ENGLISH STUDENTS WIN.

THEY LEAD AMERICANS IN CHESS MATCH BY 3 1-2 TO 2 1-2 GAMES.

Meyer of Columbia and Cook of Yale Our Only Victors—Falk, the Former New York Interscholastic Champion, Draws with Tattersall—Catchings's Costly Move.

After a contest lasting two days, and abounding in many ups and downs, due to the fact that at times brilliant and poor chess was played, victory, by the score of 3½ to 2½ games, rested with Great Britain in the cable chess match between the English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, and the American universities, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale. The players who contributed to the success of the English were Tattersall, McLean and Softlaw of Cambridge and Ellis of Oxford, the first named drawing his game and the rest winning. For the Americans the two Columbia boys, Meyer and Falk divided 1½ points between them, while Cook of Yale added an additional point. The summarized score of the match follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
Tattersall	½	Falk	½
Gedye	0	Meyer	1
McLean	1	Arensberg	0
Hulbert	0	Cook	1
Ellis	1	Young	0
Softlaw	1	Catchings	0
Total	3½	Total	2½

Surprises were again the order at the American end of the contest, which was brought to a conclusion late yesterday afternoon at the clubhouse of the Knickerbocker A. C. On Friday night, after a series of kaleidoscopic changes in the general situation, which served to turn the feeling of exuberance called up by Meyer's victory into something more akin to sadness, the outlook was, at the best, not very cheering, although there were some features of several of the positions adjourned at that time that held out some hope of retrieving laurels on the following day. Chief of these was the game of Young, the Princetonian, whose position was greatly to be preferred to that of Ellis. In fact, he was the forlorn hope of the American contingent, and much confidence was reposed in his ability to make his advantage count to the credit of his side. His play in the earlier part of the game had been of a snappy and enterprising nature, and the belief that he would prove equal to the emergency and save his team from inglorious defeat was, therefore, fully justified. But fate decreed otherwise, and he not only did not score that game, but actually lost it.

Catchings, the inexperienced Harvard lad, who made such a mess of things on the first day by frittering away a winning advantage, again played good and poor chess in turns. Although far behind Softlaw, his Cambridge adversary, in the matter of material—he being several pawns short—Catchings still was left with what could be termed a good fighting show. While his own king was for the time being safely housed and the English pawns were all he had to fear, his working pieces remained well posted, and commanded a large portion of the board in the immediate vicinity of the hostile king. During the morning's play the opportunity to create an opening against the king, which the experts in the hall had anticipated and immediately spotted, was developed. But, greatly to the chagrin of that part of the crowd which appreciated the situation, he missed the chance of a lifetime and played 30. Q—R 4, when P—B6 would have forced a mate or an absolute win of the white queen. When this became generally known the spectators looked glum and lost all further interest in the game, which, shortly after, was scored by England.

In the meantime Arensberg, the other Harvard man, had dropped a point by losing his game to McLean of Cambridge, not, however, without doing his best to stem the adverse tide. He was a pawn down when he started in on his second day of play, and this same pawn, coming on irresistibly down the centre of the board, was responsible for his downfall.

On the other two boards Falk of Columbia and Cook of Yale were doing yeoman service for their side, both playing steady, consistent chess. They were mainly on the defensive, and in each case two opposing bishops caused them to closely hug their lines. Falk in particular was greatly crowded, and at one stage he was obliged to content himself with moving his bishop to and fro. Both his king and knight were hemmed in, but the state of affairs was such that Tattersall, the Cambridge crack, could not make this seeming disadvantage count. It was here that Falk could offer an offer of a draw, but the Englishman concluded he would try his hand at forcing matters and declined to accept it. In a few more moves, however, pawns were exchanged, and after that it was Falk who thought he had the superior game. A move or two more quickly convinced the two players that further play simply meant additional doubling expenses, so they decided to divide the honors.

