IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INDOOR REGIMENTAL GAMES.

THE FIRST TO BE GIVEN BY THE 71ST REGIMENT ASSOCIATION.

The first indoor athletic games of the 71st Regiment Association were held at the armory, Forty-fifth-st. and Broadway, last night. The crowd was so large that the rickety old building fairly trembled. The orchestra was small but emphatic. The starter was about four feet high, but he fired a pistol which sounded like a small cannon. The officers were J. E. Sullivan, N. J. A. C., referee; J. R. McMullen, V. B. C.; T. H. Babcock, N. Y. A. C., and A. B. George, M. A. C., judges; William H. Robinson, starter; Frederick W. Burns, announcer. A half-bushel of gaudily colored ribbons decked the lapels of a score or more of minor officials.

There were sixty-three entries in the 50-yard dash, and as the narrow limits of the armory allowed only a few men to compete at a time, the sport was spun out to a painful length. There were nearly a score of trial heats. The final heat was won by W. H. Morgan, N. J. A. C., in 5 3-5 seconds; Charles L. McGratty, Varuna Boat Club, second, and G. Chadwick, St. George A. C., third.

There were thirteen entries in the 1½-mile handicap walk. Won by John J. Moriarity, Xavier A. C., 1 minute, in 11 minutes 11 3-5 seconds; W. W. Scott, N. J. A. C., was second and C. Andiede, Acorn A. C., was third. Keating was disqualified for foul walking.

The half-mile novice run had thirty-seven entries and was run in heats. The final heat was won by E. Howard, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, in 2 minutes 14 seconds; James H. Gillespie, Young Men's Institute, second; J. O. Mahoney, Xavier A. C., third.

The first tug-of-war was between the 7th and 71st Regiment teams. The teams were unevenly matched, the 7th athletes having an easy victory, all but bringing the 71st Regiment's anchor to his feet, and winning by nine inches. The tug between the 22d and 71st Regiments was won by the 22d by four inches. In the final the 22d team weakened and forfeited to the 7th Regiment team.

The running high jump was won by Edward S. Krug, Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, with an actual jump of 5 feet 8½ inches. Herbert Herrick, M. A. C., was second, with an actual jump of 5 feet 9½ inches. A. Nickerson, N. Y. A. C., scratch, 5 feet 11½ inches. The winner had four inches handicap, and the second man two inches handicap.

The one-mile race was for members of the regiment only. The race was won by E. F. Cassidy. F. E. Kammi was second and C. F. Stone was third.

The one-and-a-half-mile handicap was won by W. F. Clossy, Wayne A. C., 150 yards; second, C. B. Gardner, New-Jersey A. C., 170 yards; third, G. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., 75 yards. The time was 7 minutes and 2 seconds.

T. P. Conneff, of the Manhattan A. C., gave an exhibition run of half a mile, doing the distance in 4 minutes and 39 seconds; an excellent record, considering the surroundings.

Samuel Kelly and J. Williams, of the West Side A. C., gave an interesting exhibition in sparring. The clubmates sparred for science and not for blood. J. Harrigan and F. Tillestrand, of the same club, also sparred.

PLANS FOR THE BASEBALL SEASON.

NO SOUTHERN TRIP THIS YEAR FOR THE LOCAL CLUBS—COLLEGE GAMES.

Manager James Mutrie is hard at work perfecting the arrangements for the opening of the baseball season. Captain Ewing will reach the city about March 20 and the remainder of the Giants will be here ready for work before the 25th of the month. The first regular game will be played on the 30th instant, although if the weather will permit, practice games will be played before that date.

Mutrie has also had several talks with Colonel F. K. Hain, of the elevated roads, trying to convince the Colonel that better railroad facilities should be furnished for the patrons of baseball. As the New-York club will play at the upper Harlem grounds this year, the station at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. will be two blocks away from the general entrance to the grounds. Whether a new station will be put up at One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. or not is dubious. The manager of the local club has also been in consultation with the managers of the several railroads running out of the city. Mutrie's idea is to have the roads offer excursion rates into the city when great games are to be played, so as to gather in all the baseball enthusiasts within fifty miles of the city.

