READY TO PLAY BALL.

National Baseball League Season Opens Next Thursday.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME.

Its History and Heroes—Long Scores of the Old Times—The Game of To-day and Its Prospects.

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FEW need be told that the National Baseball League opens its season April 16. Young America knew it the next day after the date had been fixed, and the information has been thrust upon Old America, willy nilly, provided he has no interest in the greatest of American games, which is not likely, for baseball has been in existence long enough to prove its stability as the most popular of all outdoor games or pastimes, and it deserves this distinction.

Of the origin of baseball much has been written, and yet there are really no exact data to be had. The English have always asserted that baseball is nothing more than amplification of the British game called "rounders," but the claim is hardly tenable in view of the radical difference of methods employed in the playing of these games, the object in rounders being to put the player out by getting the ball into a hole dug in the ground or by striking him with the thrown ball, a vastly different aim from that of baseball.

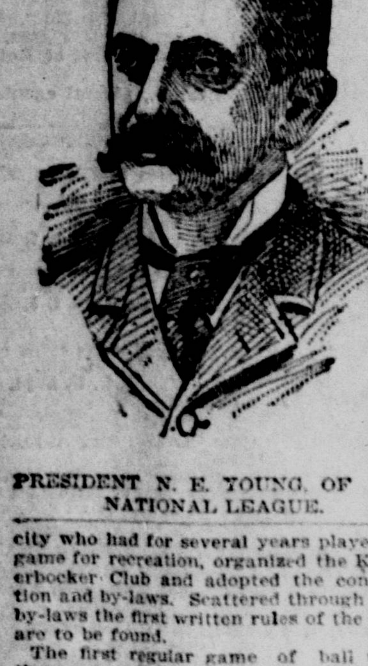
It has been urged quite as plausibly that the ancient Greeks played the parent game of ball and that what is the great popular favorite of today, grew out of the game which Homer refers to in the "Odessey" as being played for pastime by Ulysses and those whom he met in his wanderings. In the Greek gymnasia and the Roman baths there were special apartments for ball playing, where certain rules of exercise were to be observed. In the sixteenth century in France and Italy, ball games were played by the nobility and others of the leisure class as a remedy to dispel ennui and to promote health and muscular development. Indeed there has never been an age or probably a nation that did not have its ball playing of some sort.

In process of time and evolution there came baseball, and it is as distinctively an American game as cricket is a British game.

The Evolution of Baseball.

Baseball's origin is a good deal like Topsy's—it "just growed." Authority is lacking as to the exact time of the commencement of baseball playing, although it is known to have been played in our schools and colleges from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1829 referred to it as the game he played when a boy. The ball played then, however, would hardly be recognized as the direct ancestor of the scientific game of today. In the old-time game called town ball a paddle, fashioned something like a cricket bat, was generally used. The infield was entirely unlike our present diamond. It was square, with a base on each corner. The home plate was midway between first and fourth bases. Any number of persons could play. For instance, let us say there were eighteen players on each side. Then on the side at the bat, if seventeen of them were put out, the eighteenth one could bring the whole side in by making a home run. Three chances were given him in which to make a hit. If he batted the ball and it did not go far enough to warrant him in attempting to make a home run, he was not obliged to run. However, if he failed in either the second or third trials his side was declared out. Then the other side would come flocking in from the field and take a turn at the bat. The pitcher and catcher alone had particular positions. The rest of the players were scattered over the field. In order to put out the base runner he was either hit with the ball or it was thrown between him and the base, and he was "crossed out," as they called it.

The first public and formal recognition of ball as a legitimate game was in 1845, when a number of gentlemen of New York



PRESIDENT N. E. YOUNG, OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

city who had for several years played the game for recreation, organized the Knickerbocker Club and adopted the constitution and by-laws. Scattered through these by-laws the first written rules of the game are to be found.

The first regular game of ball under these new rules was played at Hoboken, N. J., June 19, 1846, between the Knickerbocker and New York teams, of New York city. The latter was not a regularly organized club, being made up of young men who got together merely for the playing of that one game.

After the Knickerbocker Club the Gothams came into existence. This was in 1850, then came the Eckfords, of Greenpoint, and the Unions, of Morrisania, names which were familiar to old-timers.

The Olympic Club, of Boston, organized in 1854, is accredited with being the first club in Massachusetts, and for a year it was the only one in the field. During the summer of 1855 the first match was played with the Elm Trees. Then next year the Green Mountain Club was formed, and several exciting games were played on the Common. The Trimountains were organized soon after this and were the first to play under the flag of the National Association of Ball Players, formed in New York in May, 1857.

The Game Becomes Scientific.

The National Association of Baseball Players sprang into existence in the following year, and on March 9, 1859, the first annual meeting was held. Here is where the real serious business of baseball began. From this time the game made rapid strides. The establishment of the system of playing known as the New York game marks the beginning of scientific baseball. Important changes in the game were made, and many of these improvements have stood the test of years, still existing as then amended. The square was superseded by the diamond; canvas bases were substituted for stakes; a pitched ball took the place of a thrown ball; a game consisted of nine innings, instead of a certain number of runs and it was necessary to put three men out instead of one before the side could be declared out. Furthermore, the baserunner could not be put out by being hit with the ball. But at this time a catch of a fair or foul bound disposed of a batsman. The rule was thus early established which prohibited the baserunner from going three feet out of the line, nor could he score from third after two men were out if the batter did not reach first base in safety.

