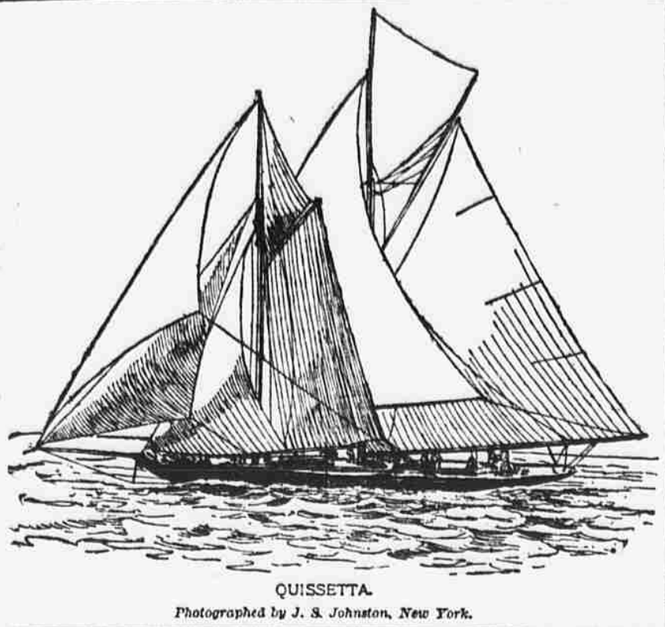
QUISSETTA'S VICTORY.

REVIEW OF THE RECENT RACES AND A COMPARISON OF THE BOATS.

How the Amorita, Though Larger and Bigger in Every Way, Failed to Hold Her Little Rival—Where the Yachts Differ Materially in Form and Construction.

The recent races between the schooner yachts Quissetta and Amorita, which were decided on the Sound off Larchmont last week did much to revive interest in the sport, and went far toward relieving the monotony of a rather poor season's racing. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the cup races, they were the best marine battles seen on this side of the Atlantic in recent years, and outside of the thousands of dollars which were wagered on the result they attracted the attention of yachtsmen all over the country, and as a direct result of their meeting it is by no means improbable that a number of new boats of about this size will be built next season.

There used to be an old saying among yachtsmen that schooners were never at their best during their first season, as it took fully a year to get them in anything like racing trim. However true this statement may have been in the past, and there are many reasons for supposing that it was founded on fact, the recent performances of H. W. Harris's pretty little

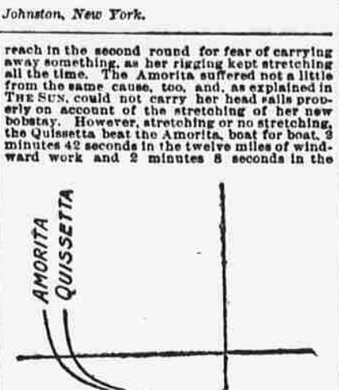


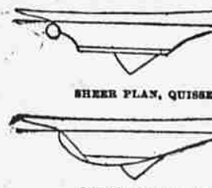
QUISSETTA.

Photographed by J. S. Johnston, New York.

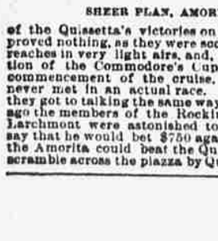
Quissetta, designed by Gardner & Cox, have done much to disprove this theory, far from her début in the Commodore's Cup race last August in the New York Yacht Club cruise until her recent match races with the Amorita she has scored an almost unbroken series of victories. As a matter of fact the Quissetta has only been beaten twice, once in the New York Yacht Club cruise in the run from New London to Newport, when she lost the race by a few seconds to the Amorita, and the second time in the American Yacht Club's special race two weeks ago, when she was beaten by the same boat through the handling of her crew rather than from any lack of speed on her own part.

Up to the New York Yacht Club cruise the majority of yachtsmen thought that in the Amorita, A. Cary Smith, her designer, had about reached the limit of speed for her type and class, and her unbroken series of victories had practically stopped racing in the seventy-five-foot class. The début of the Quissetta and her subsequent victories over the Amorita, however, did much to shatter idols, but there were still a faithful few who argued that in spite

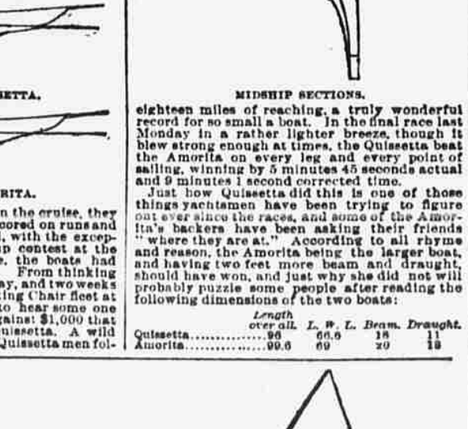




SHEER PLAN, QUISSETTA.



