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a quarrelsome way, but we don't agree, t's a cinch."

his was the substance of Timothy Donoe's statement respecting the alleged ficulties between himself and Captain mes Ryan. Tim pleaded that he wished all statements to be conservative, but t if it narrowed down to a question as whether he or Ryan had been the disctionist in the team, he could bring proof his side.

Ryan broke into print this morning with statement that he would not play on same team with me any longer. That kes me sore. I don't care what Ryan nks of me privately, but I don't like him get into the newspapers with a wallop. never said anything for publication inst him.

Tom Loftus is the best man in the world work for. He always treated me square. he feels that he can better the team by ding me off then I am willing to go. I 't want to stand for an instant in the y of the betterment of the club. I can along even if I am frozen out of baseall altogether.

Perhaps the Chicago club does not need particularly. In Frank Chance they re one of the best catchers in the country. They can't get anything better than ank. Nichols and Dexter are undoubtedgood men, though they have not yet ven as Chance has. I suppose the team n get along without me and I am ready go if I am a hindrance."

lm was asked why Ryan had it in for :

am sure I don't know," he said. "We re never been very friendly since I have n on the team, and that is six years. I er knocked him. I haven't time to watch playing, except to notice whether he ches the flies that go out his way. I have ubles enough of my own without bother with Ryan. If I was knocking I could why he put Mertes in the sun field I why center field himself. Center is the dest field of the three to play. Sun field a nightmare to a man who has not been lled for it. Why did he make this shift? I don't want any trouble with Ryan. I 't want to be charged with being to me for the bad feeling there is in the b. The papers say Loftus wants to trade off. I heard that, as I said, from Ryan Boston. Well, all I've got to say is that ope they don't make as bad a mistake they did in the Dahlen and De Montre trades. Let us pray they don't take counterfeit money. In the meantime, le Timeraria will stand ready to go in ind the bat at any stage and do the t work he knows how."—Chicago Times.

Mr. Frank Patterson, Baltimore correndent of the Sporting News, says: "It easy enough to see what McGraw is the Perfectos—they have not won a gle game since he was hurt. Up to that e in spite of their crippled condition y had won, if I remember correctly four of nine on the Eastern trip. There is thing I wish to protest against—name making McGraw responsible for the m's play. Does any one saddle the rensibility of the Champions on Kelley, or Reds on Captain Corcoran? McGraw y do much or little as captain, while on field, but he does not choose the men place them, nor make up the batting er, nor select the pitchers—the things which a manager's management tells. es any one suppose he would have red Quinn and put Tebeau at short field Philadelphia the other day? Tebeau is nager, and if Pollywog quotes Frank Hess aright—"Patsy" will continue to manager forevermore until he dies of old or resigns—the latter an unlikely congency.

st as Tebeau is manager, let him take responsibility both in victory and det. It is not fair to saddle it on McGraw. en he lacks the authority to make nges or to prevent changes. He is alys ready to shoulder responsibility with thority, but not without authority.

President Dreyfus did not accompany the tsburg team to St. Louis.

If the Pittsburg team does not finish well in the first division I will be a badly appointed man," said he. "We have sed Clarke. He always kept the team stling, though he was not playing much. will be some time before he will be able play again. He has kidney trouble and has affected his eyes. If we fail this r we will try all the harder next season. ave already engaged the grounds at Hot rings for the team to train next spring. February I shall send our ground keeper there to get the diamond in shape, so t there will be no complaint on that re. We have done well this season. tsburg has turned out the best crowds in the circuit, though we have not drawn as well on the road as was expected."

Johnny Ward hasn't lost track of baseball despite the fact that he is a lawyer with a good practice and a golfer of considerable reputation. He says as soon as the summer vacation comes around he will be a regular attendant at Washington Park. Ward takes exception to the frequent assertions that he was responsible for Keeler's release from the New York club. Talking to the writer a day or two ago, he gave some of the inside history of "Wee Willie."

"I remember," said J. Montgomery, "the time Keeler came to New York from Binghamton. He was a modest little fellow, but saw that he was a natural ball player by his work in practice, and sized him up as a comer. We had a man playing center field by the name of Harry Lyons, who wasn't quite up to the mark. I put Keeler in his place, and the first day he was so nervous that he lost the game by making a couple of errors. The papers roasted him unmercifully, and the next morning Keeler asked to be excused, saying that the newspaper roasts had broken him all up and he couldn't play.