Cook at board 4 was surprising even himself, first, by the solid front he presented to the English onslaught and again, when successful in his defence, by the telling strokes he administered to his opponent. The additional pawn that the Yale man had secured was utilized with capital effect and finally brought him in a piece. After that the light blue marched on triumphantly to victory. Following is a technical description of the games:

Falk's style of play reminded old chess men of Herr Weiss, who divided chief honors at the sixth American chess congress with Tschigorin. Like that noted master, Falk only plays the Ruy Lopez, and is always satisfied with a draw, if he cannot get anything else. Tattersall of Cambridge has a reputation among his fellow students as an "always winner." He tried his best to win this time, but failed. The climax came on the forty-ninth move, when Tattersall, who ten moves previously had refused Falk's offer of a draw, sacrificed his bishop in order to queen a pawn. His scheme, however, was well met by the Columbia man, and an end game ensued, knight against bishop, which was slightly in favor of the American, though not of sufficient advantage to win. On the fifty-second move Tattersall, in his turn, offered a draw, which Falk accepted six moves later.

The game after the third board was opened by the Harvard representative with a Vienna and subsequent King's Gambit. Arensberg's sixth move was a departure from the ordinary lines which the British player called to take advantage of. With a view of a king side attack by way of an open king's rook file, the Harvard player submitted to an exchange of pieces which resulted in the doubling of his King's knight's pawns. As both castled on the queen side, Arensberg's attack against the king's wing came to nothing. Still he had a good game until he compromised his position by a rash advance of the pawns on the queen's side. Going from bad to worse, he erred and lost a pawn, whereupon his ultimate defeat became a question of time. McLean, his opponent, pushed his advantage cleverly, and on the fortieth move Arensberg had to sacrifice a piece for a pawn and then resigned.

Cook of Yale adopted a Petroff Defence, which, through Pillsbury, has become quite a favorite with American players. Hulbert of Oxford played aggressively, giving up a pawn for position. For a long time it looked as if his game, too, would fall to the lot of the Englishman. Cook, however, defended tenaciously, all the time adhering to his extra pawn. The Oxonian still had the advantage in position, and could have secured a draw at any time, but, overestimating his position, precipitated matters, whereupon Cook's majority of pawns began to tell, and Hulbert was compelled to give up one of his pieces. A few moves later Cook forced the exchange of Hulbert's last bishop for a knight, and with bishop and pawn to the good there was nothing left but for the Englishman to resign.

A dashing originality pervaded the opening on the fifth board between Young of Princeton and Ellis of Oxford. After the first seven moves the position looked somewhat as in a Queen's Pawn Opening except that both parties had full freedom for their respective queen's bishops. Ellis first declared himself by castling on the queen's side and thither Young directed his onslaught, which at the time seemed premature. Just before the seventh movement of the game, however, Young allowed the Oxford man to enter with his knight at a commanding square, and, to Young's sorrow, Ellis availed himself of the opportunity, as disclosed by his sealed move.

Three moves later Young, anxious to avoid the threatened loss of the exchange, fell into a trap which resulted in the loss of a piece, while at the same time his position became utterly disorganized. On his thirty-eighth turn the American acknowledged defeat.

The vicissitudes of chess were aptly illustrated at the sixth board, where Softlaw of Cambridge, after losing a piece almost at the outset, established a strong attack owing to Catchings's inability to develop his pieces to the proper advantage. At the time when the Englishman had to part with one of his knights for two pawns he had not even the prospect of a combinating attack, but the subsequent play on the part of the American left him virtually without rook and bishop, as he could not get them out to the assistance of his king. Even the most ardent wellwishers of the American team had given up all hope when Catchings established a counter attack, which infused new interest in the game. The old adage that a game is never won till it is scored" might have applied in this instance. Had Catchings moved P—B4 on his thirty-ninth turn it would have resulted in a brilliant and speedy victory, but he let the opportunity pass and the British player won.

At the end of the match messages between New York and London were exchanged. Umpire Rice cabled:

Congratulate the British universities on their victory. Photograph of trophy will be forwarded next week. Trophy sent as soon as completed.

From the deputy of the American umpire, Lord Crawford, the following was received:

Three cheers just given for American universities. Have thanked cheerers for United States.