It was some time before this improved method of playing was accepted by New England clubs, and as late as 1859 games were played in Massachusetts and other states under the old rules. About this date the longest game on record was played. It took place at Medway, Mass., October 11, 1859, a match between the Excelsiors, of Upton, and the Unions, of Medway. The game actually lasted two days of eleven hours each, and there was no time wasted, either. Eighty innings were played with one out to an inning, and the final score was 100 to 56, in favor of the Excelsiors.

The first series of games that formed what might be called a championship contest took place in the years 1857-58-59. These games were played in grounds in Hoboken, N. J., opposite New York city, called the Elysian fields, where nearly all the ball playing was done. Here the Knickerbocker, Eagle, Gotham and Empire Clubs showed their respective abilities. Soon the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, got in the lead, and that brought about the arrangement of a series of three games to be played by picked nines from the New York and Brooklyn clubs in 1858. These were known as the "fashion course" games. In 1860, during a series between the Excelsiors and Atlantics, excitement ran so high that the popularity of the game began to grow and extend. Unfortunately the civil war broke out just in time to divert public attention from the ball ground to more serious and bloody fields of contest. Nevertheless the game was not allowed to fall into complete lethargy. Interesting matches were arranged now and then, and large crowds attended, glad to find some diversion for minds overwrought with anxiety for their loved ones who were fighting at the front. Even in camp the soldiers often sought recreation by indulgence in the vigorous exercise of the game.

It was not, however, until the meeting of the National Association of Baseball Players, held in New York December 12, 1866, that the formal revival of baseball took place. At this meeting there were present representatives of more than 200 clubs, many of which had just been formed. Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, was at that time a great patron of baseball, and was elected president of the National Association.

Defeat of the Champions.

The Atlantics, who had remained champions all during war time, lost their high place in 1867 to the Unions, of Morrisania. During the next two years the Brooklyn and New York teams divided the honors.

In 1866 the Philadelphia Athletics gained much renown by going right through a whole season with only two defeats. These two were received respectively at the hands of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Unions, of Morrisania. It must be remembered, however, that in those days not nearly so many games were played in one year as now constitute a club's season's engagements.

Up to 1868 the rules forbade the employment of paid players in clubs, but the rivalry between the crack teams became so great that professional players worked their way into the game, and the prohibitory rule became a dead letter. The first regular professional nine to be organized were the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings. The success of this nine was phenomenal. During a whole season, in which they played clubs scattered all the way from Maine to California, they never lost a game. Fifty-six of these games they won with decisive scores, and only one resulted in a draw. That was the game at Cincinnati, when the Haymakers objected to a decision of the umpire and left the field, the score standing 17 to 17. Just before he died Harry Wright told me that just after the Haymakers withdrew Umpire Brockway declared the game forfeited to the Red Stockings—9 to 0. Mr. Brockway confirms this. Until I made the announcement this fact was never published. So really the chain of victories should have been fifty-seven for that year. They scored in this series 2,389 runs to 574 by their opponents. This famous nine was composed of Allison, catcher; Brainard, pitcher; Gould, first base; Sweazy, second base; Waterman, third base; George Wright, shortstop; Leonard, left field; Harry Wright, center field; McVey, right field. All are living except Harry Wright and Brainard.

At last the victorious Reds met defeat at the hands of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, on June 14, 1870, by a score of 8 to 7. After a tie in the ninth inning of 6 to 6 Capts. Wright and Ferguson agreed to call it a draw, but A. B. Champion, president of the Cincinnatis, who died last year in London, ordered Harry to play it out. Another inning began when the Reds scored one run and the Atlantics two, putting an end to the greatest string of baseball victories which will ever be recorded. This shattered the prestige of the Cincinnati wonders. They were again beaten by the Atlantics, and also by the Chicagos later in the season, and the next year the famous Red Stockings did not take the field. Some of the players went to Boston and the rest to the Olympics, of Washington.

The success of the Red Stockings placed professional baseball on a sure footing, and it was in these lively days of the early popularity of the game that such veterans as Ferguson, Harry Wright, Cuthbert, Matthews and a dozen other famous ball tossers, caught, pitched, batted or ran bases until their reputations were won.

When professional ball playing was officially recognized there arose great competition for players, and from this was evolved another evil. Players who had made contracts with clubs, overcome by the temptation of larger offers, proved false to their original agreements and signed again with those making the last and best bids for their services. These "revolvers," as they were called, were legally irresponsible, and clubs were at their mercy. The managers were more to blame as tempters than were the tempted, and after geting tired of their own cutthroat tactics, the former got together for mutual protection.

Therefore, in March, 1871, the Professional Association was formed. This was the first convention of delegates from representative professional clubs. The meeting was an enthusiastic one. The net result of the deliberations was the arrangement of a series of games, best three in five, between each club and each opposing club.

The contesting teams were the Athletics, of Philadelphia; Chicagos, Bostons, Mutuals, of New York; Olympics, of Washington City; Haymakers, of Troy; Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Forest Citys, of Cleveland, and the Rockfords.

The Professional Game.

In this the first season of professional baseball the pennant was carried off by the Athletics, who won twenty-two games and lost seven. This champion nine was composed of: Malone, catcher; McBride, pitcher; Fisler, Reach, Meyerle, basemen; Radcliff, shortstop; Cuthbert, Sensenderfer, Heubell, fielders; Bechtel and Tom Pratt, substitutes. The Bostons won three games out of four from the champions. The Boston nine consisted of: McVey, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Gould, Barnes, Shafer, basemen; George Wright, shortstop; Cone, Harry Wright, Birdsall, fielders; Jackson and Burrows, substitutes.