"Never you mind, Billy," I said, "I know you can play ball, so go right in and do your best. Billy played that day, and he hit the ball beautifully, bringing in three runs with his hits and scoring another himself. Those are all the runs he made, but we lost the game, 6 to 4, because Keeler muffed two flies, if my recollection is right. Then the following day Billy sprained his ankle sliding to second in a Brooklyn game and had to lay off. When he was right again, Lyons was playing good ball, and we were in a winning streak. It wouldn't have been right to break a winning combination, so it was a case of keeping Keeler on the bench.

Recommended Him to Hanlon.

"But I considered him too good a man to lay under the bench and told him that the first opportunity that came, I would send him to a club that would give him steady work. Brooklyn wanted a man, and I gave them Keeler. Later, I tipped Billy off to Hanlon, and the famous deal of Shindle and Treadway for Keeler and Brouthers followed. Keeler, I honestly think, is the best all round fielder in the League.

J. B. S.

WHY ETHELBERT LOST THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

A WESTERN TURFMAN CLAIMS THAT HE WANTS A VERY FAST TRACK, AND ADDS THAT DANNY MAHER PUT UP A GRAND RIDE.

All the big races of late spring and early summer ended with yesterday's American Derby at Washington Park. There are a great many stake events and derbies throughout the country, but, no matter how much interest arises in the particular localities where these races are run, they fall into oblivion as far as national interest is concerned when the public has such races as a Brooklyn Handicap, a Suburban Handicap, an American Derby or a Futurity to discuss and pick winners in. We will have quite a let-up from now until early autumn, when the Futurity will be run at the Sheepshead Bay track.

The defeat of Ethelbert by Kinley Mack in the Suburban Handicap still remains a surprise to the turf followers of the West, as well as of the East. Ethelbert had been heralded a certain winner by every turf sage of Gotham, and the West looked for Ethelbert to simply canter away with the big end of the purse, instead of running a very ordinary second to the Brooklyn Handicap winner. Many of us out here believed it might be a poor ride put up by Danny Maher that caused Ethelbert's downfall, but a very thorough follower of the racing game asserted Friday evening that he believed the condition of the track at Sheepshead Bay on that eventful day had much to do with Ethelbert's defeat. He went on to say: "Ethelbert wants a fast track, and the condition of the track on that day, although good, was anything but fast. Then, again, many overlook the fact that Ethelbert packed an impost of 130 pounds. Danny Maher rode as grand a race that day as he ever rode in his life, and he was more anxious to win than the 30,000 people watching him with anxious hearts. Ethelbert had all the bad racing luck that day. First of all, he drew the rail position, and, as there is considerable slope toward the rail at the Coney Island track, the going next to the rail was still soft from the rains of a couple of days before the race. I stood near Trainer Joyner when he was telling Danny Maher to get out in front with Ethelbert and go to the center of the track, where the going was good, but luck was against Ethelbert; he did not get away well and was badly shut off at the first turn. Kinley Mack, the winner of that race, is a better race horse than the Westerners realize, and Patsy McCue rode him to perfection. Mack liked the going, as it happened to be that afternoon, and he ran his own race, and a grand one, too, little McCue guiding him into the right spots during the journey for the rich prize. I tell you again, Kinley Mack is a horse of sterling qualities."

Kinley Mack is a Kentucky-bred horse and is by that English stallion Islington. His dam, Songstress, belonged to Eastin & Larabie. She is a mare of royal breeding. She now has a yearling foal by Cayuga and is at Mr. L. O. Appleby's Silver Brook stud in New Jersey. Mr. Henry T. Oxnard not long since purchased Songstress from Eastin & Larabie, and will breed her to that English stallion, Knight of the Thistle, which sported the Appleby colors in several of the classic English events of last year.

Many wonder how the good race horse came to be called Kinley Mack. Mr. Larabie, his owner, is a stanch Republican and an ardent admirer of the present administration at Washington and he desired to name his colt McKinley. This name had already been registered and Mr. Larabie was notified to that effect. Larabie was bound to get the President's name in some way, so he took up a sheet of paper and sent the name Kinley Mack in, and gave one of the best colts in the land one of the queerest names.

John E. Madden recently purchased a yearling by Hanover—Correction. The price was $20,000, an extravagant price for a yearling that may never train or never race. But Mr. Madden is taking those chances.

