MR. DOOLEY ON THE WAR EXPERT, BY FINLEY P. DUNNE.

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WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Mr. Dooley was reading the war news—not our war news, but the war news we are interested in—when Mr. Hennessy interrupted him to ask, "What's a war expert?"

"A war expert," said Mr. Dooley, "is a man ye niver heard iv before. If ye can think iv annyun whose face is unfamiliyar to ye an' ye don't raymember his name an' he's got a job on a paper ye didn't know was published, he's a war expert. 'Tis a har-r-d office to fill. Whin a war begins the timptation is strong f'r every man to grab hold iv a gun an' go to the fr-ront. But th' war expert has to subjoo his cravin' f'r blood. He says to himself, 'Have others took the luxuries iv life in camp,' he says, 'f'r thru-out' four years across th' Tugela, an' tramp over th' kopje, an' the plain iv Dakeet, leaving behind th' man who got th' lady? No, he says. 'I will shtand be me counthry,' he says, 'since,' he says. 'It is fatal,' he says, 'it will fall on me,' he says. An' he lays himself a map made be a fortune-teller in a dream, a lock iv pinola an' a field glass, an' goes an' looks f'r a job as a war expert. Says th' editor to the paper, 'I don't know ye. Ye must be a war expert,' he says. 'I am,' says the lad. 'Was ye iver in a war?' says the editor. 'I've been in nowthin' else,' says the lad. 'Twas th' Spanish-American War I held a good job as a dhramatic critic in Dedham, Massachoosetts,' he says. 'Whin the bullets flew thickest in th' Sudan I was spoortin' editor iv the Christyan Advocate,' he says. 'I passed through the Franco-Prussian War an' held me place, an' when th' Turks an' Roosians was at each other's throats I used to lay out the campaign iv'ry day on a checker board,' he says. 'War,' he says, 'has no terrors f'r me,' he says. 'We're th' man f'r the money,' says th' editor. An' he gets th' job.

"Thin th' war breaks out in earnest. No matter how many is kill, anything that happens before th' war expert gets to wurruk is only what we might call a preliminary skirmish. He set down an' lires th' end of his pencil an' looks accross th' street an' watches a man polishin' a shin. Whin th' man gets through he goes to th' window an' wants to see whether th' policeman that wint into th' saloon is after a drink or sarvin' a warrant. If he comes r-right out 'tis a warrant. This he sets back in a chair an' figures out that th' pitchers on th' wall paper are-re all alike ivry third row. Whin his mind is thurly tuned up he throws intricate problems in dashes to his desk an' writes what you an' I read th' nex' day in th' papers.

"Clarence Fonton, th' military expert iv th' London 'Mornin' Dhram,' pen-wan Gin-ral Buller's position on th' Tugela says: 'It is manifest f'rm th' dispatches lettha'

"The war expert is a man ye niver heard iv before."

that Gin'ral Buller has cross th' Tugela River, that Gin'ral Buller has cross th' Tugela River. This we read in spite iv th' editor. Th' question is which side he has cross to. On Friday he was on th' north side in th' mornin', an' on th' south side at night, an' in th' river at noon. We heard nawthin' Saturdah mornin'. Th' presumption is that they was nawthing to hear. Therefore, it is easy to imagine Gin'ral Buller findin' his position on th' north side onbearable an' his position on th' south side onbearable, is thranspoortin' his troops up th' river on rafts an' is now engagin' th' army between Spitzozene an' Rotteforten, two imminently strong points. All this dimonstrates th' foolhiy an' foolishness iv attimptin' to carry a frontal position against a large, well-fed Dutchman with mud in th' fr-ront iv thim.

"Well fed Dutchman behind a pile iv mud."

"I calculate that it wud require thirty millions thirty dauntless Britons to ixecute such a manoeuver, th' floors ar-rined with pop bottles hein' now cumsbhered th' eksit iv a brigade. What I wud do if I was Buller, an' thank Hivin, I'm not, wud be move me ar-rmy in half an hour over th' thick but easily accessible mountains to th' right iv Crompjey's forces, an' takin' off me shoes so he couldn't hear thim squeak, creep up behind th' Dutch an' lam their heads off. After this stroke 'twud be easy f'r to get th' footces iv Fr-rench, Gatacre, Methuen an' Winston Churchill to either sign afthernoon, invite th' army to a band concert, surround an' massacree thim. This airolt move cud be executed if Roberts wud only make use iv th' ixcellent bridges iv Kitchener, th' locksmith an' Mike-math. It is extraordinary that th' general on th' ground has not seen th' possibilities so imparent at a distance.