SHEER PLAN, AMORITA.



MIDSHIP SECTIONS.

of the Quissetta's victories on the cruise, they proved nothing, as they were scored on runs and reaches in very light airs, and, with the exception of the Commodore's Cup contest at the commencement of the cruise, the boats had never met in an actual race. From thinking they got to talking the same way, and two weeks ago the members of the Rocking Chair fleet at Larchmont were astonished to hear some one say that he would bet $750 against $1,000 that the Amorita could beat the Quissetta. A wild scramble across the piazza by Quissetta men followed, and a score or more hundred-dollar bills were thrust in the Amorita man's face. He for a second wondered if he had offered ten to one on Bryan's carrying New York, or simply that the Amorita could beat the Quissetta. The Amorita man was game, however, and Commodore Harry M. Gillig, who happened to be nearest, was fortunate enough to secure the bet. Afterward several thousand dollars more were wagered by different parties, and it was agreed that the yachts should sail best two out of three races over thirty-mile triangular courses for a $250 cup offered by the club and the outside bets, which by this time amounted to $12,000.

A committee consisting of John F. Lovejoy, Fleet Captain George A. Cormack, and W. C. Hall were appointed to look after the details of the race, and it was originally agreed that the races should race on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 21, 22, and 23. Unfortunately the Quissetta ran aground in the American Yacht Club regatta on Sept. 19 and had to be hauled out for repairs, so the race was postponed until Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 24, 25, and 26. The Quissetta's poor performance in the American Yacht Club's regatta, and the subsequent postponement of the race greatly discouraged the Amorita's backers, and many thousands were bet on her before the yachts started in their first race a week ago Thursday.

In this race, which was sailed in a fine, whole sail southwesterly breeze, the Quissetta lost her bowsprit through colliding with the Amorita while the latter was disqualified for previously bearing away out of her course as already told in THE SUN. While the committee were rather harshly criticised in some quarters for disqualifying the Amorita, their decision was endorsed by every fair-minded man who saw the incident. Up to the time of the accident the boats had covered about twelve miles of the fifteen-mile triangle, scarcely a length apart, and in the opinion of the majority of yachtsmen the Quissetta, had she not been interfered with, would have passed the Amorita within a very few minutes. Even if she had not she would have won anyway, as she had an allowance of three minutes and sixteen seconds in each race to fall back on, if she had been beaten boat for boat.

On the occasion of their second meeting, Sept. 25, the Amorita lost her bowsprit through her bobstay parting, and owner Harris endeared himself to yachtsmen by refusing to take advantage of his opponent's misfortune, and gave up a race he would have surely won. In this race the Quissetta drew quickly ahead in a light easterly air at the start, and rounded the outer mark a minute and ten seconds ahead. The wind in the meantime shifted to the southwest, and came in strong, and, while the Amorita was doing remarkably well, the Quissetta seemed to hold her in hand, and would probably have won any way. On the following day, Saturday, Sept. 26, the first race was finally sailed and the Quissetta astonished every one by beating the Amorita 4 minutes 50 seconds elapsed time and 8 minutes 6 seconds corrected time in a fair sailing breeze from the southwest, covering the thirty-mile course in 3 hours 24 minutes 5 seconds. In this race the Quissetta clearly proved her superiority by beating the Amorita on every leg of the course, save one, and she probably would have gained here, too, but Skipper Terry, seeing he had the race well in hand, took in her balloon canvas on the reach in the second round for fear of carrying away something, as her rigging was stretching all the time. The Amorita suffered not a little from the same cause, too, and, as explained in THE SUN, could not carry her head sails properly on account of the stretching of her new bobstay. However, stretching or no stretching, the Quissetta beat the Amorita, boat for boat, 9 minutes 42 seconds in three miles of windward work and 2 minutes 8 seconds in the eighteen miles of reaching, a truly wonderful record for so small a boat. In the final race last Wednesday the Amorita, with a fair breeze, though it blew strong enough at times, the Quissetta beat the Amorita on every leg and every point of sailing, winning by 5 minutes 45 seconds actual and 9 minutes 1 second corrected time.

Just how Quissetta did this is one of those things yachtsmen have been trying to figure out ever since the races, and some of the Amorita's backers have been asking their friends "where they are at." According to all rhyme and reason, the Amorita being the larger boat, and having two feet more beam and draught, should have won, and just why she did not will probably puzzle some people after reading the following dimensions of the two boats:

	Length over all.	L. W. L.	Beam.	Draught.
Quissetta	96	66.6	18	11
Amorita	99.6	69	20	12

Not only this but the Quissetta has a sail spread of 5,800 square feet, while the Amorita sports 6,400 square feet of canvas, all of which goes to show that the Quissetta is the better formed boat. The following comparison bears out this view:

While the two boats are the same in the main details, having long, modern overhangs, deep fin-like underwater bodies, and light displacement, there is yet quite a difference in other respects. In the Amorita, A. Cary Smith has carried to extreme the bow first evolved in the Gloriana, gaining in speed at the expense of looks and also added length when heeled. Aft, also, her quarters have been kept very low for the same purpose, with the idea of her sailing on her whole body rather than on her measured 70 feet of water line length. While as a rule designers are at a perpetual war with measurers, designer Smith hardly seems to have proved the correctness of his theory in the Amorita's case, though she is a remarkably fast boat at that.