King Thomas brought $41,000 as a yearling and had hard work to get out of the maiden class.

Yearlings are purchased like diamonds. The stones of pure white are the most valuable. Two stones may look alike and yet be widely different in quality. So it is with yearlings. They all look alike, but it is the blood strain that purchasers look for, just the same as the diamond merchant prefers the blue-white stone to the yellow.

In the Hanover-Correction yearling Mr. Madden secures the purest blood. He gets a colt sired by the stallion that got Hamburg, one of the greatest of 2-year-olds. The dam, Correction, is a full sister to the wonderful Domino. Thus the uniting of Hamburg and Domino strains should furnish the Hanover-Correction colt with wings.

Ben Brush, the superintendent of the Brooklyn Jockey Club track, at Gravesend, died last Tuesday morning. Mr. Brush has been superintendent of the Gravesend track for the last fifteen years and was considered a fixture at that track. He passed away very suddenly after eating a heavy breakfast. He was very popular with all the Eastern owners and trainers, and they will feel his loss when they return to Gravesend.

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"MAKE THE CITY FIT FOR THE FAIR."

Some Timely Recommendations.

A most interesting and important municipal document is the annual report of the Board of Public Improvements, which was approved by the board last Tuesday. This report is in the nature of a warning, a plea and a letter of advice to the people of St. Louis. Its central theme is the World's Fair. The condition of the city's public works is reviewed and discussed mainly from the standpoint of the necessities and responsibilities undertaken by the city in connection with a great World's Fair.

The Board of Public Improvements has taken the Fair seriously. In its opening paragraph, the report says: "We have invited the world to come and see our city. Look what we will have to show them. See our dirty, uncompleted streets and alleys, our inadequate sewer system, our discreditable city institutions, our muddy and impure water, our general run-down-at-the-heels condition. We must bestir ourselves and get to work at housecleaning."

This, in substance, is what the board says to the citizens. The weaknesses of the city are shown, and the improvements that must be made before the Fair are pointed out.

Referring to the duty of the board to foresee the needs of the city and to make necessary plans and submit its recommendations to the Mayor and the Municipal Assembly, the report says:

"If a Fair is to be held and the world is invited to come and see, it must not be forgotten or ignored that the city itself will be one of the prominent exhibits. Poorly made and ill-kept streets, or streets not made at all, water muddy and discolored and repulsive in appearance, even if not under suspicion as to its being wholesome; sewer system fallen far behind as to needed extensions; parks insufficiently cared for, besides lacking the improvements and embellishments which people of culture and travel expect to see, the dangers and disadvantages of railroad crossings at grade, bad enough at all times, but vastly increased by the added traffic on both railway and street due to the Fair; public buildings unfinished or dilapidated; eleemosynary and penal institutions insufficient in capacity; lack of hospital accommodations, and the discreditable condition of the existing accommodations—these are likely to be features of the city's part of the exhibit, noted by every visitor.

"Time, and especially the means, are too limited to justify the expectation that all these deficiencies can be supplied by 1903, but much may and must be done."

The first matter taken up at length is the street improvement question. "For a long time," runs the report, "local conditions in St. Louis led to the use of macadam as the chief street-making material. The influence of producers of this material and its cheapness for some time hindered the substitution of a better class of street reconstruction; but came the selfishness of parties in control of certain kind of street making material, who unwisely pursued a dog-in-the-manger policy.

"Then the courts were appealed to in the interest of rival contractors and of unwilling taxpayers. The courts did not clearly grasp the question raised, and gave decisions which, after injurious delay, have been set aside by later decisions of cases in which the issues were more clearly presented.

"These are some of the obstacles which have stood in the way of street and other improvements, which are wholly or in great part, paid for by special taxes. The board is pleased to be able to say that these obstacles are, in some measure, passing out of the way."

Appropriations Cut Down.

The report then goes on to show that the appropriations for street improvements have been very small of recent years, and have steadily decreased, until they are nearly nothing. Various expedients, adopted by the board for making the small appropriations go as far as possible, are mentioned at length.

"In later years," reads the report, "preference has been given to new work, upon the ground that parts of the city having no streets should be helped instead of forcing better streets upon unwilling taxpayers, where something in the way of streets existed."