In 1872 eleven clubs entered the lists, and popular interest in baseball ran high. In this year also the rules were overhauled, and many amendments were made, the most important being the one which abolished the clause prohibiting the delivery of the ball to the bat by an underhand throw.

The Boston team was victorious not only that season, but for the four succeeding seasons, and when, in 1876, Barnes, McVey, Spalding and White, four of the best players of that nine, joined the Chicagos, the people of "the Hub" regarded it as almost a public calamity.

In 1876, through the efforts of the late William A. Hulbert, who has been called the "father of the National League," the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was formed. Upon this occasion rules governing the engagement of players and the making of contracts were put into distinct form, and many changes in the rules were made. The movements of the pitcher's arm in ball delivery were restricted. Nine balls gave a batsman his base, and a foul was more rigidly defined. From this time forward more attention was paid to pitching than to any other department of the game. The curve, first discovered by Cummings, came into vogue, and then the several variations of its application followed.

The International Association was organized in 1877. It was a collection of minor clubs that did not care to compete with the stalwarts of the National League.

The National Association, composed of Eastern professional clubs, was organized in 1879.

In 1882 the American Association was organized at Cincinnati. Its foundation was based upon opposition to the five men reserve rule which the National League had just adopted. The Association's success must be attributed to two fundamental principles on which it was built—first, it touched no city already occupied by the National League, and, second, it played to 25 cent admissions.

One Year of War.

For a year the League and Association waged an honorable war. At the end of that time the two organizations "got together," and, in conjunction with the Northwestern League, banded together under the tripartite agreement. Still a year later this agreement was enlarged into a national agreement, which to this day is the great governing law of professional baseball clubs in the United States and Canada.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the League, in 1886, radical changes in the rules were made. The size of the pitcher's position was reduced from seven feet in length to five feet six inches, and he was required to keep one foot on the rear line of his position, as well as to keep the ball in plain sight of the umpire. The distinction between high and low balls was abolished, and the rule allowing a batter a base when hit by a pitched ball was established. The practice of allowing substitutes to do base running was also stopped.

A joint committee, consisting of three members of the League and three of the American Association, held a session in November, 1887, for the purpose of revising the rules. It was decided to change the number of strikes from four to three, and a batter was declared to be out on a third strike if the ball hit his person or clothes. The League meeting that year was unusually interesting and long, the session lasting three days. Much legislation of a valuable sort was consummated, and a committee from the Brotherhood of League Players was received, and the contract offered was substantially adopted.

The Brotherhood war of 1890 and its consequences are too familiar to sport lovers to demand recapitulation, and the formation and growth of the Eastern, Western, Southern, Interstate and various state leagues and associations are also matters extended reference to which would be redundant.

Prosperous Retired Players.

Of all retired players none has been so successful as A. G. Spalding. When he left the diamond and went into the sporting goods business in Chicago, he had only a very small capital, but his capacity for business was something wonderful, and in a short while his trade became the largest in that city, and now, with his establishments in New York, Chicago, Boston and nearly all the other big cities of the country, his business has become enormous. He is considered to be worth fully $2,000,000. Next to Spalding the ex-baseball player who has made the greatest name in the business world and the most money is A. J. Reach, second baseman of the old Athletics. By industry, application, good judgment and energy, Mr. Reach has also become a millionaire. A few years ago he sold to Spalding his sporting goods business in Philadelphia for $100,000 cash. Since then he devotes himself to his immense manufacturing interests, wherein two-thirds of all the baseballs used in the United States are made. This factory employs the year round several hundred operatives, and baseballs are turned out by the tons of all grades, ranging in retail prices from 10 cents to $1.50. It may be surprising news to some that the Spalding league ball and the Reach Association ball, between which there is so much rivalry (?), come from this factory. Mr. Reach is also the proud inventor and manufacturer of the fighting gloves which Corbett used when he whipped Mitchell.

Probably the most prominent of all the old time players is Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, and it may be that his rapid rise to fame was in no small degree due to the energy developed in him by his hard work at the bat or running bases while playing with the old Nationals of Washington City. He is said to have been a most enthusiastic player and an excellent coach, and to this day he is so fond of his old pastime that he will put himself to all sorts of inconveniences and break important engagements in order to witness a good match game.

George Wright, brother of the lamented Harry Wright, is another prosperous graduate from the league. From 1869 until his retirement, in 1880, no man in America played better ball than he. Mr. Wright became leading member of the firm of Wright & Ditson, and, like Spalding and Reach, began to make money in the sporting goods line. He has been very successful and still keeps himself before the public by reason of his prowess at cricket.

The Atlantic team of 1863 is at this late day, thirty-three years later, the most notable in the history of the game, because every member is still alive and prosperous. This was a famous team in its day, and the old veterans who formed it still very proudly refer to their hard-fought battles and many victories. It was composed of Thomas F. Pratt, pitcher; Frank Norton, catcher; Joseph Start, first base; F. H. Crane, second base; Capt. Charles F. Smith, third base, R. F. Pearce, shortstop; Sid C. Smith, right field; John Galvin, center field; John C. Chapman, left field, and Peter O'Brien, manager.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1. Thomas F. Pratt, pitcher. 2. Sid C. Smith, right field. 3. R. F. Pearce, shortstop. 4. Joseph Start, first base. 5. Peter O'Brien, manager. 6. Charles F. Smith, third base. 7. John C. Chapman, left field. 8. F. H. Crane, second base. 9. John Galvin, center field. 10. Frank Norton, catcher.

