GREAT PHOTOGRAPHY.

What the Wonderful New Invention May Show Regarding Things We Already Know.

"It is an astounding discovery—one of the most marvelous of the present age!"

It was in these words that an eminent scientist lately referred to the new and wonderful invention in photography which everybody is discussing. This great invention, as most people are aware, enables photographers to take pictures of objects completely hidden from the sight. In a recent experiment, for instance, a portrait of a man was secured, although he was separated from the photographer by a three-inch partition. In another case, a picture was obtained of all the bones, muscles, blood vessels and internal organs in a man's body.

In speaking of this wonderful discovery a well-known New York physician recently said: "If thousands of people who are walking the streets today and attending to business could only see a photograph of their internal organs, they would be filled with alarm and dread. They would see their liver and kidneys clogged with impurities and their blood filled with deadly secretions which poison the whole system. They would see these delicate organs slowly but surely giving way under this corroding poisoning influence. Oh, what an effect such a picture would have."

The doctor is perfectly right, but at the same time there are thousands of people who need no photograph to tell them that there is something wrong with their health. They know that they do not feel as well as they ought to feel. They complain of tired feelings, nervousness, headaches, backaches, stomach troubles, constipation and dull, heavy sensations. They feel miserable, but do not know why they suffer. It is only the skilled physician who knows that these symptoms are all caused by the liver and kidneys being out of order. When these great organs of the body fail to act properly the health speedily breaks down.

It was a knowledge of this important fact that led to one of the greatest discoveries of modern times. For long years, the brightest men in the medical profession sought for a remedy which would cure all these derangements of the liver and kidneys, and at last they succeeded in finding it. This great remedy, which has proved a blessing to thousands, is Warner's Safe Cure, a remedy that today is known and honored all over the world. No other remedy has ever equaled it for making weak, run-down people feel strong and well. It is universally admitted to be the safest and best remedy for curing every form of liver and kidney disease. It puts an end to stomach troubles, purifies and enriches the blood and restores lost vitality.

This great Safe Cure is not an experiment. It has been in use for over twenty years and has been the means of saving millions of lives. It is the only remedy prescribed by the world's leading physicians. No other remedy compares with it for building up the system and imparting new life to every part of the body.

WILL MAN YET FLY?

Encouragement Offered to Inventors of Flying Machines.

The Boston Aeronautical Society is Considering the Construction of a Laboratory.

While the problem of how man might profitably fly through the air in imitation of birds and successfully meet the varying atmospheric conditions, has not yet been solved, there is a movement now in force that presents positive progress in this direction. It seems as though the prophecy of Sir George Cayley, of four hundred years ago, that "this noble art would soon be brought home to man's general convenience, so that it would be possible for him to transport himself and family, with goods and chattels, more securely by air than by the present method, and in less time," may be fulfilled.

There is new ground for hope that the nineteenth century may see some practical results of value to the world in this field. A bill asking encouragement from the government has been drawn by Mr. James Means of Boston, and introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lodge, from which a favorable report is expected. It is now in the hands of the interstate committee, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of $100,000 to any person, from whatever part of the world, who shall at any time prior to the 1st of January, 1901, construct an apparatus that will, on a verified report of a committee of three members, appointed by the Secretary of War, demonstrate within, or near the city of Washington, the practicability of safely navigating the air at a speed of not less than thirty miles per hour, and capable of carrying freight and passengers, weighing a total of not less than 400 pounds.

Section 2 provides: That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the sum of $25,000 to any person, from whatever part of the world, who shall at any time prior to the 1st of January, 1900, construct an apparatus that will, on the same verification conditions, demonstrate the safety of navigating the air in free flight for a distance of one mile or more in descending line, the point of alighting to be not more than sixty-six feet lower than the point of starting.

Boston has peculiarly become the center of flying machine interest. The Boston Aeronautical Society, which was organized last May, with Prof. William H. Pickering, Harvard's well-known astronomer, as president, and Albert A. Merrill, secretary, has taken up the investigation with renewed vigor. Mr. James Means, who is a graduate of the Institute of Technology, is also an officer in the new society. Mr. Means has just issued the second number of "The Aeronautical Annual." The volume shows great advance over the first number, issued a year ago, in its contents. Otto Lilienthal, the famous Berlin aerial scientist, contributes an interesting article to its columns.

Proposed Unique Exhibition.

The Boston Aeronautical Society proposes to erect a laboratory near the city, where well-paid men may be employed in that line of experimenting. It will probably be a barnlike structure, near the center of a level tract, with a large sheet of water not far away. Such a building would answer the two-fold purpose of a workshop and a place for the storage of apparatus. For the year 1896 a part of the money raised will be paid out to the world's experimenters in the form of cash prizes. These are to be awarded for certain kinds of apparatus which are much needed. The sum already guaranteed to the fund is sufficient to provide prizes well worth contending for, but, as it is hoped that the fund will be constantly increased, the definite amount of the prizes will not be made public until the 1st of next May.

The competitive trials will probably take place at a field meeting of the society to be held next autumn, in the vicinity of Boston. Designers unable to attend are invited to send apparatus, which will be tested by a committee of the society. Five prizes will be offered as follows: For the kite showing the maximum of lift to the minimum of drift in a breeze having a velocity of more than fifteen miles an hour, and also in a breeze of less than fifteen miles an hour; for a kite keeping its equilibrium through the greatest extremes of wind velocity; also, for the soaring machine in free flight, which, after gaining velocity, shall make the best course.

