A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Remarks About the Wind Up of the First Half of the Baseball Season.

THE SALARY CUTTING PLAN

Unfair Dealings With Good Players on the Part of Magnates.

THAT PRIZE PACKAGE SYSTEM.

Philadelphia Amateurs and Their Treatment of These Who Help Them.

TALK ABOUT THE LEADING PUGILISTS

On Wednesday next the League pennant for the first half of the season will have been won. The first race ends that day and two days later the second contest starts. There is comparatively little enthusiasm concerning the first race, certainly not as much as was anticipated and not as much as there should be.

The first contest has been a good one, although the Boston team have had the best of it all along. Had they been just a little weaker the argument would have been a very exciting one. Besides their being very strong they have been extremely fortunate and I venture to say that had the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams been as fortunate as the Bostons from first to last the Bostons would not now have been in first place. But altogether the race has been a very good one, and the finish will be execedingly interesting. We cannot say for certain how the clubs will stand at the finish and this shows that in some respects the contest has been a good one.

To be sure, almost every club intends to do better in the second half, particularly those clubs whose team are below the first four or five in the race. This is very cheering but I question very much whether the second half will be as good as the first half has been, in the way of enthusiasm. It seems to me that the public has nearly had enough of this over-grown thing, the 12-club league, and the second half of the season may be so devoid of enthusiasm as to cause several of the clubs to drop more thing is quite apparent, viz, that the magnates should, by all means, see that the Bultimore team is made into something like a ball team or else it will be difficult to hire gate keepers to officiate when they are playing.

And would it not be better to abando

that very foolish and arbitrary rule confi-ing each club to 13 players during the se-ond half? I imagine it would. This rule of limitation is simply an undue curta l-ment of individual right and a decided enbargo on individual enterprise. If a cli can afford to carry 15 men so as to be pre-pared for emergencies and give the public a good article as much as possible, should that club be confined to 13 n This system is dragging the standard down to the lowest instead of trying to lift the lowest to the highest. This is very bad policy indeed.

Troubles of the Western League. Those people who have beer all along trying to bolster up the Western League and have been from time to time misrepresenting the state of affair concerning it must now change their true. The present condition of things prevents any further misrepresentation of facts. The Western League and its very childish prize-package system of organizing clubs is doomed.

peared in THE DISPATCH an

with Manager Cushman, of the Milwaukee team, regarding the system of casting lots for players or teams. Mr. Cushman, at the time, strongly opposed this method of run-ning the baseball business, and expressed nions regarding it similar to those that and been advocated in this paper on many occasions. As a manager, he contended that it simply made him powerless in the selection of his players. Outsiders gave him his team, the 'ate of a lottery bag principal agent and the players were made into teams according to the caprices of men who were not to manage them. The leading principle of the system will not bear the slightest investigation. most direct aim is to kill ail individual effort and originality in the formation of a effort and originality in the ball team; indeed, it would be just as if the bottery bag was held out daily to see what teams were to have the victories. Baseball must be run on principles of honesty and fair competition and if this cannot be done it will never be run by the infantine and mechanical method of a lottery bag.

It is quite true that other factors have more or less entered into the troubles of the Western League, but I hold that the prime cause has been the system on which the organization is built. Rainy weather has reduced the attendance on many occasions certainly, but on the finest days and with no counter attractions games have been played to less than 100 people. Lack of usiasm is alone responsible for this and I claim that the mechanical method of making up teams and assigning players to this or that city has been the death of enthusiasm in the Western League to a very

Baseball magnates must know that public sentiment has almost everything to do with their business. There are many occasions on which that sentiment desires a certain player, and if that sentiment is pandered to and big successful effort made to secure that player, depend upon it the public will respond with a great patronage. No further proof of this need be cited than the case of Mr. J. Palmer O'Neil in getting a team together the first season after the collapse of the Brotherhood League. These elements must not be lost sight of. Beyond all, any eball organization that has to last must be built on solid principles and not on wrong-working notions that are only attrac tive as little nursery room theories, and which vanish entirely when investigated by matured common sense.

The Salary Cu Ifng Method, The magnates have finally hit upon what seems to be a very effective plan of cutting down the salaries of the ball players, and they are putting this plan into operation with a determination that looks like business. Players whose salaries are too to suit their employers are notified that they must submit to a reduction. If the players refuse, they are given ten days' notice of release, and when the ten days have expired their names are put into what is called the "pool." Clubs that want players put in application to President Young, who assigns players from the "pool" to the respective clubs. But the clubs that have released the good players because of their salaries being too big apply to the 'pool" for the same players, and of course they, the players, are assigned to these clubs at a much lower salary. If these players still refuse to accept the reduced salary they are, to put it mildly, boycotted, as none of the other clubs are allowed to

Now, I don't for a moment contend that salaries have not been too high, but I do contend that there has been no law compelling magnates to pay high salaries. Only the expectation of realizing profitable re-turns for the big salaries paid have prompted club officials to pay these high figures.
And the magnates have just as much right to refuse to pay high salaries, but I ques-

occurring in the middle of a season is cer-tainly getting matters down to a despotic point with a vengeance. Another View of the Matter, But there is still another very interesting magnates may deem themselves right in violating contracts by slashing salaries in the middle of the season because of poor receipts, but let me ask did they ever increase salaries systematically in the middle orease salaries systematically in the middle of the season when receipts were good? There are many poorly paid men in the League at present and good players at that. Well, if the clubs had been making money would the magnates have gone to New York in the middle of the season and agreed to increase the salaries of all their poorly paid players? Most certainly they would not.