"That's wan kind iv war expert, Hennessy. Another kind iv war expert gives it good to th' gover'mint. Says Mr. McGlue, war expert iv th' London Mornin' Growl, whose supposed to be chess be bowl with Lord Wolseley, 'Gover'mint, whose is slippin' away.' Th' failure iv th' gover'mint to provide a well-equipped, thruly patriotic army iv Boers to carry on this war undher th' leadership iv gallant Joubert, is gettin' to be our foundation. We are-re betrayed be a lazy, effete, aide-whisk-ed, golf-playin' gover'mint, that wud rather lose this fight thun win it because they are-re tired iv holdin' office. What wud the old Cyrus public men do but to shame that they spell Kruje with a 'C' an' are-re sendin' Englishmen to th' ends iv th' wurruld to fight f'r England? Down with thim.'

"Well sir, 'tis a great-est thing f'r a country to have th' likes iv thim are-round to direct manoovers that 'd be gatherin' dust on th' shelf if th' gin'rals had their say an' to prove to th' wurruld that th' English are-re not frivolous, excitable people like me an' th' French, but can take a leaf on without losin' their heads.'

"Sure," said Mr. Hennessy. "'Tis not thim that does th' fightin'." "Th' heroes with th' guns has that job."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "they're two kinds iv fightin'. Th' experts wants th' army to get into Pretoria dead or alive, an' th' orders wants to get in alive. I'm no military expert, Hennessy. I'm too well known. But I have me own opinyon on th' war. All this talk about th' rapid fire guns an' modhern methods iv warfare makes me wondher. They're not so much diff'rence between war now an' war wuhin I was a kid as they let on. Th' gun that shoots ye best is wan a distance don't shoot ye so well close to. A pile iv mud is a pile iv mud now jus' th' same as it was whin Gin'ral Grand was fetchin' a-round. If th' British can get over th' mud pile they win th' fight. If they can't they're done. That's all they've to do. Mos' men, strangle d backs, leg-ever an' th' swe-ronts is th' mud piles. That's war, Hennessy. Th' British have th' man. They're shy iv backs, eyes an' mud piles an' they will be until they learn that sheepskin an' shrapnel are-re diff'rent things an' fill up their ar-rmy with men that ar-re not hankin' f'r money or glory, but mesjuse they want to get home to their wives alive."

"Ye talk like an' ol' book," said Mr. Hennessy in disgust. "Ye, with ye're mausolsrin' ar-re no better thin thim expert laydie."

"Well, anyhow," said Mr. Dooley thoughtfully, "th' expert is sarvin' a useful purpose. Th' ju-ajents save th' rapid fire gun 'll make war in th' future impossible. I don't think that, but I know th' expert will."

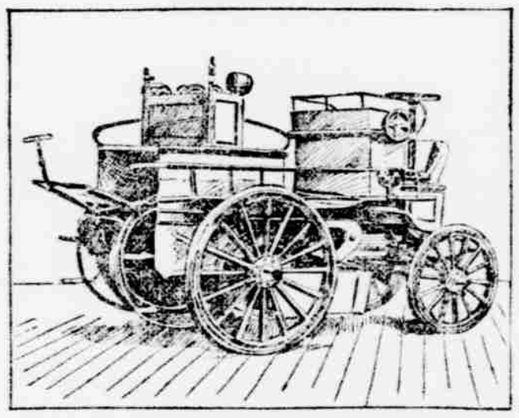
"Effete golf playin' gover'mint."

"Take off me shoes so they couldent hear them squeak."

NEWS AND VIEWS ON AUTOMOBILES.

A French Electric Hose Wagon.

The French are far in advance of any other nation in the application of various types of motors to vehicles primarily designed for much-need purposes. The accompanying illustration, taken from the Electric World, shows the electric hose wagon which is being turned out by a Paris firm and which has demonstrated its effectiveness by months of actual trial.