In the Quissetta, whatever were the effects striven after by the designers the result has been a much more normal type of boat in the above-water body. She has lighter, sharper ends than Amorita, and the lines of her overhangs, like Defender's, are a fair following out of her under-water body. In taking the keel contour, Amorita rather resembles Valkyrie II., with the addition of a centreboard, while Quissetta in general appearance resembles the sloop Norota, designed by the same firm.

The main difference, so far as the rudders of these two boats are concerned, is that the Amorita's is carried down to the keel line, while in Quissetta it is only carried half way and then the stern post is cut away to the keel to decrease the wetted surface so as to make her faster in light weather. The impression has been conveyed that the Quissetta was nothing more than a fin-keel schooner. This is not so, although, as every one knows, all modern racing yachts partake more or less in their midship section of the fin-keel type. A glance at the midship sections of the two boats in the accompanying diagram shows that while neither could justly be called a fin keel, yet Amorita with her greater depth of under water body approaches more nearly that form of construction.

An inspection of the interior of both boats shows the Quissetta to be the roomier of the two boats, and in proportion to size seems to furnish more accommodation, which goes to disprove that she is a mere racing machine. While there is a general preconceived notion that the Quissetta was specially built to beat the Amorita, this is not so, as Mr. Harris is not a racing man, and had it been his intention to race her exclusively, he would have built up to the limit of the class, as, boat for boat, the large yacht always has the advantage, as time allowance is simply an attempt to equalize unequal conditions. Those who saw the races between the Amorita and Quissetta noticed how the latter held her trim when driven, while Amorita's heavy quarters seemed to force her by the head when reaching. The Quissetta's overhangs seem to perfectly balance each other and pass through the water with very little wave-making in comparison with Amorita. When the heavy puffs struck Quissetta in Saturday's race she seemed to jump ahead at once, while Amorita lay over and gathered headway less quickly.

As far as sails were concerned, the advantage seemed to be with Amorita, her sails having been trimmed in better shape through longer use, while Quissetta's canvas showed that it had not been stretched to its full extent and was uneven in consequence. In both boats the great advantage of modern gear over that in use some eight or ten years ago was shown by the ease with which their spars stood up under the immense strain of their balloon canvas. The advance in the manufacture of standing rigging, especially wire rope, has made it possible to carry sail on these boats in a way that would make the hair of an old-time skipper stand on end. It is a fact that the Colonia, with her 100 odd tons of displacement, could be suspended in midair by her main rigging should there be any necessity so to do, which illustrates what modern wire rope will stand. A well-known naval architect, in speaking of this, said:

"A steel bar one inch in diameter will stand a tensile strain of 90,000 pounds, while the same bar if drawn into wire and woven into a rope of the same diameter will stand a strain of 280,000 pounds. Quisetta's construction, which is by far the best bit of steel plating seen on this side of the Atlantic, reflects credit on her builders, T. S. Marvel & Co. of Newburgh, N. Y., and is more than equal to anything of its kind turned out by the Hereshoffs.

Another interesting feature in connection with the Quissetta's victory is her very hard bilge as compared to Amorita's rather slack one, and in the opinion of many yachtsmen it more than made up for the Quissetta's lack of beam. The Jubilee and the old-time Sappho were good examples of what hard-bilged boats could do, while the Britannia, in the opinion of English yachtsmen, won many of her victories over the larger slack-bilged Satanita through her own hard bilge.

SPORT-LOVING CHRISTIANS.

Preparations in the Various Y. M. C. A. Branches for a Busy Winter.

The athletic members of the Y. M. C. A. branches of this city and Brooklyn are training actively for the coming indoor season. The various associations of this city closed their outdoor season last week. The six gold medals, indicative of the highest totals in the all-around work throughout the season, were won by the Twenty-third street branch, the winners being as follows: William H. Rose, 674 points; George H. Dietrich, 601; John W. Cross, 587; Herman C. Sturmer, 531; Charles W. Keese, 461; William Lucas, 449.

Ross carried off the honors in the sprints and high jump. In the distant runs Keese did the best work. The honors for putting the shot and throwing the hammer went to Cross, while in pole vaulting Thomas showed up first. The latter did not receive any medal, however, as he joined an outside athletic club.