The truth is that good League players are going to have to pay for the awful blunder.

The truth is that good League players are going to have to pay for the awful blunder of adding impecunions cities to the League circuit. A huge and a rotten-at-the-core baseball menopoly has been formed which is directly injuring good baseball cities and wrecking the prospects of good players. Temporary success to a greater or less degree may attend these monopolistic efforts, but most assuredly there will be a collapse in the long rup. By all means let magbut most assuredly there will be a collapse in the long run. By all means, let magnates reduce salaries if they want to, but let them do so honorably and on principles of justice and fair play. To say the very least, it would only be fair to allow a player to try and get his salary contracted for from some other club if his own cannot pay it in the middle of a season. No player would, by any means, be allowed to leave a club during the middle of a season with the object of increasing a very poor salary into object of increasing a very poor salary into

a good one.

Baseball magnates ought to be very careful in formulating these new and very strange plans of theirs. Unfairness begets discontent and nothing flourishes more rapidly than discontent when it once gets fairly rooted. We have seen that already as far as baseball is concerned and in wielding their present monopolistic power the wise-acres of the League should be very, very careful lest a mine is suddenly sprung be-neath their feet. There is nothing to fear if tair dealing is the order of the day.

Courtesies of Philadelphia Amateurs. A week ago yesterday three or four Pittsurg amuteur swimmers went to Philadelphia to compete in the swimming contests there. They had hopes of winning a medal or two, because they are good swimmers, and that fact will be fully understood when it is stated that Messrs. Flower and J. T. Taylor were two of the Pittsburgers. But they did not get any medals, and, according to reports, never had the ghost of a show of getting any medals, simply because the promoters of the swimming contests were determined that no medals should come to Pittsburg.
A Philadelphia correspondent has written

me on the subject, and if what he says is true, and I have no reason to doubt his word, the contests were simply a disgrace to those people who managed them. The contests were held, I suppose, under the auspices of the A. A. S. N., and certainly that organization ought to be called to question on the matter. An evewitness states that Mr. Flower, of

Pittsburg, who was conceding a handleap of 14 seconds in the 100-yard race could cer-tainly have won if he had received anything like fair play. As soon as Mr. Flower caught his men he was crowded by his opponents, some of them pushing their feet in his face. To be sure, a man is sure to keep in front of his competitor to get a foot hold on his opponent's face. That method of swimming may be the common method in Philadelphia, but it is not known here or any place where fair play is guaranteed. To be sure, Mr. Flower claimed foul but the officials couldn't see where the foul came in.

Mr. Taylor was also ruled out and he and to keep my table on less than \$10 per week. his friends are entirely at a loss to understand what for, except it be that he was swimming too fast.

It is, indeed, a very great pity that such ontests. Such conduct as is charged to the Philadelphia amateurs was, I had thought, only to be found among the lowest grade of professionals. If honor, fair play and generosity do not characterize amateur athletic contests of all kinds they will soon lose their popularity, and if there is anything in the charges relative to the Philadelphia contests, for the sake of the sport generally they ought to be investigated. Mr. Flower is a member of the Three A's, and that organization should make inquiries regarding the matter. The report of the contests, as published in one Philadelphia paper, fully bears out the charges.

Hom-wood Park Summer Races Next week our annual summer race meet ing will round again, and doubtless if fine weather prevails there will be thousands of people out at Homewood Park every day of the meeting. As far as the entries are concerned, Scoretary McCracken states that the meeting promises to be a great one; indeed one of the best. Most assuredly the races will be interesting because the meeting is the first of the Grand Circuit, and a number of horses not very well known will be introduced to the

Workmen have been very busy for a long time getting the track into first-class condition. As a result of this labor the trotters will have just as fine a regulation track as there is in the country to travel on next week. The stake races promise to be ex-tremely exciting, as the entries are good

and of excellent quality.

That the meeting will be a successful one every admirer of horse racing and out-door sport has little doubt. The directors of the association have worked hard for success, and if the weather keeps fine doubtless they will be rewarded by a successful week. The Big Local Field Day.

