All the letters indorse the scheme heartily, and Mr. Blake, speaking for East Liverpool, is particularly enthusiastic about the project. This all means that there is after all a good prospect of having the good old game prominently before the public in this section next year. There is, indeed, no reason why it should not be so,

What seems now to be required most is for Mr. George Macpherson and his friends to convene a meeting as soon as possible, and have the matter fully discussed. Invite representatives of all cricket clubs within a reasonable distance of Pittsburg to attend the meeting. What I particularly mean is to discuss the question without taking vertakes the player as a consequence of definite action. A thorough discussion will give everybody interested a thorough idea of what may be expected. There is one gentleman in our mind who more than any other man in Pennsylvania is a friend of cricket, and who will doubtless lend al the aid he can to carry out the project. I played a generous and honorable part in keeping cricket playing before the Pitts burg public for many years, and it is safe to say that the veteran will be a triend of this movement if everything is carried out on a

The County League.

The very large number of people who take an interest in the affairs of the Alle gheny County Baseball League will note with pleasure that there is more enthusiasm and activity relative to the league at present than there has ever before been at this time of year. This is a hopeful sign and even differences of opinion regarding the league affairs at this juncture will only tend to increase that enthusiasm. Every future for the league, if differences among its members do not become too serious.

At present there are one or two very grave questions before the league for consideration; in fact so grave are those ques tions that to a very great extent they are fraught with the weal or woe of the organization. The ever bothersome salary question has been brought to the front again, and, to tell the truth, I really don't know why it has been reintroduced. The more the question is interfered with the worse will it be in one respect for the East End Gyms. They are qualified amateurs, and are compelled to be guided by a code of national rules that are very rigid. The vanational rules that are very rigid. The re-rious clubs got along weil enough last sea-son with their present salary or expense armatter drop. Experience has proved that all the salary rules that can be made can be

evaded. The percentage system is another in portant matter and there is much to be said in its favor. One great fact should never be lost sight of, viz: that the stronger each club in the league is the better will it be for everybody. The tendency of major leagues during recent years has be toward an equal division of receipts simply because experience has shown that it was the most profitable pian.

There is still another very important question for the league to deal with and that is the admission of the East Liverpoo club. From a business standpoint the admission of the Ohio people would be a great success. This is generally admitted by everybody interested, but there is a senti-ment prevailing to the effect that it would be well to confine the league to Alie-gheny county. I fail to see much force in the sentiment. If it is intended to always limit the League to our own fireside its future cannot be a very great one. If the organization can be made stronger and more attractive and at the same time more profitable by branching out common sense would say "branch out."

Next Tuesday's Buttle.

One of the most important light weight pugilistic contests that has taken place for a long time is that underlined to take place at the Olympic Club, New Orleans, next Tuesday evening between Billy Myer and limmy Carroll. The purse offered them is \$5,000, of which \$500 goes to the loser. That the contest, as glove contests in clubs go, will be a good one, there is no doubt and is safe to say that a very large amount of money will be invested in the result. Each man has only been beaten once—Myer by Bowers and Carroll by Jack McAuliffe—so that, as far as records go, they are about equal. Of course, Myer fought a draw with McAulific, but since then he suffered his defeat by Bowen, and Carroll has beaten

soon secure an abundance of suitable players. The formation of such a league would be an advantage to baseball generally.

Some New Conditions.

Bowen. Their records, if taken without any outside consideration would somewhat place us in a dilemma, but there are considerations which lead me to a conclusion defi-

nitely.

As per my custom, I propose to try and name the winner, and before going further into details I am of opinion that Carroll will carry off the victory. But while I say this I am mindful of the disparity of the this I am mindful of the disparity of the ages of the two men. Carroll is 39 years old and Myer is more than a dozen years younger. But Carroll is much the cleverer and knows more about fighting than Myer will ever know. It is because of this superiority that I think Myer will be outgeneraled. True Myer is at all times cautious and he is at times a great rusher, but and he is at times a great rusher, but Bowen stopped his rushes by a little gener-alship, and whatever caution he may exer-cise against Carroll will be of little avail. cise against Carroll will be of little avail.

I don't think Myer is as game a man as Carroll, and this quality will probably have much to do with the result. No matter how Myer may rush, if Carroll is all right, he will get home some punishment on the Streator man. The manner in which Carroll fought Jack McAuliffe proves this and Myer is not as clever a man; nor as difficult to hit as Jack McAuliffe is when in condition. It is likely that the betting will be in favor of Carroll, but I see not reason why there should be anything more than about 8 to 9 on him. We must not forget that age is against him and if the contest is a long drawn-out one his chances of victory are likely to diminish. It is likely that Myer will endeavor to make the battle as long as possible, but he will have to be very tricky if he can keep Carroll away from him. Amsteur Boxing.