The Lilienthal aeroplane is a remarkably clever device, and while it is not yet of practical value for making protracted journeys in mid-air, it is, nevertheless, a hopeful indication of the progress made. Its purpose is to imitate the soaring of birds, as well as their ordinary flight, which is effected by the flapping of their wings. The improved machine comprises two wings, which, after the manner of birds' wings, are slightly vaulted upwards. The wings are fixed by two rods laid crosswise, one upon the other, and firmly connected together, thus forming a carrying frame, or a part of a carrying frame, to which the person intending to fly may hold, so as to be suspended between the two wings.

One Side Clean.

Newfoundland Letter in New York Post.

While Lebuffe was "breaking up" the carcass, I made a bit of fire, and asked him for the crackers he was to bring for lunch. To my horror, he pulled out a suspicious-looking pocket handkerchief, which I presume had once been white. In this he had a few crackers rolled up. Seeing my look, he said: "That's all right. I always keep one side of my handkerchief clean to carry my lunch in." I took one cracker out of the middle of the lot, and tried to look happy.

TEACHERS' ANNUITY

Gratifying Result of the Bazaar Recently Held.

AN ANNUAL INCOME OF $3,600

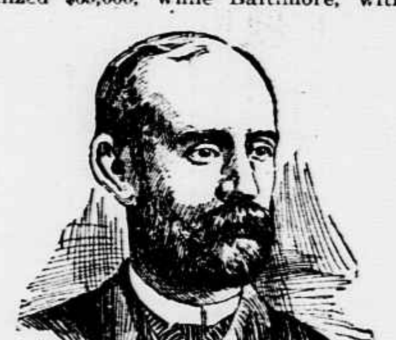
Why This System is Important in the Case of Instructors.

ADVANTAGES TO PUPILS

IF THEY'D GET TO giving a year on half pay to teachers who have taught fifteen years, as they do in Boston, we might get sometimes a teacher fresh and yet experienced. At present they're all either one or the other, but never both."

This suggestion, made by an acute High School boy, will soon be carried out in a modified form, for the affairs of the Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association are in an encouraging condition, to say the least. From time to time conflicting statements have been made in regard to the results of the mammoth teachers' bazaar held early in December last and the public has been patiently awaiting an official statement on the subject. The executive board of the bazaar has not fully wound up its affairs as yet, but will do so shortly, and will make a formal report to the association, when it will appear that the total receipts of the enterprise aggregated over $28,000, the expenses $5,000, and the net amount realized and to be added to the teachers' fund is over $23,000.

The managers claim that this is a better financial result than was achieved in Philadelphia, Brooklyn or Baltimore, and equal to that of Boston. The teachers of Philadelphia, with a population of a million—nearly four times that of Washington—realized $20,000, while Baltimore, with a considerably larger population than this city, made only $12,000. The vaunt of a Boston paper just prior to the opening of the local bazaar that the people of Washington could not be expected to stand by their schools as Boston had done has proven a false prophecy, for, the population and wealth of the two cities being considered, Washington has given the better results.



N. P. Gage.

Some assets yet remain to be turned into money, such as a $500 Knabe piano, an Estey organ, a $250 lot in Kensington, donated by Mr. B. H. Warner, and one lot in Ken Gar, given by Mr. Henry N. Copp. There are also a number of railroad tickets and a ticket for a European trip, which the ladies in charge would be glad to dispose of.

The Annual Income.

Adding the amount realized from the bazaar to the fund already in hand, about $13,000, the permanent fund of the Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association is at present about $36,000. This is an inviolable capital, the income alone of which can be used for the relief of annuitants. Under the terms of the constitution this income, together with one-half of the current dues of members, will constitute what is known as an annuity fund, as distinguished from the permanent fund.

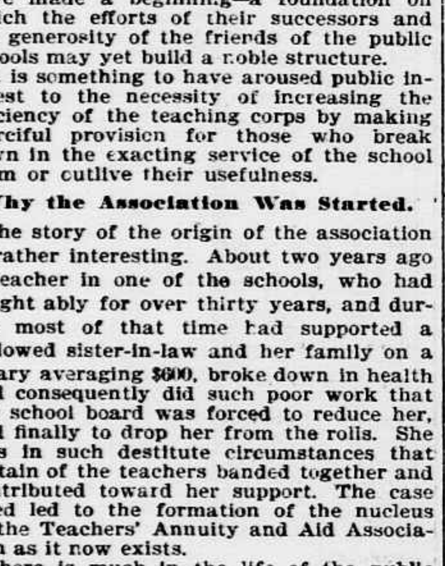
Nearly the whole of the capital fund has already been invested in 6 per cent first mortgages through the voluntary services of the advisory committee—Messrs. John Joy Edson, James E. Fitch and J. W. Whelpley. The income will be about $2,100 per annum. Add to this one-half the dues of members, which will be about $1,500, and $3,600 per annum is rendered available for the relief of aged and disabled teachers. It will be seen that this fund is, after all, but a drop in the bucket. It should be understood that all the association claims is to have made a beginning—a foundation on which the efforts of their successors and the generosity of the friends of the public schools may yet build a noble structure.

It is something to have aroused public interest to the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the teaching corps by making merciful provision for those who break down in the exacting service of the school room or cultivate their usefulness.