A word or two about the recent big field day of the Three A's may not be out of place. With all others who like to see this kind of sport, I was extremely glad to note the big success of the day's proceedings. The conformers were front rank men. In some in-stances the handicapping was not as fine at it might have been, but in the 100yard race the handicapper was not very far out of the way. When a scratch man, as Jewett was, is handicapped to run second in the final he hasn't much to complain of, and on the same track. Furthermore, it has it may have been that Stage, who won the final, was just a trifle better than the handicapper expected. Taking everything into deration the contest was very good and the Three A's ought to feel very of them. That organization is rapidly securing some very good athletes and I ex-pect to see the Three A's becoming one of the leading organizations of the country some day—if they only keep up their present energy.

In McKennan the Three A's have a really good man. It is a pity that his victories in the recent sports are protested by the E. E. Gyms. There is nothing to gain by such protests except the gratification of a personal whim, which will certainly perpetuate feelings of bitterness between the organizations. The Gyms ought to be above such a protest. But, as I was just saying, McKennan is a "comer" as an athlete if ever there was one, and before the year closes I will not be surprised to find | can but think that this earth motion is the him with a new record.

Quiet Week Among the Pugilists. There has been very little going on smong the pugilists during the week. Everything that has been done has been confined to talk. One more or less important fact is that the officials of the Olym Club are now sure that they will have their three big battles in one week. As matters look at present it would seem that their ex-

tion has been violated by the magnates and violated in a very questionable way. Let us take the case of Tony Mullane as an example. His case will illustrate others. Mullane was signed to pitch ball for the Cieveland club at a certain salary. He commenced to work and has done his work well, so well that there is no fault at all about his work. The plea is made that the club is not making sufficient money to pay the salary bargained for and a reduction is claimed. Mullane objects and he has a perfect right to object because his employers have so arranged matters that not only will they not pay him the salary contracted for but no other club will. This kind of thing occurring in the middle of a season is certainly getting matters down to a despotic point with a vengeance.

The proposed contest between Fitzsim-mons and O'Brien will be another interesting affair, mostly because so little is known of O'Brien. I cannot help thinking that there will be big odds on the Australian. It seems to me that O'Brien is considerably inferior to Pritchard, because if the former's backers had not thought so some arrangements would have been made for them to meet. This indicates that the Olympic Club directors are making a very bold venture in offering a purse of \$12,000 for a battle between two years one of whom is so battle between two men, one of whom is so little known. True, the Olympic people may have made careful inquiries about O'Brien, but the fact of his battle with Pritchard falling through is very significant. Challenges Among the Little Fellows.

Quite a number of the little fellows want to have a try at George Dixon, and among the lot is Plimmer, the little Englishman. Plimmer wants to fight Dixon at 112 pounds to weigh in at the ring side. This is fair enough from Plimmer's point of view, but seems to be a little severe on Dixon. Still, the colored champion has been talking of getting down to 110 pounds, and that being so he ought to reach 112 without being extremely weakened. If Dixon can get down to that weight without losing much power he will easily defeat Plimmer.

Van Heest quite a plack with fallow. Van Heest, quite a plucky little fellow with tolerably fair science, wants to fight Dixon at 120 pounds. This would be a good thing for Dixon and in my judgment Johnson either. Out of all the challenges we are sure to have another contest in which the president little me will form.

the prominent little men will figure. More About Slavin and Jackson. It is very interesting to observe the news-paper talk there is going on between F. P. Slavin and Peter Jackson. I mean the talk in the English newspapers. Slavin and his immediate friends are auxious for him to have another try at Jackson, while many of the London sporting authorities think that Slavin would be foolish to meet Jackson again. Personally Jackson does not want to face anybody until after the Corbett and Sullivan contest, and then if Corbett is the winner he (Jackson) will challenge Corbett. But it is quite likely that Corbett will not be the winner.
Should Sullivan defeat Corbett Jackson

Should Sullivan defeat Corbett Jackson will be in a singular position. He will demand a battle for the championship, and Sullivan will decline to fight him on account of his color. In that event Jackson will have perfect right to claim the title, and I suppose he will do so. Assuming that Jackson's contest with Slavin was "on the square," it does not seem that anybody execut the winner of the Sulliva and Corp. except the winner of the Sullivan and Cor-bett event would have any chance of defeating Jackson. But I'm sure that if we measure Slavin and Jackson by the Mc-Auliffe and Goddard contest matters Auliffe and Goddard contest matters become more complicated than ever. Goddard fought a draw with Jackson and Slavin settled McAuliffe in about three minutes. Yet Goddard requires 15 rounds, and fighting desperately all the time, to deteat McAuliffe. The truth is that every comparison that can be made, outside of the Jackson and Slavin contest itself shows Slavin to and Slavin contest itself, shows Slavin to be much the better man. It is, therefore, no surprise if Slavin insists on meeting Jackson again.

