A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

The Good Work of Anson's Team and the Lessons It Teaches Other Clubs.

PENNANT RACE FEATURES.

Matters Pertaining to the Local Ball Club and Burns' Engagement.

DR. SHREADY AND J. L. SULLIVAN.

Fred Johnson's Arrival and the Excellent Impression Made by Him.

THE GODDARD AND M'AULIFFE FIGHT

There has not been much of an exciting nature in baseball this week. Rain has again had much to do in the way of preventing games and keeping down the attendance, but despite the bad weather the patronage bestowed on the games has been exceedingly good, particularly in Pitts-

One of the features in the pennant race during the week has been the form displayed by the Chicago team, Anson and his colts are just now about as good as they will be this season. They are playing first-class ball and it is not too much to expect that they will land very near the top in the race for the first penmant. Much credit is due to Anson for the heroic manner in which he has pulled his team together. They set out by meeting defeat after defeat and many people under the circumstances would have been making all kinds of changes. He did no such thing, but stuck to his men and the club owners of course stuck to him and as a result the team stepped out of the unfortunate rut they had gotten into. In this there is a lesson for the directorate of other clubs. Experience has shown that these changes are in the majority of cases not very profi-table. I have often thought that the desire for changes in the Pittsburg club has been a There is nothing like giving an honest and capable man a good

The Boston team continue to hold a good lead in the race and they are likely to contime to win more games than they lose. they do not win the pennant, although the Brooklyn team are now showing up in great strengh. Ward has fully demonstrated that he has an excellent team of players and after all there is not much difference The Louisville team are out of the con-

test as far as first place or anywhere near it Their flash-in-the-pan victories have subsided and now they are com-Homestead, is no longer a terror, judging on his recent efforts, and altogether the Colonels are poorly off for pitchers. There teams. Cleveland continues to play a clean and all changes that may take place among and stendy game and the New Yorks are im-The Phillies are still out of conon and the Baltimores are playing much etter than they did.

Local Ball Cinb Misfortunes. Like Ireland, our local baseball club is ardly ever clear of trouble and difficulties. lust as regular as the season comes, misfor mer or later environs the club. No matter how encouraging or how successful the team may start out, the evil fates are always in waiting for it and eatch it just as ure as such a thing as trouble is in the

This is all very disheartening, particumuch expense and trouble in trying to make and keep things right. Certainly here is no disorganization in the club, but a series of defeats of the team have brought ery black clouds overheal. Three consecutive deleats are what have caused the Most assuredly there is hardly anything that makes us all so discontented. disheartened and very often so deaf to reason as defeat after defeat. Anybody who has the least interest in baseball soon becomes disgruntled by an over-supply of detests of his favorite team; indeed, this discontentment about defeats is the great ame. I would give little for a man's ingame who would never gramble, rant and rave when his favorite cam were beaten time after time. It is our prerogative to grumble, and, depend grumblings often do d, as they result in setting our mind at

But if we'll only stop at a legitimate gramble things will be all right. It is when we oversiep the grambling line and begin to abuse everybody that it brings and really there is no necessity for During the last few days I have heard av people call our baseball players and everybody connected with the club some very hard names, simply because the team mye lost a lew games in succession. Now, , there is no reason for this particularly, because it cannot do any good. I admire game losers, and a game loser doesn't ent in abuse when everybody is trying his hest to win. But he will investigate the causes of defeat and set himself to work to make remedies when he has found defects.

The All Are in Earnest. In speaking of our baseball club, there is one thing which we must not lose sight of, viz, that everybody connected with it is in carnest. Every player on the team is doing his utmost to be victorious, and a ter an excellent start they have reached a point where it seems almost impossible for them to do anything but make mistakes, in fact, some of the best players on the team have secondly committed some of the most errorious errors. Now, these players canot for their lives tell you how these mistakes were made, and certain it is that on earth was more surprised at the committal of those errors than hese very players themselves, and these extremely surprising mistakes have of late often been made just when our pitchers were in better form than they have ever Take many of the games that Baldwin has pitched for instance. Time and time again he has pitched the most wonderful kind of ball, and still has been beaten because of mistakes being made that nobody The game Woodcock nitch-d and Wednesday's game were also stances of what I mean. Nobody can tell me that the playing of the team on these ecasions was their regular standard of play, It was no such thing, and was simply the ansequence of the players being extraordinarily out of form

delect that has brought about our troublesome defects, but I always claim that club nability to sprint faster than Harry forchius. Each player will have to cultivate his own hirting, and, depend upon it, proves. Why there is such a general desir elf-interest will prompt him to do the best

Well, then, let us look at the situation fairly and generously, doing it now. The players don't deserve it, because whatever some of their short-comings may be no team in the baseball business are more anxious to win than they All this being so, would it not be better to give the unfortunates encouragement instead of adding to their misery and dis-committee by administering more kicks? If but that hard substance was simply hardened

more good than at another, it is when they are spoken to friends in trouble. By all means don't let us tear our hair out because our baseball team have suffered a few de

The Efforts to Sign Tommy Burns A few straight defeats have caused the directorate of the local club to make one more strong effort to sign Tommy Burns. Up to present writing nothing definite has been done; that is Burns has not really

signed a contract.

His demands are sweeping. He wants to be assured of a three-years' position no matter how things go. The local club directors may consent to this, but if they do, they will simply be doing what very few other people would. The demand of Burns is unreasonable, to say the least of it. What in the world has he done to make him so important? He is not able to play, and as to looking after players he has had precious little experience. I know that opinions are that he is a "brainy" man, but his record ought to be one of deeds before he asks for

an iron-clad agreement for three years.