The New-York club has abandoned the idea of sending its players South on a spring trip. Said John B. Day yesterday: "There is no necessity of our team going South, for the actual benefits of such a trip would be meagre. All our players are tried and true, and the team will be made up of well seasoned timber. We do not have to experiment with young and inexperienced players, as in past seasons. We expect our players to be in good condition for work when they report for duty. Moderate exercise at their respective homes from now until reporting time will be all that is necessary."

Both the Yale and Princeton College nines have arranged games to be played in this city and Brooklyn during April. The college teams have also arranged games to be played with the Association clubs of Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. Manager Mutrie said yesterday that the League clubs could not play the college nines unless they cancelled the games they have arranged to play with the Association teams.

BASEBALL IN AN ARMORY.

There were two indoor baseball games at the 7th Regiment armory last night. A good-sized crowd was present. The first game was between Companies F and D. Company F won easily. Company D played with but seven men, which gave their opponents an advantage that they would not otherwise have had. Still Company D is no match for Company F anyway. The former team played a wretched game, none of the players being able to throw or catch a ball. Umpire Golden gave everything to the winning side. Carey and McClave made home runs. The score:

FIRST GAME.

COMPANY F.	r	lb	po	a	e	COMPANY D.	r	lb	po	a	e
Carey, s s	1	2	0	0	1	Fraker, 1b	0	0	3	0	4
McBurney, c	4	1	5	3	1	Murray, 2b	0	1	4	3	4
Cadmus, 3b	4	4	0	2	0	May, c	0	0	3	1	3
W. Currie, p	3	1	0	0	0	Barnes, 3b	1	3	3	6	2
Christie, c f	3	2	0	0	0	McClave, r f	1	1	1	1	0
Fisher, 1b	2	2	9	0	0	Cole, p	0	0	0	3	1
Morrow, 2b	4	2	1	2	0	Holmes, s s	0	0	1	0	3
Kemble, r f	2	1	0	0	0						
Miller, l f	2	1	0	0	0	Total	2	2	15	14	22
Total	25	16	15	7	2						

Company F	7	2	4	7	5	—25
Company D	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Company F 1, Company D 1. First base on errors—Company F 15, Company D 1. Left on bases—Company F 6, Company D 2. Bases on balls—Off Currie 1, off Cole 7. Struck out—By Currie 9, by Cole 4. Home run—McClave. Wild pitches—Cole 4, W. Currie 2. Passed balls—May 9. Umpire—Frank Golden. Time of game—1:30.

The second game was between the Company B and Company C teams. It was a splendidly contested game. Arnold's pitching won it for Company B. The score:

Company B	1	2	2	0	1	0	3	—9
Company C	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	—5

TO PLAY WITH THE PITTSBURGS.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28.—Browning and Stratton have signed to play with the Pittsburg National League team the coming season. The former gets $4,000, and the latter $4,500. Raymond and Hamburg have been released by the local manager.

CRICKETERS TO MEET.

The Metropolitan Cricket League will hold an important meeting to-morrow night. The league will be reorganized and many radical changes suggested. Thirteen clubs have applied for admission to the league, and these applications will be acted upon at to-morrow's meeting. The cricketers look forward to a successful season.

CHERRY DIAMONDS AFTER THE POLO GROUNDS.

At a meeting of the board of governors of the Manhattan Athletic Club Friday night it was decided to renew the lease of the Fifty-sixth-st. and Eighth-ave. athletic grounds for the year 1891. The matter of the leasing of the Polo Grounds was referred back to the committee, with instruction to make John B. Day an offer. President Carr was congratulated by the Board upon his election to the presidency of the Metropolitan District Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

OPPOSITION TICKET IN AN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The "kickers" in the New-York Athletic Club are not satisfied with the regular nominations for officers of the club, and have nominated the following opposition ticket: George D. Phillips for governor for one year, and J. F. C. Blackhurst and T. K. Seggerman governors for two years. Mr. Phillips's nomination is not regarded seriously, as he says that he does not want the office.