POINTERS ON CHEAP WENTER

on Less Than \$10 a Week. Ladies' Home Journal,

A New Jersey woman writes: "My far ily consists of five grown people requiring As you are so practical in your ways, I thought perhaps I might be one of the Journal sisters and receive the benefit of your nstructions."

Even with \$2 per week for each person the cost of each meal per person would be only about 14 cents; not a large sum for working man or woman. Nothing is said as to the third meal, which is probably taken near the place of employment. If this meal be a substantial one the supper can be light, but if, on the contrary, it be a light lunch-con, then the break fast and supper should be nutritious and substantial. Of course, with such small means the choice cuts of fresh meats are out of the question but the tougher and cheaper parts can be used braized, stewed, made into soups, or used in any of the savory dishes that only require long, slow cooking to make them tender and appetizing. Eggs, when the price is reasonable, are a most satisfactory and economical kind of food. When there is no objection to pork, on the score of creed or health, it can be used in combination with many kinds of fish, vegetable and cereals to give them savoriness and the element they lack—fat. Macaroni, when cooked and served with a sauce, is nutritious, healthful and cheap. Pens, barley and beans, when made into stews, purees and soups, make highly nutritious and very cheap food; and beans are good and sub stantial when baked. Home-made bread is essential to healthful and cheap living.
Chocolate and cocoa, made with milk, and served with good bread, are a nutritious and pleasing combination. Simple desserts are economical and healthful. Stewed fruits, with good bread, are much to be preferred, both on the score of economical health to both on the score of economy and health, to pastry, an article both unhealthful and ex-

WHY BAILS WILL CREEP.

The Western One on a North and South Line Bound to De So.

The creeping of rails has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it we offer a point on the fact that on lines running North and South the western rail "creeps" faster on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rails wear out the fastest. Both of these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west toward the east. Motion tends to overcome gravitation. A rapid skater flies over the thin ice without breaking through, and a train at high speed has been known to leap a broken bridge unharmed.

Momentum overcomes gravitation, and the greater the speed the less weight on the rails. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe, every wind that blows and every tide that moves on the eastern rail wear out first, and we true cause. The practical side of this is, that the eastern rail and wheels should be

stronger. A New Kind of Insurance

For 25 cents you can insure yourself and family against any bad results from an attack of bowel complaint during the sum-mer. One or two doses of Chamberlain's Colie, Cholera and Diarrhesa Remedy will player as they are doing now.

At the beginning of the season certain players were signed at certain salaries the latter to obtain for the season. This condi-

Howard Fielding Thinks W. D. Howells Is Off on a Few Points.

ABILITY TO SELL COMES FIRST In the List of Attributes of the Success Literary Genius.

INDIA RUBBER CONSCIENCES GOOD

A writer who desires to win or to hold the favor of the public and to payelis board with reasonable regularity should confine himself to such themes as all the people understand. Some of my great predecessor neglected this principle and are now unable to afford anything better than plain granite monuments, whereas I live in a 13-story flat house with a front that looks like Parian marble except where the frosting is scraped off. The "front," which I personally put on, is an even better imitation than that. The thought which is concealed in the paragraph above came to me a few days ago after I had read an interview in THE DIS-PATCH with Mr. Howells, in which there was much good advice to young writers. I felt a strong impulse to attack the subject



Shed a Few Tears Upon R.

not strike me as presumptuous. If I wished to learn how it feels to be run over by mowing machine I would rather have a few earnest words, from a man who is being chopped up than the sober afterthought of a much better man who escaped with only the loss of his overalls.

Woes of the Young Writer. Though the cares incident to being s young writer have made me older than my own father, while Mr. Howells (who raised mustache before I was born) is still in the vigor of youth, I am qualified, at least by the records in the family Bible, to speak for the boys. But at this point comes the thought already mentioned which I intend to stick to, because I may not have another in all summer. This is it: Who cares for the young writer, anyhow? Or the old one, either? Isn't the writer pretty nearly the most uninteresting object on the face of the earth? He cannot appear in his own work without violence to his art, and, in my opinion, this same judicious principle should apply to him generally. His toils and disappointments are not understood by the public, and there is no need that they

should be.
One of the eleverest young writers I know has tried in vain to make his landlady understand them; but she would rather discuss the value of his baggage



as collaceral security. Hence, by the prin-ciple which I enunciated in the beginning, I should never have written this letter, but I shall finish it, just the same, for I need the money. And this brings me naturally

to my advice to young writers. Going Into Training to Succeed. Training should begin at an early age. One of the most successful young literary men of my acquaintance began at the early age of 6 years to play marbles "for keeps." At 7 he pitched pennies, and though the other fellow's coin was oftener nearer the mark, our young friend nearly always won because he had a way of representing a case which left nobody in it but himself. His business ability attracted the attention of his father, who made an honorable com-petency by trading horses. The son soon surpassed the father to such an extent that he spent the last five years of his minority in a reformatory institution, where he was associated with several youths who had even better business heads than his own. In short, when he came to New York at the age of 21 he was thoroughly well fitted to