Umpire Rice replied as follows:

The Anglo-Saxon victory has come as predicted and we are all happy over it.

President Arensberg of the Harvard Chess Club sent this:

The American universities extend congratulations to the British universities for their victory and hope to bring the trophy back next year.

President George Fotheringham of the Cambridge Chess Club replied:

British players send kindest regards to American cousins. Have had most enjoyable and keenly fought match and look forward to equally close encounters in future. American universities' message just received. Thank them most heartily. We will try to keep the trophy.

The American students cabled:

The American universities unite in sending heartiest thanks to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton for doing them the honor of acting as umpire.

The British players cabled to Umpire Rice:

We thank you most heartily for your services as umpire in this match, and are very grateful for your generous gift of trophy.

The scores follow:

FIRST TABLE—RUY LOPEZ

FALK. (Columbia) White.	TATTERSALL. (Cambridge) Black.	FALK. (Columbia) White.	TATTERSALL. (Cambridge) Black.
1. P—K 4	P—K 4	31. P—B 3	K—B 3
2. Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	32. K—Q 2	B—Q 3
3. B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	33. K—K 2	RxR
4. Castles	KtxP	34. RxR	B—Kt 5
5. P—Q 4	B—K 2	35. B—Q 2	K—B 4
6. Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	36. P—K R 3	P—Kt 6
7. BxKt	KtPxB	37. B—B	B—B 4
8. PxP	Kt—Kt 2	38. B—Q 2	B—Q 3
9. R—Q	Castles	39. B—B	K—Kt 4
10. Kt—Q 4	Q—K	40. B—Q 2	K—B 5
11. Kt—Q B 3	B—B 4	41. B—B	B—Q 2
12. B—B 4	Kt—Q	42. K—B	B—K B 4
13. Kt—B 3	Kt—K 3	43. B—Q 2	B—Kt 8
14. B—K 3	B—K 2	44. P—R 3	B—B 4
15. Kt—K 4	P—K R 4	45. B—B	K—Kt 4
16. Kt(K4)xKt5	KtxKt	46. K—K 2	K—B 3
17. B x Kt	P—Q 4	47. B—Q 2	K—K 4
18. PxP e p	BxP	48. K—Q	K—Q 4
19. Q x Q	RxQ	49. Kt—B 2	BxR P
20. R—K sq	B—Q 2	50. PxB	P—Kt 7
21. R x R ch	RxR	51. B—K 3	B—B 4
22. B—K 3	P—R 4	52. Kt—K	B x B
23. Kt—K	P—K B 5	53. KtxP	K—K 4
24. B—Q 2	P—Kt 4	54. Kt—K	P—Q R 4
25. Kt—B 3	P—Kt 5	55. P—Q R 4	B—H 4
26. Kt—K	P—B 5	56. K—B 2	B—B 7
27. K—B	K—B 2	57. Kt—Kt 2	B—Kt 6
28. R—Q	B—B 4	58. K—Q 2	K—Q 4
29. P—K B 3	P—Kt 4	Drawn.	
30. B—B	B—K 4		

SECOND TABLE—K. B. GAMBIT.

GEORGE. (Oxford) White.	MEYER. (Columbia) Black.	GEORGE. (Oxford) White.	MEYER. (Columbia) Black.
1. P—K 4	P—K 4	15. B—K	R—K 6
2. P—K B 4	PxP	16. B—Q 3	RxKt
3. B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	17. PxR	BxP ch
4. P—Q 3	P—Q 4	18. K—B	RxR
5. PxP	KtxP	19. Kt—K 2	B—B 3
6. Q—K 2 ch	B—K 3	20. P—B 3	Kt—Kt 5
7. BxKt	QxB	21. P—Q R 3	KtxP ch
8. BxP	B—Q B 4	22. K—B 2	B—K 5
9. Kt—K B 3	Castles	23. Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5 dis ch
10. BxP	R—K sq	24. K—Kt 3. Black announces mate in two moves by (4. B—B7 ch, KxKt, P—R 4, mate.	
11. K—Q	Kt—R 3		
12. Kt—B 3	Q—B 3		
13. Q—Q 3	Q—B 4		
14. Q—K 2	P—K R 4		
15. B—K 3	Q—K 3		
16. C'tles Q R	C'tles Q R		
17. K—Kt	Kt—K 2		
18. P—Kt 4	Kt—B 4		
19. B—B 4	P—K B 3		
20. Q—K	P—Q B 3		
21. Q—K B 2	P—Kt 4		

THIRD TABLE—VIENNA OPENING.