Why the Association Was Started.

The story of the origin of the association is rather interesting. About two years ago a teacher in one of the schools, who had taught ably for over thirty years, and during most of that time had supported a widowed sister-in-law and her family on a salary averaging $600, broke down in health and consequently did such poor work that the school board was forced to reduce her, and finally to drop her from the rolls. She was in such destitute circumstances that certain of the teachers banded together and contributed toward her support. The case cited led to the formation of the nucleus of the Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association as it now exists.

There is much in the life of the public school teacher to wear out the body and exhaust the fountains of nervous power beyond replenishing. It is a physical martyrdom merely to sit in the same room five hours a day with from forty-five to sixty children, in spite of the ordinary arrangements for artificial ventilation, which, be it said, are superior in most Washington school houses to those found elsewhere. Add to this the enormous nervous tension, day in and day out, due to the effort to discipline and instruct, to meet the requirements of the supervision, to please the parents and to satisfy the demands of the teacher's own ambition to excel.



John F. Freeman.

It must also be remembered that the weather vane of educational theory does not point long in the same direction. It veers to every point of the compass, and the teacher who would be on the side whence the freshest breezes blow must keep moving. The curriculum widens, but its correlation. The modes in school keeping today change with more swiftness than the modes of Paris, and, to the uninitiated, appear almost equally grotesque.

Demands Upon a Scanty Purse.

This is progress. To keep pace with it means study. Therefore educational papers must be subscribed for and books must be bought, and in not a few cases special instruction must be paid for. It is complained that the teachers are not astute, broad-minded, world-cultured people. At the present pay of teachers they cannot spend money freely for the self-cultivation demanded, and at the same time lay by anything for the rainy day. They must do one or the other. Most teachers spend their little surplus for books, educational papers,

A. T. Stewart.

magazines, lectures, and lay up nothing. The question has been asked, Is it a wise choice? The teachers know these things better than any one else, and that is why the idea of the relief association had its birth with them, and not with the school officials. They have, in two years, by their unaided efforts, that is, without appealing to the government, organized a plan by which something, small though it may be, is assured to the faithful teacher who falls by the way.

The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association was organized March 24, 1894, for the purpose of accumulating a permanent fund from entrance fees, dues, bazaars, entertainments and the like, of fifty thousand dollars, the income of which, together with the current dues of members, to be devoted to several objects. The first of these is to pay an annuity of three-fifths of his annual salary to any member who may become permanently disabled for work, after having been a member of the association for five years; the second, in case of death, to pay one year's annuity to the member's beneficiary, and the third, to pay a similar annuity during life to any member who shall have taught thirty-five years. No annuity shall exceed six hundred dollars. At the time of organization it was set forth that the benefits of the association are not for veteran teachers alone, but benefits are to be shared by all, regardless of length of service.

Contributed by Members.

The affairs of the association are administered by a board of trustees, consisting of the officers and a representative board of directors. The entrance fee of members is three dollars, and the annual dues, one and one-half per cent of annual salary. The dues are divided into four equal installments, payable, respectively, on the 1st of April, June, November and February. The constitution provides that those of the members who so choose may at any time form a separate class, to be known as class B, to accumulate a fund from which to draw one dollar per day for temporary illness of not less than five consecutive days, no more than fifty dollars to be drawn by any member in one year.

The income already practically provided for, about $3,600 per annum, will enable the payment of $600 per annum to six annuitants, $300 to twelve annuitants, or smaller amounts to a larger number.

There are as yet no applications for retirement, although probably four or five teachers now in the schools have completed thirty-five years of service. Some of these, however, are still in the midst of their usefulness, as well as in unimpaired health and vigor, and so are not likely soon to be classified as beneficiaries. There are others, however, younger in the service, who are struggling against the inroads of disease and nervous exhaustion, whom the teachers are anxious to see retired at an early day.

What is Needed.

In ten years the permanent fund of the association will be $50,000, and will continue to grow at the rate of $1,500 per year with the present membership, and, of course, much faster with an increased membership. It will require, however, a fund of $100,000 or more to yield an income sufficient to enable the association to pay full annuities to all probable claimants in future.

Under the terms of the constitution no one can be retired until after five years' membership. There are, however, one or two very pressing cases that special provision may have to be made for immediately. These are not superannuates, but invalids. The policy of the directors is toward the largest liberality in meeting the needs of specially worthy cases.

The board of directors are making arrangements to begin paying small annuities early in the coming school year. The present officers of the association are: N. P. Gage, supervising principal, second division, president; Clara Bahen Smith, principal Adams School, first vice president; Ida M. Daly, Eastern High School, second vice president; Flora L. Hendley, principal Seaton School, secretary; John T. Freeman, supervising principal, sixth division B, financial secretary; A. T. Stuart, supervising principal third division, treasurer. The directors are: First division, Mary McGill, Berret School; second division, Emma K. Scott, Henry School; third division, Annie Beers, Wallach School; fourth division, Isaac Fairbrother, supervising principal, third division; fifth division, B. T. Janney, supervising principal fifth division; sixth division A and B, S. A. Langley, Tyler School; special division, Annie M. Goding, Normal School; directors at large, Grace M. Ravenburg, Dennison School, and Rebecca Stoneroad, directress of physical training.

Superintendent Powell's Views.