I am aware that it was reported that Manager Buckenberger was to be released. Probably there were good grounds for such report, and judging from what Anson said when here I think there were. But Presi-dent Temple, of the local club, assured me the other day that he had no notion what-ever of releasing Mr. Buckenberger. Mr. Temple said:

"On my honor as a gentleman I have engaged Buckenberger to manage our team and he will certainly remain with us." Well, this sets at rest all reports and conectures on that point and as one patron of the club I am very glad of it. For the life of me I cannot see what reason there is for anybody to even think of releasing Mr. Buckenberger. If a few defeats form the only reasons, then the Philadelphia club have a stronger reason to discharge the vet-

eran Harry Wright.
There are, indeed, many rays of hope for the success of the team yet. Better batting must come, because such good hitters as are on the team cannot continue long at the bottom of the list. The team is certainly shaky as far as pitchers are concerned, but if Woodcock fulfills expectations he will add considerable strength to that department. 'He has made a very good impression, but we'll wait and see more of him be fore saying anything more about his merits.

An Interesting Local Feature. Now and again it is quite interesting to talk about any public personages or char-acters, whether they be mixed up with our amusements or recreation as with the more serious items of life. So far as the local baseball season has progressed patrons of the game will have observed one of the oisiest and one of the most original men just under the entrance gate of the ball grounds. He sells score cards and his name is Harry Stevens, and it is unnecessary tor me to mention his name to any Pittsburg erank because no man enters the ball without having occasion to ask: What do they call that man selling the core cards." Really, I have heard that question asked scores of times.

Well, our mutual friend Stevens is a baseball character, and I question whether he has an equal in his business, and I really take pleasure in putting myself on record on this point. Nobody is more reliable; nobody is more humorous, and cer-tainly Blaine is not more eloquent, particu-larly when Mr. Stevens dashes off a peroration ending with something about the score eard being the "alpha and omega of all that pertains to the game." Well, after all, men of the kind named are very pleasing fea-tures at a ball game and they are useful when like Mr. Stevens, they keep the spectators informed up to date as to the score the players.

Judge Morrow's Brook'yn Victory. One of the great events of the week just ended has been the victory of Judge Mor-row in the Brooklyn Bandicap. It is a long time since there was such general interest centered in an American turf event as there was in that of Monday last. The national enthusiasm concerning the event certainly goes to show that the popularity of running

races is greatly on the increase.

There seems to be a widespread opinion is that the victory of Morrow was a surprise. | greater wasn't much of a surprise. The awful defeat of Longstreet was a surprise sure enough and only goes to confirm what I said last Sunday about backing horses in big handicaps down to about 2 to 1 or even money. But how the victory of Judge Morrow could be a surprise at all I fail to see, because some time ago he was backed down from 30 to 1 to 5 to 1. That means that a very large amount of public money was invested on him, and his starting price was about 6 to 1. Surely that figur not look as if few people did not expect him The truth is that he was well backed, the price being such that the public

were induced to speculate on him. The race was a good one, and doubtless the terrific pace set by Fairview ruined the chances of Russell and Longstreet. The pace was desperate, and as it turned was just the thing for Judge Morrow and Pessara. Little "Major" Covington had a deal to do with the victory of Morrow, and his effort at the finish stamps him as one of the very best of the lightweight jockies. It is also worthy of note that had the Board of Control not placed an embargo on such horses as Judge Morrow running at Guttenhare during the winter he probably have been an absolute wreck by this time. He was almost ruined last season by con tinual racing and many people wondered that the horse held out as he did. Th winter's rest has done him considerable good, and his owner may now know that he is worth taking care of. He defeated some great race horses and on a track that was very bad. Doubtless, we'll hear from the Judge again.

Good News for Sullivan's Friends. A day or two ago readers of THE DIS-PATCH would see a Dr. Shready's statement that John L. Sullivan is in health, extraordinarily strong and able to knock any man out on earth. This ought to settle all differences of opinion as to the John L. and James J. It may be that in a

few days we'll have some other doctor mak-ing affidavit to the effect that James J. Corbett is physically the most wonderfully made man that history has known, not even excepting Samson, and that the "said James J. Corbett is able to knock any two men out that can be produced on earth Why I say this is because there would be just as much reason for the one as the other.

These doctor's examinations are entirely for effect and advertising and were never heard tell of until the show business was a feature. I mean they were never heard sell of in the way they are now.

But when we are told that Dr. Shready, or Shrady, says that "with the fat off his Shrady, says that with the lat on his stomach" Sullivan will be in excellent con-dition, falsehoods are either being told about the doctor, or else he knows as much about "excellent condition" as a cow does about the history of the moon. Such statements are absolutely ridiculous, and are made for swindling purposes. Many of us saw Sullivan when he was here, and most certainly any of us who know anything at all about a man being in condition to fight, is that weak hitting is another know very well that John L. was in all respects tremendously over weight. let me remark here that it he is gotten into fflein's are no more responsible for the open hitting of a man than they are for his when he fought Kilrain he will be lucky. He was not in "excellent condition" whe he met Kilrain, as his vomiting in the ring to conceal the shortcomings of John L. Sul-livan and exaggerate his good qualities I don't exactly know. One thing I do know, fairly and generously. We have seen that everybody is doing the best he can, and when that is being done, of what use is it to burl out above. I have seen that hurl out abuse." I am sure the officials of to put Sullivan into a sound enough conthe club don't deserve it, for if ever men dition to continue an active pugilistic conworked like Trojans for success they are doing it now. The players don't deserve minutes then I am free to admit that I know nothing about boxing or anything that per tains to it. I have known pugilists whose flesh felt as hard as desirable, but who were considerably overweight and sadly out of condition. The hardness of their flesh led

ever there is a time when kind words are of | fat; whisky fat or something like that. It wasn't muscle; on the contrary, the muscle was injured by it. A man in this condition, no matter how well he may look, cannot last. His wind soon goes and his muscles soon get weak. Any old and practical man will tell you thit. Nothing but hard work, and plenty of it, will remove the injurious substance. The old timers knew this and it was because of the honest work they did that they were able to be such remarkable stayers in the prize ring.

The Arrival of Fred Johnson.