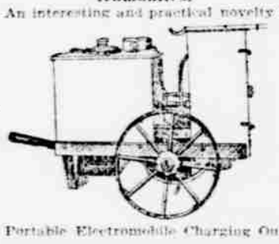


LATEST TYPE OF FRENCH ELECTRIC HOSE WAGON.

This vehicle weighs 3,800 pounds, and with a single charge will run for four or five hours at a rate of from nine to twelve miles an hour. The total weight of the battery is about 1,100 pounds, and the reel has a capacity of 500 feet of hose. Solid rubber tires have been adopted for this vehicle as giving longer and more reliable service.

Portable Charging Station for Electromobiles.

An interesting and practical novelty manufactured by a German firm of automobile builders is the portable loading station for electric vehicles, an illustration of which, taken from the Electrical World and Engineer, is herewith shown. It is of obvious value, not only to owners of automobiles, but to innkeepers whose hostelries are situated on routes traveled by them. It has a double value to the latter in that it can be used for lighting purposes as well as for the recharging of "dead" batteries. A small benzine motor is directly connected with the dynamo, and to compensate for the irregularity of speed of the motor a very ingenious electric regulator has been devised, which, as soon as the pressure varies, so affects the electric igniting apparatus as to restore the normal speed of the motor.



Portable Electromobile Charging Outfit.

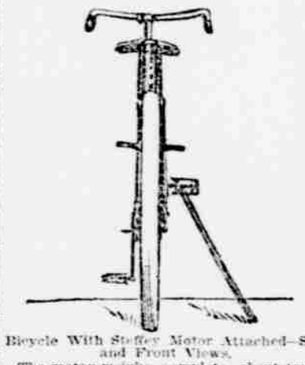
Scouting and Dispatch Wagon.

In its last issue the Motor Age has on its front cover an illustration, which we here reproduce, of the motor tricycle which may be adopted by the British Government for its scouting and dispatch-carrying service in South Africa. Many of these machines are actually in service, having been consigned to individuals in the army for experimental work, and it is asserted that they have given excellent results over roads by no means the best in the world. These tricycles have a traveling radius of about seventy-five miles with one filling of the tanks, and may be fitted with auxiliary reservoirs capable of supplying fuel for propelling the machine twice that distance.

The Motor Vehicle Army Scout.

A Practical Motor Bicycle.

A San Diego, Cal., concern has put on the market a light, compact and serviceable gasoline motor, which may be applied to almost any present-day bicycle. The accompanying illustration, taken from the Cycle and Automobile Trade Journal, gives an idea of the appearance of a bicycle after the motor has been attached. As will be seen by an inspection of the front view, the whole apparatus is very compact, being so narrow as to readily go between the cranks of a narrow-tread wheel, thereby enabling the rider to use the pedals should the gasoline run out or anything happen to the motor. The whole outfit may be attached to or detached from any diamond-frame bicycle in a very few minutes.



Bicycle With Steffer Motor Attached—Side and Front Views.

The motor weighs, complete, about twenty pounds, and speeds varying from six to twenty-three miles an hour may be attained, a 10 per cent grade being mounted with ease. The speed is controlled by a small lever near the handlebar or by an electric button close to the end of the handle-bar. A patent muffler, designed by the same company, consisting but a few inches of space and weighing but a few ounces, makes the exhaust absolutely inaudible at a distance of a few yards. In the illustrations the motor is shown with the outside protecting case, but the use of this is not absolutely necessary. Ordinary gasoline can be carried for a whole day's run.

Motor Omnibuses vs. Trolley Lines.

The comparative cost of equipment and maintenance of a trolley line five miles in length over a fairly level road and a motor omnibus service of six vehicles is ably discussed by Motor Age in a recent number, with an interesting exhibit of figures. Without taking into consideration the advantage of covering a wider district on either side of the main line, in curtailing expenses in off seasons by decreased service and of moving the outfit readily to another more profitable field, Motor Age makes the following interesting summary of the comparative cost:

"Taking the cost of the 'buses at $5,000 each—a high figure—the total expense of original investment would represent $30,000, against $87,000 for the trolley line, and for the same amount of service. Taking the useful life of the 'buses, in constant service, at only five years, gives a maintenance cost of $6,000 a year, against $12,500 for the trolley. This $6,000 would represent the interest on an investment of $120,000 at 4½ per cent. Add to this the initial cost of $30,000 and we have an investment for the motor-omnibus system of less than $150,000, as against an investment of $336,000 for the trolley line, considerably under one-half."