TO ISSUE NO MORE REQUISITIONS JUST NOW.

Chief of Police Tenny, of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday got the following letter from the Superintendent of Police of New-Haven, Conn.:

"Just now we are in a bad muddle in the State. We are disagreed as to who is our Governor. The Governor of New-York has not honored a requisition sent from this State, and it is questionable what your Governor would do under all the circumstances. The authorities here deem it best not to commence requisition proceedings. I am very thankful to you for what you have done, and extremely sorry that I cannot send for the man in due form. I hope you will have no inconvenience from the case. Lewis, alias Herenies has been arrested in Richmond, Va., for similar practices, I am informed. Yours truly,

CHARLES F. BOLLMAN.

The colored swindler to whom this refers has admitted his name to be Matthew D. Travers, of New-Bedford, Mass. He has confessed to being wanted in that city for swindling and will be held until a requisition arrives from Governor Russell, of Massachusetts. A telegram to that effect was sent yesterday to New-Bedford. Travers was formerly a doctor of good standing in that city.

Young & Smylie's "Acme" Licorice Pellets.
A splendid demulcent for sore throat.
Sold by all Druggists.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE B. AND O. AND THE CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.—The weekly circular of John A. Hambleton & Co. says, regarding the opinion of the Court of Appeals sustaining the decision of Judge Alvery that the bondholders of 1844 should be permitted to try to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal revenue-producing at their own expense: "It is unfortunate for the people of Baltimore and Washington, and especially for the coal trade of our city, that the Baltimore and Ohio has succeeded even temporarily in preventing the building of a competing railroad to the coal fields of Maryland and West Virginia. The inability of the Baltimore and Ohio to handle the traffic and furnish facilities for carrying coal destined to this port is turning the coal trade to Philadelphia and New-York, and our city and merchants are the losers thereby. The purchase of the canal bonds and payments of judgments, receivers' charges, repairs, etc., will cost the Baltimore and Ohio Company, as stated by one of the counsel before the Court of Appeals, $1,000,000. This expenditure will prevent opposition for a while, but sooner or later a railroad will be built which will compete with the Baltimore and Ohio in bringing coal and other products to this city. The coal traffic is growing every year, and the demand for satisfactory transportation will be supplied, in which case the Baltimore and Ohio's investment will prove an expensive one. Supposing that the canal is repaired—no doubt the court will grant a reasonable extension of time after May 1, the date now fixed within which the canal must be in running order—it will be liable to destruction annually by freshets, and will be expensive to keep in repair. Besides, for four months in the year the canal is closed by ice. The charter of the Washington and Cumberland Railroad gives it the right to condemn a right of way. A way will be found to connect the coal fields with tide-water by some other route than the one monopolized by the Baltimore and Ohio Company."

A ROAD ORDERED TO BE SOLD.

Indianapolis, Feb. 28.—Judge Walker, of the Superior Court, has rendered judgment for the bondholders in the suit of Benjamin A. Sands, of New-York, and R. B. F. Pierce, of this city, as trustees of the first mortgage bondholders, against the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Railroad. The court directs that the mortgage for which Sands and Pierce are trustees be foreclosed, and that the road be sold for the benefit of creditors. The first mortgage bonds aggregate about $2,000,000, with interest since April, 1889. The first default of interest occurred at that time, and there are no other debts against the road, the floating debts having all been paid off by the trustees. It is understood that the Brice syndicate will attempt to secure the road, and it is expected that the competition for its possession will be quite lively. The road is estimated to be worth considerably more than the mortgage debt.

MR. CORBIN PROTECTING HIS INTERESTS.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 28.—This morning a gang of 100 men were set at work in this city, laying track for the Camden, Watertown and Northern Railroad, the extension of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern to Watertown. The move was sudden, and was caused by the fact that the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, which has filed a map for a branch on the north side of the river conflicting with the routes of the Camden road and the Central's extension, has been collecting large quantities of ties, ballast and new rails in this vicinity within the past few days, and it was suspected that work was to be begun by that company Sunday. The Corbin men are putting down their track to protect their interests.