Those who qualified in nine events during the season were eligible to compete in the special events, consisting of the 100-yard dash, throwing the hammer, and one-mile run. Rose won the 100-yard dash, Keese was second, and Cross third. Cross won the hammer throw, with 102 feet 4 inches, which eclipses all Y. M. C. A. records. Dietrich won the mile run after a hard race.

Basketball and bowling will be the popular pastimes among the young Christians this season. The Intercity Bowling League was organized at the Twenty-third street branch last Wednesday night and will begin about the first of next month. The tournament will be limited to twelve clubs, and will be bowled in sections the same as last year. It is not at all unlikely that when the schedule is arranged the following branches will compete: Yonkers, Washington Heights, Harlem, West Side, Young Men's Institute, Twenty-third street, Twenty-sixth Ward, Greenpoint, Central, Eastern District, Bedford, and Railroad.

At the recent meeting of the Governing Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League of North America a change was made in the basketball rules, which, it is said, will make the game more interesting. The rules as they now stand are as follows:

Goals thrown from the field will count five points. Goals made on a free throw, through a player making a foul, count three points. Goals from a free throw, secured by a foul on the ball, count one point. Teams shall not consist of more than five men, and the floor area is limited to 3,500 square feet.

The penalties for rough play are more severe than formerly. The umpire will call the fouls, but the referee will have the power to decide upon the punishment. The offending player may be ruled off at the option of the referee in the first instance, but for the second offence he will be debarred any way.

The annual opening of the Harlem branch was held last Saturday night at 5 West 125th street. Dr. Smith, the physical director of the branch, is arranging a series of athletic events for the exhibition to be given the first ladies' night of the season, on Saturday, Oct. 17. The basketball team is hard at work, and on that evening an exhibition game will be played in connection with the other contests.

The Young Men's Institute basketball team is showing marked improvement over that of last year. The men are training hard in the gymnasium under the direction of Physical Director Muller, and will be ready for play in a short while.

The Railroad branch, although never taking a prominent part in any kind of sports, will undoubtedly be in the swim this winter. They will be represented in the inter-city bowling league by a good team, and will also enter a team in the District Basketball League.

The Brooklyn branches will all be in line when the proper time comes. Indoor and all-round contests will be the features at the Bedford branch this winter, and will be held in the evenings as follows: Oct. 27, Nov. 28, Dec. 22, Jan. 26, Feb. 23, and March 16. The branch is equipped with a fine gymnasium 40x65 feet, a tiled swimming pool 11x34 feet, and three fine bowling alleys, which are open to members every night except Thursday. The bicycle club has regular runs on Wednesday nights and Saturday afternoons.

HERE'S A BATTING RECORD!

Billy Taylor Tells of Six Two-baggers by Lew Dickerson in One Ball Game.

That celebrated baseball character, Billy Taylor, the old pitcher, has been in the city for some time past, but it was not until the other night that he made his presence known. Taylor lives in a precarious manner, but he never loses his good nature, and is happiest when he has a crowd of cranks around and he can hold forth on old-time baseball. On this occasion Billy was surrounded and he couldn't refrain from telling stories.

"I see," said he, "all sorts of yarns about great battin' records by the youngsters in the League, but they ain't nothin' to a record once made by Lew Dickerson of the old Worcesters. We were playin' the Buffalo gang in 1881, and we had on our team Bushong, Creamer, Arthur Irwin, Pete Hotaling, Fred Corey, Dickerson meself, and others. Poor Curry Foley was pitchin' for Buffalo, and it was the time a batter could call for a high or low ball.

"Well, sir, Dickerson went up to the bat and called for a high one. Foley drove her in like a shot, and bing! Lew lammed a two-bagger to left field. The next time was a first time up, and Lew went to the plate six times. He called for a high ball each time, and each of his six attempts he hammered out a two-bagger, all of them in the same spot in left field. There was a record for yer! Six doubles by one man in one game! There ain't nothin' like that nowadays, yer can bet all yer stuff!"

"Who was the hardest left-field hitter you ever saw?" asked a bystander, who was a crank sure, for his eyes were bulging over Billy's remarkable anecdote.

"Is that question on the level?" fairly screamed Taylor. "Well," and he leaped out of his chair, "Jim White, old Deacon White, was the man, if yer want to know. He could drive 'em down past third base so fast yer couldn't see 'em if yer had X-ray eyes in yer nut. He was a peach. But that's not an art now, I notice. If yer can only hit a ball in one place yer on the hog. It's the duck that can lang 'em anywhere he wants to that gets the money and is the fruit off the tree. The game's gettin' different and I'm gettin' old."

"Say, yer can put it in that I'm goin' ter take a team of ball tossers to Cuba this winter, and we ain't goin' ter fight the insurgents, either!"

AMORITA.