The four-round boxing contest Wednes-day evening between Pat Cahill and Jim Butler for the amateur middle-weight championship was one more proof that our ama-teur boxers of to-day are at best a sorry lot as far as being accomplished boxers is con-cerned. The contest was declared a draw, but the accounts of it go to show that it was a bright specimen of the rough-and-tumble, knock-down-and-drag-out class of contests. Just one of those "scraps" that now and again can be witnessed among that class who are terrors in barrooms. Not only was the contest of the roughest kind, but free fights were going on all around the contestants. But the Eagle Athletic Club, under whose suspices the affair was held, netted about \$8,000, and that, I suppose, would settle

everything.

Well, now, does the contest not show that amateur boxing is retrograding? I think it does, because there was a time when middleweight aspirants to the championship were very accomplished boxers, and could cervery accomplished boxers, and could certainly maintain their form for three or four rounds. That time is not very long ago, and many names could be mentioned were it necessary. I have always claimed there is nothing at all in amateur boxing if it is not of an accomplished kind and scientific. I don't mean to say that we should expect all amateurs to be as active and as neat as Queensberry was, or as effective and clean as was Jack Fogarty when he was an amateur, but our amateurs of tohe was an amateur, but our amateurs of today can be better, and much better boxers than they are. To a very great extent the fault lies in the teaching. The truth is there are too many inferior instructors teaching boxing at clubs nowadays.

Pugilists in General. A week after the Carroll and Myer contest Andy Bowen and Austin Gibbons will meet to test their abilities. Their battle will also be of great importance because the winner will be pitted against the winner of the Carroll and Myer affair. In this way a successor to the title of champion light-weight will be found. Doubtless the contest between Bowen and Gibbons will be a good one, but there is time enough to talk about its probable result. Both men are training well and Gibbons is fortunate in being in such company as Carroll and Fitz-simmons. The styles of Bowen and Gibbons are very dissimilar and the New Jersey man has the better style for glove fighting, I think. We must bear in mind that Gibbons, in this instance, is not going to face Jack McAuliffe, and, therefore, he will feel much more at home when in the ring. Corbett and his friends persist in talking Corbett and his friends persist in taiking about Charley Mitchell as if the latter was simply coming to the United States to get on to a monument and declare himself and then return home. Everybody seems to be seen to be supported that the state of the an't get out of it." "He'll have to face Corbett," etc. Well, let us give the man a chance and also ask ourselves what Corbett will do Corbett is in the show business ou know, and all his recent journeys and noise has been at the expense of his employontest between Corbett and Mitchell. It s almost certain that the Britisher will have to meet Corbett on the latter's own terms or there will be no battle, and if Mitchell accepts these terms it is likely that the offer of the \$12,000 purse will be well thought of. Sullivan continues to figure before the

public as an drunken man. Reports from San Francisco have the champion helplessiy drunk almost every day. I believe there is a deal of fabricating in these stories, as it is unreasonable to expect a man to nightly appear before theatrical audiences if he is daily intoxicated and taking part in rough and tumble fights.

Choynski and Maher. As was generally expected Choynski de-feated Billy Woods, but the latter stood up for 34 rounds which goes to show that he was not the mark many people expected. Peter Maher has also gained more laurels of a kind during the week. He has pulverized Jack Smith and "Sailor" Brown in short order. But Smith and Brown put together would not make a good man. I don't say this to mean that Maher's efforts were of little account, I say it to mean that Maher ought to be put up against a recognized good man. A contest between the Irish-man and Choynski would be the very thing and I'll not be surprised if a contest is arranged between them right away. If Maher ean down Choynski anyway readily then he must be ranked among the prominent sluggers of the day. I still hold the opinion that Maher will just give James J. Corbett all the fighting he wants. When I said this some weeks ago my remarks were treated very lightly by many. Let us wait and see. But in the meantime a battle between Choynski and Maher would be interesting and if the Irish champion were to win it Corbett would likely have something else to do rather than fight him.

Prospects of Local Amateurs. A few days ago a friend informed me that the Wilkinsburg Athletic Club intends ap-plying for membership in the A. A. U. This is just what should be done, and if it is done it is sale to say that before next year is past we will have three local members of the Amateur Athletic Union. With three mempers we should be of some consequence in the eyes of the athletic world. But it is quite true that the Wilkinsburg amateurs mean to be to the front; they are a lot of workers, and it is expected that the ground for their proposed clubhouse will be bought shortly. There is some good malerial in and about Wilkinsburg in the way of promsing athletes, and when they get in line

they will be worthy rivals of the ever-busy Should the Wilkinsburg amateurs get thoroughly developed for next season the prospects for a busy year in this locality ought to be good; at least there ought to be a rivalry among the athletes of the Gyms, the Three A's and Wilkinsburgs that will make matters very lively. And let me say here that from now on the Three A's ought to get down to good solid work and try and iop some good performers for next.