ARENSBERG. (Harvard) White.	M'LEAN. (Cambridge) Black.	ARENSBERG. (Harvard) White.	M'LEAN. (Cambridge) Black.
1. P—K 4	P—K 4	22 B—B	PxP
2. Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	23 Q R—K	P—K 5
3. P—B 4	P—Q 4	24. KtxP	Q—Kt 3
4. PxK P	KtxP	25. Kt—R 3	Kt—Q P
5 Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	26. B—K 2	Kt—Kt 4
6. Kt—K 2	B—Kt 5	27. BxKt	B x B
7. Kt—Kt 3	Q Kt—B 3	28. QxB	R PxB
8. P—B 3	R—Q R 4	29 Kt—B 4	Q—B 3
9. B—Kt 5	KtxKt	30. K R—B	P—Q 5
10. PxKt	B—Kt 3	31. PxP	RxP
11. P—Q 4	P—Q R 3	32. P—R 3	Q—Q 3
12. B—R 4	Q—Q 2	33. Q—Q B 3	R—Q
13. Q—Q 3	Q—B 4	34. R—R	R—B 5
14. Q—K 2	P—K R 4	35. Q—Kt 2	Q—Q 7
15. B—K 3	Q—K 3	36. QxQ	RxQ
16. C'tles Q R	C'tles Q R	37. R—B	RxR ch
17. K—Kt	Kt—K 2	38. RxR	P—K 6
18. P—Kt 4	Kt—B 4	39. R—K	P—K 7
19. B—B 4	P—K B 3	40. KtxP	RxKt
20. Q—K	P—Q B 3	Resigns.	
21. Q—K B 2	P—Kt 4		

FOURTH TABLE—PETROFF DEFENCE.

HULBERT. (Oxford) White.	COOK. (Yale) Black.	HULBERT. (Oxford) White.	COOK. (Yale) Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 R—K 3	KtxP
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	28 B—B 1	Kt—B 3
3 KtxP	P—Q 3	29 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—K
4 Kt—K B 3	KtxP	30 Kt—Kt	RxKt
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	31 RxR	BxR
6 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	32 P—Kt 5	Kt—K 3
7 Q—K 2	Castles	33 P—R 4	B—B 2
8 Castles	P—K B 4	34 B—Q 3	P—K R 4
9 P—Q B 4	P—B 3	35 B—K 5	P—Kt 3
10 Kt—Q B 3	K—R	36 B—B 2	B—B 5
11 P x P	P x P	37 K—Kt 3	K—B 2
12 Kt x P	B x P ch	38 K—R 4	K—K 3
13 K x B	Q x Kt	39 B—Kt 8	Kt—B
14 B—K	Kt—K B 3	40 K—Kt 5	K—B 3
15 Q—K 7	Q—Q	41 K—B 4	K—K 3
16 Kt—Kt 5	Q x Q	42 B—Q	K—B 3
17 R x Q	Kt—B 3	43 B—K 5 ch	K—K 3
18 R—Q B 7	Kt—Q 4	44 P—Kt 4	R P x P
19 R—B 7	R x R	45 P x P	P—Kt 4 ch
20 Kt x R	K—Kt	46 K x P	K x B
21 Kt—Q 6	Kt(B3)—K 3	47 P x P	Kt—Q 3
22 B—Q 2	P—Q Kt 3	48 B—B 3	B—B 2
23 R—K	R—Q 2	49 P—Q 6	Kt—K 5 ch
24 R—Q B 4	K—B	50 B x Kt	K x B
25 R—K 5	Kt—K B 3	51 Resigns.	
26 P—B 3	Kt—B 3		

FIFTH TABLE—IRREGULAR OPENING.