A comparative table, showing the amount of street improvement work done during recent years, is followed by a statement of the amount of money expended for street improvement from 1886 to 1899, the tabulated statement showing that whereas $899,256.12 was expended from 1886 to 1893 and only $265,080.74 was expended from 1893 to 1900, more than double the result was accomplished during the latter period than during the former, and further, that a better class of street and alley work was done. The report then discontinances the use of macadam or common telford as material for street reconstruction, stating that such use is unwise and should be done only in exceptional cases. Granitoid has largely come into use for curbing and guttering, being not only better, but cheaper than the limestone curb and gutter paving formerly used.

Discussing the question of city bridges, the report states further that additional bridges must be provided if the World's Fair project is to be realized. "Indeed," says the report, "in view of the vastly increased traffic of steam railways and on streets, it is essential that crossings of railway tracks at grade be generally abolished, as they have been in other cities.

"A viaduct on King's highway and the northward extension of the Eighteenth street bridge to Walnut street, together with a bridge on Clark avenue from Seventeenth street to Twenty-first street; also bridges on Chouteau avenue, will be indispensable preparations for the World's Fair."

The question of sewers is discussed at length. The lack of adequate provision of permanent outlet or main sewers for the added territory has been left untouched. The larger sewers need to be rebuilt and many new ones added. The discussion of sewers concludes as follows:

"The construction of the sewers outlined above would require several years of time and exceed $5,000,000 in cost; not less than $500,000 should be expended each year for the next ten years to secure the construction of public sewers urgently needed for the proper maintenance of the health of the community."

The board's discussion of the parks is very brief. The statement is made that the pressing demands for other kinds of public work do not allow the board at the present time to urge many or important park improvements. Attention is called to the embellishments of the parks by the gifts and donations of public-spirited citizens.

Under the heading of city lighting the board says: "The delays and uncertainties are very annoying, but the board does not despair of the lighting being done at the time appointed by somebody, at the prices fixed by the contract. The board does not expect that it will be necessary for the city in any event to make temporary contracts beyond those now in force."

Water Supply Improvement.

That part of the report referring to the Waterworks is very lengthy and exhaustive. The present condition of the works is described, and the recommendation made that a storage reservoir of about 25,000,000 gallons be constructed at the Baden station. It is added that it is probable that ere long it will be found necessary to provide for storage in the high-pressure district by constructing an elevated tank of large capacity. The extension and improvement of the Waterworks is reviewed, and the statement is made that contracts are now under way for the purchase of three new engines for station No. 1. The board recommends that a new machine shop, blacksmith shop and storage coal shed should be built at that station, and the statement is added that with the completion of the extension work outlined the Waterworks will be in shape to supply the city with water as long as the population does not exceed 1,000,000 people.

The question of clarification and purification of the water supply is then discussed succinctly. "There is no reason to doubt," says the board, "that the establishment of a filtration plant will render our water superior to the water of cities like New York and Boston, which collect in impounding reservoirs the rainfall from large areas which they are obliged to protect from sewage contamination."

After a discussion of the advisability of clarifying the water supply of St. Louis by the use of a coagulant, such as is used by Kansas City, the board explains the two systems of filtration, known as the European or slow sand filtration process, and the American or mechanical system. The report then reads:

"Before deciding which system to adopt, it is essential to obtain information upon the rate of filtration which would be allowable in either case and comparative results as to quality of the filtered water and the cost of installation and operation.

"We might design a filter plant for the city of St. Louis basing said design upon the best information obtainable in regard to the operation of filters at other places, but we could not be certain that we would in that way obtain the best plant for the city.

"The board has twice sought from the Municipal Assembly the authority and means to make practical tests, but without success. Due regard for the interests of the city does not justify going blindly into the adoption of any plan or scheme for clarification or purification without preliminary comparative tests on a suitable scale.

Plans for Filtration.

"The board is of the opinion that the plant necessary for the clarification and filtration of the water supply should be constructed, owned, controlled and operated by the city directly.

"In default of the information which the board desired to obtain by means of actual tests under local conditions, we submit herewith an approximate estimate of the cost of filtration by the two systems, under the assumption (not by any means a safe assumption) that local conditions would not materially modify the rate of filtration usually allowed."

The estimates of cost of establishing a filtering plant furnished by the board are briefly as follows: Slow sand filtration, $3,688,000; mechanical filtration, $2,631,000. The estimated cost of operating the filters under the two systems is about the same, says the board, the cost being estimated at $225,000 per annum, based on the present average consumption of 61,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

In order to prevent waste of water, the board recommends the use of meters for all consumers of water, with a fixed minimum rate, by which plan the consumer who uses water in moderation would not be compelled to help pay for the water his neighbor wastes.