If they do not they will be left behind. They bught to be very prominent because their membership embraces young men who are really good performers in many athletic branches. I trust we will have three amateur organizations here next year, and then we can have big field days

for only local performers. PRINGLE If Pestered Day and Night

With nervousness, take Hostetier's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and so tranquilizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympaths, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, billiousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

So They Concluded to Get on Inde-

pendently of Each Other. MATRIMONIAL PROBLEM SOLVED

Their Plan to the Single. THEY PADDLED THEIR OWN CANOES

By a Pittsburg Couple Who Recommend

A man and woman now residing in Pitts burg-or rather in Allegheny, which is the same thing for all intents and purposes-who think they have found a happy solution of the marriage problem, a kind of medium between the extremes of bachelorhood and maidenhood and the incongruities and woes so often incident to the marriage institutions of to-day. They think they have found a way by which each can be disciples of that most solemn biblical injunction to wed and still each retain independence. By the new compact they think they can better cause marriage to be what it was primarily intended, a mutual companionship, a co-part-nership of allied interest, each to assist the other and be helpmates in all that pertains to life without either being under any great obligationt to the other and each being inde pendent in thought and action.

If the stand is somewhat of a deviation from the biblical interpretation of marriage, it is at least near the modern ideal. They wished to keep the marriage contract and still correct those things which had not made marriage altogether agreeable and in sympathy with the present agreeable and in sympathy with the present age of inde-pendence, the advancement of women in worldly vocations and the increased inclina-tion of men to be unhampered in their novements.

It would not be fair to give the names of the persons, though to do so would add very materially to the value of this article. Both are well known, not only in Allegheny and Pittsburg but in the section surrounding. The man is well-known in financial and business circles, holding an enviable posi-tion of trust and honor. The woman, were her name to be spoken, would be recognized in a moment as one who has long figured prominently in society circles and who has done much for sweet charity's sake. As permission could not possibly to use the names, the render must be con-tent with the story, relying on the sin-cere truthfulness of the narrator—after all among the thousands of humanity, why is a name necessary?

The arrangement is one of partnership, if you please, or a mutual understanding to provide against any contention and to per-fectly insure the independence of each party as far as money matters and the usual do mestic arrangements are concerned. The husband deviates from the marriage vow in not promising to dole out cash whenever his wife asks for it and the wife does not stipu late to obey "her lord" and be his lega slave, as the law, strictly enforced, can nov be interpreted. She is still a wife, but modern interpretation of the term such a great writers have long dreamed about.

The Usual Plan Wouldn't Work. The pair commenced their married life in he usual way, and for two years followed in the footsteps of many others who had taken the "fatal step" before them. At that time he had just enough of the world's goods to start nicely in business; not, how-ever, without the usual reverses. She had a little money of her own, but very little. They had a neat and tastily arranged home, elegantly furnished, and appeared to the elegantly furnished, and appeared to the world to be a happy and contented pair, but they were not. She had a mind of her own as well as he; she was well educated and conversant with modern ideas, and there-fore it was not at all strange that their natures clashed.

He was not of a pugnacious disposition, things did not go to please him and let his wife have her own way in a great measure Still there was not a bond of sympathy b tween them; in short they were estranged each in their in one from the other though each in their in-nermost thoughts loved the other. She liked dress and was none too careful in her expenditures. Her husband at times exstulated a little with her but her check were always honored; not, however, withou making great inroads upon her husband's funds. And, too, he could not complain much because he spent much money fool-ishly and was, in fact, too good natured to

Finances of the Married State. The result was that, saide from the do nestic estrangement, he as well as she be came aware of the fact that they were no saving anything, but were spend broadcast without it bringing happiness. She did not have much confidence in his business abilities, and he less in hers until

an awakening time came. At last, like sensible persons and in har mony with the spirit of arbitration nov sweeping over the country, they had a long talk over their troubles. He blamed her with spending all the money, and she said he was the spendthrift, and if it wasn't for her things would go to crash. And then other little differences came up, but were finally smoothed over something on the plan of "Betsey returns the papers" with some modifications. At last, just before leaving her, he said: "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you half of all the money I receive, and you can paddle your own canoe and I will mine. But, when I give you half the money, you shall not have an other cent. You must buy all your own clothes, pay your part of the household expenses, pay your own theater bills, and in fact be perfectly independent of me. Then we will see who spends the money."

It Just Suited the Wife. "All right," said she, "I will take you at your word. Suppose you try it just for two months and we will see how it works. Maybe you will be sick of your bargain.' The compact was agreed, to, and assume ractical form by a regular written agree ment signed by each. The trial straight way commenced and shortly developed into more than was at first thought of. He changed the location of his business and left her to sell off the things, thinking it better to buy anew. This she did to good advantage, showing a keeness and business perception that surprised him. She got twice as much for the house furnishings a he had anticipated.