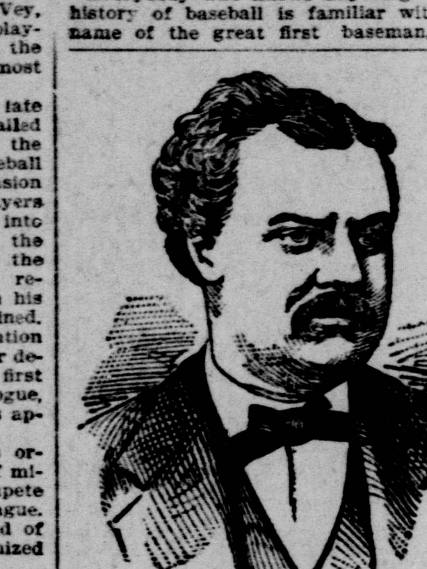
ATLANTIC BASEBALL CLUB, 1863.

Of this hardy team Capt. Charles Smith is the oldest. He was regarded as one of the best third-base men that ever played ball. He is a well-to-do man financially, and lives on Long island.

Tom Pratt, who pitched the speediest ball of his time, is now in business with his brother in Boston, and is a wealthy man.

Frank Norton married a rich girl, and is a prosperous landowner in the interior of Long Island.

Everybody who knows anything of the history of baseball is familiar with the name of the great first baseman, Joe



WILLIAM A. HULBERT, FATHER OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Start. Since his retirement from the profession, he has made money. He resides a short distance out of Baltimore.

Fred Crane is engaged in the manufacture of machinery in New York, and has "made his pile."

Chapman, as is well known, is still in the business. This year he will manage the Scranton club of the Eastern league.

The rest of the "boys," though getting pretty well along in years, are in comfortable circumstances. So much for baseball in the past. The present finds it in full possession of the sport-loving people of America. Its future can be nothing but successful. The three wars of 1884, 1890 and 1891, through which it passed, and which it survived, had the effect of establishing it as an institution which will be hard to undermine or shatter.

Under the present great national agreement system local rivalry, which in the past was so destructive, is made impossible. Each city is represented by a single team in which local pride is concentrated. Eighty professional clubs, representing eighty of the most prominent cities in the Union, constitute this mighty national agreement combination. The eighty clubs give employment to about 1,200 players, to whom is paid an agrgegate total sum in salaries of over $1,000,000. Other expenses to run these teams will foot up another $1,000,000. Compare this condition of the game with that of twenty-five years ago, when the entire famous Red Stocking nine, the first professional team, did not receive as much salary as is now paid to two stars, and a good idea of the game's rapid stride to prosperity can be had.

Not since the game was first played has there been such brilliant prospects ahead as there are this spring. The National league clubs, with one or two exceptions, have been strengthened, and the pennant race promises to arouse unbounded enthusiasm throughout the land. Each year the science of the game has steadily advanced until a baseball game of today is to a baseball game of the seventies as the uses of electricity in these days compare to its uses ten years ago.

Nearly 500,000 people paid to see the games played last year in New York, and more than that number were spectators in Philadelphia. It will be no exaggerated prophecy to say that 8,000,000 spectators will patronize the many professional games of baseball which will this year be played in America. O. P. CAYLOR.

BOB WHITE.

I hear in the orchestral morn,
Midst the flute, the jewsharp and the horn,
A bird with a note like a vote,
Straight and sweet from the throat;
Like the voice of the light after night;
"Bob White."

I know 'tis the quail calling so,
But his language is English, I know;
How human the bird with that word!
By my heart it is heard—
Like Friendship and Love aphrodite:
"Bob White."

The friend of his youth he would find,
There's no name but his friend's on his mind,
His life is all boyhood and joy,—
What is constant as boy?—
O, my friend of the morn and the light,
"Bob White."

I roved through the stubble with thee,
Both barefooted, to hawbush and tree,
By brook and by vale like the quail;
Every day without fail
I called at thy gate, early bright,
"Bob White."

You answered, dear partner, by bleat,
Like the mate of the quail from the wheat,
To school or to truant you followed,
I piped and you hallooed,
You parted from me not till night,
"Bob White."

The orchards, the fields, they were ours,
And the sky and the seed and the flowers,
The farmer, not we, paid the tax,
At the sound of his ax
Low whistled our warning or fright:
"Bob White!"

Where are you, my chum, all these years?
Has the world swallowed you up with its fears?
Or, mated, say, have you a flock?
Are you hen now or cock?
Do I hear you out yonder aright,
"Bob White?"

If you—O, the sweet notes again!
Raise them boldly, whomever thy hen—
Say, "Madame, that friend was my first
In the dawn-hour of erst,
And he called me ere you were my sprite,
'Bob White!'"

Then I will forget night and blight—
Do you hear how I whistle, Bob White?
O, lonely are all things in truth,
But the birds have our youth:
Say on, make me boy, set me right,
"Bob White!"

—George Alfred Townsend.

Red Jacket and the Missionaries.

Utica Daily Press.