A very interesting event of the week, as far as pugilism is concerned, has been the arrival of Fred Johnson in this country, the feather-weight champion of England. He comes here to fight our unbeaten champion, George Dixon. It is two years since I saw Johnson, and according to published descriptions of him since his arrival here he must have developed a little physically. When I last saw him he did not impress me as being very strong, but I did deem him a very clever little fellow. If he has thickened, so much the better. He comes here with an excellent record and he is to meet an opponent who also has had a remarkable career.

It is much too soon to say anything about the proposed battle. There will be opportunity to learn much before the contest takes place. But one thing I wish to state at present is that Johnson is quite a hitter. He may not be as powerful as some of his class but he is effective and can reach a mark with wonderful aim. He has defeated tolerably good men out of his class notably Stanton Abbott, who is to fight

Austin Gibbons.

The proposed battle between the little champions is sure to be one of very great interest. Both lads-are sure to be well backed, as the contest is sure to bring to the surface feelings of nationality. The Battle Between Jackson and Slavin.

After a lot of changes and conferences, the date of the Jackson and Slavin 20 round contest has been fixed for to-morrow week, Decoration Day, or rather in the evening of that day. At present I have little or nothing to add to what I said last week rethe contest. I still favor the garding chances of Slavin. There was a well defined rumor last week

that the battle would not take place before the National Club, owing to the strained relationship between Slavin and the manager of the club. But it seems as if all had been

Charley Mitchell is to be one of Slavin's seconds and that ought to quiet these all-wise people who have persisted for a year or more in having an unbridgeable breach be-tween Slavin and Mitchell. I have known all along that there was no serious differ-ences between the two and I know exactly what was the cause of their two or three little differences, which never amounted to very much. But many people have so sig-nally failed to "best" Charley Mitchell after trying for many years, that they lose no opportunity of trying to injure him either by true or talse report.

Another Big Australian Among Us. Joe Goddard, "The Barrier Terror," is now fairly located on American soil and has had the honor of talking to newspaper re-porters. If reports from San Francisco are true Goddard has made a very good impres-ion there since his arrival. But the funny thing is that after telling of the good im pression the reports go on to state that the odds are on Joe McAuliffe for the fight between the pair. Now what I would like to know is: If a

big man like Goddard makes a good im-pression as a fighter, why all the odds in betting should be on a man like McAuliffe defeating him. If he as a heavy-weight pugilist cannot defeat Joe McAulifle he had better remained in Australia. Much has been said for and against Goddard, but I am induced to think that he is a more ef fective fighter than many people think he is. He is a better man than Choynski and that is sufficient in my judgment to estimate him as a better man than Joe Mc-Auliffe. Mark, I am not coming to any definite conclusion on the point just now. I will defer that until later. What I want to point out at present, is that it is probable that the odds offered, or to be a widespread opinion of Morrow was a surprise.

True it was a surprise to lent, but surely if the betare to be taken as a guide it to be offered on McAuliffe is only a "bluff" to create a greater interest in the contest. I know full well that anybody who could succeed in betting 4 to 6 on Goddan

many of the talent, but surely if the bet- could succeed in betting 4 to 6 on Goddard ing 1890, when these it, and on a big scale. True the Australian is not a clever man. In reading accounts of some of his battles I have found that out clearly, but he is one of those customers who will not indulge in sparring, and tries to prevent his opponent from doing so also.

It needs a very powerful hitter to knock him back, and, big as Joe McAuliffe is, I do not think he is able to keep knocking the Barrier strong man out of the way. They are to fight in the latter part of next month.

The Difficulty With Fitzsimmons. It is somewhat difficult to tell what Robert Fitzsimmons will do or what he in-tends to do. One day Robert seems quite content to do anything, and the next day he declares himself in quite another way. A week or so ago he stated he was eager to fight Jem Hall in any shape or form. Hall disappeared, and then Fitzsimmons de-clared himself willing to fight Ted Pritch-ard, the Englishman. Now he won't fight Pritchard if the latter fights O'Brien.

As things go in modern time pugilism Mr. F. is probably right in declining to meet Pritchard except under certain condi-tions. If the latter were to be beaten by O'Brien there would not be much of who is now termed glory for the Australian in meeting a beaten man. But as has been suggested, why can't Fitzsimmons be perectly willing to meet the winner of the Pritchard and O'Brien battle? I venture to say that the winner of that contest will mons all the fighting he wants, and it may be a little more.

There is still another difficulty and that is on the part of Pritchard. He has experienced a desire to fight Hall before coming to America, and, if that programme is carried out then we may give use all here. ried out, then we may give up all hope of seeing a fight between Fitzsimmons and anybody else for a long time, This will be a pity, because really Fitzsimmons has not been tested by a first-rate man of his class yet. We all must admit that he is a good pugilist, but it would be more satisfactory to everybody if he was in front of a real tiptopper in a finish contest.

Home Park Spring Race Meeting. Secretary McCracken, of the Homewood Driving Park, tells me that he expects the spring races on the Homewood track will be interesting kind. Certainly if hard work will make the meeting a good one it will be one of the best because Mr. McCracken has, indeed, labored very energetically in making arrangements for the meeting. The latter will open on Decoration Day, to-morrow week, and a large number of horses are expected to take part in the five days' racing. There is a good list of local horses and it is to be expected There is a good that there will be some very promising youngsters among the locals.

It is somewhat of a venture to have five days of racing in spring time, but the track officials think the venture will be a successful one. I trust it will. The refusal of the License Court to grant a liquor license to the Park club-house is a hard blow to the association. If that relusal makes matters any better than they have been in the past I will, indeed, be surprised. If a license had been granted I am confident that the arrangements made by the track officials to carry on the business in an absolutely re-spectable way would have been carried out to the letter. It cannot be helped now, and I suppose that those interested will have to do the best they can. I anticipate the state of the some very good racing at Homewood this year, and it will be well if it is profitably

atronized by the public. PRINGLE.