ECONOMY ON THE BURLINGTON.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Vice-President Harris, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, said to-day in regard to the report of a proposed wholesale discharge of employes: "We don't intend to do anything that we have not been trying to do right along—that is to keep our working forces down to the actual number required to handle the business. The falling off of grain shipments of course makes it possible to get along with a less number of freight-handlers on some divisions than formerly, and the policy of economy will be adhered to by the management in this as well as in all other matters affecting the interests of the company. But this is not a thing which has been sprung suddenly, nor do we contemplate any large number of removals as some of the newspapers allege."

TO DISCUSS NORTHWESTERN RATES.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A conference will be held next Wednesday between the Northwestern Committee of the Western Freight Association and representatives of the lines in the Central Traffic Association, in regard to rates to the Northwest. The object is to arrange for a similarity of through rates by way of Mackinaw and Chicago from points in the Central Traffic Association territory to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Northwestern lines object to the practice of some of the roads east of Chicago in making lower rates by way of Mackinaw than are in effect by way of Chicago. It was thought that an agreement on this question had been reached about two months ago, but there appears to have been a misunderstanding, as the Central Traffic lines declined to carry out their part of the contract, and another conference is thereby made necessary.

FOR DOING AWAY WITH UNLIMITED TICKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 28 (Special).—Passenger officials of prominent Western lines are heartily in favor of doing away with all unlimited tickets. The Twin City Rate Association met again to-day in St. Paul to prepare a new rate sheet, having in view the practical abolishment of unlimited tickets. Substantial progress was made by agreeing that unlimited rates should in future apply to thirty-day tickets. A year ago fully 50 per cent of paid tickets on Western roads were bought from scalpers. Since Chairman Finley came into the Western Passenger Association this percentage has been reduced to less than 10.

SEEKING TO ENFORCE A PENALTY.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The members of the Western Passenger Association having voted unanimously in favor of admitting the Jacksonville Southeastern into the organization, that road has only to sign the agreement to become a full-fledged member. This formality may be delayed, however, by the controversy that has just arisen as to whether or not the Jacksonville Southeastern was amenable to the rules of the association at the time it was first accused of rate-cutting. The officials of the Alton contend that its relations with the Atchison made it subject to the same rules and regulations that governed the Atchison, and that it should pay the penalty prescribed in the agreement for the mischief it had done. Arguments on the question were heard to-day by Chairman Finlay, who reserved his decision until next week.

WANT THEIR LAYOUT APPROVED.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28.—The New-York, Bridgeport and Eastern Railroad Company have applied to the Railroad Commissioners for an approval of their layout. A hearing will be had in Bridgeport on March 24. The proposed layout is forty-five miles long, and it is said has not a single grade crossing.

TO MOVE ALL ITS OFFICES TO CHICAGO.

Milwaukee, Feb. 28.—It was announced here this afternoon that all the offices of the Wisconsin Central Railroad would be moved to Chicago on May 1. The traffic department is already there, and the removal of the other offices is found necessary since the leasing of the road by the Northern Pacific. The offices to be moved will include those of the General Manager, General Superintendent, Auditor, Chief Engineer, Cashier, Purchasing Agent, Legal and Land Departments.

GRAND TRUNK AND THE DRESSED BEEF TARIFF.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The new dressed beef tariff from Chicago to the seaboard, which goes into effect on March 9, allows the Grand Trunk a differential of 1 1-2 cents per 100 pounds on shipments to Boston and New-England points by way of Montreal. In addition to this the Grand Trunk will have the privilege of paying 1 cent per mile on refrigerator cars, while the other lines will pay only three-fourths of a cent east of Buffalo. These concessions are equal to a differential of 2 1-2 cents, and the Grand Trunk is satisfied.

ASPIRANTS FOR SENATOR WILSON'S SEAT.