They came to Pittsburg, where he menced business again on salary, half of which he gave her regularly. They boarded for the first month and then rented a suite of rooms in Allegheny and furnished them gradually, she paying half of the expense. At the end of the first month she found that she had little or no balance in her accounts but he had saved considerable money. She then became more careful with her purchases, and as she said recently "L twice at the price and number of yards in a dress pattern before she purchased it. She found it was different paying for thing out of her own pocket than merel satisfying her own desires and letting he husband pay the bills. Then again, she found that not near as many ribbons, fans conbons, etc., were necessary for her real omfort and happiness.

Gave the Purse Strings a Twist.

Therefore, she tightened her purse strings and commenced lessons on financial and judicious business methods, to the end that when the accounts were balanced at the end of the second month she had a handsom sum saved, far beyond that of her hus band's. She then began to look around for investments. She saved some more and then bought just one bond of a certain railread and atterward other stocks, until as time sped, she became quite a financier. She never asked her husband's adrice nor he hers in the investment of their money.

To meet a contingency they decided to start a "denial box," as they termed it, to

raise funds for little contingencies or pleas-

THEY DIDN'T AGREE ures necessary to living in a suite of rooms. The first thing wanted was a mantel clock, and the "denial box" was put into operation. When she felt inclined to buy bontion. When she felt inclined to buy bon-bons, go to the theater or indulge in any little luxury she simply didn't do it, put-ting the money she would have spent in the box. It was the same if she walked instead of riding. On his part, he found that he could save considerable money by shaving himself, and in went the money regularly into the box. He also found that he could do without so many circus and many little

do without so many cigars and many little things.

This went on until when the box was

opened it was found that it contained much more than was needed for a very costly clock, and other little things were bought. The box was again brought into play for a What They Think of It, This mode of living together has gone or

for a number of years, unknown to a living soul until the present time except the two concerned. The experiment has proven to be a good one. Both love and respect each other more. The man said recently: "My wife now has a snug little fortune of her own, and if I were to die to-day would be perfectly independent; that's one consolation. Besides it has given her employment for her thoughts. She has be-come a good financier, better than many men. I have a home to go to and so has she, and neither is dependent in a sense on the other."

"But taking it from a perfect equality standpoint, how is she independent when you give her half your salary?" was asked. "Well, don't I have a home to go to and "Well, don't I have a home to go to and a wife to take care of me. Then, too, she looks after my wants, my clothes and is a wife to me—a helpmate making my burdens casier. I tell you, just looking at it from a business standpoint, wouldn't any single man get along better under the same ar-

As he attered this elincher his wife As he intered this clinener his wife nodded approval—for these facts were brought out in a joint chat with the two— and then they began telling about a plan they had for pooling interests and building house in the East End. CHARLOTTE WOOD.



Carson street car on a dull whater's When the rain was abroad, and the lamns were alight,

'Mid the throng of good people I chanced to be found. southward and supperward wearly There were millworkers brawny, and mil-

liners prim, ith a ward politician—I recked not of For a vision of loveliness h From the opposite side of that Carson street

Twas a maiden of twenty, a maiden o grace,
A cherry-lipped lass, with a cheruble face,
And a dimple that danced in the light of her Like a mote in some sunbeam astray the

the aisle!
There be Southider madehens, with cheeks of the roses, And Knoxville hath hours, as ev'ryene knows: But rarer and sweeter, and fairer by far,

cart But I felt that her eyes for one moment

That the mist seemed to malt from Then my heart bounded madly-I sighed to In the for-laden river the shams of this

And in their blue brilliance such magic did

That my tender affections-unchained as Might be laid at her feet in that Carson

With her by my side, what were life but s song-One carol of happiness, all the day long? The sweets of our love, time itself could not

Each hour should reveal newer regions of Her dear arms around me, her heart against For the earth and its riches no longer I'd

pine, No rose leaf should trouble, no sorrow My life with the maid, in that Carson street

Twas thus I communed, with a soul full of While the car clattered on through the mist and the mire; I had almost decided to say something rash, When at muddy Thirteenth street we stopped with a crash!

And then-cruel fates!-'twas your exquisite spite, My angel-my charmer-arose to alight And a cross-eyed young man, with a five cent cigar,

Assisted that maid from the Carson street JOHN GERALD BRENAN. IT KILLED OR CURED.

Novel Treatment for Measles Imported From Across the Atlantic.

A few days ago, L. B. Chidsey, a real estate agent of Beaver Falls, Pa., who has a number of tenement houses to rent, visited one occupied by a colony of Hungarians, the men of which work at the mills of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. He was surprised to see some one had scraped all the paint off

After a deal of questioning he learned the inmates had taken the paint thus scraped off to make into adecoction to cure the children onging to the colony of measles. The paint broth after a few cabalistic words, was oured into the youngsters boiling hot. The Hungarian woman who vouchsafed Mr. Chidsey the information, said it "killed or cured every time."