In his annual report to the board of trustees for the school year 1893-4 Superintendent Powell, in the course of extended remarks on the subject of the Teachers' Annuity and Aid Association, said: "There is no profession, no calling that demands more of life's vital forces for its successful prosecution than that of teaching school. Although the number of days' teaching per year seems small, and the number of hours per day limited, as compared with the days and hours employed in other callings, it yet remains true that in no other calling do men and women break down sooner or by fewer years of employment than in that of teaching.

"The mental strain is great from the nature of the work, but the physical exhaustion is increased many fold by the nervous tension occasioned by that feeling of great responsibility amounting almost to fear that every true teacher has in a large degree. The better the teacher, the more intelligent and enlightened the community, the greater does this feeling of responsibility become and sooner comes the teacher wear out. * * * * Your encouragement of this movement may be consistently given, then, for the reason that the schools will be improved thereby. The humanitarian point of view in considering the teacher is one that appeals more strongly to the common public, but if the interests of the fifty children attending each school were considered in their true light the humanitarian side would be as great from this point as from the other."

Dr. Lane's Opinion.

In the opinion of Dr. F. R. Lane, director of the Washington High Schools, the association will accomplish a great good.

"Of course," Dr. Lane said, "all who are members now will not by any means continue in the association for any length of time, and the benefits will only accrue to a few. There are hundreds of young girls just from the normal school now teaching, as well as scores of young men. Many of the girls will marry and leave the ranks, while the young men will take up professions and engage in other pursuits, and, therefore, be independent of the association. But there are a few who will undoubtedly continue to teach for many years to come, and whom they are unable to longer perform their duties, it is then that the purpose of the organization will be demonstrated."

Germany, Switzerland and Canada pension the teachers of the public schools, and in Boston and Brooklyn, when a teacher has served a certain period, leave of absence for a year on half pay is granted. In Boston, this period is fifteen years, and the schools of that city enjoy the phenomenon of teachers who are both freshly equipped with modern methods, learned at normal institutions during the half-pay year, and experienced in teaching, a combination of good qualities which the schools of Washington never enjoy unless a specially fortunate teacher is so situated as to be able to save enough to take a year's leave without pay.

Boston has raised $72,000 for her teachers; Brooklyn, $60,000, and Philadelphia, $45,000. Both St. Louis and Cincinnati have also raised large sums, and in Chicago each teacher is required to contribute one-fourth of 1 per cent of salary received to a pension fund.

After fifteen years of teaching, the public instructors of Germany are pensioned, and the worn-out educators of Switzerland, Norway and Canada are also given recompense.

Why Such Assistance is Given.

It has been asked why should help be given to teachers that is not afforded doctors, lawyers and merchants? In answer a leading official connected with the schools has answered with two reasons. "The fact is," he says, "women engaged in business careers do not cast from themselves as they should the ordinary domestic duties, but burn the candle at both ends, and hence break down, and that the very fact that the business woman does not expect to make new family ties binds closer about her the obligations which already exist.

"Another reason for providing for aged and infirm teachers is more grave than the first. The welfare of our future citizens depends upon our boys and girls having healthy surroundings, both moral and physical. A consumptive teacher vitiates the air of a school room, none too pure at the best, whatever the ventilating system, and spreads about her the germs of disease, to take root, as modern microscopic investigation proves, wherever lassitude or a depleted condition renders the soil suitable.

"And nowhere are lassitude and general depletion more frequent than in the rapidly growing child from twelve to sixteen years of age—the age at which our children attend schools taught by the older and less vigorous teachers. If the health department were to make a tour of investigation tomorrow for the purpose of eradicating consumption as it does smallpox or diphtheria, a considerable percentage of teachers, whose record for past service entitles them to the gratitude of the public, would be forcibly retired to private life and penury.

Benefit to the Pupil.

"The mental and moral evils consequent upon inadequacy in a worn out teacher are still worse, as every high school teacher can testify. From men and women whose past service entitles them to every respectful consideration—except retention in the places for which the very intensity of past occupation renders them unfit—come transfers totally unfit for the work of the next grade. And, as a rule, the higher the grade the greater the percentage of such teachers.

"The pupils of these schools may love and respect their instructors, but the temptation to deceive where the pedagogue's eyes are too dim to watch or ears too dull to hear, or mental agility too feeble to detect, is too much for most young people, and hence habits of deception are sometimes formed which mar the character of the pupil for life. A trustee asserted a few years ago: 'Yes, I know that all the children who pass through Miss Blank's hands lose in scholarship what can never be made up to them, and that many of them drop out of the schools never to return because of her inadequacy for the place she holds. Yet, were I to dismiss her tomorrow thousands of friends gained when she was an able teacher would rise in her behalf to push me from my seat.'"

HIGH SCHOOL FIELD DAY.

Interesting Program of Events for the June Athletic Meeting.

The students of the high schools are manifesting a great deal of interest in the forthcoming Inter-High School Track and Field day. This enterprise was started last October, and was booked to come off about the middle of November, but owing to the rapid approach of cold weather and the lack of sufficient time to prepare, it was abandoned until the return of warm weather. The branch schools held meetings this week and selected their committees, which met at the Central yesterday afternoon.

Those who appeared as delegates for the different schools were: Prof. N. Albert, Hyder B. Farrow and Phil. Tindall, for the Central; H. W. Chappel, William M. Hallam and Gilbert W. Kelly, for the Eastern; Eugene T. Gough, Newton H. Ferree and Dana White, for the Business, and H. P. Hudson, Charles A. Taussig and Arthur E. Berry, for the Western.