Baltimore, Feb. 28 (Special).—Governor Jackson will not appoint a successor to the late United States Senator Wilson. The Governor wants the Senatorship for himself; and, should he appoint any of the other aspirants to serve until next winter, when the Legislature meets, he would be apt to create a dangerous rival to himself. None of the leading candidates would accept such an appointment without a fair chance of being elected by the Legislature. Senator Gorman, to whom Jackson owes his election to the Governorship, would like to see him made Senator, and has informed the Governor that he will not need a colleague in the Senate until the next session, and, it is said, has advised him not to commit himself or jeopardize his own chances by making an appointment. State Senator John P. Brown, of Queen Anne County, will be the most formidable candidate before the Legislature for Wilson's seat. Brown is an independent Democrat, a brother of State Treasurer Brown, and a leader of the German opposition. He was one of the principal candidates against Senator Wilson when the latter was re-elected by the last Legislature. He then withdrew, with the understanding that he was to succeed Senator Wilson. A new Governor will be elected this fall, and then Jackson will enter the race for Senator.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW-YORK N. Y.

THE POSTAL SUBSIDY BILL.

HOUSE CONFERREES APPOINTED—THE VOTE BY WHICH IT WAS PASSED.

Washington, Feb. 28 (Special).—The Democrats in the House who filibustered last night to prevent a vote on the motion to send the Postal Subsidy bill to a conference committee gained little by their obstructive tactics, for the motion was adopted soon after 11 o'clock this morning by a vote of 113 to 83. It was a party vote. The House conferrees, Messrs. Farquhar, Dingley and Springer, were promptly appointed, and like prompt action in the Senate was confidently expected. The expectation was not realized, and the conference committee will not be completed until to-morrow. Democratic Representatives professed to fear that the conference committee might attempt to attach various provisions of the Tonnage bill to its report, and it was asserted that the same fear prevailed among Democratic Senators. Of course, Democrats were ready to believe anything which would furnish a pretext for a resort to dilatory tactics in order to prevent any legislation which would tend either directly or indirectly to benefit the American merchant marine, against the fostering and promoting of which they are almost solidly arrayed, as the vote in the House yesterday on the "free-ship" substitute conclusively proved. Only twelve Democrats voted against the substitute. Whether the free-trade demagogues and their supporters in Congress will carry their devotion to foreign interests and their hatred for American interests so far as to defeat the moderate measure now pending remains to be seen.

The House substitute for the Senate Postal Subsidy bill was laid before the Senate and read in full, after which Mr. Frye moved for the appointment of a conference committee. The competency of this motion was challenged by Mr. Carlisle, on the ground that there could be no question of difference between the two houses until the Senate had disagreed to the substitute passed by the House.

Mr. Frye informed him, however, that such was not the practice in the Senate. A suggestion was made by Mr. Aldrich that the sense of the Senate should first be tested on the House amendment. He proposed that the substitute be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Edmunds sustained Mr. Aldrich's proposition as wise and right.

After further discussion Mr. Frye withdrew his motion, and asked that the bill be printed and lie over till to-morrow, when he would renew the motion to agree to the conference asked by the House. It was so ordered.