Mr. Chidsey fears some new disease may break out and they will begin cooking up roodwork of the building to feed it to the youngsters.

facture of printers' ink. The innovator is erude petroleum, from which the ink is now being made in California. The cost of pro-duction is very low. Manufacturers are engaged in experiments with a view to increase the adaptability of petroleum for its newly-applied purpose. If these prove suc-cessful it is believed that the inks now in use will be superseded. The Inevitable Corn.

Printers' Ink From Petroleum.

A revolution is threatened in the manu-

L Louis Globe-Democrat.] Even if people were to throw away their shoes and go barefoot they would have as many corns as ever, the only difference being that the corns would be shifted from the top and sides to the bottom of the foot and become worse, for stone-prinses and blisters on the sole are only modified corns. were feet to grow them on, and as long as abundant crop.

A MACHINE TO

Maxim, the Gun Man, Seems to Have Hit Upon the Right Idea.

MAKING INK OF PETROLEUM. The Tricks of the Georgia Magnet Not Due to Electricity.

SPECTACLES FOR TRAINING HORSES

TWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

The "aeroplane," which Hiram Maxim, of gun fame, has succeeded in constructing, is the latest development in aerial navigation. The machine is completely engined and equipped, and consists of a plane of string light framework and material propelled by screws driven by a special compound steam engine of very light construction. The steam is condensed under slight pressure on the surface of the aeroplane. For the purpose of rendering the horizontal fluctuations less sudden the machine has a length of 40 feet.

Mr. Maxim is a man of such scientific attainments as to be beyond the pale of tricksters and visionaries, and his deductions and demonstrations have great weight in scientific circles. At the annual meeting of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain he assured his hearers that for each ten-pound weight of engine and boiler and condenser in the aeroplane, an actual or brake horse power was developed. In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Maxim's paper, Sir James Douglas drew attention to the remarkable statement of Mr. Maxim as to the weight and power of his engine, and pointed out that it meant nothing more or less than an equivalent to the strength of a full-grown man being ex-erted by a piece of mechanism weighing but one and one-half pounds at most. Mr. Maxim replied that this was the result of Maxim replied that this was the result of his trials. He, moreover, believes that, providing the steering and leveling gear of the machine is found efficient, he has now overcome all difficulties, and that in two or three months the problem which has for so long occupied the attention of scientists will have been solved.

The Air Above Cities. The popular idea that the higher one goes in city air the purer the atmosphere becomes has been disproved by evidence just given before a select Committee on House of Commons Ventilation in London. It is found that the air in cities like London, where soft coal is burned, is purest at about 30 or 40 feet from the ground. Lower than that the dust is encountered, and higher the smoke from the chimneys. These con-clusions were arrived at from experiments with frames of wood covered with blanket-ing material put at different elevations-one on the top of the clock tower at West-minster, another on the highest point of the roof, and others at various heights down to the court ward. After five hours, exposure the court yard. After five hours' exposure there were found to be more smuts at high elevations than at the low, but on the level of the court yard there were considerable quantities of dust. The inference from these experiments is that the common notion that the highest stories of the tallest blocks of flats are especially desirable is apt to be a mistaken one, and that beyond 40 feet nothing is gained by going higher, unless a great height, say some 400 or 500 feet, is reached.

A Numer Grater.

The value of an invention is not always in the direct ratio of its pretentiousness. A humble addition to the list of recent patents is a case in point. If the average housewife is asked the best way of grating nut-megs she will tell you there is but one way, megs she will tell you there is and mother, in that adopted by her great grandmother, in which the finge? tips often took the place and ungrated places of the spices fell into the pastry. Modern luxury, however, extends even to nutmeg graters and one of the latest evolutions of the in ventor's brain is an appliance by which al waste of material and laceration of fingers can be obviated.

The new grater is attached to a tin roo which moves through holes in a tinned iron frame. In this frame, at the top, a tinned cylinder is fixed. This is open at one side to permit of the insertion of a nutmeg, which is held firmly against the grater by the action of a coiled spring pressing on a circular disc. Underneath the grater is fixed a handle, which is held firmly in the left hand, while with the right the frame in

pushed briskly to and fro over the grater. Physique of American Women.

Prof. Bowditch, after making accurate ob servations of height, weight, sitting height and stretch of arms of over 1,100 women, found the average height of 1,107 women (without shoes), age 17 and upward, to be 158.76 centimeters. Dr. Sargent's average of 1,835 observations, the ages ranging from 16 to 26, is slightly higher, and Mr. Galton's 770 measurements of English women, from 23 to 51 years of age, give also a higher average. A comparison between Dr. Bow-ditch's and Mr. Galton's observations of the weight of women in ordinary indoor clothing show the range of weight is greater in the Americans, and also "seems to indicate that there is little difference be the shortest as well as between the lightest tallest English women surpass the tallest heaviest American women exceed in weight he heaviest English women.

An Improved Car Strap.