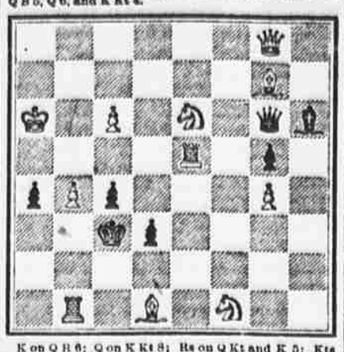
Photographed by J. S. Johnston, New York.

OUR CHESS CORNER.

PROBLEM NO. 473—BY REV. I. JESPERSEN.

BLACK—SEVEN PIECES.

K on Q B 6; Q on K Kt 3; B on K B 3; Ps on Q R 5, Q B 5, Q 6, and K Kt 4.



K on Q R 6; Q on K Kt 8; Rs on Q Kt and K 5; Kts on K B and K 6; Bs on Q and K Kt 7; Ps on Q Kt 4, Q B 6, and K Kt 4.

WHITE—ELEVEN PIECES.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 474—BY M. AURELIO-ABELA, MALAGA.

BLACK—ELEVEN PIECES.

K on Q 4; Q on Q R 2; Rs on Q R 7 and K; Kts on Q B and K 7; B on K Kt 8; Ps on Q R 3, Q R 6, K 2, K R 7.

K on Q Kt; Q on Q Kt 8; Rs on Q Kt 4 and K R 5; Bs on Q R 4 and K 5; Ps on Q 5 and K 6.

WHITE—EIGHT PIECES.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 471.

1. R x P, R—B8; 2. Q x B ch, K t x Q; 3. K t x P (K t 6), mate.
1. R x P, R x Q; 2. B—Q B ch, K—Q 4; 3. K t x R, mate.
1. R x P, B x B; 2. B—Q 3 ch, K—Q 4; 3. K t x R, mate.
1. R x P, B—K t 7; 2. B—Q 3 ch, K—Q 4; 3. K t x R, mate.
1. R x P, B—B 6; 2. B—Q 3 ch, K—Q 4; 3. K t x R, mate.
1. R x P, B—Q 5; 2. B—Q 3 ch, K—Q 4; 3. K t x R, mate.
1. R x P, B—B 3; 2. B—Q 3 ch, K—Q 4; 3. K t x R, mate.
1. R x P, B—K t 2; 2. B—Q 3 ch, K—Q 4; 3. K t x R, mate.
1. R x P, R—Q 2; 2. Q—K t ch, R—Q 6; 3. Q x R, mate.
1. R x P, Q—Q r Q 3; 2. Q—K t ch, Q—Q 6; 3. Q x Q, mate.
1. R x P, K t—K 6; 2. Q—K t ch, K t—B 4; 3. Q x K t, mate.
1. R x P, K t—B 7; 2. Q—K t ch, K t—Q 6; 3. Q x K t, mate.
1. R x P, any other; 2. Q—K t ch, mate.

Correct solutions received from Fred Carter, Boston; Yet Another, New York; Fred Engel, Brooklyn; A. Quitzow, New York; R. W. Whymann, New York; Theodore R. Hunter, Brooklyn; A. H. Wardmann, Brooklyn; Pretty, New York; C. O. Flensburg, Boston; Just in Time, New York; Take Me In, Brooklyn; How Easy, Boston; Correct You Are, Brooklyn; Grover's 13, Danbury, Conn.; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; R. B. B., Philipsburg, N. J.

Author Ludwig Rosenfeld, after seeing his problem No. 472 in print, detected that there is no solution to this problem unless a white rook is substituted for the pawn on K6. While apologizing to THE SUN's solvers, he asked to hold over the solution until next week.

It might, however, be noted that many solvers forwarded the intended key move, making thereby the same mistake as the author of the problem. They overlooked the "no mate" in one particular variation.

A. S. Richmond, Middletown, N. Y., forwarded additional correct solutions to Nos. 469 and 470.

Edw. M. Meyers, New York; F. Warwick, St. Paul, Minn., forwarded additional correct solutions to Nos. 467, 468, and 469.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Edw. M. Meyers, New York.—You are right.

W. H., New York, claims a "crook" to No. 470, as follows: "Q—Q 4 ch. This move threatens mate with 2. R—R 2. If K x R; B—K 4. If B x R; Q—R 2. If K t x R; Q—Q 5. I think this a better solution than that of the author."

Frederic J. Halm, New York.—Your postal, containing solutions to Nos. 469 and 470, did not reach THE SUN office.

W. G. K., New York.—Your essay was duly received. It will be examined shortly.

F. H., New York.—Your letter is not intelligible.

A. H. B., Norwalk.—There are exceptions to every rule, and No. 471 is an exception. Just study the position and you will doubtless find that the pawn is essential.