The date fixed upon for the event was Saturday, June 6.

Committees were appointed as follows: Arrangements, H. B. Farrow, H. W. Chappel, E. T. Gough, chairman, and H. P. Hudson; rules, F. W. Albert, chairman; G. W. Kelly, N. H. Ferree and C. A. Taussig; finance, W. M. Hallam, chairman; P. Tindall, D. White and A. E. Berry.

Following is a list of the events, as decided on for the present, to the winners of which handsome gold medals will be given: One-mile bicycle race, 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile relay race, 220-yard hurdle, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, running hop, skip and jump, putting twelve-pound shot and throwing base ball. The school whose representatives score the highest number of points will win the championship, which will be marked by a handsome trophy, to be held for one year by the victorious school.

ENGLISH YACHTING GOSSIP.

Will Any Notice Be Taken of Dunraven's Expulsion?

LONDON, March 7.—There is talk among members of the Royal Yacht Squadron of drawing up a resolution in answer to the New York Yacht Club's expulsion of Lord Dunraven. Nearly all the yachting men defend the managing owner of Valkyrie III on the ground that his charge of excessive submersion is frequently made, and many yachtsmen claim that the Royal Yacht Squadron is morally bound to notice the expulsion, as the Royal Yacht Squadron backed Lord Dunraven's challenge.

The Yachting World declares that the Royal Yacht Squadron cannot afford to have a leading member dealt with in such a summary manner without either indorsing the action or loudly protesting, adding: "We await the official pronouncement with much interest."

In spite of this the Associated Press learns that it is not likely that the Royal Yacht Squadron will officially notice the matter. A proposal was made some time ago to pass a resolution at a meeting of the squadron in May that the Royal Yacht Squadron in future should not back any challenge for the America's cup, but the idea has since receded into the background. In any case, the Yacht Racing Association will not notice the matter.

A great deal of interest has been aroused here among yachtsmen by a statement in circulation that Defender will certainly race in English waters during the coming summer.

This has called forth from the Yachting World the ill-natured remark that "Unless Defender sails under the Union Jack there is every probability that her advent will be hailed with more courtesy than pleasure."

Lord Dunraven has dispensed with the services for this season of Captain Cranfield, who commanded Valkyrie III. This is construed as meaning that the big cutter will not race during the coming season unless she goes under new ownership.

Bicycling Briefs.

The latest thing in Spanish bull fights is to put the matador on a bicycle instead of a horse. Carlos Rodriguez and Badila both entered the arena lately in Madrid mounted on bicycles.

Cyclers as dispatch bearers figured prominently and successfully in the recent Transvaal rumpus. And where were the dispatches? In the tires, where the unsuspecting Boers never thought of looking!

B. Zalamea, who holds the title of amateur champion of South America, was one of the passengers who arrived recently on the steamer Allegany from the United States of Colombia. Hitherto Zalamea has been an amateur, but he proposes to join the professional ranks this season.

The new president of the L. A. W. is nothing if not a publicity man; and one of his first official announcements was to the effect that he proposed to give all newspapers which desire it proofs of league news free of charge.

Hamilton does not get the world's unpaced mile record, as was expected. On account of certain informalities, Chairman Gideon has awarded the honor to Sanger, whose time was the same, 2:00 2-5.

"Eddie" Bald is not anxious to sail away until after the close of the American racing season. He thinks that he would like to have a try at the winter tracks in Paris.

YALE MEN APPROVE

Little Opposition to the Crew's Henley Trip.

PROSPECT OF GEORGETOWN'S NINE

Plans for the Season of Gallaudet's Team.

TONIGHT'S HOCKEY MATCH

At a mass meeting, which was the largest that has ever been held at Yale, the students of the university last evening ratified the scheme of the Yale navy to send the 'varsity eight to England to compete in the royal regatta at Henley in July.

The meeting was called to order by Anson Phelps Stokes, jr., of the senior class.

Manager De Sibour of the navy then briefly stated the plans of the navy regarding Henley, and asked the students present to first make any suggestions or remarks they desired, and then vote for or against the plan. No remarks were made, and when the tellers finished counting the vote they announced that it stood 560 to 16 for the trip. Many of the students did not remain to vote, as they felt there was no opposition to the scheme and their votes would not be needed.

This was the only business transacted at the meeting, but after the meeting the managers of the navy announced that they had decided to have the oarsmen sail June 6. They expect to take fourteen or fifteen men along, and probably at least three coaches will accompany the oarsmen.

Cost and Equipment.

Two shells exactly similar to those used by Yale for the past ten years will be taken. The expense of the trip will be paid for by the Yale Financial Union, just as the trip of the athletic team was paid for, but more canvassing will be done among the graduates than in former years for funds to aid the crew. All the money raised in this way, however, will be turned over to the Financial Union, of which Walter Camp is manager, and which has charge of all athletic expenses of the university.

It is estimated that the trip will not cost the Financial Union over $2,500, as it is practically certain that a wealthy graduate will provide for the passage over and back. This may make the trip cost even less, as the Cambridge athletes spent only $3,000 last fall on their trip.