A new car strap, with the imposing name of "the automatic supporter," will be appreciated by standing passengers in crowded cars. In the cars now in use are two bars extending along the roof, to which are attached straps to support standing passengers. These straps often swing and strike passengers in the face. The new device does away with this objectionable feature. It is a nickel-plated cylinder about 234 inches long, which contains springs, to which straps are attached. At the end of the strap is a nickel-plated piece of iron, which can be taken between the fingers. When the passenger takes hold of this the spring allows it to come down about ten inches, furnishing a support. When not in use the spring carries it back into the cylin-

New Petroleum Solidifying Process The most recent method of solidifying petroleum for fuel is to draw off into a vessel a given quantity of crude petroleum, and mix with it about 15 per cent of certain chemicals, which are in themselves largely combustible. The vessel containing the mixture is placed for a short time in boiling water, and then transferred to a furuace, having a temperature of 4000 to 5000 Fahr. the mixture being kept stirred. After this treatment, on cooling, solidification takes place, and the compound can be pressed into blocks for use. The whole process, from the first mixing to solidification, occupies only half an hour, and the converting apparatus is simple and inexpensive. The solidified petroleum burns freely, and with but a small percentage of ash.

Spectacles for Horses,

The statement that spectacles are used for horses, strange as it may seem, is perfeetly true. The business of a well-known firm of opticians in London, consists largely of the manufacture of horse spectacles. The object of these spectacles is to promote high stepping. They are made of stiff leather, quite enclosing the eyes of the horse, and the glasses employed are deep concave and large in size. The effect is to give the ground in front of the horse the appearance of being raised; the animal,

therefore, steps high, thinking he is going up hill, or has to step over an obstacle in front of him. This system is generally adopted when the animal is young and its effect on his action is said to be remarkable. It is found that the cause of shying is, as a rule, short sight, and it is now suggested that the sight of all horses should be tested. By a little artificial assistance many valuable hunters which are optically unfit for their work can be made as valuable as ever.

Expose of the Electric Girl.

A graphic account has been given by the

English papers of the remarkable feats performed by an American lady in London, who ascribes the seemingly incredible feats which she accomplishes to electricity or animal magnetism. Mrs. Abbott, electrical girl," among other exhibitions, lifted four gentlemen, packed on a wooder chair, without undue exertion. This trick, for trick it is, is explained clearly by Nelson W. Perry in an excellent article on the subject in Electricity. Mr. Perry has interested himself in the investigation of the so-called electric girls who periodically trade on the gullibility of the public, and he has obtained some very clearly defined results. In the chair trick already mentioned, Mr. Perry says, 99 men out of 100 when told to hold the chair down, will place their hands on the seat or arms of the chair and throw their weight almost entirely on their feet. If they do not do this at first, they will the moment they are conscious of the girl's efforts to raise the chair, thus unconsciously assisting her. To raise the chair the operator merely pushes against the back of the seat; she does not lift. She is assisted in doing this by her knee, which she brings to bear against her elbows or forearms, and also by the leverage she shas between the man's feet and hands. Once the chair is raised ever so little, the hard-est part is accomplished. She at once re-laxes her efforts, and the man falls back, or by a sideway movement she shoves the chair to one or the other side. In either ease he is off his balance, and skilful manipulation on her part before this balance is regained causes him to throw himself in almost any direction she desires with little expenditure of energy on her part. Mr. Perry describes how several other of the tricks of the electric girl are done, and states that there is not one among them that cannot be carried out by an ordinary per-

Measuring the Time of Thought.

son who knows the modus operandi.

Among those who delight in pushing their investigation into the byways of science is a learned doctor, who has constructed an ingenious apparatus by which he can determine, with a considerable degree of accuracy, the time it takes to think. He has shown that to see a piece of white paper, and be conscious of the fact, takes one-twentieth of a second: to see a nicture of common print, one-eighth of a second; to see a full word, one-seventh of a second, and to be able to judge between red and blue, one-thirteenth of a second. By this machine the time of remembering can also

be accurately measured.

According to its enthusiastic inventor, much less time is occupied in remembering the name of a familiar word than the name of a letter. This seems strange, especially when the fact that we can see the letter in less time than the word is taken into con-sideration. This machine also shows that sensations travel by the nerves to the brain at the rate of one mile per minute, much ower than has been supposed.

An Electric Hammer.