Pictorial Language. It is told of James Nasmyth, the famous engineer, that, when he was traveling in Sweden, where he knew not one word of he language, and where his English was as little understood, he used to order his die at the inn by drawing in his sketchbook whatever he wanted. For example, he would draw a table covered with a cloth, and a cooked fowl, smoking hot, upon it, with vegetables, bread, cheese, sait, and anything else a pressing appetite might

MUSCLE IN COLLEGE

Walter C. Dohm's Forecast of the Contests for Next Saturday.

THINKS HARVARD A SURE WINNER

Forty Points in Reach With Yale, Princeton and Columbia After.

RECORDS OF THE MEN ON THE LISTS

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Nearly 500 students, representing more han a score of the leading colleges and universities of the country, have been entered for the 14 contests in run-

ning, walking, leaping, weightthrowing and bicycling that will be decided at the seventeenth annual championship meeting of the Intercollegiate Asso-

Peter Vredenburg. sociation of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held at Manhattan Field, New York, next week Saturday.

Each man who is to compete has been training for this particular event as only a college man will train. He will go in to win. And if he sees he can't win, he will work just as hard for second place. And if another slips in between himself and the winner, he will struggle almost to the last gasp for the third prize. After all it is the thirds that win the championships. Harvard won two years ago on her third prizes; and last year a single place prize, lost by Yale to Princeton, would have transposed the blue and the orange and black. I have seen college athletes in an ecstacy of delight over the bronze medal given to third man. It is the keen competition for the places that makes the inter-collegiates the most interesting and exciting games of the vear.

The O'd Champions Are Gone.

As far as individual winners are concerned, the uncertainty as to results of the various events is probably greater than ever before. Cary, of Princeton; Williams and Ryder, of Yale; Finley and Lee, of Harvard; Victor Mapes, of Columbia, and Shattuck, of Amberst, have been graduated or have retired. In consequence, the 100, 220 and 440yard dashes, the hurdle races and the broad jumping, vaulting and weight-throwing competitions have been transferred from the column of "sure things" to the list of open events. Fearing, of Harvard, in fact, seems the only certain winner. Judging by his recent performances Fearing is likely to win in both the high jump and the lew hurdles.

For the team championship everything ooks crimson and Harvard will win as she pleases. A first place counts 5 points, a second 2 and a third 1. Of the 112 points to be divided among the score of colleges, Harvard is likely to score more than 40. For second place, Princeton and Yale seem to have nearly equal chances. Yale has carried over one championship from last year, and Columbia will be represented by a champion of 1899 and another of 1891 Princeton has no prize winner, but more place men of last year's team than the other two together. Columbia will be fourth. Amherst and the University of Pennsylvania will fight for fifth place.

The Probabilities in the Sprints. Spectators at the championship meeting will not see a Sherrill or a Cary in the

sprints, and on this account they will witness more exciting races than have been seen for years, excepttwo great 'cracks' raced against each other. The fastest sprinters this year are Vredenburg and Swain, of Pri Harding, of Colum bia, Swayne and Allen, of Yale, Bloss, Cook and Hawes, of Harvard, and Raley, of Amherst. Then there is Connell's 'unknown," who will probably do as well s most of the "unknowns'

who are credited with tensecond form. Early in the season t seemed that Vre-W. H. Wright. denburg would win ooth dashes. He is a remarkably strong runner and comes at the finish with a rush that has beaten such men as Downs. Jewett and Remington. He can run an unlimited number of heats without tiring, and lhis will give him an advantage over the others. Recently, however, he has been running in poor form. Swain, of Princeton, who fin-ished next to Vredenburg last year, and Swayne, of Yale, are the likeliest of the others, though Allen is doing fast work at 220 yards. The Harvard men are always dangerous. And the Yale men, under the coaching of "Mike" Murphy, who is back

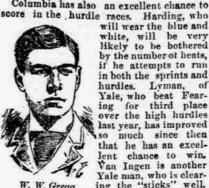
at New Haven, may also furnish a surprise. For the Longer Baces. W. H. Wright, of Harvard, and Roddy, of Princeton, if both are in good condition, will make a close race in the quarter-mile dash. Wright, in previous trials, has run the distance in 50 seconds. Roddy, two years ago, was beaten by a in 50 2-5 seconds. Since that in 50 2-5 seconds. Since that time Roddy has run poorly, but he may have trained into his old form again. A large field of new men will also start in this race Of these the best are McCampbell, Black and Brokaw, of Princeton; Merrill and Bingham, of Harvard, and Glenny, Collins and Beardsley, of Yale. Brokaw is, I think, the fastest of the lot. He is a dark horse that will bear watching. Brokaw has run in better than 52 seconds this spring. Wright, however, will probably finish first. Probably the best races of the day will be the half mile and one mile runs. In the half such men as W. B. Wright, Jr., of Yale, T. B. Turner, of Princeton, and Corbin and White, of Harvard, will meet, Wright won the championship last year at this distance in 1:59 1-5. White has a record of 2:00 1-5. Turner has shown his speed by defeating W. C. Dows at 600 yards, and his endurance by winning prizes in one afternoon in quarter, half-mile and 1,000-yard races. The inter-collegiate record is 1:57 1-5. Frank Lee will run well for the University

of Pennsylvania, but will probably find himself outclassed. There will be a score of new men in the race. The Winner in the Mile Race. The mile race is even more open than the half. Harvard will be represented by a strong trio in Carr, Nichols and Lowell. Whitney will run for Columbia, Wood-bridge for Princeton, and A. C. Williams and Scoville for Yale. Carr is last year's champion. He won the race in four minutes 34 2-5 seconds. Two weeks before Nichols had won the mile run at the Harvard-Yale meeting in four minutes 35 1-5 seconds on a very heavy track-really, a better performance than Nichol's. Lowell holds the Harvard record, having run a mile in four minutes 34 1-5 seconds. Whit ney, Woodbridge and Williams have each done performances equal to four minutes 36 seconds, or be ter. I fancy Lowell for first place, with Nichols second

Columbia's men still think Collis will win the one-mile walk. Gregg, of Amherst, who wen easily two years ago, is again on the track, and is in good form. R. S. Hale, the track, and is in good form. R. S. Hale, who holds the Harvard record, may represent Cornell this year, but in that case is not likely to be in such good condition as he was while at Cambridge. Borcherling

and Ottley, a strong pair, will wear the orange and black of Princeton. Borcherling, by reason of his victory in fast time over Collis, is now the favorite. The Columbia man was not in his best form two weeks ago, however, and may turn the tables on the Princetonians. Hale and Gregg are very unsteady walkers.