The only step now necessary is to enter the crew for the regatta. The entry will be made this week, and only the 'varsity eight will be entered. The navy has decided that it is not prepared to enter either a four-oared crew or a single. The 'varsity will be entered for the grand challenge cup, for which Cornell unsuccessfully rowed last year.

There is little doubt that the university will have a big representation of students at the regatta. The crew will have more to cheer them on than was at first thought probable when it was decided to go to England. Arrangements have been made by which the transportation of Yale students who are to go to England with the crew will be considerably facilitated.

History of the Henley.

The candidates for the crew and those who intend to accompany the eight have been studying up on the history and rules governing the contests at Henley. The institution of the Henley regatta, fifty-seven years ago, was the outcome of various eight-oared matches which had been rowed on the Thames course for ten years prior to that time. In 1839 the citizens of Henley contributed 100 guineas for the grand challenge cup, to be contested for by eight-oared crews. After that other trophies were added, as the Thames Challenge, Steward's and Visitors' challenge cups; the latter two being for fours. The English universities no longer compete at Henley, as it was found impossible to collect all the eight best men of a university crew for the two big races each year, and so, since the Putney match was considered of more importance than any other contest, the energies of the university crews are devoted to that.

But both Oxford and Cambridge are represented by college crews each year, which, though not official representatives, are regarded by many as better crews usually than university eights, which would have two races to row.

The course of the regatta begins about a mile and two-thirds above Henley, at the Regatta Island, the finish being just north of the town. One mile and 550 yards is the exact length of the course. Although more narrow than American crews are accustomed to, it is almost perfectly straight. This is the new course, which was adopted in 1886. The present course has much less slack water than its predecessor, and so furnishes a fairer test. Position counts for something in these contests.

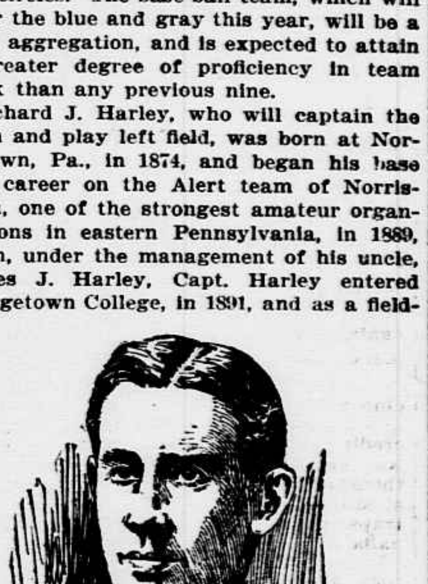
The Yale crew will be the fifth American college crew to enter an English regatta. Harvard sent a four-oared crew over in 1869, which was defeated by Oxford on the Putney-Mortlake course by about three lengths. The second attempt was made by a Columbia College four in the Henley regatta. This crew enjoys the distinction of being the only American crew that has been victorious in English regattas. It won the Visitors' challenge cup for 1878, by defeating the crew of Dublin University and those of the University and Hertford colleges of Oxford. Cornell sent over a crew in 1881, which lost in the Steward's cup for fours, open to all amateurs. The fourth attempt was made last July by Cornell, in the Grand challenge cup, in which she was again defeated.

CAPT. DICK HARLEY.

He Will Guide Georgetown's Nine to Success This Year.

Within the past three years Georgetown has reached the first rank in college base ball circles. The base ball team, which will wear the blue and gray this year, will be a good aggregation, and is expected to attain a greater degree of proficiency in team work than any previous nine.

Richard J. Harley, who will captain the team and play left field, was born at Norristown, Pa., in 1874, and began his base ball career on the Alert team of Norristown, one of the strongest amateur organizations in eastern Pennsylvania, in 1889, when, under the management of his uncle, James J. Harley, Capt. Harley entered Georgetown College, in 1891, and as a fielder and batter has materially strengthened the strong team which has since represented Georgetown.



Last season he received a fine offer from Manager Selee of the Boston team, and other offers from the Toronto and Rochester teams, while this season brought an excellent offer from Springfield, in the Eastern League, but he is determined to remain in the amateur ranks and will devote himself to a profession when he has completed his course at Georgetown.

Dick Harley is an excellent type of the well-built, broad-shouldered college athlete. He is five feet ten and a half inches in height, weighs 168 pounds, and is twenty-two years of age. As a fielder he has not a superior among the colleges. He always displays splendid judgment, and covers an immense amount of territory. His throwing is superb, and his base running, apparently reckless, yet extremely cautious, has been a source of annoyance to many catchers and pitchers. As to his reputation as a hitter it is sufficient to say that he has led off at the bat during the past three seasons.

Under his direction the students are confident that the team will make the '96 season a memorable one. Capt. Harley has always been an earnest and devoted student, despite his great love for base ball, and he will graduate with the class of '96. He is one of the most popular men in Georgetown, not only among his fellow students, but also among his many friends of the college, both in this city and Philadelphia, where he now resides.

Among the athletes of Georgetown University base ball is the principal thing on the mind. The opening of the weather has permitted out-door practice, and on two or three days of the past week Capt. Harley had the team out on the diamond. This has been a great advantage to the players after their preliminary work in the cage. On the side of the seniors there will be three other teams organized, the first team of which will keep the main team of the college in practice. These teams will arrange a schedule with local teams, the team of the Rockville Academy and similar aggregations. On the side of the juniors there will be as many more teams organized, and the "preps" will struggle among themselves for the junior championship.