A. M. Wardmann, Brooklyn.—Your diagram contains three black rooks. It is supposed that the one on Q R 6 was intended for a B. Still THE SUN cannot see any reason why black should win. There is an equal force on either side and the pawns are blocked. If either side forces the attack by giving up a piece for two pawns, the result might be a loss of the game, which in its present state could only be adjudicated as a draw.

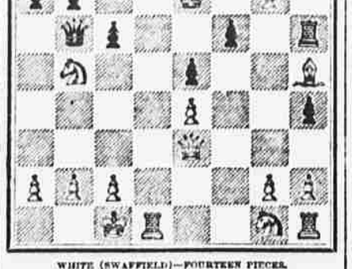
Member Metropolitan C. C.—Please address your grievances to the paper which made "that alarming statement." THE SUN has nothing to say on the subject.

R. S. W., Newark, N. J.—1. P—K 4, P—K Kt 3, is called the King's 1. P—Q Kt 3 the Queen's, and 1. P—K 4, P—K Kt 3, 2. Kt—K B 3, P—Q Kt 3, the double Fianchetto. The latter is an Italian word, meaning corner.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A game, as played by A. E. Swaffield, Brooklyn, against J. W. Raymond, Texas, in the Pillsbury national correspondence tournament, has recently been finished, the Brooklyn man announcing a mate in thirteen moves after black's eighteenth turn, when the position was as follows:

BLACK (RAYMOND)—THIRTEEN PIECES.



WHITE (SWAFFIELD)—FOURTEEN PIECES.

The game up to the position given above ran as follows:

CENTRE GAMBIT.

SWAFFIELD. White.	RAYMOND. Black.	SWAFFIELD. White.	RAYMOND. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 B—K B 4	Q—B 2
2 P—Q 4	P x P	11 B x K t	P x B
3 Q x P	K t—Q B 3	12 Castles (QR)	P—K 5
4 Q—K 3	K t—K 4	13 Q—K t 5	P—K K t 3
5 P—K B 4	K t—K t 5	14 K t—K t 3	Q—R 4
6 Q—K K t 3	P—Q 3	15 P x P	P—B 3
7 K—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	16 P—K t 7	R—B 3
8 B—K 2	P—K R 4	17 B—R 5 ch	K—K 2
9 P—B 5	K t—K 4	18 Q—K 3	Q—K t 3

White announces mate in thirteen moves, as follows:

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
19 Q—R 3 ch	P—R 4	26 R—Q 8 ch	K—K 2
20 R—Q 8	R x P	27 R—Q	K—K t 3
21 R—K 8 ch	K—Q 2	28 K R—Q 7 ch	B x R
22 Q—Q 3 ch	K—B 3	29 R x B ch	K—K t
23 P—Q R 4	Q x K t	30 Q—R 6 or B 6 and mates next move.	
24 Q x Q ch	K—Q 3		
25 K t—B 3	P—K t 3		

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

A Fair Lot of Material in Hand, but Hard Work is Necessary.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 3.—Football prospects at Harvard brighten perceptibly as the season grows apace. The past week has been one of hard work and of considerable advancement in certain directions. There seems to have been several valuable acquisitions to the squad; the team has settled down to steady, methodical work, and the early belief that the eleven would have a sound and healthy generalship this fall seems to have strengthened itself.

In looking over fifty odd candidates thus early in the season the preference is very naturally given to the old men, regulars and substitutes, whose calibre is a known quantity. On this basis the popular selection of the eleven is very much as follows: Brewer and Moulton, ends; Haughton and Donald, tackles; Norton Shaw and Doucette, guards; Frank Shaw, centre; Beale, quarter back, and Wrightington, Cabot, and Brown behind the line. This would not make a weak eleven by any means.

As a matter of fact, however, Brewer, the two Shaws, and Wrightington are about the only ones who are sure to be found on the team as it lines up in November. It is not so certain that Norton Shaw will be found at guard then, either. His knee has been giving him considerable trouble already, and the hard work of the season has hardly begun. The eleven above mentioned is almost sure to be strengthened by one or two new men. What the team needs is a big, powerful guard, capable of playing a highly aggressive and spirited game; a tackle, very strong in defensive play; and a full back with long-punting powers. Doucette, while fairly aggressive and a good defensive player, is not fast enough to place beside the two Shaws, who are a bit slow and have always done their best work in defensive play. Haughton is lively, but at this time of the season, at least, is far too apt to lose his man. Donald is a better man, and undoubtedly will make a splendid bid for one of the tackles.

Behind the line Brown and Dunlop possess, singularly enough, much the same qualities. They are both short, stocky half-backs and good men. Dunlop is perhaps the better line bucker, Brown the better tackler and rush line half back; neither is especially strong on interference, but both are fair punters. Brown's work this week has been remarkably good, while Dunlop has done little work on account of his condition. Cabot's splendid skill at interference makes him a formidable candidate for a position back of the line, should the coaches deem it best to continue his playing there. Kennedy, too, the Leland Sandford back, may figure in the race before the end of the season, though his work this week has revealed no very brilliant ability.