On the west shore of Cayuga lake, at a place called Kanoga, Red Jacket was born. It is about two miles north of the New York Central road, and two miles southeast of Seneca Falls. The spot is marked by a large pile of cobblestones and a few old apple trees surround it. The place is beautiful, the view being very extensive as one looks eastward over the waters of the lake.

It was at this place that two missionaries called on Red Jacket and informed him that he was a great sinner and they were sent to redeem him from the awful fate awaiting him. They told him he would surely be lost if he did not embrace the faith. Red Jacket listened with close attention and then broke forth with the following:

"Who told you this stuff to come here and talk to Ingin?"

"Why, Christ sent us," they said.

"He did?" said Red Jacket. "Why didn't He come Himself and tell poor Ingin all about it and not send such men os you."

Red Jacket was tall and commanding, about six feet four inches in height, with clear-cut features and a rich, powerful voice. When summoning his braves to the council he could be heard two miles from a high eminence near his wigwam.

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ON REVENUE CUTTERS

What It Is Necessary to Do to Obtain a Cadetship.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SERVICE

Examination for the Pacific Coast to Be Held in May, Probably in San Francisco—Pay of Officers.

Twelve cadetships in the United States revenue cutter service will soon be available for young men able to pass an examination to be held early in May at a place not yet designated. In order to be designated to appear before the board of examiners, the applicant, who must be a citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 23 years and unmarried, must send an application in his own handwriting to the secretary of the treasury at Washington City. The application is to be accompanied with satisfactory evidence in writing of the good moral character and correct habits of the applicant.

The examination to be held in May will probably be at San Francisco for applicants from this Coast, and is physical as well as mental. Any young man over 5 feet 3 inches in height who is well formed and active need not fear the former, but the mental examination is severe. It is entirely in writing and confined to the following subjects: Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry; physics, chemistry, grammar, composition and rhetoric, history, spelling, geography, literature; language, either German, French or Spanish, as may be selected by the candidate, and general information. The examination is conducted by a board of line officers of the service, to be designated by the secretary of the treasury.

The standard of proficiency has been fixed at 75 per cent., and candidates failing to attain that average on the examination considered as a whole, will be rejected. They may, if otherwise qualified, take a second examination at the next annual convening of the board of examiners. Failure in two examinations will result in the final rejection of the candidate.

The examinations are strictly competitive. Candidates who pass the required standard in both the physical and mental examinations will be eligible for appointment, and their names will be placed upon a list in the order of proficiency exhibited by them in the mental examination. From this list names will be taken in regular order for appointment to fill existing vacancies and such as may occur before the class for the year is made up. It is to be observed, however, that the passing of the required standard does not guarantee a candidate's appointment, as the list may not be exhausted in making up the class. If two candidates should obtain the same general average on the entire examination, preference will be given to the one whose standing in mathematics is higher.

The examination will occupy about five days and no part of the expense incurred by any candidate for transportation while undergoing examination will be defrayed by the government.

Upon receiving his appointment the successful candidate is required to provide himself with regulation uniforms, which are to be worn on all occasions of duty, and make the journey to New Bedford, where he will serve a probationary term of two years as a sailor on the government school ship Chase. The studies taken up during that time are: Seamanship, navigation, gunnery, signaling, law, and such others as may be determined by the department, and to perform such duties on board ship or elsewhere in the service as may be assigned them by the proper authority. During the probationary term they will be examined semi-annually in those subjects in which they have been instructed. Should a cadet fail to obtain the standard in two successive examinations, or in the final examination at the end of the course, he will not be continued longer in the service. If at any time it becomes manifest that a cadet is not in other respects fitted for the service, or is guilty of gross misconduct, he will be dropped or dismissed. Those who pass a satisfactory probationary term will be examined for appointment to the grade of third lieutenant, passing which he is assigned to duty on one of the regular cutters.

The salary of a cadet is $500 a year, beside which he is allowed one ration (30 cents) a day. There are about twenty cadets on the school ship at present and they do the work of what are termed "marlin spike sailors," learning all the points about a ship, and the duties of the crew, from sailor to captain. A certain number of trips are made in a steam cutter, during which a rudimentary knowledge of practical engineering is obtained.

After a regular appointment has been obtained, promotion is steady until the office of captain is reached, and then the service can give no higher honor. A captain in the revenue cutter service is the highest. The salary of a captain is $2,500 a year and one ration of 30 cents a day. He has a servant and a steward and has his own mess, for which he pays out of his own pocket. The ward room officers, by which is meant all the other commissioned officers, mess together and have two servants and a steward. A ration a day is allowed for each of the servants.

The first lieutenant and chief engineer receive $1,800 a year; the second lieutenant and first assistant engineer $1,500, and the third lieutenant and second assistant engineer $1,200. Each officer is also allowed one navy ration of 30 cents a day. While the cutter to which the officers are attached is in port, each officer is on duty on alternate days. An officer is on duty one day and has the next day to do as he may wish.

The cutters never leave the United States, and the service is designed as a sort of marine police patrol. In case of war the revenue cutter service is called on to co-operate with the navy, and the officers are elevated in rank accordingly. When the emergency is over the old rank is resumed and a high rank in the revenue service is no passport to a commission in the navy.

Examinations for engineers are held at the same time and are open to any young man between the ages of 21 and 28 years who has had eighteen months' experience either in a machine shop or in the engine room of a steamer, and who has had responsible charge of a steam engine or served not less than that period in charge or assisting in the care and management of the steam machinery of a vessel in actual service. The examination is severe and the successful candidate is eligible to appointment as second assistant engineer.