The following was the vote in detail in the House last night upon the final passage of the Postal Subsidy bill as amended:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen (Mich.); Anderson (Kan.); Arnold, Atkinson (Penn.); Baker, Banks, Bayne, Beckwith, Belden, Belknap, Bergen, Biggs, Bingham, Bliss, Boutelle, Brewer, Brosius, Brower, Browne (Va.); Buchanan (N. J.); Burrows, Burton, Butterworth, Caldwell, Candler (Mass.); Cannon, Cartier, Cheadle, Cheatham, Clark (Wyo.); Cogswell, Coleman, Comstock, Culbertson (Penn.); Dalzell, Darlington, Delano, Dingley, Dolliver, Dorsey, Dunnell, Farquhar, Featherston, Flick, Flood, Funston, Gear, Gest, Gifford, Greenhalge, Grout, Hall, Harmer, Haugen, E. B. Hayes, Hill, Hitt, Hopkins, Kennedy, Kerr (Iowa); Ketcham, Kinzey, Knapp, Lacey, La Follette, Laidlaw, Langston, Lansing, Laws, Lehlbach, Mason, McComas, McDuffie, McKenna, McKinley, Miles, Miller, Milliken, Moffitt, Moore (N. H.); Morey, Morrill, Morrow, Mudd, Niedringhaus, Nute, O'Donnell, O'Neil (Penn.); Osborne, Owen (Ind.); Payne, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Post, Pugsley, Quackenbush, Raines, Ray, Reed (Iowa); Reyburn, Rife, Rowell, Russell, Sanford, Sawyer, Scranton, Scull, Sherman, Smith (Ill.); Smith (W. Va.); Smyser, Snider, Spinola, Spooner, Stahlnecker, Stephenson, Stone (Penn.); Struble, Sweet, Sweney, Taylor (Ill.); Taylor (Tenn.); F. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas, Townsend (Col.); Townsend (Penn.); Waddell, Wade, Walker, Wallace (N. Y.); Wheeler (Mich.); Wickham, Wilson (Wash.); Wright, Yardley—139.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Anderson (Miss.), Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Bland, Blount, Bretner, Boothman, Breckinridge (Ark.), Breckinridge (Ky.), Brickner, Brookshire, J. B. Brown, Brunner, Buchanan (Va.), Buckalew, Bunn, Campbell, Candler (Ga.), Carlton, Caruth, Clancy, Clements, Clune, Cobb, Connell, Cooper (Ind.), Covert, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Cummings, Dibble, Dickerson, Dockery, Dunphy, Edmunds, Ellis, Finley, Fitch, Fithian, Forman, Fowler, Geary, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Grosvenor, Hare, Hatch, Haynes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson (N. C.), Herbert, Holman, Hooker, Kerr (Penn.), Lane, Lanham, Lawler, Lee, Lester (Ga.), Lester (Va.), Lewis, Magner, Malsh, Mansur, Martin (Ind.), Martin (Texas), McAdoo, McClammy, McClellan, McMillin, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore (Texas), Mutchler, Norton, O'Ferrall, O'Neill (Mass.), Outhwaite, Owens (Ohio), Parrett, Paynter, Pool, Perry, Pierce, Pinder, Price, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Rusk, Sayers, Seney, Shively, Springer, Stewart (Texas), Stockdale, Stone (Mo.), Tarsney, Tillman, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (N. Y.), Washington, Whitelaw, Whiting, Wike, Williams (Ill.), Williams (Ohio), Wilson (Mo.), Wilson (W. Va.), Yoder—121.

BONDS REDEEMED.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The amount of 4 1-2 per cent bonds redeemed to-day was $88,000, making the total to date $11,427,650.

For Other Washington News See Third Page.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON CHIEFS OF STAFF.

The following letter from General Sherman to Colonel D. C. Pavey, of "The Hartford Post," was occasioned by a letter which Colonel Charles Marshall had written in which he said that General Lee never had a chief-of-staff:

St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1885.

Colonel Darwin C. Pavey.

Dear sir: Yours of the 11th with inclosure is received. I doubt not the absolute truth of Charles Marshall's statement. Lee, think of him as we may as a patriot, was a soldier and a general. He did his own thinking and needed no "chief-of-staff." This word is of French origin, and we are not French, but English, by nature.

An American general wants a good adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, medical director, two, three or four aids, some orderlies and clerks, and will use each and all for every purpose. They have their legal rank which regulates their pay, but in a battle or campaign they may perform whatever duty presses at the moment. I don't see the use of a chief-of-staff.

Every general generally has one of his aids to watch his private and semi-official correspondence, who is naturally brought into more intimate relations with his chief than the adjutant-general who receives the formal official reports and makes the published orders.

Appreciating the compliment of your letter, I am
Your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

THE SITUATION WAS URGENT.

From The Chicago Tribune Washington dispatch.

Representative McClammy, of North Carolina, and Speaker Reed are as close as peas in a pod. They are called the fat and lean brothers. The speaker will recognize McClammy for almost anything. On Thursday evening, just before the House adjourned, Mr. Clammy went to Reed and said: "Mr. speaker, I want you to recognize me this evening."

"What do you want recognition for?"

"I want to call up the Fayetteville Public Building bill. You see, I am in the fix of the fellow who fell off the bridge."

"How's that?" inquired Reed.