And this is what I wish to impress upon money by literary work in the metropolis:
Be a business man. Don't waste your time
with Kerl's common school grammar; you
can hire a typewriter girl who will make
your verbs agree with their subjects, if necessary. The printer will afterward make them disagree again, anyhow; that is, un-less you throw your work away upon the first-class publications. Don't wrestle with the sequence of tenses. The proofreader knows all about that, or, if he doesn't, he will fix it to suit himself in spite of you. Look for the markets, my boy, for that's business, and let the Queen's English take its chances between the case and the proof-

Why, I know a man who can't call a dog instincts, and vet that man can write a detective story half as long and nearly twice as dull as "Robert Elsmere" in a week and sell it for \$200. And I know another man who has written four first-rate novels, one wind that blows and every tide that moves feels the influence, and our train going north or south is pulled over toward the east, and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail, being relieved of its share of weight, "creeps" more freely and quickly. It is also noticed that the whhels that run

business. If he had been better equipped that way for literary work I could have secured him a position as poet for the Staten Island Quinine Pill Company, where he could have made a name for himself.

I think that it is a great mistake to tell a young man that he should enter the career of letters with no thought of money. He will never succeed in that way. I know two men who wrote stories that were rejected by the Century magazine. One of them spent a men who wrote stories that were rejected by
the Century magazine. One of them spent a
month revising his production and then sent
it to the Harpers, after which he put it into
a little box, shed a few tears upon it and
abandoned his ambition. The other simply
dedicated his story to the memory of Jake
Kilrain and sold it to the Police Gazetta. He
is now writing stuff that should go down to

posterity, in the interests of the manufacturer of the \$2 pocket gymnasium.

The Time a Writer Puts In. It is this power to make everything available which marks the dawn of a new and happy era in American literature. The industry of this rushing age has taken hold upon the writer also, and he is not the loafer he used to be. Mr. Howells errs, I am sure in saving that literary labor occuam sure, in saying that literary labor occu-pies fewer hours in the day than any other kind except that which is done in the Gov-



ernment departments at Washington. I

have seen one of our successful young literary men dictating to four stenographers at once, and it took them till 2 o'clock the next morning to find out what he had been talking about in order-that it might be put into typewritten copy. There we have over 60 hours of work in a single day put into the productions of one great literary brain.

He errs, too, in saying that moods have been credited with too much influence in literature. It is impossible. Why, I know a publisher who would no more buy an article when he's in a bad mood than he would give a dime to a starying man. would give a dime to a starving man. But just lure that fellow out of his office and let him beat you at a couple of games of bill-lards and he'll buy almost any old thing that happens to be lying around in your pockets. I can't say how important that man's moods have been to me. If I hadn't discovered the secret of them I might now be full of ambitious literary designs and empty of dinner. empty of dinner. Cheating the Pub'isher With Delicacy.

But, taking moods more seriously and more nearly in the way intended by Mr. Howells, and still I disagree. There are days when I can't write my name with marking ink on a celluloid collar and impart any literary flavor to it, and there are other days when I can dash off a few lines for the wrapper of a new soap and make them so clean and pure and wholesome that the purchaser will not need to see the soap or several days.

Yet I hold that proper methods of literary ret I hold that proper methods of literary production will come to a man naturally, or, if they do not, he need not grieve. But the thing he really does require, the ability to sell anything from a green goods circular down to a poem, must be obtained by hard study and diligent copying of successful practices. And if I have done anything have or can do saything in the forms. here, or can do anything in the future, to teach the young writer how he may cheat a publisher to-day in such a delicate manner that he can cheat him twice as hard to-mor-row, I shall feel that I have not been wholly untrue to those high literary ideals which are cherished by the men about me who are making the most money. The men whom I speak of are not working, as I honestly and the good of literature and the pleasure of posterity, but for things that are more last-ing—for bank accounts and real estate in those districts which a new system of rapid transit will open up to the speculator. HOWARD FIELDING

A MARRIAGE OF DWARFS. A Dainty Little Pair Which Was in th.

Service of Charles L Little Gibson was at the christening, and saw the small Anne decked out in great splendor; and, although he was still rather young to think of matrimony, he fell in

love with her then and there. His affection was returned, and in due course the marriage of the two dwarfs. Great preparations were made for this wedding, which was celebrated in the

white satin dress with a very long train, and the tiny groom were a white satin waistcoat with trimmings of satin. His hose and breeches were of white silk, and diamond buckles sparkled in his tiny shoes. The dwarfs were a dainty pair, and created a sensation as they stood before the clergyman exchanging their vows. King Charles, very handsome, very graceful, and looking

SOME ODDITIES OF FISH.

every inch a king, gave away the bride.