At quarter the work of young Cochrane is the only thing which Arthur Beale has to fear. Cochrane is improving all the time. He is a fine place kicker, however, and must have lots of experience before he can dislodge Beale from the position. Among the new men there are several who seem likely to be heard from this fall. The two heaviest "finds" are Sargent and Burden, who come from Groton, where they played guard and centre respectively. Sargent weighs about 190 pounds, and is of splendid physique. He seems a trifle awkward, but is quick and powerful. Burden will be harder to develop and is not half so promising a man. Lloyd is another new player who has been putting up a good game at centre this week. He is heavy and aggressive, but hardly a 'Varsity man this year. Tackle will be a very hard position to solve. Swain, Woodward, and Lee seem to be the most promising of the new men who are playing the position. All three give evidence of a good deal of ability at times, but none of them is at present playing the sort of football that would give them a grip on the place. Irwin-Martin, from the Berkeley School, has done some praiseworthy work at end the last few days, and he and E. H. Davis, who is doing the best tackling in the squad, will make a valuable pair of reserve ends.

There is one significant feature of the practice this year, and that is the unusual amount of time and attention that is being paid to kicking. Harvard learned to her sorrow last year how costly a blocked punt could be, and this fall every back must be in trick and surer punter. The line men are having lots of practice at blocking off for kicks, and the coaches will let no means go by to make the eleven skilled in this department of the game. In the practice games a new formation is being tried to block off for kicks. Formerly the ends dropped back a yard or two, with the backs behind and between them. This year, however, the ends go clear back to the halves, forming a solid breastwork for the full back to kick from behind. The new formation has worked pretty well, except in one or two instances, when the protecting men have received too far, and have interfered with the kick themselves, when the opposing line gets upon them.

CRICKET RECORDS.

Reviewing the Work of the Players in the Metropolitan League.

The cricket season of 1896, so far as New York is concerned, is over. Owing to many causes it cannot be claimed that the game made its annual progress. There did not appear to be nearly so much interest manifested in the play, and even the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, which is usually followed enthusiastically, did not prove to be so attractive as in former years.

The contest for the silver cup offered by the league, however, was productive of many close and interesting games among the leading organizations of New York, and, although the New Jersey A. C. won the championship without a defeat to its credit, none of the games were one-sided except the contests with the New York C. C. and Crescent A. C. The club records are:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
N. J. A. C.	8	0	1.000	*New York	1	6	.142
Manhattan	6	3	.666	*Crescent A. C.	0	7	.000
Staten Island	5	3	.625	*Drawn, 1.			

Although C. P. Hurditch of the New Jersey A. C. won the prize for the best batting average in the league, there is little doubt that the best hitting was done by M. R. Cobb, who, in league matches, aggregated 285 runs, which gave to him an average of 47.50. He batted consistently all through the series, and only twice failed to score double figures. W. D. Hickie also did splendid batting for the New Jerseys, but he made most of his runs against the New York C. C., scoring 155 out of his total of 202. The chief figures are:

	Innings.	Not out.	Most in Inn'g.	Runs.	Ave.
C. P. Hurditch	5	2	67	174	58.00
M. R. Cobb	8	2	82	285	47.50
W. D. Hickie	7	0	96	202	28.85
H. C. Wright	6	4	23	56	28.00
W. F. Lewis	4	1	*45	51	17.00
F. F. Kelly	7	0	38	110	15.71
J. Forbes	6	1	*42	75	15.00
A. Gunn	6	0	54	87	14.50
C. Byers	8	1	27	88	12.57

*Not out.

M. R. Cobb and F. F. Kelly did pretty nearly all the bowling for the New Jerseys. Cobb easily won the League prize, and Kelly was a good second. Their records are:

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Ave.
M. R. Cobb	714	42	202	38	5.31
F. F. Kelly	651	45	203	33	6.15

J. Adam made the highest number of runs for the Manhattans and batted constantly throughout the season. E. B. Kay came with a great rush in the last few matches. J. Mart and H. S. Tattersall, who played only in three and two games respectively, had double-figure averages in addition to those who follow:

	Innings.	Not out.	Most in Inn'g.	Runs.	Ave.
J. Flannery	5	0	45	163	32.60
J. Adam	8	0	51	186	23.25
E. B. Kay	7	2	*37	116	23.20
R. A. J. Goode	5	0	34	98	19.62
W. F. Stiles	5	1	20	58	16.60
F. J. Prendergast	8	0	23	70	8.75

*Not out.