The necessity for the completion of the new City Hall before the World's Fair is urged by the board, and especially the equipment of the building with elevator service. The City Hospital situation is discussed succinctly, and the statement is made that something must be done by somebody, and the Hospital Commission being practically "functus officio," the board states that it will be clearly within the lines of its province if it sends the Municipal Assembly drafts of ordinances providing for the work. The board says in conclusion:

"The board desires to again refer to the special needs of every department of public works. These needs under ordinary conditions are very great, but when the proposed World's Fair is taken into account they become imperative. If means were in hand, the time is very short to accomplish what must be done if our city is to make a creditable exhibit. The invitation has gone out for the world to come and see our city. Shall visitors see and go away to comment on our municipal nakedness, or will the city, with one accord, rise to the occasion, find ways to do what is needed and adopt them when found?

"The board, when it proposes measures of improvement, as a general thing is met by protests of property owners who are unwilling to pay for improvements in front of their property but quite willing that improvements be made elsewhere. In many cases the pleas made appeal strongly to the sympathies of the board. But if the board was controlled by sympathy for hardships in special cases, no improvements would be made, for cases are rare in which all the owners affected are so circumstanced as to be ready for an assessment. In many cases the pleas are made by those well able to pay, who speak in the name of widows, orphans and sufferers from misfortune. Often the pleas are based upon a general condition in the community which can only be relieved by making the improvements objected to. Sacrifice of individual interests and preferences is the price which must be paid for general progress. Great cities, as well as other great things, are costly, but well worth the cost."

J. W. BERGFELD ARRESTED.

John Sampson, Jr., Complained That He Was Defrauded.

Jacob W. Bergfeld of the J. W. Bergfeld Investment Company was arraigned in the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday morning on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The warrant was issued against him on Wednesday, but was suppressed by the authorities at the Four Courts until he was apprehended.

It is charged in the information that Bergfeld defrauded John Sampson, Jr., of $588.82. Sampson held six notes signed by Naughton & Bergfeld as makers. On July 1, 1898, it is charged that Bergfeld took up the six notes, giving in exchange one note for $588.82, bearing the name of the Home City Loan and Building Association and Bergfeld as secretary. It is set forth in the information that the Home City Loan and Building Association was not then a valid corporation and that Bergfeld was not secretary.

Sampson said he had been trying to collect the money for nearly two years, but failed.

Bergfeld was released on $1,000 bond, given by Patrick J. Manley. The defendant could not be located yesterday. It is understood, however, that he denies there is anything irregular in the transaction.

Battery G Leaves Galveston.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galveston, Tex., June 23.—Battery G, First United States Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Winston, departed at 6 o'clock for its new station, Fortress Monroe. The battery has already been succeeded by Battery O of the same regiment. Battery G has been stationed here nearly three years. By their soldierly and gentlemanly deportment the members have won the respect and admiration of the community, and regret is general at their departure.

How to Avoid Trouble.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it.—Adv.

Dave Ball at Vinita.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vinita, I. T., June 23.—D. A. Ball, delegate-at-large from Missouri to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, arrived here this morning on the "Katy Flyer." He was met by a reception committee and escorted to the Western Hotel. In the afternoon a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the opera-house and heard Mr. Ball expound the doctrines of the Democratic party.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS

Milk is a summer food. The Delicatessen Lunch Rooms serve milk accorde.

SMITH ACADEMY HAS A PROUD ATHLETIC RECORD.

WASHINGTON AVENUE SCHOOL LED ALL OTHERS IN THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE DURING THE SEASON OF 1900—FINE PROMISE FOR NEXT YEAR.

The athletic season is over and the red and white of Smith Academy waves as triumphantly as ever. The school considers its athletic season as eminently successful in every way. In the face of many discouragements, the boys have maintained the reputation of the school in every branch of athletics. Where they failed to win first place in every case they vigorously contended for the honor, and a second place is the lowest in which they rank in any one form of athletics.