ISLAND OUTLANDERS.

South Dakota People Who Live in "No Man's Land."

South Dakota has a "No Man's Land," writes a Deadwood correspondent to the St. Paul Globe. Down in the southeastern part of the State, in Clay County, on what is known locally as the "Island," there are two or more people who really live nowhere. Their part of the world was made by the peculiar freak that the Missouri River takes occasionally, when it cuts up one man's farm on one side of the river and carries it across and deposits it to the credit of a more fortunate neighbor on the other side of the stream.

In 1881 the Missouri River valley was visited by a very destructive flood, caused by the sudden melting of the heavy snows all over the State. Several millions dollars' worth of property and live stock were destroyed and the little town of Vermillion was practically wiped out of existence. One of the many freaks of the "Big Muddy" was to cut through some of the best farms in the northern part of Nebraska for a distance of about two miles, thus shortening the old channel by seventeen miles. The island of land thus left has been in the courts of the State ever since. People living there are wondering where they "are at." There is nearly an entire township and the land is very valuable for timber and agricultural purposes.

The last State Legislature annexed the island to South Dakota for judicial and taxable purposes, which action was good as far as the State and county were concerned.

There is a provision in the State Constitution which says that land cannot be added to nor taken from a county without submitting the question to the people of the county for a majority vote. This constitutional amendment was made to prevent counties in the State from being divided up without the consent of a majority of the people.

In order to get this island into such shape that the inhabitants can vote it is necessary to have it annexed to Clay County. It was hoped that this election could be held this month with the judicial election, but the Secretary of State decided that it would take a general election, which will not be held until the fall of 1900. At that time the people all over the county will vote on the question whether or not the island shall be annexed. It is extremely doubtful if such an election will ever carry.

The people in the northern part of the county are for the most part farmers. These farmers are most decidedly against expansion in the southern part of the domain, for the reason that it would give the citizens of the little town of Vermillion control of about twenty-three votes to have the island annexed.

The inhabitants of the Island are the "outlanders" of Clay County. They were very graciously given the privilege of paying taxes into the county treasury, and they can also be brought before the County Court to have justice meted out to them, but one they cannot. The rich farmers in the northern part of the county will keep on rolling up their wealth, and any and every jet scheme that they want to become a law they can vote through, the outlanders of the Island notwithstanding. It will the downtrodden islanders but little good to revolt, for they are outnumbered ten to one. Submit they must or else abandon their "Missouri claims" and move back across the "dead line."

A majority will never be secured, it is said, on the question of annexation, and it is highly probable that Clay County will always have a "No Man's Land."

PERSONALITIES.

The Earl of Derby, the newly appointed czinar of the British news of the Transvaal war, is the sixteenth of his family to bear the title. He was born January 15, 1841, in London; was educated at Eton College, and at the age of 17 entered the Grenadier Guards. He represented Lancashire constituencies continuously from July, 1865, to his elevation to the peerage, in 1886. Under various titles he was Lord of the Admiralty, Financial Secretary of War and Financial Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he went out of office with his party, in 1885 he was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Stanley, and in 1888 was appointed Governor General of Canada. He was succeeded in 1893 by Lord Elgin. On the death of his brother, in 1893, he succeeded to the title and to estates amounting to 65,000 acres, principally in Lancashire. When the Paris Embassy fell vacant, in 1895, it was offered to the Earl of Derby, but he declined it. The Countess, his wife, is the oldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. The Earl's father was thrice Prime Minister of England, and, on account of the peculiarly telling nature of his oratory, he was styled the "Rupert of Debate."

Pastor Albert Reyschlag, one of the most prominent Lutheran preachers in Germany, has arrived in Washington for the purpose of interesting the Protestant clergymen and laymen in a movement to erect a memorial church as a monument to Protestantism at Spyers, a little town on the Rhine, near Worms, where the Reformation actually started.

Daniel H. Moffatt, the banker and mine-owner of Denver, has given $5,000 to George Rees Lewis, cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, and $7,000 to Thomas Keely, the assistant cashier of the same bank, as tokens of his regard. About a year ago Mr. Moffatt took the head waiter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New York on a trip to Europe.