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THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL SCIENCE ASTONISHES THE DOCT

The Wonderful New Copeland Treatment Cures Catarrh and Other Chronic Diseases, to the Amazement of Physicians Who Follow Blindly in the Old Ruts. It is Curing Thous at the Merely Nominal Expense of $5 a Month, All Medicines Included.

Wonders never cease. Science adds new triumphs almost daily to the mighty achievements of the nineteenth century. Men with brains to think, patience to experiment and the persistence necessary for success are bending all their energies to reveal the hidden secrets of nature, to threw rays of light into the darkness that can only be pierced by the electric flash of the intellect, and they are succeeding. Discoveries that add to the comfort, convenience and enjoyment, and prolong the lives of mankind, constantly startle the world with their novelty and apparent trenchment upon the miraculous. Especially is this being done in the realm of medical science, and the physical ills that afflict mankind are being banished by the discovery of their cause and their remedy. Brilliant as these discoveries are, these accomplishments of genius and devotion to science, they are invariably scouted and derided by the great mass of doctors, more numerous an affliction than the ills they pretend to cure, who travel along blindly in the old ruts and oppose everything new, until they are swamped, overwhelmed and swept away by the resistless tidal wave of its success. This is the fate that is overtaking them in their opposition to the marvellous cure for catarrh and chronic diseases discovered and developed by the genius of Dr. Copeland. They have vainly protested and asserted the old, old contention of the medical profession, that chronic diseases cannot be cured, but they are being engulfed and swept away by the mightly tidal wave of success and popularity its wonderful cures are piling up, and on the very crest of the wave ride in triumph the Copeland physicians, and the hundreds of leaders of medical science, who have risen above all prejudice and jealousy and professional bigotry, and hail the new discovery with joy and proclaim it the greatest boon to suffering man yet offered by the hand of science. The Copeland physicians are curing catarrh. They are purifying the system of its deadly poisons. They are saving weak lungs from destruction. They are restoring lost hearing. They are making ruined stomachs strong again. They are restoring healthy action to kidneys, livers, bowels, bladders and other organs rendered unhealthy and almost useless by the poisonous secretions of catarrh. They are healing disfiguring skin diseases. They are making new men and women out of tottering invalids. All this they are doing by the wonderful new Copeland treatment, and are charging but the merely nominal fee of $5 a month, all medicines included.

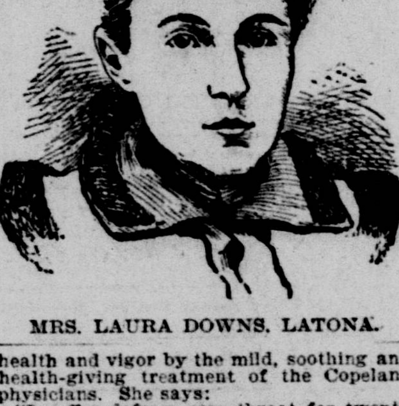
COPELAND FEE.

The cost of a full course of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute is at the rate of $5 per month, whether the requisite period of treatment be three months or three weeks. This fee includes all medicines and the constant and watchful care of all patients to a final cure. Examination free.

SORE THROAT FOR YEARS.

Physicians and Medicines Did Her No Good Till the Soothing Balm of the Copeland Treatment Brought Relief and Restored Her the Health Lost Through Catarrhal Poisons.

A lady well known in Seattle is Mrs. Laura Downs, residing in Latona, one of the city's most beautiful suburbs. From an emaciated invalid she was restored to



MRS. LAURA DOWNS, LATONA.

health and vigor by the mild, soothing and health-giving treatment of the Copeland physicians. She says:

"I suffered from sore throat for twenty years, the result of catarrh in the head, and for a large portion of that time my life was made miserable by that disease. Discharges from my nose and droppings in my throat annoyed me, while much of the time my nose was so stopped up that I could not breathe through it. The poisonous secretions got into my stomach and ruined it, and then went into my entire system. I could not digest food, and had frequently to vomit it up. I was distressed after eating. I had constant sick headaches, and could not sleep well, and became thin, weak, nervous and miserable. I was treated by physicians without benefit, and took many remedies without relief, and despaired of a cure; but when I learned of the wonderful things the Copeland physicians were doing I determined to try again to get rid of my disease. I began treatment, and improvement was almost immediate. Now I am a changed being. I breathe freely through my nose, the droppings have ceased, and my sore throat is cured. My appetite is good, my stomach distresses me no more, and I sleep well at night. I am no longer weak and nervous, but feel stronger and better than I have for years."

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Dr. Copeland's maxim is: Do unto the sick as you would have the doctors do by you if you were prostrate with some dreadful chronic malady and without the means to pay big fees. All who suffer from catarrh, asthma or bronchitis, burning rheumatism or disfiguring skin diseases, lung or throat affections, liver, kidney, bladder, stomach or bowel trouble or any other wasting, chronic ailment are welcome, every time, to all the benefits of the Copeland Medical Institute, the Collins building, corner Second and James streets, without expense beyond the nominal assessment of $5 per month, all medicines included.

SIXTY-NINE YEARS OLD.

Yet His Disease Yielded to the Wonderful Copeland Treatment as Readily as Though He Was Still in the Vigor of Young Manhood.