"Well, the fellow who fell off the bridge prayed God to help him and to help him d—n quick."

"All right, McClammy, I'll help you." And when the Tarheel statesman had obtained recognition and asked unanimous consent to pass his Public Building bill, Mr. Owen, of Ohio, objected, and the House adjourned.

ALL NEW-YORK CENTRAL TRAINS RUNNING REGULARLY.

Obstructions to the movement of New-York Central trains caused by high water have been entirely removed, and all trains are now running regularly.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

CAUSES OF HEART DISEASE.

SUDDEN DEATH LIKE THAT OF SECRETARY WINDOM MAY BE PREVENTED BY PROPER CARE AS TO FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The sudden death of Secretary Windom in the midst of the life of a great banquet shocked the whole country more from the greatness of the man and occasion than because of the mode of death, which is alarmingly frequent throughout the land. Almost every Tribune reports two or three cases of people falling dead. Within a comparatively short time I can recall among my own family connections several such deaths. The time has come when any one who knows or thinks he knows of any new light on the subject should bring it out. In "The Albany Medical Annals," "The Virginia Medical Monthly," and at the 1890 Berlin Medical Congress the writer has done so. Secretary Windom's last words were almost descriptive of his own case: "As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins and heart, and speedily brings paralysis and death" (mark the word death), "so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business, and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison in the blood." The point is, there are things in the blood which cause death suddenly from obstructions of the blood stream, and which come from improper food. Not that they act at once, but when they do act they act quickly. The heart is made big, irritable, weak and diseased from overwork, which comes from the greater force needed to do its work. To these cases give proper food, and then nature will clear the blood, and the heart will become normal by having its loads of work removed. Some of the ways in which improper food acts are:

1. Rendering the blood more viscid, adhesive and sticky.

2. By filling in physical obstructions in the blood stream by making the normal fibrin filaments massive and large, forming threads, skeins, tresses, clots and plugs which sometimes inclose gravelly bodies within. This gravel also is formed from improper food. This idea needs a volume to expand it in.

3. Fatty degeneration, from carbohydrates in excess and fermentation in the alimentary canal. This is a common cause of heart trouble, and the fatty degeneration may be found in (besides the heart) (a) the brain, (b) the kidneys, (c) the eyes, (d) the liver, (e) the muscles, etc. The common name of (a) is apoplexy, (b) Bright's disease, (c) amaurosis, (d) fatty liver, (e) fatty muscles, etc.

Now the American idea of treating the heart when it is diseased from overwork, owing to the above-named causes in the blood, is to stop the bad food and give good food. Nature will then remove from the blood stream the physical causes of obstruction, and the heart will come down in size and be restored, simply because it has no more than its normal work to do. This is a principle of surgery, to wit, to remove a foreign body from the eye, and the eye gets well of itself; nature will always cure if she has a chance. This is repetition, but there is need of it.

Few have any idea of the distance the blood has to travel in the human body. If the capillaries, which are 1-3000th of an inch in diameter, of the human body could be removed and put into one straight line, it is estimated that this line would reach round the globe; call it 1,000 miles, it is clear that it will take force to project water through such a tube, and that it would take more force to project molasses. Now, if the heart project normal blood through this tube, it is also clear that it would have to work harder to project abnormally thick blood, and so doing would grow bigger. The nerves of the heart are automatic, and do their work in their way as the nerves of the head do theirs. They appear to know when there is obstruction to the circulation, and they make the heart beat harder. Death would result if the heart did not beat harder. Sometimes the contractions of the heart are so severe as to "break the heart." Time has proved the wisdom of lessening the size of the heart by proper food.

In fatty degeneration fat is deposited in the place of the muscle tissue of the heart. Fat deposited outside the heart is not so bad as when fat takes the place of the ultimate muscular fibrillae. Now what is to be done for this fatty degeneration? Take advantage of the law whereby all our body tissues, except hair, teeth and nails change once in seven months (not years), to wit: Lay down healthy muscular tissue in place of fat. Can this be done? It can. It has been done so often that to some it has ceased to be the grand and wonderful phenomenon that it really is. This is attested:

1. By a return of the heart sounds to their normal loudness and distinctness of pronunciation. A fatty heart sounds weak and faint, as if covered with a woollen blanket.