The Miscellaneous Contests. Columbia has also an excellent chance to



W. W. Greeg. ing the "sticks" well.
Fearing will undoubtedly win the low hurdle race—the 220 yard. There should be a great race for the place between Horton, of Cornell and the Yale and Columbia men. Ramsdell, of Princeton, gave great promise early in the season of developing into a champion. He took up baseball, however, and this has, in a great measure, spotled his chances. It seems a foregone conclusion that Har-

vard will this year win all three places in the two-mile bicycle race. Pratt, P. Davis and Hawes outclass the other competitors. Davis should finish first.

Harvard has also a good chance to win the broad jump with either Hale, Green or Bloss Pell will jump for Columbia and Remsdell for Princeton. The last named is one of the best jumpers in America, but has not trained for the event regularly this year. Pell is last year's inter-scholastic champion. He seems a sure point winner this

High Jumping and Vaulting.

In the high jump Howard will again come to the front with Fearing, Green and Sherwin. The three are likely to finish in the order named. Sill, of Princeton, has a chance for third. Sherwin, besides scoring points in the high jump, is the favorite for the pole vault. Last year he cleared 10 feet 51/2 inches. He will probably fight it out with Cortwright, of Yale, who has a record of 10 teet 6 inches.

The hammer, like most of the other events, will also probably go where it went last year—to Harvard. Evins took second place to Finlay last year when the latter broke the intercollegiate record. Evins is throwing the hammer even farther this spring than he did then Princeton has surplace of he did then. Princeton has a number of heavy football men practicing for this event. The shot-putting competition will probably be won by one of the hammer-throwers; Evins, Beveridge and Lyman have chances in the order named.

To sum up, it seems that the individual competition this year will be more exciting than in 1891. It is not probable, however, that so many records will be broken. The one mile walk, two mile bicycle race, the nigh jump and pole vault records may be owered. Harvard will score more than 40 points; Yale should be second, with close to 30; Princeton may score about 24, and Columbia will be doing well to get a dozen.

WALTER C. DOHM.

THE LADY CYCLERS

Were Well Represented at the E. E. G. W. Run Last Tuesday Evening.

The East End Gym Wheelmen had a splendid run Tuesday evening. Twentyeight gentlemen and ten ladies were in the party. Captain Culbertson lead them over circuitous route through the East End. making a run of over ten miles. This is the first run attended by the ladies, and the boys declare that to be a most charming feature of the event. All the ladies who were in the run Tuesday evening are now enrolled as members and will be expected to attend the majority of the meetings. Quite a number of other lidies are expected to become members soon.

Another run will be had Wednesday

Notes of the Three A's. JOHN R. WADE, a new member, is training THE club field meeting will be given on

aturday, June 11. Entries will be announced CHARLES H. PETTICORD, who is among the ew members, is President of the Allegheny

THE date for holding the spring meeting has been changed by the Athletic Commit-GREAT progress has been made with the work on the grounds and with fair weather all parts of them will be ready the first of

At the last meeting of the Membership Committee the following persons were elected: Charles Wharron, Jr., Louis Wil derhold, Jr., William A. Carr, John Ander derhold, Jr., William A. Carr, John And son, F. K. Alexander, Paul Beer, A. M. liott, Austin G. Nicola, Charles H. Pettico Heiman G. Veeder, Edward G. Caughey, E. Middleton, William T. McCullough, G. Irwin Holdship, Samuel W. Black, Tom P terson, Preston C. Farrar, James X. Coo and W. H. Hall; also several ladies.

FOUND INSIDE OF TREES. Toads and Frogs Iteleased by the Opera tions of the Woodchoppers.

Tid Bits. 1 In some strangely shaped fossil trees a cidentally dug out of a stone quarry were found treasured up the petrified-looking bodies of reptiles, birds, bats, and such small deer-which had thus been honored by preservation in massive mausoleums. When cutting open the trunk of an elm, a live toad was found lying concealed about three feet from the root. It skipped away very alertly, yet, we are told, no tree was

the spawn from which it originated must have accidentally been treasured up in the tree from the first moment of its vegeta-In like manner, while some men squaring the trunk of an oak they had just telled, they suddenly started back in astonishment on seeing an hideous frog, about the size of a large pullet's egg, en-crusted in the tree, four inches in from the bark and 15 feet from the root. Though mangled by the ax, the creature still moved, but it appeared old, thin and de-crepit. As in other cases, a careful examination revealed no entrance to its prison

more sound, nor could any aperture be dis-

could have penetrated. It is supposed that

covered through which the

A HIGH HAWAIIAN CHIEFTESS,

She Founded the Kamehameha School of Technology for the Sandwich Isles. New York Evening Sun.]

Bernice Pauhi, high chieftess, was the great-granddaughter of Kamehameha the Great and Kalantopon. These are not members of the circle of Greek mythology, but Hawaiian dignitaries. Bernice married Charles R. Bishop, of Massachusetts, an early settler of the Sandwich Islands. When she died in 1884, and being childless, she devoted a large portion of her wealth to founding the Kamehameha School of Technology, which gives instruction in the arts, trades and sciences to native Hawaiian vouths.

Recently two large buildings have been added, one of which is a museum of archeology and ethnology of these islands, and in them has been placed the inheri-tance of tools, implements for huuting and fishing, warlike apparatus and objects for ceremonious occasions which have come down in the royal succession to Mrs. Bishop.

EXILED TO AMAZONIA.

Consul Kerbey Has a Talk With the Victims of Brazil's President.

THEY MADE A JOLLY SHIPLOAD.

A Lot of Cadets Acted as Guards and Luxuries Were Abundant.