Mr. William Robinson, living at 908 Eighth avenue, Seattle, is 69 years of age, and has had an experience with the Copeland treatment which delights him. He says:

"A severe cold developed into catarrh of the head, as is the usual thing, extending to my throat and bronchial tubes. I coughed continuously, and had copious discharges from the nose and droppings in the throat, keeping me constantly hawking and spitting. The catarrhal poisons also affected my bowels, and gave me a great deal of trouble. After taking a great deal of medicine without relief, I was persuaded to try the Copeland treatment, and I am glad I did so. I improved at once. I am now entirely well, and all my trouble has disappeared. Besides this I feel stronger and more cheerful than I have for years, almost like a young man. This marvellous change has been wrought at almost no expense and little trouble."

HEALTH AT LAST.

When Doctors and Patent Medicines Failed and He Had Abandoned Hope, the Copeland Specialists Took Hold of Him and Restored Him to Health.

One of the happiest men in Seattle today is Mr. Isaac M. Ford, of 308 Lake street, who has been a resident of the city for five years. His happiness is caused by his restoration to health after having his entire system permeated with the poisonous secretions af catarrh, until he had become weak, nervous, irritable and unfitted to pursue his occupation. At a trifling cost he put an end to this state of affairs under the mild, soothing, disease-destroying treatment of the Copeland specialists. He says:

MR. ISAAC M. FORD, 308 LAKE ST., SEATTLE.

"About nine years ago I had a succession of heavy colds, resulting in nasal catarrh, which spread until it involved my entire system. My nose discharged profusely; offensive and disagreeable secretions dropped into my throat; my head pained me almost constantly; I lost the sense of smell almost entirely; my eyesight became affected, and I had continual ringing noises in my ears. While this was bad enough, it was by no means my most serious trouble. My stomach became poisoned by the nasty stuff I unconsciously swallowed, and it refused to do its duty. I lost my appetite, my bowels became badly constipated, and I lapsed into the condition of a chronic invalid, unfit for work, weak and discouraged, losing steadily in weight, and going about hawking and spitting and belching up gas, and feeling as though my time on earth was short, and that it was about as well that it was. I did not get into this frame of mind until after I had tried numerous doctors and spent much money in vain for relief, even taking patent medicines so glowingly advertised. On the recommendation of a friend who had been cured by the Copeland specialists, I placed my case in their hands, and in a short time I was a new man. I improved at once. My appetite and strength returned. I have gained in weight. I do not hawk and spit nor belch up gas any more. My stomach has become restored to its normal condition, and my head feels as clear and free from disease as in former years. One of the most comforting thoughts in connection with all this is that I have no doctor's bill to annoy me, for the trifling sum it has cost me was paid in monthly fees during the progress of the treatment, and gaining freedom from disease has not run me into debt, as is the usual course, except with the Copeland system of a merely nominal monthly fee, including all medicines."

THE COPELAND TREATMENT.

It cures.
It is mild.
It is soothing.
It restores health.
Its cost is trifling.
It is praised by thousands.
It is within the reach of all.
It is given for a month for $5.
Its cured patients recommend it.
It is taken at home successfully.
It drives catarrh from the system.
It demands no big physician's fee.
It is taken by rich and poor alike.
It is both local and constitutional.
It uses mild, antiseptic inhalations.
It reaches distant patients by mail.
It makes a radical and lasting cure.
It stops innumerable aches and pains.
It costs but $5 a month, medicine free.

NOT CANCER, BUT CATARRH.

She Thought She Had Cancer of the Stomach and Many Physicians Treated Her in Vain—But It Was Catarrh, and the Copeland Physicians Effected a Speedy Cure.

A well-known resident of Everett, Wash., is Mrs. M. J. Winslow. She has resided in that city and vicinity for seven years, and her restoration to health after years of suffering is naturally attracting a great deal of attention. She says:

"I have suffered greatly for years with my stomach, until I became a chronic and almost helpless invalid. Everything I ate distressed me. I had attacks of vomiting daily, and often several times in one day. My stomach was sour constantly, and I

MRS. M. J. WINSLOW, EVERETT, WASH.

belched gas continually. I had frequent attacks of dizziness. My bowels were in a perpetual state of constipation. I failed so greatly that many of my friends did not recognize me. I thought I had cancer of the stomach, and consulted physicians in Seattle and Everett, but under their treatment I continued to be weak and miserable. I tried various kinds of patent medicines, but they gave me no relief whatever. I had come to believe myself incurable and with but a short time more to live, when I was urged by my friends to go to the Copeland Medical Institute and see if the wonderful things the Copeland specialists had done for others might not also be done for me. I did so, and the physicians told me I had catarrh of the stomach, and prescribed treatment for it. I began to improve immediately. I have now a good appetite, and can eat without distress to my stomach. There is no more accumulation of gas, nor belching. My sleep, which was formerly broken, restless and unrefreshing, is now sound and restful, and I get up in the morning feeling strong and refreshed. I have regained my natural weight, and am feeling better than for years. All this has been accomplished with almost no expense, as I have paid but $5 a month during my treatment for both personal attention and medicine."

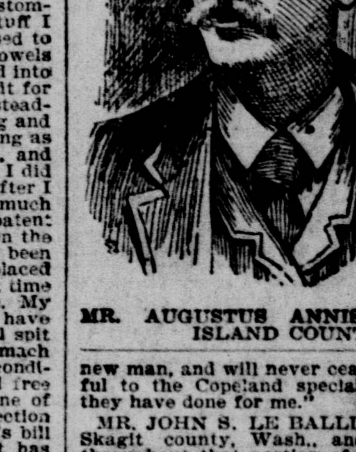
HOME TREATMENT.