Differences Between Those That Swim Near

Though no sharp line of separation can be drawn, marine fish are roughly divided for convenience into three categories. Shore fish, those which habitually frequent coast lines, and rarely, if ever, descend to greater depth than 300 fathoms; pelagic ishes, those which inhabit the open sea; and the curious deep-sea forms, which live at an enormous depth and sport around where the influence of light and surface temperature are never felt. Heilprin tells us that the first-class, the shore fishes, is composed of about 3,500 species. Their northern range extends to or even beyond the eighty-third parallel of latitude. Even this is a strange and unaccountable freak in the finny denizens of the deep, for in the southern hemisphere they are not known to o beyond the sixtieth parallel. In the dif. ferent zones these fishes are largely identi-cal in both the Atlantic and the Pacific

basins, as well as on the opposite sides of these great "ocean sinka." Tropical waters, as one would naturally suppose, produce a greater abundance and wider range of forms than those of temper-ate regions. The same may also be said of the reels in the Indian coean, in the near number of species and a wider diversity in form than in the whole of the Atlantic

His Request Not Hooded. Even a prince's wish is not always law in effete monarchies. Prince Alexis, of Russia. was anxious to see the derby run, but arrived at the railroad station too late to catch the last train that would have brought him to the track in time for the race. He thereupon telegraphed to the stewards of the jocky club: "Have missed train. Kindly postpone derby till 4 o'clock." But the request went unheeded and the race was run on schedule time.

Those Other Days. etroit Free Press.) Oh, give us back those other days, When life was full of youth, When all the birds sang merry lays, And what was truth was truth.

Those witching, welcome, wildwood days.
Those days when pent up Joys
Broke forth in fifty thousand ways,
Each best to all us boys. Those days when every growing field,

And every creek and tree, some fresh delight was made to yield, Some new felicity. Oh, give us back those other days.
These days are not the thing—
Those other days when circuses
Came only with one ring.

W. S. Lougin. NOTES AND QUERIES.

Curious Facts About Political Parties

and Their Candidates.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE SUEZ CANAL. Hew the Velocity of the Cannon Ball

INTRODUCTION OF IRISH POTATOES

Accurately Measured.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] A list of nearly 30 political parties in this country has been published; some of these parties, of course, were merely local, while others were wholly temporary; but the list shows how completely we vote as we choose, and how often party ties have been found weak. At the last Presidental election more parties presented candidates than ever before, no fewer than six men offering themselves as objects for the Presidental lightning to strike. The partles were the Republican, which was successful, the Democratic, the Prohibition, the American, the United Labor and the Union

In the old days, before nominating con ventions were heard of, there used sometimes to be more candidates, but many o them came from a single party. In 1789 12 men received votes for the Presidency, seven of them being Federalists. In spite of the choice actually lying between two of the choice actually lying between two
parties only at seven elections have there
been fewer than three candidates: in 1804,
when only Jackson (Republican, now
Democratic) and Pinckney (Federalist)
ran; in 1812, Madison (Republican) and
Clinton (Federalist); 1816, Monroe (Republican) and King (Federalist); 1820, Monroe
(Republican) and J. Q. Adams (Opposition); 1828, Jackson (Democratic) and J.
Q. Adams (National Republican); 1864,
Lincoln and McClellan; 1868, Grant and
Seymour. We must give the little parties
the courage of their convictions, even
though we have never given them the Presidency.

About 88 miles long; of this 66 miles are actual canal, formed by cuttings; 14 miles are made by dredging through Lake Mensaleh, Lake Timsan and the Bitter lakes, and eight miles required no work. The anal has a width at the bottom of 72 feet; until 1883 it was 26 feet deep; at the surface its width varies. At El Guisa, where the canal passes through hills from 30 to 85 feet high, the width is 197 feet; through Lake Mensaleh the width of the channel is 250 feet at the surface, but the water extends some distance on either side of the buoys which mark the navigable canal. In 1883 which mark the navigable canal. In 1883 the operation of deepening it was begun, lasting until the end of 1888, when the canal had a depth of about 33 teet; vessels drawing 25 feet 7 inches have been allowed to pass through it since April 15, 1880; before that only those drawing less than 24 feet 7 inches were allowed. On March 1, 1887, the electric light was introduced along the canal and vessels paying troduced along the canal, and vessels paying extra tolls were allowed to pass through by night. Steamers traveling by day only take a lew minutes over 29 hours, while those using the electric light get through in 22 hours. The fastest passage was made in 1891, and took 14 hours 15 minutes. Of course, steamers cannot pass while both are in motion, so turnouts are provided every five or six miles; it is the time spent in waiting in these turn outs for other vessels to pass that makes the passage take so long. In 1890 3,389 vessels passed through the

What was the "Original Package" case?

KATHERYN WILLIS.