2. By a return to normal size.

3. By the disappearance of the short breath, palpitation, pain, etc.

4. By ability to bear exertion.

When I was a medical student a snake was brought to be killed. It was in a deep empty glass jar, and a stream of carbonic acid gas was turned on. In a few minutes it was dead. All the gas was not used, but was turned on to the back of my hand; soon the skin was a livid lead color, was devoid of feeling and paralyzed. Now this gas largely formed in the stomach becomes absorbed through the heart sac and paralyzes the heart. Probably this was so with Secretary Windom. He had eaten and then he spoke. The force used in speaking was taken from the work of digestion so that the food fermented or he may have been drinking carbonic acid water, and the stomach was full of carbonic acid gas. Thence it exosposed into the heart sac and death followed. I knew a doctor (who knew better) to die from eating food which he knew would ferment, simply because he preferred the taste of his viands to their pathological effects. He is not alone, so long as mankind lives to eat and does not eat to live, just so long will sudden deaths from weak hearts occur. If such physiological sins could be cured by injecting lymph underneath the skin, such treatment would be immensely popular. But such treatment deals with results. The best treatment deals with causes, in the present case stop the causes—improper food and its results—and give proper food and then nature cures. It is not a wonder that Secretary Windom died; it is a marvel that he lived as long as he did. If his previous history is correctly given, he had symptoms of heart disease for some time. He was liable to die any moment, as Dr. Sims died in bed, the Rev. Dr. Dexter on a lounge, Dr. Cowden at the bedside of a patient, Almon W. Griswold on the elevated road, and many others. We should be thankful that Secretary Windom was permitted to read his address and thus splendidly close his life, for, so long as he lived on the conventional diet of starch and sugar in excess, no one could tell how long he could survive.

Again, Secretary Windom had treatment, but it was neutralized by a too close attention to business and possibly by the late financial, world-wide panic in which people looked to Government for relief for the evils brought on by speculation. People forget it is work to live—that each person has a limited amount of dynamic energy to expend in doing life work. Ten hours of brain-work a day is enough. Longer work than this steals from some other organ. If it is the heart, it will give out. If it is the stomach, it will not digest the food. If one has a broken bone and works too hard, the bone will not unite. So when people overeat or eat food that is hard to digest, they put a like strain on their system. The love of the beautiful in eating kills many by making poison, or things that act like poison, in the blood. I have seen fatty degeneration of heart caused by phosphorus, which kills in twenty minutes. Again it is said that snake's venom coagulates the blood more or less. Now, improper food coagulates the blood more or less. This invests the above quotation from Secretary Windom's last words with intense interest. It seems as if they were inspired. May we take warning. May our great men whose lives are so precious to our land eat to live, not live to eat, and may the time come when our public banquets shall have menus based on advanced physiological ideas as to food and not on the conventional ideas of tuneless French cooks who exalt the aesthetics of the palate, eye, nose and ear above the weal of the stomach, the heart, the brain and the kidneys. EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1891.

A FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: General Sherman's obsequies yesterday would have been more impressive if all along the route of the procession men had removed their hats during the passage of the caisson bearing the coffin. So fitting a tribute of respect is this custom of lifting the hat that, for one, I should like to see it generally adopted on the passage of the hearse at all funerals. Will The Tribune urge upon its readers the desirability of forming this habit and thus leaven our city life with a custom which would soon spread beyond our borders and gradually become National? Mourners following to its last resting-place the body of a dear friend would find it acceptable. If this is a good custom, as I believe it to be, let us adopt it. J. W. C.

New-York, Feb. 21, 1891.

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Orange Spoon	3.00	Bonbon Spoon, gold bowl	3.00
Orange Spoon, No. 1 gold bowl	3.00	Almond Scoop, gold bowl	4.50
Pap Spoon	2.75	Pickle Fork	4.00
Dessert Spoon	3.00	Sardine Fork, gold tines	5.50
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