PEIXOTIO IS A FIRST-CLASS CZAR

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

PARA, April 26.-It may appear farfetched to compare the Czar of Russia, whose subjects live nearest to the North Pole, with the acting President of the new Brazilian Republic, whose warm-blooded citizens swelter in the tropics, yet it is a difference of latitude and longitude rather than degrees or decrees of despotism.

The Czar of all the Russians, by divine right, by a simple imperial decree, banishes o the foreign wilds of Siberia those of his subjects who may, by the fateful process of evoution, become so far advanced in their education as to be "thorns in his Imperial crown." The acting Vice President of the Republic of Brazil, Florianna Peixotto, an army officer, who abetted his predecessor, Deodora Fonseca, in the military and naval conspiracy, which overthrew the late Emperor Dom Pedro II., and, who in turn, subsequently seated himself in the chair, has recently, by a simple manifesto, banished to the Upper Amazon in the equator, an inhospitable and desolate frontier, as distant from Rio de Janeiro as is St. Petersburg from Siberia, 22 of the most cultivated as well as the most prominent personages of Brazil, simply and only for political offenses, or because they ventured to express publicly opinions differing from him, or to respectfully criticise in the newspaper his official acts of usurpa-

Who Peixotto's Victims Are.

All of the banished are Republicans and were prominent in their early adhesion to Fonseca. Among them are distinguished field marshals and Generals of the Brazilian army, a rear admiral of the navy, the deposed Governors of the States of Ceara and Amazonas, who were elected by their States, and who did not approve of the usurpation of a Vice President who seated himself, a Senator and three members elected to the National Congress, editors of daily papers, professors of colleges, a doctor and a dentist, a capitalist who is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Brazil, anker, a manager of a large corporation,

and others.

The cable will have conveyed to the outside world only that portion of this story that has met with the approval of their Republican dictator's censor at Rio de Janeiro. As the Amazon is 15 days nearer to America (by mail) than Rio, I take this opportunity afforded by the outgoing Booth ine steamer to outline a few facts that have come under my personal observation. There came to anchor at Para, which is near the mouth of the Amazon, yesterday,

en route to the headwaters, the large steam-ship Pernambuco, of the Lloyd Brazileiro line, which had been seized or pressed into service as a Government transport to con vey these political prisoners and their fam-ilies over the 3,000 miles of ocean voyage and 2,000 miles more of river transportati to their destination on the frontiers of Peru and Venezuela on the sunrise side of the Andes, which are as far west in Amazonia as are the Sierra Nevadas in our own land. On Board the Prison Boat,

Through the kind offices of a couple of Brazilian friends I was, as a special favor, permitted to go on board the transport, and I availed myself of the opportunity to interview the exiles. The vessel had anchored Another run will be had Wednesday evening of this week. As soon as the the guns of the old fort and close by a Brazilian warship. Fortified with an official permit and accompanied by Senhors Cher-mont, a lawyer and a popular gentleman of influence, a brother of the late Governor and Secretary of State, and Sr. Watrin, supporter of the present Government, we were ushered on board without question.

The Pernambuco is a large Clyde wilt modern ship, well arranged with eleant saloons, comfortable rooms, extensive romenade decks, etc. Whatever else may oc said tending to create a contrary opinion. it must be conceded that the first impres-sion made upon the visitor was that the passengers were a jolly party bound on a select excursion, rather than that of a cargo of exiles en route to distant points of ban-ishment. The ship was in charge of a Brazilian naval office, though the regular captain and crew sailed her as usual.

An Amusing Military Guard. In addition to this ship's complement of

en, there was an armed military guard numbering 140, composed of youngsters in gorgeous uniforms, older cadets from the Rio Military School to the number of 23. It is said there were 15 officers for the 23 cadets Some of them wore canes and all wore immonse ouffs and collars. There was nothing in the bearing of the cadets that would at all indicate the presence of any prisoners o board. Prisoners and soldiers mixed pro-miscuously. The boys in their bright uniforms, sitting on the guard rails like college boys on a fence, chatted as only Brazilian can chatter, to the younger of the exiler who seemed to be quite amused and laughed merrily over the chaffing about their being sent to a place whereants were as numerous as grains of sand, moqueens on every blade of grass, mosquitos in clouds, and fevers

always in the air. There were scattered about in the cabins or lounging about on deck old men and old ladies, one pretty girl of 16, and some that were not pretty, mothers and children, and in two instances nursing babies. Many wives of the exiles had, like the Siberians, chosen to follow into banishment their hushands. There were colored servant girls waiting on their masters and mistresses, dis tinguished looking men, silently promenad ing alone on the upper deck, who had pre-ferred to be separated from their families rather than permit them to risk the privations of their exile.

A Bero Grizzled by Age.

The table was well supplied with good food, around which officers, privates and prisoners gathered in a social way and drank warm beer together. I talked for a long time with a most interesting Brazilian. a veteran of years, and of distingui vice in all the wars of Brazil, who was tremulous with age, and in any country would have been retired with honor for the good he had already done his country, rather than cruelly exiled because as a patriot he would not be a witness to the usurpations of the President without raising his voice in respectful protest.

This was Field Marshal Barretto, who i

now a Senator-elect, but, without regard to the exemptions accorded to law makers, was roused from bed before daylight, sent aboard a ship and is now en route to exile. Probably among the lot there are none who appear to suffer or to feel more keenly the degradation than this old hero, but like a soldier, he bears it silently and uncomplainingly. The prote & that he seemed to emphasize most was his disgust with the President for putting him and his fellow officers of high rank under the guard of a second lieutenant and a lot of cadets. It is generally conceded among Brazilians and even with the prisoners, that if the offense charged against them as military officers. .e., of having founded a conspiracy were just they deserve punishment, and they think that a military execution would be more preferable than this banishment to a living

They Do Not Admit An Off-nse, But they all assert positively that there was no attempt at a revolution, that they had simply, as citizens, given expression to their respectful protests against usurpation. This is a question of verseity or a fact that will not now be settled, as the President, by his summary ejectment of the culprits, has put them beyond the possibility of making any legal defense by an open trial, by court-martial or otherwise, and their story is first told to the world in these lines,

through an American paper.