The case was that of Leisy and others against Hardin, arising out of some Iowa State laws against the sale of liquor. Suit King and Queen gave their consent to the had been brought to recover certain fines was that those laws violated the Constitutional provision that Congress alone had wedding, which was celebrated in the chapel of the Palace of St. James; and everybody who was anybody at all was bidden to the ceremony. Henrietts Maria, into a State even in defiance of the laws of who, in more senses than one, was the reigning beauty of the British court, took great interest in the festivities, and arrayed herself in all her splender and loveliness to bestow her blessing on the little pair.

The little bride looked charming in a white satin dress with a very long train, and the timesers of the laws of that State. The case went up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and on April 28, 1880, the court sustained the defense. The Court, in rendering its decision, said that Congress could call the State laws into effect by passing an act, and such an act was signed August 8, 1890. It provided that State laws should be applicable to articles. cles in transit from one State to another as soon as those articles entered that State."

> What is meant by the expression "the Court of St. James?" M. J. J. The British Court. Its headquarters on official occasions is the palace of St. James in London. In Great Britain, as the Court has no executive power, the Government is really meant; but in other countries to which a similar expression is applied, the court is really meant, because the court in those cases is the Government. We speak of the Quirinal, meaning the Italian court and Government; of the Vatican, meaning the Pope; we used to speak of the Tuleries interfering here and there, meaning that Napoleon III was meddling; and we still speak of the sublime Porte or the Porte be-coming restive at the aggressions of Russia. I do not know where the custom come froms but it may be mentioned that the Scotch have a way of calling a man by the name of his estate, so that it would seem to be possi-ble that the custom had a Scottish origin.

> What is the trajectory of a thing? D.E.L. It is the path of a bullet-or of anything else passing through the air-from the gun to the place where it strikes. Generally the word is applied only to bullets and on balls. In shooting at an object near at hand you aim point blank, because the bullet practically reaches the target before it talls at all. But when you fire at a distant object you must aim above it, so that the bullet may have room to fall and yet hit the object. The desire of every warksman is to get a trajectory as flat as possible, so that the bullet shall have no need of falling very far. 'A flat trajectory is obtained by increasing the speed of the bullets, by diminishing their size and increasing the powder charge. The new Lebel and Manulicher rifles used in France and Austria are said to give very flat tra jectories. The trajectories of our American Springfield and Remington rifles are very high, and at 1,000 yards the bullet passes many feet above the ground at the highest

What is the power represented by the term horse-power? G. W. One horse-power is the unit in terms of which engineers measure the power of steam engines, water wheels and other prime movers. It is the power required to lift 33,000 pounds weight one foot in one minute. This number was adopted thus: The first steam engines were employed to drive mills, pumps, etc., previously driven by horses, so that it was natural to express their power in terms of the number of horses whose work they accomplished. Experiments naturally were made to ascertain what the average working power of a horse really was. Boulton and Watts made experiments with the strong dray horses at London breweries. They found that a horse was able to go at the rate of 2½ miles an hour, and at the same time raise 150 pounds have a least the same time raise 150 pounds. by a rope led over a pulley; this was found equal to 33,000 pounds raised one foot in one

How is the velocity of rifle bullets, cannon balls, etc., measured, and how is the powder pressure on the gun determined? A. Y. Z. The velocity is ascertained by means of electricity. A wire is stretched scross the

muzzle of the gun, and a second wire across the path of the bullet 50 feet distant, which are connected electrically with a fine chroare connected electrically with a fine chronometer. The bullet breaks the first wire
and starts the chronometer instantly: it
breaks the second wire and stops it. The
time occupied by the bullet in traveling 50
feet is thus ascertained, and from that can
be calculated the rapidity of the bullet's
flight. To obtain the pressure on the gun a
pressure-gauge is used, a heavy cylinder, in
which a piston works through a block upon
a piece of copper. The cylinder is loaded
and fired as if it were a gun, the powder
drives the piston into the couper, and the drives the piston into the copper, and the pressure is calculated from the indentation

Where is the greatest railway in the world? In this country, I suppose. H. S. R. The longest railroad is in this country, or rather in Canada-the Canadian Pacific, the main line of which is nearly 3,000 miles long. The company controlling the largest long. The company controlling the largest mileage is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; it controls 7,384 miles. But the company having the largest capital, and doing the largest business, is the London and North Western Railway Company of England. In 1890 it operated 1,877 miles of line; the Great Western road operated 2,481 miles however. It owned 2,600 engines, 7,100 engines, and 7,100 engines, and 7,100 engines. miles however. It owned 2,600 engines, 7,198 passenger cars, and 57,429 freight cars; the Midland Company, owning 98,668, and the North Eastern Company, with 81,310 freight cars, snrpassed it. The North Western's capital, however, is £104,000,000, amounting to about \$520,000,000; and its train mileage was 41,899,000 in 1890.

When and by whom was the common or "Irish" potato introduced into Europe?