YOUNG. (Princeton) White.	ELLIS. (Oxford) Black.	YOUNG. (Princeton) White.	ELLIS. (Oxford) Black.
1. P—Q R 3	P—K 4	20. B—Q 2	R—K 3
2. P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	21. K—Kt 2	R—Q B
3. P—Q 4	P x P	22. Q—K	R—B 2
4. PxP	P—Q 4	23. P—Q R 4	K—B
5 Kt—K B 3	Kt—B 3	24. P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3
6. B—Q Kt 5	B—Q 2	25. B—K 3	P—Q R 4
7. Castles	B—Q 3	26. B—Q 2	P—Kt 5
8. R—K sq	Kt—K 2	27. B—K 3	Kt—K 5
9. BxB ch	QxB	28. Kt—Q 2	Kt—B 6
10. Kt—Q B 3	Castles Q R	29. R—R	R(B2)—K 2
11. B—Kt 5	Kt—Kt 3	30. Kt—Kt	Kt—Q 8
12. Q—Q 3	P—B 3	31. P—Q B 4	KtxR
13. P—Q Kt 4	Q R—K	32. PxP	RxR
14. K R—Q Kt	Kt—Kt 5	33. QxR	RxQ
15. P—Kt 5	P—K R 3	34. PxQ	R—K 8 ch
16. PxP	QxP	35. K—R 2	R—Q 8
17. Kt—Q Kt 5	K—Kt	36. Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 2
18. KtxB	QxKt	37. K—B 3	R—K 8
19. Q x Q	R x Q	38. Resigns.	

SIXTH TABLE—PETROFF.

SOFTLAW. (Cambridge) White.	CATCHINGS. (Harvard) Black.	SOFTLAW. (Cambridge) White.	CATCHINGS. (Harvard) Black.
1. P—K 4	P—K 4	27. R—K 3	R—K Kt 3
2. Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	28. Q R 5	BxK B P
3. Kt—B 3	Kt—K 3	29. KtxB	QxKt
4. B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	30. RxKt	Q R—K B
5. B—B 4	Castles	31. Q—K 2	R—K Kt 6
6. P—Q 3	P—Q 3	32. R—Q R 7	R—K 6
7. P—K R 3	Kt—K 2	33. Q—K B 2	Q—K Kt 4
8. B—K 3	P—Q B 3	34. RxB	RxR
9. B—Q B 4	P—Q 4	35. RxQ Kt P	R—Q 8 ch
10. PxQ P	PxP	36. K—Q 2	P—Kt 5
11. Q KtxP	K KtxKt	37. R—Q B 5	K—R
12. KtxK P	B—Q 3	38. P—Q 6	R—K
13. Kt—B 3	P—K R 3	39. Q—Q B 3	Q—K R 4
14. P—Q 4	K—R 2	40. P—K R 3	R—Q 5
15. B—Q B ch	B—B 4	41. P—Q B 5	P—K Kt 4
16. P—Q B 4	Kt—K B 5	42. R—Kt 7	R(K)—K 5
17. P—Q 5	Q—Q B 2	43. P—Q 7	P—K Kt 5
18. Q R—Q B	P—Q Kt 3	44. R—Q Kt 8	K—Kt 2
19. P—Q R 3	P—Q Kt 4	45. P Queens	P—Kt 6 ch
20. R—K	B—Q Kt 2	46. R—Kt	RxQ
21. Kt—Q 4	R—K B 3	47. RxR	R—K 8
22. BxKt	BxB	48. R—B	R—K 4
23. R—Q B 2	P—Q R 5	49. R—Q 7 ch	K—B 3
24. Kt—K 6	B—B 7 ch	50. RxP ch	K—Kt 4
25. K—R	Q—Q 3	51. Q—B 5 ch	Resigns.
26. P—K B 4	B—Kt 6		

At the London End of the Cable Match.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 22.—There was no excitement over England's victory in the cable chess match. Secretary Cope in announcing the result called for three cheers for the Americans, which were lustily given. Hulbert, recognizing Cook's advantage, was willing to resign, but awaited the result of Tattersall's game, the latter deciding to draw, finding himself unable to break Falk's defence. Meyer's rapid defeat of George was much admired.