Perhaps the most striking face was that of Jose Carlos de Carvalho, capitao tenente, a distinguished ex-naval officer, who has for some years been well and favorably known as the "gerente," or manager of the corporations controlling the immense tropeches or docks of the grand harbor of the capital city of Rio de Janeiro. In personal appearance he somewhat resembles Mr. Talmage. He courteously and unob-trusively walked up and down the deck with me, carelessly dressed in pajamas and slippers, talking freely but as conservatively as a college professor about the gen-eral condition of affairs in his country. This gentleman thoroughly understands the situation in Brazil, and his views as ex-

pressed herein may be accepted as those of a pessimist. He says: Arrested for Favoring a Democracy. "I do not know why I was arrested. It was intimated that the action was taken be cause of my supposed influence with the mass of people employed about the docks, who will soon be called upon to vote for a legal successor to the present acting Pre I was given no notice whatever of the intended arrest, and not permitted to make any defense. I did nothing illegally or secretly, but published my opinions as others did against the acts of the President

in deposing the Governors of States, and re-spectfully suggested that he should make

rovision for an election for President by "You know," continued the Senhor Carvalho, "that neither Deodorn Fonseca nor the present Vice, Florianna Peixotto, were elected by the people. Our Provisional Congress elected them to serve until such time as arrangements could be perfected for a proper election by the people, and now that Deodora Fouseca is out, we think that the question of a successor should be left to he people, and the place not pre-empted, as you would say, by a Vice, to fill out the unexpired term. The Congress, it is believed, will pass laws authorizing an election. There is generally a motive for every act, and one-need not look very far to discover what prompts the present Government to arrest members of Congress who are opposed to his usurpation—or to discredit and to banish men who may be able, in a reputable way, to exercise any influence on voters who are to be sent to Congress."

A Pessimistic View of Brazi'. It is well known that Sr. Carvalho took nmand of a gunboat at a critical venture, and assisted the present Peixotto by opposing Deodora's attempt to dissolve the ress-so that it cannot be charged that he is influenced by any intrigue with Deodora's friends. The Senhor Carvalho is a gentleman of few words, which he expresses in a straightforward, business-like manner, very unusual in the indifferent easy-going Brazilian, and quite refreshing to a news-

In answer to the remark that if these military and naval officers were guilty of conspiracy, they deserve severe punish-ment, he replied tersely: "To begin with, then, the President Peixotto should be the first to suffer, as he is the first and head conspirator against the Empire; secondly, against his leader, Deodora, and, thirdly,

against the people.
"Our people," he continued pensively, have no proper conception of a republic. Then using his fingers to illustrate these five propositions, he further remarked. "First, we have no political education; sec-ond, we have not even republican ideas; third, we have not enough patriotism; fourth, there is too much personality and mercenary feeling; fifth, I am a Naval officer, but strenuously contend that the milicivil. There is no discipline in our army and navy. All our troubles come from this source, and will continue until we reduce the army to a peace footing, as it is with your army, and then put the belligerent ones on the frontier. They are the ones who should go out there instead of the people you see on board this ship.

Governors Among the Extles. The Governor of the State of Cears, situ-Brazilian, who had been President of an Amazonian Province by appointment of the late Emperor Dom Pedro II. He was a Republican au rigeur, but because he de clined to surrender his office to the arhitrary demands of Peixotto's appointee, and resisted the attempt to violently depose him, his palace was shelled for some hours by a gunboat, and himself made a prisone sent to Rio, where he was release but subsequently arrested and now exiled. The late Governor of the State of Ama zonas, who made such a gallant resistance to the demands for his office, com naval force and the appointee of the Presi-dent to retire discomfitted, but who subse-quently yielded, as he said, to prevent bloodshed, is also a prisoner en route to the

frontier. There are among these exises three of the most distinguished editors of Rio: Antonio Joaquin Bandairo, of Novidades; Jose Carlos lo Patriocino, Cidade do Rio, and Carlos Pardal Madeiros de Mallet, Redacta d bate. These gentlemen are among the jolliest of the prisoners, and evidently con-sider their exile as a sort of a threat on the part of the President, of which he will soon repent. They expect to be pardoned before they reach their destination. This seems to be the general expectation, but it is liable to be delayed until after the election.

The Richest Man in Brazil.

Perhaps one of the most interesting a well as entertaining characters among the prisoners is that of an Englishman, long a citizen of Brazil, the well-known Count copoldina. He is not at all an adventurer out is a well-born and bred gentleman, bearing a genuine title from the King of Portu-gal. In appearance he is the opposite of the average Brazileiro, round, ruddy and jolly. He is reported to be the wealthiest man in Brazil, vet when I talked with him vester. day he wore a shabby seersucker suit and soiled linen, although in his shirt front were studs worth thousands, and his cuff buttons would have paid his way out of any prison. He sent on shore a diamond ring for deposit, valued at \$15,000, and ordered my quantity of champagne for the excur-

This gentleman was formerly known as a clerk in Para, named Henrique Lowndes, who was without any means beyond his neager salary. He failed in some business ventures here, and went to Rio several years ago. Though lame and not at all handsome in personal appearance, he mar-ried a beautiful and accomplished lady who had a fortune, which he has by judicious management increased until he is now the recognized leading speculator in Rio.

The Count suggests as a remedy, first to elect by the people a President who is a Civilian. This President must call to his abinet members of the former monarchial government, who are recognized at home and abroad as honorable and competent men, who can manage finances successfully. This would establish confidence all over the world, and exchange would soon advance. J. ORTON KERBEY.

torpedoes, the grouping together of a num-

Search Lights Versus Torpedo Boats, It is stated that one of the most effective means of protecting a ship in these days of

ber of stationary search lights, each illuminating its own section so that the ship is urrounded by an unbroken circle of light, is to be adopted in the new American warships. This has been suggested by a very pronounced defect in the usual search light ractice. In order to afford sufficient time for a careful examination of the water's surface at points removed from the ship, the beam of light must be revolved very slowly, and hence during a great portion of the time any particular section of the water is left in darkness. As it takes only five min-utes for a torpedo boat to run a distance of two miles, it will be seen that the condi-

AN ELECTRIC METER.