L. G. TEMPLETON. It is believed generally that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced them. But he did not. What he did was to give some of the tubers to a gentleman named Southwell, who took them to Ireland in 1586. But it is not certain that Mr. Southwell was the

first to introduce the potato there; for Han-kins, a slave trader of the time, is said to have brought the vegetable to Dublin in 1565, and Sir Francis Drake is said to have done so in 1586. As between these two claimants no one can decide. R. G. B.

Wilhelm Von Puttkamer, who is variously known as "Prince Von Puttkamer" and "Fritz, the Free Lance," is looking for

employment. He is a member of the Salvation Army, and has recently been employed at the army shelter in Bedford street, Brooklyn. Wilhelm is of noble birth. He is descended from Prince Jesko Van Puttkamer, who went to Pomerania, Germany, from Poland in 1240. Wilhelm's father Governor of Pomerania, and when he dies Wilhelm will be wealthy. Prince Otto Von Bismarck is his uncle, he says. He has been all over the world, has been shot three times and carries two saber scars. He was

CHILDHOOD.

Childhood is the spring of existence— Life's morning and its May— When trouble is far in the distance, And all the world is gay. 'Tis then that sweet voices sing gladly

In chorus through forest and dale;
Tis then that no mortal sings sadly
And mirth sounds through valley and vale But solemn-more solemn and sobe

We grow with the flowing of years, Till at last in the eve of October We sadly gaze back through our tears. For Time in a manner pa hetic, Has shivered the idols of youth, Has banished fond flotion, poetic, And left only commonplace truth.

Oh, back in deep shadows lined dimly,
Lurk ghosts of the hopes that are dead,
And peer through the somber shades
grimly—
Once pleasures—ere grasped they were fied,
Pittsburg, 1892. WILLIAM SCOTT.

Discipline. Chicago Herald.]

My life is full of scented fruits;
My garden blooms with stocks and cloves;
Yet o'er the wall my tancy shoots
And hankers after harsher loves. Ah! why, my foolish heart repines; Was I not housed within a waste?

Are sweet, but are not to my taste. A howling moor, a wattled hut,

The savor of a russet nut Would make my weary pulses beat. O stupid brain that blindly swerved

O heart that strives not, nor endures! lince flowers are hard-hip- to your nerves, Thank heaven a garden lot is yours! A Bard-Working Woman,

Cansas City Journal.] All day she hurried to get through, The same as lots of wimmen do. Sometimes at night her husband said: Sometimes at night her husband same "Ma, ain't you goin' to come to bed?"

And then she'd kinder give a hitch And pause halfway between a stitch, And sorier sigh, and say that she Was ready as she'd ever be, She reckoned.

And so the years went by one, And so the years went by one,
An' some low she was never done;
An' when the angel said as how
"Mile' Smith,it's time you rested now,"
She sorter raised her eyes to look
A second, as a stitch she took;
"All right, I'm comin' now," says she,
"I'm ready as I'll ever be,
I reckon."

May Love Song.

Charlotte Piske Bates in Harpers Bazaar,] Vital is all the earth with green,
Trembling with white is every spray
And bent with birds who e singing
Through air and soul is ringing.
Ohl such the glory of the heard and seen
That ear and eye want naught beyond today.

For lot Love comes and takes my hand, And presses close with word and kiss. His heart and mine in meeting Feel Nature's heart a-beating. We sum the eternal in the moment's sand And ask what lies between God's heaver

Little F o's Letter. The following lines were found among furderer Deeming's property, written in his own handwriting :

Dear, God, the baby you sent us
Isawily nice and sweet,
But 'cause you 'or you his tooties,
The poor little thing can't eat;
That's why I'm writing this letter,
On purpose to let you know;
Please come and finish the baby,
That's all, from little Flo.

Ask your Druggist for a

Free Sample Bottle.

A REMARKABLE SHAFE It Lives Upon a Diet of Segs Whose Bad It Crucks by Its Vertebra.

ondon Daily News.) An interesting snake has just been adde to the collection of the Zoological Society This creature lives exclusively upon a di of eggs, which its small teeth permit to swallow unbroken. But there is a re markable mechanism for extracting the contents of the egg quite unique in the anima

tents of the egg quite unique in the animal kingdom.

The spines of some of the vertebra preject through the wall of the gullet and as tipped with enamel, so that they are veritable teeth. With the help of these the eggshell is cracked and the contents liber ated into the seophagus, where there is no risk of any waste; the shell is then rejecte by the mouth. This singular serpent is named Dasvpeltis and comes from South named Dasypeltis and comes from Africa.

SICK HEADACHE Curtor's Little Liver Pile. SICK HEADACHE Carter's Little Liver Pills SICK HEADACHE-Carter's Little Liver Pilla. SICE HEADACHE-Carter's Little Liver Pile.

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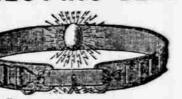
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