A Knockout That May Prove Fatal.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Kid Lavelle, the colored pugilist, known in the East as the "South African Cyclone," is dying from the effects of a blow received in a glove contest at Homestead last night with John Cavanaugh, Pittsburg's champion heavyweight. The men were to have boxed twenty rounds, but in the twelfth round Lavelle, who was being outpointed, changed his tactics and resorted to infighting. Cavanaugh quickly floored him with a heavy swing on the jaw, and landed a similar blow as soon as the colored man regained his feet. Lavelle was counted out. The large crowd cheered the winner, and left the building before any one discovered that the "Cyclone" was seriously hurt.

Lavelle did not recover consciousness, and three physicians responded to the alarm of his seconds. The doctors worked with him until 7 o'clock this morning, but at that hour they had no hopes of his recovery. Cavanaugh and James Mason, his manager; Col. Mosely of Chester, Pa., Lavelle's manager, and the seconds were arrested. At 10 o'clock this morning Lavelle was brought to this city and taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospital. His condition is unchanged.

Where Sloan Stands Among Winning Jockeys in England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 22.—In the list of winning jockeys up to and including April 21 Tod Sloan stands seventh, having won twelve races out of twenty-nine mounts.

Real Estate For Sale—City or Country

advertised in THE SUN implies the shortest route to a satisfactory disposal of it. No better indorsement of THE SUN as a real estate medium need be required than the Real Estate Board of Brokers, who make use of it as a news as well as an advertising medium.—*Adv.*

INCIDENTS OF CYCLEDOM.

RIDERS OBJECT TO THE AQUATIC SPORT ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

The League Learns a Lesson from Its Young Rival in the Racing Game—Remedy for Squeaks—Mail Wagons and Wheelmen—French Club Expels Zola.

Bicycling on Eighth avenue has again become an aquatic sport. The artificial floods caused by alleged sprinkling carts have been renewed, and they are as heavy as those of former years. The "sprinkling," as being done, does not "lay the dust;" it converts it into mud and leaves little ponds of water in the hollows of the asphalt, through which wheels go with a swish, and, if they do not slip and throw the rider, perform a sprinkling operation on his back. The streets are deluged and the wheelmen sprinkled, and the riders long for a change. They have been promised so often that a dry strip would be left for them by the water carts without finding fulfilment that they have despaired of this ever being done. A new idea that is being propagated is an agitation in favor of a city ordinance restricting the size and number of holes in the sprinkler pipes of city carts so that they cannot spill so much water.

It is agreed by loyal League men who think that the "outlaws" will not succeed, that even if they do not and the League wins the fight will result in the League having learned several wholesome things. The changes in the amateur rules recently announced by the N. C. A. are such as progressive members of the League have long sought to introduce, and this is not the only respect in which the new and hustling rival of the League has pointed out that old fogyism in the venerable body has been partly to blame for its troubles. Professional riders who have aligned themselves with the N. C. A. rejoice that the "outlaw" body has abolished the old-time classifications that the League was too conservative to wipe out, although strongly pressed to do so.

The League system recognized the fastest time in which a man had ridden under any conditions, so that many men were barred from classes in which they properly belonged because of having once made faster time under peculiar conditions. For instance, when multicycles were used for pacing short races instead of the single wheel pacing in vogue today, a man might win a heat in 2:25 when riding in a race of the 2:40 class with multicycle pace, and then finish in the ruck in the final. Just the same, the heat would count against him, and down he would go into the 2:25 class at a jump before he ever made a winning in the 2:40 class. The injustice of this has been frequently pointed out, but the League officials thought it would be too radical a move to wipe out all the old classifications and start anew. The result was that class races became almost obsolete, because nearly all the men were overrated. The N. C. A. has abolished all the old records and agreed that riders shall establish new marks under the modern system of single pacing, and that class marks shall be taken only in final events, so that hereafter a man will remain in a class until he scores a winning in lower time, the same as is done in the case of trotting horses.