NEW PLAYING RULES ADOPTED FOR SKAT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN THE MOST SCIENTIFIC OF ALL CARD GAMES AT THE ANNUAL CONGRESS IN MILWAUKEE.

The game of skat is a three-handed game, and the player always has two opponents. It is customary for four to play, the dealer is out, and wins or loses just the same as the others. That is, if the player wins, he must pay and is paid if he loses. There is no fixed end to the game; it is terminated by agreement. Usually, three to four hours are taken up, but games have lasted that many days. By winning a hand a player scores a certain number of points depending upon the value of his hand. What the point is worth depends upon mutual agreement. Usually it is one-quarter cent. Each player is credited with his wins and his losses are substracted and a balance is struck at the windup.

A euchre deck is used, thirty-two cards, from seven spot to ace. Ten cards are dealt to each player and two are for the blind or skat. The order of the deal is as follows: 3, skat 4, 3.

The cards range in this order: Jack of clubs, jack of spades, jack of hearts, jack of diamonds, ace, 10, king, queen, 9, 8, 7 of suit. There are, therefore, eleven trumps in every suit. In suits the jack returns to its place below the queen and the ten spot below the jack. In grand and ramsch jacks alone are trump. To win any game it is necessary to make sixty-one in the count. The value of the cards is as follows: Ace, 11; 10 spot, 10; king, 4; queen, 3; jack, 2; 9, 8, 7, nothing.

Schneider or tailor occurs when the player fails to count thirty-one or his opponent thirty. Black, when player or opponents fail to take a trick. Both of these may be announced by the player if he plays a solo. In each suit there are three games, question, tourne and solo.

To play a question the player picks up the blind without examining it, and, discarding two cards, announces trump.

Value of the Questions.

The value of the questions will be found in the list of playing rules adopted at the last congress. In grand the jacks alone are trump. If the player picks up the blind without examining he can play a grand, if he declares it at the same time. The value is twenty, and, if lost, the player pays double. If a jack is force in a tourne, the player can declare grand or suit. The value is twenty if he declares a grand; a solo grand is valued at sixteen. A grand ouvert means an open grand. The player declares to take every trick, exposes his cards, and, if he fails, he loses. Nullo means 23, and the player must not take a trick; value twenty. Nullo ouvert, an open nullo, cards must be faced; value forty.

Ramsch—This is a game in the nature of a punishment for very conservative play, if all the players decline to play, ramsch is in order. The jacks alone are trump. Each player plays for himself, and the one making the highest count loses twenty, thirty or fifty.

As stated before, to win any game, except nullo or ramsch, the player must take sixty-one tricks to count sixty-one. Suit must be followed, short of a suit, the player can trump or throw off as he chooses. He is not compelled to trump or play a higher card.

New Playing Rules.

A list of the new playing rules adopted by the American Skat Congress at the last annual session, held at Milwaukee recently, will be found below:

1. Counting the games: Single game counts 1 point; Schneider counts 2; Schneider, announced, counts 3; black, not announced, counts 3; Schneider, announced and black made, counts 4, and black announced counts 5, besides the matadores.

2. Questions—Taking up the blind or skat without examining the same, before hand and making trumps, diamonds, counts 1 point, hearts, counts 2; spades, counts 3, and clubs, counts 4.

3. Tourne—Taking up one card of the skat or blind, and thus making trump, or if the card is a jack, playing Grand; Diamonds, counts 5 points; hearts, counts 6; spades, counts 7; clubs, counts 8, and Grand counts 12.

4. Solo—Playing without touching the skat or blind; Diamonds, counts 9 points; hearts, counts 10; spades, counts 11; clubs, counts 12; Grand counts 16; Grand ouvert, counts 24.

5.—Guckeen or Grand Question counts 12 points. Guckeen lost means a loss of 24; grand ouvert with 1 matadore, 144; grand ouvert with 2 matadores, 168; grand ouvert with 3 matadores, 192; grand ouvert with 4 matadores, 216 points; nullo, 20; nullo ouvert, 40. Ramsch, loses 20 points; if jungfer, 30; if two jungfers, 50 points.