The bowling averages of the Manhattans indicate that R. A. J. Goode should have received more work, although he stands fourth on the league list. He sent down only twenty overs. The records follow:

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Ave.
J. Adam	377	15	140	22	6.36
R. A. J. Goode	120	3	58	9	6.44
J. Mart	150	9	50	6	8.33
A. Smedley	146	5	62	7	8.86
F. Warburton	240	7	115	12	9.58
F. Prendergast	146	6	69	3	20.66

A. E. Patterson did excellent work with the willow for Staten Island. H. N. Townsend also batted well, and M. Norman, in the few games in which he took part, showed that he was quite an acquisition to the club. The best figures are:

	Inns.	Not out.	Most in Inning.	Runs.	Ave.
H. N. Townsend	3	2	*52	101	40.35
A. E. Patterson	6	2	*74	208	34.66
M. Norman	4	0	53	96	24.00
R. E. Conner	5	1	*28	80	20.00
H. L. Jackson	8	1	32	119	17.00
W. S. R. Ogilby	5	0	31	78	15.60
R. T. Rokeby	5	0	48	70	14.00
F. T. Short	8	1	*31	97	13.85
J. L. Pool	7	1	29	78	13.00

*Not out.

In bowling the Islanders were much weaker than they have been in years and the services of Howard MacNutt were greatly missed. The averages follow:

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Ave.
F. T. Short	156	4	79	9	8.77
H. E. Jackson	294	8	159	17	8.82
J. L. Pool	584	22	234	26	9.00
H. N. Townsend	164	1	66	5	13.20
E. H. Pool	126	6	50	3	16.66
A. E. Patterson	123	3	65	3	21.66

The New Yorks' batting was weak, as was to have been expected of men who had so little practice; but several men at times showed good form. E. A. Smith was seen to advantage in the games against the Crescents and Staten Island. W. Hughes played more than one good inning, while E. A. Skyne and C. H. Hornby did all they could for the team. The best figures are:

	Innings.	Not out.	Most in Inning.	Runs.	Ave.
W. Hughes	5	0	37	60	12.00
E. A. Smith	8	1	34	82	11.71
J. D. Rourke	4	0	20	33	9.75
E. A. Skyne	8	0	25	71	8.87
C. H. Hornby	7	0	24	57	8.14
W. Hammond	7	1	12	47	7.83

The chief bowling for the club was done by E. A. Skyne and J. Parks. The records are:

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Ave.
E. A. Skyne	502	9	310	19	16.31
J. Parks	462	4	268	15	17.20
J. Meaweth	120	1	100	4	25.00
C. G. Renrut	200	5	168	5	32.60

The Crescents' batting was also weak. C. I. Post stands at the head of the list and wins the bat offered by Capt. Lever. The best averages are:

	Innings.	Not out.	Most in inning.	Runs.	Ave.
C. I. Post	6	2	19	34	8.25
O. C. Cassels	8	0	19	53	6.62
D. C. Harvey	4	0	17	26	6.50
W. Adams	9	1	9	43	5.37
S. Lever	7	0	18	36	5.14
H. L. Patteson	7	0	11	35	5.00

S. Lever did the best bowling for the team, and he has the record for sending down more overs in the league than any other player. The records:

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Ave.
O. C. Cassels	179	8	93	7	13.28
S. Lever	1,203	18	337	21	16.04
T. S. Napier	787	18	444	22	20.18
H. L. Patteson	270	4	221	11	20.09

The present size of the league—five clubs—has not proved so successful as expected. F. W. J. Stiles is trying to get together an eleven under the auspices of the Englewood Field Club, and is meeting with considerable success. If the proposed amalgamation of the Brooklyns with the Y. M. C. A. goes through, it is probable that they will apply for reinstatement. The Paterson Club would prefer to play in the league to the association, and if these three clubs should join the league an interesting series of games could be arranged among the eight teams.

Bowling Notes.

At the regular meeting of the Lexington Bowling Club the following officers were elected: George Picken, President; Freddie Vanderbeck, Treasurer; Henry Bush, Secretary, and Oscar Barjens, Captain. The club meets every Wednesday night at Miller's, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue.

Odds and Ends of Sports.

The New Rochelle A. C.'s basketball team would like to hear from any team desiring to play return games. Address William H. Moore, Secretary, 443 Main street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

TIGERS NEED HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lack of Beef in the Princeton Football Team That is a Source of Worry.

PRINCETON, Oct. 3.—The football season at Princeton is now going at full swing. The training tables were started Wednesday with sixteen men at the 'varsity table and twenty-five at the scrub, and the opening game of the season was played to-day with Rutgers. The men have been put through a hard week's work practising two hours every afternoon, but judging from the showing made in the game with Rutgers to-day, it is clearly evident that the team needs strengthening. Not for many years back has there been such a dearth of heavy material for line positions. Although every available heavy weight in college has been brought out, there are but three who can be considered capable of making 'varsity guards. The loss of Wentz from the list of candidates makes the guard question still further from solution than it was last week, and if it should happ