The season's schedule of games has not been completed, but it is expected that it will be next week. The delay has been caused by doubt over the northern trip of the team, the faculty having some objection to the trip. One thing noticeable in the home games is that most of the northern colleges play their first games here. The demand for dates has been much greater than could be accommodated, and, unfortunately, only one game has been secured with Princeton and with Yale.

The first game will be played Saturday, the 21st, with the team representing the Catholic University. On March 25 the second game will be played with the nine from Gallaudet College.

The first game with an outside college will be on the 28th, with the University of Vermont. The line-up of Georgetown will, in all probability, comprise Maloney, catcher; Mahoney or Lambert, pitcher; Tracey, first base; Fleming, second base; McLaughlin, third base; Reardon, short stop; Lamb, right field; McCarthy, center field, and Harley, left field. The substitutes will be Dawson and Connell, catchers, and Dugan, McIntire and Keane, fielders. The same team will play against the Lafayette College team, March 31.

During the week Manager O'Brien arranged a game with Manager Kutz of the Syracuse team of the New York State League, the game to be played in this city March 11.

GALLAUDET'S NINE.

It Will Be Directed by Franklin C. Smielea.

The team of Gallaudet College will be a good aggregation of ball tossers this year, and at the head, both in popularity and playing, stands Franklin C. Smielea, who

F. C. Smielea.

has been selected captain of the team. Under his management the team is expected to make an excellent showing.

Capt. Smielea comes from Cincinnati. He is a junior at Gallaudet and stands five feet eight inches in height. He weighs 160 pounds. He was educated at the school for the deaf at Columbus, Ohio, prior to his entrance into college. As a student he has made an excellent showing.

While at Columbus he took an active interest in the base ball and foot ball teams of the school, of which he was manager for a number of years. He began pitching for his team under the coaching of Ed. Dundon, who was a member of the Columbus team when the Washingtons were known as the Nationals. As a pitcher he has been an excellent success, and it stands to his credit that he won a majority of the games he played against the universities in Ohio and in the fall of 1892—the date he entered college.

He is a popular man in every respect at Gallaudet, and in addition to being at the head of the base ball team, he is also the captain of the foot ball team of 1896. While he occupies the box on the diamond, on the gridiron he lines up at center, which position he has held since Brown of the class of '93 graduated.

The outlook for the nine is bright. There is plenty of good material. The weak points of last year's team have been remedied. The chief one was the pitching department. The infield was not what it should have been. There was also a lack of team work. All the old men of last year have returned, but Capt. Smielea is considering several important changes in the make-up of the infield. The men have been taking daily exercise in the gymnasium, while the batteries have been doing some good indoor work. The team will in all probability be made up of Price and O'Connor, catchers; Smielea, Erd, Hastings and Sessoms, pitchers; Dudley and Rosson, first; Davis and Wagner, second; Erd and Bumgardner, third; Stutsman, Heyer, Brockhagen, Dudley, Davis and Rosson in the outfield.

Manager Sullivan has arranged the following schedule:

March 14—Columbian University at home.
March 18 and 21—Columbian University at Capitol Park.
March 25—Georgetown College at Georgetown.
April 4—Catholic University at home.
April 11—Naval Cadets at Annapolis.
April 15—Maryland Agricultural College at College Park.
April 18—University of Virginia at Charlottesville.
April 22—Johns Hopkins University at home.
April 25—Rockville Athletic Club at Rockville.
April 29—Maryland Agricultural College at home.
May 2—Catholic University at Catholic University.
May 9—Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Va.
May 13—Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.
May 16—Hagerstown Athletic Club at Hagerstown, Md.
May 23—Baltimore City College at home.
May 27—Rockville Athletic Club at home.
May 30—Western Maryland College at Westminster.

CANADIAN HOCKEY PLAYERS.

Something About the Champions From the North.

In the hockey game between the Shamrocks and the Montreal teams this evening at the skating rink, the relative position of the players will be as follows:

Shamrocks.	Position.	Montreal
J. Drysdale	Goal	H. Collins
A. Clapperton	Point	W. Murphy
Tom Dwyer	Cover Point	Geo. James
Bob Wall	Forward	W. Barlow
F. Stephen	Forward	A. Mussen
Dave Brown	Forward	C. McKarrow
Dave Brown	Forward	A. McKarrow

The Shamrocks.

Drysdale is one of the best known hockey players in the Canadian League, and he plays point and cover point as well as goal. He is a fast skater and is noted for his coolness and good judgment in his position.

Clapperton has played hockey for years and is noted for his blocking abilities. He plays either point or cover point and is considered one of the best defense players in the Canadian Hockey League.

Dwyer is one of the noted athletes of Canada. His chief distinction has been won as a la crosse player. He is probably the strongest man on the team.

Wall is one of the best youngest players, also the heaviest player in the Canadian Hockey League. He is noted for his good judgment and his speed and strength. He was recently elected captain of his club for the past two seasons.

Stephen is one of the best known hockey players in Canada. He is known as the best lifter playing, and has frequently lifted the puck a distance of over 250 feet.

Brown is considered one of the strongest forward players. Some years ago he was one of the best known distance skaters in Canada, but of late years has given up distance skating.

Dessie Brown is the light-weight of the Shamrock team and is noted for his judgment and wonderful stick handling. He also skates faster than any player on the team and holds the skating championship of the province of Quebec at all distances from 100 yards to 2 miles.