6. General rules—The player needs 31 and his opponent 30 points to be out of Schneider; grand and nullo ouvert must be bid out before the game commences. If over 144 in grand, solo or tourne, the player pays the next higher game.

7. Question—If the player find that he overbid his hand, he can lay down his cards, i. e., admit that he lost the game only, but as 12, 16, 19, 23, etc., cannot be made, he pays the value of the next higher game. Cards must be dealt, 3 skat, 4, 3 or 3, 4, skat 3. Every player has a right to demand that the cards be cut. If a player while playing declares enough, and drops his cards on the table without having 61 points, the game cannot be resumed, the party making such mistake losing the game, even if he be certain of the rest of the tricks; the partner of the opposing party does not suffer through his partner's mistake. Schneider and black can only be announced when playing out of hand, i. e., without looking at the skat.

PENN EXPECTS GREAT RESULTS FROM LATHAM.

FAMOUS OLD ST. LOUIS BALL PLAYER SUCCEEDS MIKE MURPHY AS TRAINER OF THE U. OF P.'S ATHLETIC SQUAD—COLLEGIATE SPORTS.

The University of Pennsylvania has chosen a trainer to succeed Mike Murphy, who will go back to his old love, Yale, when his present contract expires with the Quakers. The new trainer is none other than Walter Arlington Latham. Under that name a good many persons, perhaps, will not recognize the new trainer, who is well known to all followers of baseball as Arlie Latham. Latham has a fine record in athletics. In 1882 he won the championship of America in the professional handicap 100-yard dash, which was run off in Philadelphia. The following year he won the all-around, championship at the Caledonian games. Besides being eminently successful as a track athlete, Latham has had great success as a trainer of athletes. Flynn, the former world's champion sprinter, was handled by Latham.

Arlie's success as a baseball player was quite marked. He commenced playing with the Buffalo team in 1880. In 1881 and 1882 he was with the Phillies. In 1883 he came to St. Louis and remained with the Browns until 1899, when he joined the Chicago Brotherhood Club. The next year, however, found him back with the St. Louis team. In 1902 he went to Cincinnati and remained with that club until 1905, when he returned and captained the Browns throughout the season. In 1897 he quit playing, and for the last two seasons has officiated as an umpire for the National League.

Latham was especially recommended for the position by Arthur Irwin, coach of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team, against whom he played as an amateur. The other prominent candidates for this position were M. J. Sweeney, the world's champion high jumper; Foley, the trainer at Georgetown University; Walter Christie of Princeton, and George Orton. Latham will take charge of all of Pennsylvania's athletes in September. Murphy's contract expires in June, but the veteran trainer has consented to take care of the Quaker team on its tour in Europe this summer. Trainer Latham will have charge of the football candidates and will train the track men in the spring.

Dick Harley of the Clevelands, who has coached the Villanova College team at Philadelphia for the past two years, has charge of the men again this season. The work so far has consisted principally of throwing and catching and fielding. Prominent among the new men are Weir, 1902, Decourcey, 1902, McGee, 1903, Garbarone, 1903. Several of last year's players who are on the track team have been unable to attend the practice on account of their time being occupied in training for the spring games.

The college is unusually successful in having the three pitchers of last year's team—Bailey, McFadden and Munley. Two new fielders have to be developed, and it is desirous that there should also be another catcher to relieve Donohue, so that he could alternate at catching and fielding—a change which would greatly strengthen the team.

Another week of practice with the Cornell crews begins with Coach Courtney still confined to his bed. His condition is gradually improving. Coach Colson was in the crews again last week, together with Captain Dezell, who is charge of the work. Owing to the tardiness of two or three of the regular varsity men the regular combination was broken up. Nichols was put at bow in place of Taylor and Edmunston went to No. 2 to take Hartley's seat. The make-up of the crew follows: Robbins, stroke; Dalzell (captain), 7; English, 6; Smallwood, 5; Vanderhoef, 4; Edmunston, 3; Tryon, 2; Nichols, bow. Reardelee, the old varsity man of No. 6, has not yet been reinstated in the first combination, having to pay the penalty of his week of absence.