A electric power hammer has been devised which represents a radically new application of electro-magnetic principles. In general design the hammer is similar to the steam hammer, with its vertical cylinder mounted upon an arched frame, and the rising and falling piston by which the hammer head is carried. The novelty of the apparatus lies in the substitution of electro-magnetic power for steam by a slight and very simple modification of the mechanism. The piston is of magnetic material and the cylinder is composed of a series of coils, through each of which an electric current may be passed separately. The passage of an electric current through the oils forming the upper part of the cylir raises the piston into the magnetic field thus created, and the cutting off of the current and its simultaneous transferrence to the lower coils of the cylinder releases the piston, the descent of which is accelerated

by the magnetic attraction created below. Ruling One Million Lines Per Inch. The construction of many of the instruments used in scientific investigation has been brought to a point of almost inconceivable accuracy. Prof. Rowland, the wellknown electrician and physicist, has just completed a perfect screw for an improved form of his dividing engine. With the ma-chine now in use he is able to draw 50,000 lines regularly to the inch. With the new machine he can draw 1,000,000 lines to the inch with regularity. The limit of the vision in the microscope is about 100,000 lines. With the new dividing engine gratings are ruled on speculum metals. It takes the automatic muchine (which is of marvelous construction, and which has many de vices to compensate errors), six continuo days and nights to make one grating of the

size used to study the nature of the sun.

The complaint is much less heard now than it was formerly, but still it is some

times heard, that the electric light is injurious to the eye. Most people have learned that it is just as easy to save the eyes from the electric light by the exercise of a little common sense, as it is to injure them by the neglect of it. For perfect illumination there is no necessity for the actual source of light to be visible. It may be diffused by means either of froster lamps, dioptric shades or silk shades. The light will be much more pleasing, and the loss in light will be found to be much less than is usually supposed. A properly illuminated room is one in which the light is evenly distributed, and no irritation is caused by the source of it being too ap-parent. Electrical engineers are beginning to recognize that the diffusion of light is at art in itself.

Quick Telephone Work.

A clever bit of telephone work was done at Tewkesbury England, on the occasion of the opening of the public call-room. The representative of a Tewkesbury paper had to transmit over the telephone to Chelten ham a report of some 700 words. The time allowed to users of the telephone for comunication between towns at the call-room is three minutes, and in that time the whole of the report was spoken over the wire and received. Anyone who has ever tried to speak extempore at the rate of even 200 words a minute will have a good idea of the cleverness of speaking and receiving more than 230 words a minute over the tele

Sharpening Tools by Electricity. An electro-chemical method of sharpen-ing files and other tools, is being used with satisfactory results, both from a practical and economical point of view. The files which have first been thoroughly cleaned are immersed for 20 minutes, suspende in a metal plate in a mixture of 100 parts of water, 6 parts of nitric acid and 3 parts sulphuric acid. acid and 3 parts sulphuric acid.

The plate is placed in connection with a number of carbons immersed in the same liquid. The corrosion of the metal takes place in the cavities only, so that the edge are sharpened in exactly the same ma as if the operation had been performed by

Like Her Daughters! hicago Tribune.] "Adam," said Eve, As they went out the cate When ordered to leave, "Is my hat on straights" YOUR OWN WIZARD.

It's Very Easy to Be a Prestidigitateur After You Know How.

THE SECRET OF SLATE WRITING.

From an Empty Hat. RUNNING A FINGER THROUGH FELT

How a Big Pile of Caper Ribbon is Taken

There is nothing so very remarkable about spirit slates. The real skill is in managing to have proper questions asked and in shifting the slates invisibly. La Nature tells

how the slate writing is done as follows: Two ordinary wooden framed slates are presented to the spectators, and examined in succession by them. A small piece of chalk is introduced between the two slates, which are then united by a rubber hand and held aloft in the prestidigitator's right hand. Then, in the general silence, is heard the scratching of the chalk, which is writing between the two slates the answer to a question asked by one of the spectators-the name of a card thought of or the number of spots obtained by throwing two dice. The rubber band having been removed and the slates separated, one of them is seen to be covered with writing.

A False Cover on One Slate.

This prodigy, which at first sight seems to be so mysterious, is very easily realized. The writing was done in advance, but upon the writing was done in advance, but upon the writing was made, there has been placed a thin sheet of black cardboard, which hides the characters written with chalk. The two sides of this slate thus appeared absolutely clean. The other slate is given out for examination, and, after it has been returned to him, the operator says. "Do you want to examine the other one also?" And then, without any baste, he makes a pass analogous to that employed in shuffling cards. Then the two hands separate anew, and the slate that has already been examined, in-stend of the second one, is put into the hands of the spectator. This shifting, done with deliberation, is entirely invisible. During the second examination the slate upon which is the writing is laid flat upon a table, the written face turned upward covered with the black cardboard. The covered with the black cardboard. The slate having been sufficiently examined and been returned to the operator, the lat-ter lays it upon the first and both are then

surrounded by the rubber band. It is then that the operator holds up the slates with the left hand, of which one sees but the thumb, while upon the posterior face of the second slate the nail of his middle finger makes a sound resembling that produced by chalk when written with. Getting the Questions Asked, When the operator judges that this little comedy has lasted quite long enough, he lays the two slates horizontally upon his table, taking care, this time, that the non-prepared slate shall be beneath. It is upon it that then rests the black cardboard, and the other slate on being raised shows the characters that it bears, and that are stated to have been written by an invisible spirit that slipped in between the two slates.