The Montreals.

Collins of the Montreals is known all over Canada as the best goal minder playing. He has played goals for Montreal for about five years and his almost impossible stopping is one of the features of every game he takes part in.

Murphy is the most noted athlete of the team. He is probably the best la crosse player on the Montreal team and is also a noted Rugby foot ball player.

James is a first-class defense player. He is noted for his stopping and for his rapid clearing.

Barlow is the most brilliant forward on either team. While he is rather light in weight he is noted for his speed and is also a great scorer. He has for years been considered one of the best, if not the best, forwards in Canada.

Mussen is speedy and effective. His great endurance will stand him in good stead on the American rinks, which are larger generally than the Canadian rinks.

C. McKarrow has been one of the finds of the season. He is a noted stick handler and scorer, one of his strongest points being his passing and combination play.

A. McKarrow is a twin brother of C. McKarrow, and while not quite so heavy and strong he plays very much the same style of game. One of the features of the game when both brothers are playing is their passing and combination.

EXCITING CONTESTS PROMISED.

Crack Skaters to Race at the Rink Next Week.

The lovers of fast skating in Washington will soon have an opportunity to witness the speed of some of the most celebrated skaters in this country. Next week a quartet of these flyers will assemble at the skating rink and compete for American and Canadian records, for all distances from one mile up to five miles. The new racers are Harley and John F. Davidson and Howard Moshier. Joe Donoghue will be among the number, but he will be required to hump himself to cross the line first at the finish.

The events for the week will be as follows: Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, one-mile record; Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock, one-and-a-half-mile record; Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, two-mile record; Thursday evening, two-and-a-half-mile record; Friday evening, three-mile record; Saturday afternoon, four-mile record, and Saturday evening, five-mile record.

The racers will all be in competition. It will be remembered that in exhibition of speed Donoghue established three new records during his recent visit to this city. On February 10 he lowered the mile record to 2:38 flat, and on Saturday, February 15, he lowered the two-mile record to 5:32⅘ and the five-mile record to 14:47 3-4.

Whether these records will stand the onslaught of next week cannot be surmised. At any event, some exceedingly close races can be expected, and, likewise, some good time.

The races will be held Monday and Tuesday afternoons because of the ball being used at night on those days by the National Guard. A special matinee will be held Saturday.

The coming races are exciting interest in other sections, and a delegation of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore people will come over to witness the events. Outside of Donoghue, the racers are expert bicyclists; and all hold a number of records, many of them wrested from Joe Donoghue, he having been beaten in previous contests by all three. The Davidson brothers are the champion skaters of Canada, and Harley Davidson, it is predicted, will be Donoghue's strongest competitor.

Georgetown College Athletes.

The field and track athletes at Georgetown College have not yet started in active work, and so far the team to represent the college at Berkeley Oval May 30 has not been picked out. The annual spring games of the various classes will in all probability be held about the middle of next month. Whatever may be the team sent to uphold the colors of the college, it is certain that a much better showing will be made than any previous year. As it is at present, no one college will have an easy time carrying off the honors, and Georgetown is as apt to end at the head as any other college team.

One thing that may materialize in the near future is a dual meet of athletics between Georgetown and Columbian University. Both colleges are members of the Intercollegiate Association, and it is very apt that at this dual meet the teams of the respective colleges will be selected to compete in New York Decoration day.

The preliminary steps toward arranging for the meet are now in course of progress, Manager Dick Douglas of Georgetown starting the ball rolling in this direction.

M. A. C. Nine.

The students of the Maryland Agricultural College are preparing to organize the base ball team for the coming year. They are fortunate in having a good infield, and as yet have not selected upon the outfield. Lewis is scheduled to play first base, Burrows, second base; Fuller, third base, and Harding, shortstop, the two last-named being the battery of the college last year. The students are after McCann, the twirler of the Laurel team last year, and also Nicholson and Harris, the battery for the Rockville Athletic Club. The team last year was exceptionally strong, but this year the prospects are not so bright.

Practicing at Capitol Park.

The base ball team of Columbian University has had good outdoor practice during the week. The players are working hard at Capitol Park, which has been secured for the season by the team. The men are coached by Gilroy and other Washington players.

Nicholson of Rockville is trying for the position of pitcher. He is claimed to be the best in the city, and there is hardly any doubt that he will be placed in the box.

Base Ball Notes.

Anson said before the team started south that he thought the offer of $10,000 for Lange's services by the New York club would tend to stiffen the Californian's backbone.

Roger Connor gets $2,200 for the season from the St. Louis club. Cooley got $1,050 last year, and was offered $1,500 for 1896. According to the quotations of the market for base ball players, Cooley's release is worth $3,000; Connor's, $100.

Cassiday, the Colonels' first baseman, about whom so much has been said and written, came from his Wilmington home in the pink of condition. He is a strapping big young fellow, built like Joe Kelly of the Baltimores.

It is said that at the league meeting President Robison was also in favor of doing away with the games for the Temple cup. He proposed that instead of the games for the Temple cup, each league club put two per cent of its gross income into a fund, which was to constitute a purse for the teams finishing first, second and third in the race for the pennant. Although, the league meeting was peaceful enough to all outward appearances, the evidences of internal dissensions were stronger than ever before, and they had been manifested in a greater or less degree for the last few seasons of the big base ball body. There are breakers ahead. —Exchange.

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