The Harvard Athletic Committee killed the scheme of allowing the swimming team to take part in the intercollegiate swimming races at the annual show of the Boston Sportsman's Association, on the ground that the competition was in no sense an intercollegiate one, outside of the fact that a number of college teams were to compete. Twelve men have qualified for the team by swimming forty-eight yards with three turns in less than thirty seconds, as follows: E. George, A. W. Ristine, D. C. Campbell, F. R. Talbot, G. R. Ainsworth, P. Wyman, A. E. Corbin, E. C. Hammond, E. B. Blakely, P. Fox and W. M. Ivins.

E. Carroll Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania holds the American championship for indoor swimming in the 100, 220 and 440 yard distances. Professor Kistler, who has been training him, states that Schaeffer expects to win the indoor championships this year. He now holds a record of one minute and five seconds for the 100 yards, which beat the former record by one second. In the 220 yards he holds a record of two minutes and thirty-seven seconds, which equals the world's record. He made records in the 100 yards, 220 yards and 440 yards, all in one morning, on September 22, 1899. These records he will endeavor to lower before the end of the season.

Dick Grant, the famous distance runner, defeated his brother Aleck at Washington recently. The two brothers are an interesting pair. Grant of Pennsylvania and Grant of Harvard have been the attraction at many athletic meets. Aleck has invariably won until in the race of last Saturday night, when Dick won by a foot.

Captain J. Royce Smith of the Columbia track team announces that the blue and white will probably be represented by four best athletes at the Olympian games to be held this year at the Paris Exposition. Maxwell W. Long, who holds the intercollegiate record for the quarter-mile will be Columbia's star representative. Marshall, the half-miler, if his form continues to improve, will be sent, together with Stephen Barker, the hurdler.

The Northwestern baseball squad has been increased by the addition of F. Jackson, third base for two years on the Ohio Wesleyan College nine. He appeared for practice and did good work. Nash, candidate for pitcher, was given a trial at broad-jumping, and cleared, with a twenty-foot run, 19 feet 8 inches. This is the record for the university.

Coach Hugh Jennings of the baseball squad has made his first cut in the number of candidates, retaining forty men at work. About twenty were dismissed.

Early Lamps and Wicks.

From Chambers' Journal.

It would be hazardous to conjecture what the first wick consisted of; but when we come to consider the iron lamp or "crusie," we know that the wick commonly used was the pith of the rush, which was gathered and partially stripped of its outer green covering, cut into proper lengths, dried and tied up into bundles, ready for use. The iron lamp was hammered out of one piece of iron, in a stone mold. This was usually done by the blacksmith, and the molds are still to be seen in museums, in the hands of private collectors, and no doubt at some of the country blacksmiths' shops. They are of one uniform shape, with some slight varieties. The lamp consists of two cups, one suspended above and inside the other. The suspender is so fixed and notched as to enable the upper cup, which holds the oil and wick, to be shifted to keep the oil constantly in contact with the wick. The lower cup catches the drip of the oil, which can be easily replaced in the upper cup by lifting it off until the oil is poured into it. The upper cup has sometimes a movable lid.

There is a remarkable resemblance not only between the iron crusies in this country, but to those on the Continent and in Egypt. They preserve the same general shape, but differ in the material from which they are made. The Pompeian lamps, or at least some of them, might be described as three crusies in one. The cup of the lamp is the same, but it has provision for three lights. The oil used in the Scotch lamps was of the coarsest kind. On the west coast the oil used was, and is still, fish oil. The material for wicks was variable.

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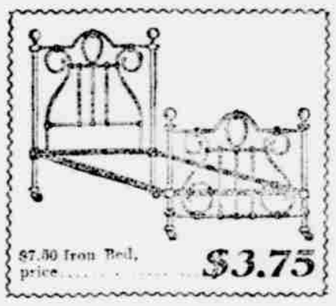

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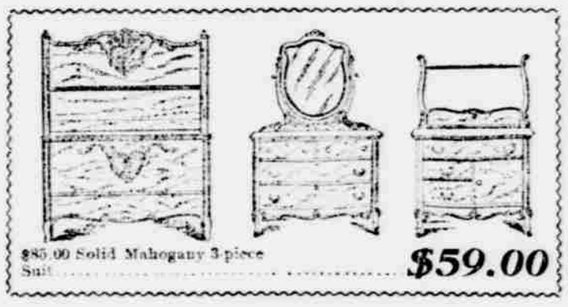

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