Our readers will not ask us how we manage to know in advance what should be written upon the slate. It is useless to say that deceit is allowable in prestidigitation.

that deceit is allowable in prestidigitation. Loaded dice always-turn up the same number, and nothing is ensier than to know the name of the card that a spectator will draw from a pack composed of 22 similar cards, if one is not skillful enough to cause him to take the forced card.

Prestidicitators frequently borrow from their spectators a lat that serves them for the performance of very neat tricks which are not always ensily explained. We shall describe some of the most interesting of these. The operator will begin by proving to you that the felt of your hat is of bad quality, and, to this effect, he will pierce is here and there with his finger, his magic wand, an egg, and with a host of other objects.

jects. A Finger on a Stick-Pin.

This is all accomplished by using half a finger made of wood or paper mache, to the base of which is attached a long needle or pin. The prestidigitator, who has concealed pin. The prestidigitator, who has concealed the finger in his left hand, thrusts the poins into the top of the hat, whose interior is turned toward the spectators. Afterward, raising the right hand, the forefinger of which he points forward, to seems to be about to pierce the top of the hat, but, instead of finishing the motion began, he quickly seizes in the interior, between the thumb and forefinger, the point of the needle, wiggles it around in all directions, turns the hat over, and the cardboard finger, which moves, seems to be the turns the hat over, and the car finger, which moves, seems to I prestidigitator's own finger. The operation is performed with a wooden anti-egg, or a half-rod, which, like the finger, appear to traverse the hat, in the interior of which are hidden the true

in the interior of which are hidden the true rod and egg. We may likewise solder a needle to half of a five franc piece and thus vary the objects employed for this recre-ation to infinity.

In order to take from a hat a large quan-tity of paper in ribbons, and then doves, and even a duck or a rubbit, there is no need of special apparatus nor of a great amount of special apparatus nor of a great amount of dexterity. Nor is there here any need of a high hat, a simple struw hat (or a cap, at a pinch) will suffice. The prestidigitator holds pressed close to his breast and hidden under his coat a roll of the blue paper prepared for the printing apparatus of the blue parents of the printing apparatus of the blue parents of the der his coat a roll of the blue paper pre-pared for the printing apparatus of the Morse telegraph, and which is so tightly wound that it has the aspect and consistence of a wooden disk with a circular aperture in the center. In turning around after tak-ing the hat, the opening of which rests against his breast, the operator deftly intro-duces into it the roll of paper, which has the proper diameter to allow it to enter by hard friction as far as to the top of the hat, and stay where it is put even when the has

and stay where it is put even when the had is turned over. Sauggling a Dove Into a Hat. "Your hat, my dear sir, was doubtless a little too wide for your head, for I notice within it a band of paper designed to diminish the internal diameter," says the prestidigitator, while, at the same time, he from the hat the end that terminates the paper in the center of the roll. Then he re-verses the hat so that the interior cannot be seen by the spectators. The paper immedi-ately begins to unwind of itself and to fall ately begins to unwind of itself and to fall very regularly and without intermission.

When the fall of the paper begins to slacken, that is, in general, when no more than third of the roll remains, the prestidigation turns the hat upside down, and, with the right hand, pulls out and rapidly revolves in the air the paper ribbon, whose capricious contours succeeding one another before the first have had time to fall to the floor, produce a very pretty effect. The quantity of paper extracted from the has appears also in this way much greater than it really is, and at length forms a pile of considerable bulk.

This experiment may be completed in the following manner: The operator, approaching his table, which, upon a board suspended behind it, carries a firmly bound pigeon, quickly seizes the poor animal in passing and conceals it under the pile of paper, while he puts the latter back into the hat in order to see, says he, whether all that has been taken on taken out can be made to enter a nace

order to see, says he, whether all that has been taken out can be made to enter anew.

Quav's Designs on Mexican States. I wonder what Senator Quay intends to do with Chihushua, Coahuila and Sonors, the Mexican States for whose purchase he last week introduced a bill in Congress? Can it be mineral wealth, agriculture or cattle farming he has in view, or does he entertain the idea of offering them to Pitts-burg for poor farm purposes. All three are rich in mineral resources, and Coahuila has already established a reputation as a farming district and Sonora ditto as to cattle raising. The question is: What has Mexico to do with the case? Will that country consent to the sale of these terri-tories? If she will, I am of the opinion that that part of the matter was considered before Senator Quay put the proposition be-fore the United States Senate. If this be-the case, Mexico must be in sore financial trouble or she would not want to part with these valuable possessions. Should she do so, it means the transfer of many thousand square miles of exceedingly rich territory, together with a population of nearly 400, 000. Besides, many American interests will be benefited, among them a large number belonging to Pittsburgers. I do not know of any district on this continent where so much Smoky City capital is invested in mining territory as in the province named.