If riders who are troubled with squeaks in their bicycles do not find them in the head of the machine, the cranks, pedals or the saddles, they should look to their spokes. The average rider is neglectful about having the spokes of his wheel kept properly tight. The frequency with which spokes should be tightened varies greatly with different wheels and different usage, but wheels which are ridden considerably are apt to need this attention once in three or four months. When the spokes get loose, and they usually are so in the spring in wheels that have been out of commission all winter, the spoke gets a slight play through the eylet by which it is fastened to the hub, and, working back and forth, causes a squeak that is not easily located. A saddle squeak is deceptive because it is heard when the rider is pushing down hard on the pedal, which creates an impression that the noise is somewhere about the sprockets or cranks. The saddle squeak is easily cured with a few drops of oil, but the spoke squeak means that the wheel is sick and wants to go to a repair shop, where most wheels do not go often enough. Repairmen smile at the fuming of riders over the expense of an overhauling that is due to the neglect of the owner. Shop men appreciate a fact that every rider should learn, which is that with bicycles, as with other vehicles and with clothing, "a stitch in time saves nine."

Judge A. P. Strong of Schenectady, who refused to appoint sidepath commissioners on the petition of fifty-seven local wheelmen a couple of weeks ago, because the Ellsworth bill did not compel, but merely empowered him to do so, and because he did not consider such a number of riders to be sufficiently representative, has since had abundant demonstration that sidepaths are wanted. Judge Strong ordered the petitioners to advertise a mass-meeting to be held at the Court House. The meeting was held last week, and the room was filled to overflowing, prominent men of the community being in a majority. A petition was then presented, signed by 600 cyclists, and the Judge has since appointed the commissioners.

Mail wagons, which have the right of way and go swinging around city corners at furious speed, are a terror to wheelmen. They do not have to carry a light, and if a cyclist gets in the way of one and is injured he is liable to have insult added by being arrested for not seeing the vehicle without a lamp. The fact that the wagons carry Uncle Sam's mail does not soothe the feelings of the riders any and the prevailing sentiment is that the mail wagons should come under the provisions of the lamp ordinance if not of that concerning speed at corners.

The Touring Club de France recently expelled Emile Zola from membership because of his attitude in the Dreyfus case. Many of the club's most prominent members resigned at once, and it is now announced that not less than a thousand Dreyfus sympathizers have withdrawn, while additional resignations are coming in by the score with every mail.

H. Fischer.—The best route from New York to Hartford as furnished by the L. A. W. is through New Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport and New Haven. As far as Port Chester the roads are all excellent macadam; beyond Port Chester the roads are hilly and sandy, and a brake is a great assistance. Stamford is a good place to dine on an all-day trip. The roads improve as you approach Hartford. It is probable that the seventy-six or eighty miles to New Haven would be a satisfactory ride for the first day, on account of the sandy roads between Port Chester and Bridgeport. To reach New Rochelle go over the Central Bridge or new Macomb's Dam Bridge and up Jerome avenue to the Fordham Landing road, through Fordham and Bronx Park to the old Boston road, and along it to New Rochelle. The Boston road is in better condition than formerly, but in dry weather the sand is very heavy and the sidepath is uncertain. Some skip the sandy stretch between Olin avenue and Hutchinson, by going straight out Pelham Parkway and taking the route back to the old Boston road about a quarter of a mile beyond Bartow station.

A one-mile match race has been arranged between two members of the New York "bike squad," John Cunningham and Eugene Casey. A cold watch will be the prize. The race will be run at Celtic Park, L. I., in the near future.

Fred House, Chairman of the Race Committee of the Harlem Wheelmen and President of the National Cycling Association, is suffering from nervous prostration and is going South for rest. He denies that the cares of "outlawry" have unsettled his nerves.

The managers of the bicycle track at Asbury Park have decided to run it under N. C. A. rules, and Arthur Zimmerman will be a member of an association that will promote races there. This will not interfere with "Zimmy's" plans for training and racing, though. He has arranged to go to Washington next week with Bald and train on the track there.