Simple Principle Upon Which the Amount of Current Is Measured.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE SCULPTOR.

An Underground Conduit of Non-Conducting Materials Is Needed.

IMPORTANCE OF LIGHTING IN WAR

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Many people find it difficult to conceive how electricity can be measured. The process is not hard to comprehend. In an ordinary Edison meter two compartments will be found, in the upper of which is a thin piece of German silver running across in a zigzag line. In the lower compartment, separated from the upper by a bar, which is part of the castiron construction of the meter, is a spool of copper wire and a bottle. The bottle contains two pieces of zine, separated by a piece of rubber. These three

things constitute the meter. The principle underlying the measurement of electricity is that of electroplating. This is done by means of an electrie battery, a piece of copper being placed in the battery on the positive pole or wire, and the object to be plated being placed on the negative wire. The action of the current eats away the copper from the positive wire and deposits it on the article fastened to the opposite wire. In the electric light meter two pieces of zinc are used. On the chemical purity of this zine the accuracy of the measurement depends.

These two pieces of zinc are separated by rubber and joined by rubber bolts, so that they may be near each other and still not allow of the inter-passage of the current. One piece represents the positive pole, the other the negative. The more electricity passes through these pieces of zinc the more zinc will be transferred from the positive to the negative pole, so that if enough current be used in course of time all the zinc will be on one pole. This is is the principle of measuring electricity. After the pieces of zinc have been used for some time one will weigh more than the other, and the amount of the customer's bill is exactly in proportion to this difference in weight, which is arrived at with mathematical exactitude

But if the bottle were all that was used in the measurement of the current it would require a bottle of immense size to measure the electricity used in the average residence or store, and the consumption of zinc would be enormous. Here the piece of German silver comes in useful. This piece of metal is called a shunt, because it shunts off most of the electricity and prevents it from going through the bottle. This strip of metal is so accurately adjusted that it takes just 999 parts of electricity to one that passes through the bottle. The current from the electric light wire, before it goes to the lamps, passes through the meter; here the one-thousandth part passes through the bottle with its pieces of zine, the rest being

shunted of through the German silver.

The weighing of the zinc plate is a very delicate operation. The bottles are col-lected by the agent of the electric light company, the pieces of zinc are separated, and the negative piece is carefully washed and hung up to dry. After this their record is looked up, and the operator knows to a millegramme how much each piece of zine weighed before it left the works and was put in the meter. The zinc is weighed on most delicate scales, and the difference in weight is noted down. The decrease in weight is multiplied by a figure known as the constant, and the result is the bill of the consumer in dollars and cents. Before he weighing is begun every door and window is closed, although the operation is carried on in an inside room. The least movement in the air would add several hundred dollars to some consumer's bill.

Electric Lighting in Time of War, The immense advantage of the prompt tude with which powerful electric lights can now be installed in commanding positions was exemplified in the recent Civil War in Chile. An electrician was sent out to Chile by a French firm of electrical engineers in charge of an electric light and power plant for the Santiago Exhibition. Just as the exhibition was about to close the Civil War broke out, and one Sunday morning the electrician received telegram from the Minister of the Interior at Valparaiso order-ing him to betake himself immediately to that city. On arriving the electri-cian was told to install, without delay, at Fort Boreas a projector which would com-mand the Bay of Valparaiso. After an hour's search in the arsenal a Siemens pro-jector was unearthed. A 12-horse power threshing machine engine was then bor-rowed and a dynamo was brought up from

was at work. It ran well for six months until the projector was blown to pieces by a

the exhibition at Santiago (140 miles dis-tant) by special train, together with a sup-

ply of posts and wires. Thirty-two hours after the receipt of the telegram the plant

A Suggestion for Electrical Conduits. W. H. Preece, who is well-known in England as the electrician in charge of the Government postal telegraph service, in writing on the retardation due to iron pipes, comments on the tendency of engineers to put wires in iron pipes underground, to secure safety from wind and snow. This is done at the expense of effectiveness, and long lines of iron piping will probably be death to fast speed telegraphy. Of course, in telephony iron piping is seriously detrimental to single wire working, but then no one would now dream of using any but the metallic circuit system in any underground work. But Mr. Preece offers for the serious consideration of electrical engineers another point. He says: "May not wood or earthenware or cement replace iron as a conduit for elec-trical conductors, and be made equally effective for the mechanical and ecor point of view? There is no doubt that this uestion will presently be answered by the supersede the iron pipe, which now is the searest appliance to the hand of the gineer.

Carving Stone by Electricity, The elaborate stonework which adorns the exterior of some of our finest buildings public and private, is the result of slow and tedious working by hand. The carving of stone can now be done in less than half the time formerly occupied by the use of an electrical reciprocating tool. This can be regulated to strike a series of blows at any speed and with any degree of force, and thus the physical labor hitherto necessary done away with. The instrument is also coming into use in the studios of sculptors, who are much hampered by the material restrictions involved in the working out of their ideas. The sculptor can now devote his entire attention to the lines the instrument is to follow, and the cutting of the marble is done far more rapidly and accurtely than it would have been by muscular

power. Salaries of English Governors

The salaries paid to Colonial Governors are worth recalling. Bermuda, with 15,000 parti-colored inhabitants, and 2,000 acres under cultivation, pays \$15,000; Jamaica subsidizes to the tune of \$30,000; Feejee, with its handful of white settlers, pays its Governor \$25,000 a year; and Before the revolution of the search light is completed there is plenty of time for the torpedo boat to run up and discharge her pay is clope upon \$100,000 a year, its total deadly waspeers. revenue being considerably under £500,000.