No One Deprived of the Benefits of the Copeland Treatment Because of Living at a Distance From the Office.

The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of the Copeland physicians in their office is found in their home treatment of patients by mail. By the use of a comprehensive symptom blank they are enabled to correctly diagnose cases and prescribe for them, and by their excellent system of reports they keep a close watch upon them. Patients living in the country may in this way enjoy the benefits of their skill as well as those in the city.

MR. AUGUSTUS ANNIS, a farmer living at Clinton, Island county, a pioneer citizen and highly respected, feels that the Copeland Medical Institute has performed almost a miracle in transforming him from an enfeebled shadow to a strong healthy man.

"In the spring of 1894 I had an attack of la grippe, followed by aggravated catarrh of the stomach, and have since been a constant and terrible sufferer and unable to work. I could keep nothing on my stomach, and had often four or five vomiting spells a day. Sometimes even cold water would make me sick. I had terrible pains in my stomach and across the center of my body. My bowels were constipated and gave me a great deal of trouble, and I could not sleep at night. My bladder became affected, and this rendered me still more wretched. I had no appetite, and when I could retain anything on my stomach. I gradually lost in flesh until I weighed 50 pounds less than formerly, and my strength wasted away, so that I was but a shadow of my former self and too feeble to do any work. I thought I was completely done up, and had given up all hope of being cured, but I saw the statements of those who had been cured by the Copeland treatment, and I made up my mind to try it as a last resort. It was a good one. I commenced to improve immediately. My vomiting ceased, and with it passed away all the pain and distress in my stomach. My appetite returned, and I am able to digest my food without difficulty. I sleep well, my bowels act naturally and my bladder trouble has gone. I feel like a



MR. AUGUSTUS ANNIS, ISLAND COUNTY.

new man, and will never cease to be grateful to the Copeland specialists for what they have done for me."

MR. JOHN S. LE BALLISTER, of Skagit county, Wash., and well known throughout that portion of the state, was cured of a severe case of catarrh of the kidneys and bladder, totally incapacitating him from labor. He took home treatment and now he writes: "I have gone to work in a logging camp, driving a team of oxen; so you see I am a pretty good man again. I am as good as new. The soreness has all left my kidneys, and the pain and lameness in my limbs have disappeared, thanks to the Copeland Medical Institute. I have sent quite a good many to you to be cured, and shall continue to do so."

MRS. MARY A. SIMMONS, of Oregon, Or., cured of catarrh of the stomach, writes:

"My neighbors say it is almost like bringing the dead come to life to see me well again. For six weeks before I began treatment I did not eat an ounce of food, and two doctors said I was about to die of starvation. My stomach would not retain even water. We had no faith in medicine. Other medicine had nearly killed me, and my friends would not let me yours after it came for two weeks. Finally they did so, as a last resort. The result is my pain is all gone. I have a ravenous appetite, and feel better than for ten years, and my friends all say it is a miracle."

J. H. MORRIS, a telegraph operator at Kiona, Wash., who was cured of nervous prostration more than a year ago by mail treatment, writes: "I again send you a few lines to let you know of my continued good health, the result of your careful and scientific treatment of a long time ago. There have never been any symptoms of return of disease, and I am strong and robust."

MR. R. A. BIRD, of Lafayette, Or.—Cured of catarrh of head, throat and stomach.

MR. A. R. DOOLITTLE, of Oregon City, Or.—Catarrh of head and throat; cured.

MR. JOHN REDMOND, of McMinnville, Or.—Cured of catarrh of the bronchial tubes and lungs.

MR. D. H. CLOSE, of Oregon City, Or.—Catarrh of head, throat and stomach; years; cured.

MR. FRED CHRISTIANSON, of Blakeley, Wash.—Hearing restored and catarrh of stomach; cured

HON. J. A. CAVANAUGH, Kent, Wash.—Cured of catarrh of head and stomach; age of 65.

CAPT. HARRY REEVE, Rainier, Or.—Cured of catarrh of stomach and bowels.

MRS. R. G. M'KAY, Kirkland, Wash.—Catarrh of head and throat 10 years; cured.

Write for Symptom Blank and have your case diagnosed. It will cost you nothing. The charges for home treatment are the same as for office treatment—$5 a month, all medicines free.

MARK THESE POINTS.

Invalids Should Mark:

First—That the Copeland system is a rebuke to the sin and abuse of overcharging the sick.

Second—That under the Copeland system no patient is subject to unequal or capricious fee-charging or to any levy or expense whatever beyond the assessment of $5 monthly, including all medicines.

Third—That chronic cases described in symptom blanks by country patients are diagnosed and treated by mail with phenomenal success.

Fourth—That consultation is free to all who have chronic diseases, who are invited to come to the office and consult with the physicians about them, or to write fully and freely by mail.

Fifth—That the Copeland specialists cure chronic catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, malignant catarrh of the stomach, kidneys, and all chronic maladies, with great expedition and at little expense.

The Copeland Medical Institute

COLLINS BUILDING,

Cor. Second and James Streets, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Third Floor.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
A. L. PREVOST, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.; From 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.

SUNDAYS—From 10 to 12 A. M.