The Secretary of THE SUN Wheelmen calls attention to the dangerous condition of the crossing at Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, at which many cyclists fall every day. At the upper end of Hanson place the Fulton street crossing is almost as bad. As this is a favorite route uptown and traversed by thousands of wheelmen every day, immediate action should be taken to properly repair these nuisances. Information has been received from the Brooklyn Highway Commissioner that these places will be promptly attended to, the contract's having been awarded.

Probably seven riders in ten who have had occasion to remove corkaline grips have broken them in their efforts. All such grips are cemented on the handle bars and generally can be removed intact if care is used. Take a centre draught lamp, and, holding it in one hand, let the flame strike the bar a couple of inches above the grip. When the bar has become heated, twist the handle gently, and if the cement is sufficiently melted it will come off without breaking. A spirit lamp is best, and the time part of the operation is in working the grip judiciously.

"Boney" Ward, who lives in Lockport, N. Y., was christened William, but many of his acquaintances do not know it. All of them, however, "talk erate that 'Boney' is about as slick as anything ever greased when it comes to swappin' hosses and bicycles." This is because "Boney" recently traded a horse for a bicycle and now has not only the bicycle, but the price cost of the horse. The deal was made with a man named Kennedy. After "Boney" got the wheel a bicycle concern in the town set forth that there was still $20 due them on it. They demanded from "Boney" that he give up the money or the wheel. "Boney" declined to do either. The company sued him and won their case. "Boney's" lawyer prepared an appeal, but the bicycle company stepped in and agreed to pay "Boney" $15 to stop all proceedings and let the matter drop. As this sum was equal to the value of the horse and the court costs besides, "Boney" accepted, and thus how he got his reputation.

Work on the cycle paths of Long Island has been prosecuted actively for a week past. On the Westhampton and Quogue and Eastport paths there have been twenty men and twelve teams of horses with scrapers and rollers at work for several days, and the paths have been put in fine condition. It is predicted that the Quogue path from Riverhead will be the best one about the central portion of the island during the summer. Last year this wheelway to the south side had several bad sandy spots and depressions, in which pools formed after a rain. These have all been fixed, and as the path is more level than the others of that section, it affords the best wheeling. The work of putting the paths in repair is being superintended by Frank C. Lane, President of the Roanoke Bicycle Club of Riverhead.

In order to have 130th street paved with asphalt so as to make a smooth way to the Third Avenue Bridge, it will be necessary to get a petition signed by a majority of the property owners. This the Streets and Roads Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York is now working on. As the new paving would enhance property values, the committeemen feel confident of success.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of San Francisco have put on record a decided victory of a cyclist over a reckless teamster who, while driving on the wrong side of the street, ran into the wheelman. Judge Cook, before whom the case was tried, held that the cyclist was entitled to all the rights of the road possessed by any other vehicle, and rendered a judgment of $50 damages in favor of the wheelman.

A sidepath law was recently enacted in Pennsylvania. It differs in some respects from the law of this State, chiefly in point of the tax being imposed upon all wheelmen in a county where a sidepath commission is appointed, whether they use the paths or not. In New York the tax is voluntary, any one who does not want to pay it being able to escape by keeping off the paths. Sidepath Commissioners must be appointed by a County Judge in Pennsylvania when twenty-five resident freeholders who are cyclists petition for such appointment.

NOTES.

A match race is being arranged between Frank Kramer of Newark, the L. A. W. amateur champion of last year, and George Gilbert of New Haven. The latter won more championship events than Kramer in 1898, but did not learn to be sixty-point racer at the national meet, where Kramer won his title. The match between them is proposed to be one of mile heats, and will probably be run at the opening of the N. C. A. meet at Manhattan Beach on July 17.

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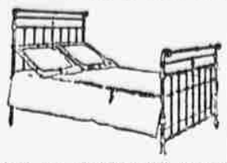

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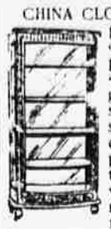

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