Since the inception of the Interscholastic League, it has awarded six championship pennants. Five of these are already in the possession of Smith Academy, and one, the baseball pennant, was captured by the St. Louis University after a close struggle with Smith Academy. The following table shows the record of the five schools of the Interscholastic League in general athletics for the year 1900:

	Smith.	St. L. U.	High.	Manual.	Western Military
Tennis	5	1	2	0	0
Hockey	3	1	0	5	0
Football	4	1	4	0	0
Track	5	2	1	0	0
B. B.	2	5	1	0	0
Totals	19	11	8	5	0

From this it will be seen that of the three championship banners awarded this year Smith Academy wins two and the St. Louis University one. The fourth pennant, which was provided for, was not awarded, because the competing school refused to play off the tie in football with Smith Academy. This gave the academy the right to claim the pennant, but they did not desire it under such circumstances. The academy has to its credit twenty points in general athletics. This is as many points as St. Louis University, the High School and Western combined. No school in the league compares even favorably with the academy in the general result. Smith Academy defeated St. Louis University in four branches of athletics, and lost to them the baseball pennant. After losing a football game to the High School it easily defeated that school in four branches of athletics and tied them in the football. It defeated the other two schools concerned in all the branches of athletics. In football and baseball the academy is left in excellent shape for the coming year.

Warren Clark, who will go to Princeton University in September is the only member of the baseball nine who is sure not to be present the next year. The other eight are expected to be in their places when the fall season opens.

In football the academy will lose Clark and Scudder. Scudder goes to Yale University. It is settled that Harry Boone will return next year. With Hills as captain and the team of last year practically untouched the prospects in football are excellent.

The track athletics will not fare so well, but Smith Academy can always count on the development of new material. The athletes who so splendidly won the championship at the interscholastic field day were, in the main, men who had taken second places last year. Their development was remarkable, and they easily showed greater ability than the best men of last season.

Haiden Curd, Walker Evans and Warren Clark will all be out of the academy. Young Curd has accepted a position with a local shoe company and is already at work. In spite of the effort to discredit his time and to find fault with his style of running, he has made a great reputation in St. Louis. He is regarded as the fastest runner ever in the city. His records of 10 seconds flat and :22 2-5 seconds are likely to stand a long time. Vanderwater, Muegge and others, who held the watches on these races, are competent and reliable men. The time was taken with the greatest care—as the gentlemen had been cautioned beforehand to make no mistake in the matter, because the boy's time had always been questioned by certain parties who were expected to do the same thing this year and who did do so. The running of O'Connor, both in the East before he came to St. Louis and in the contests with the State University, where his time was not questioned by anybody, proves that the interscholastic time was absolutely correct. O'Connor has won several 100-yard dashes in 10 1-5 seconds, and nothing but 10 seconds could have beaten him.

Warren Clark has a brilliant future ahead of him. As an all-round athlete, he will have excellent opportunities at Princeton, and we may expect to hear from him especially in the baseball and in the field events.

Walker Evans has cast his lot with the University of Virginia. This great Southern University has made an excellent reputation in athletics, and doubtless Walker Evans will have ample opportunity to display his abilities.

James B. Van Vleck has been selected with much care to train the Smith Academy athletes for the session of 1900-1901. Mr. Van Vleck is a graduate of New York University, and comes pretty near being a complete all round athlete. He graduated with Phi Beta Kappa standing. He is a member of the Psi U. fraternity, standing high both socially and intellectually. He has been a member of the football team in the great Metropolitan University for three years, and captain of that team during the season of 1900. He was also a member of the 'Varsity baseball nine for three years and a member of the track team. In addition to this, he was an enthusiastic member of the gymnasium team of the Athletic Club in New York, and is more than competent to meet the demands of the gymnasium instruction in Smith Academy.

The Alumni Association of the academy has adopted a unique plan for honoring the Smith Academy athletes of this year. Pictures of all the athletic organizations, including the football, baseball, track, tennis, and hockey teams have been taken. A photographer was employed to secure pictures of the boys at the interscholastic field day, who obtained an excellent collection. All of these, together with individual pictures of the leading four athletes of the school, will be framed in one large frame ten feet square and placed in a conspicuous position on the chapel wall. This picture will be something unique in the academy collection, and will doubtless attract to the Alumni Association as well as in the school a great deal of interest.

SMITH ACADEMY ALUMNUS.

She Is a Real "Daughter."

Old Resident of a Maine Town the Child of a Revolutionary Soldier.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 23.—A "real" daughter of the American Revolution has just celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of her birth in North Kittery, Me. Mrs. Rachel Maria Fernald was born June 18, 1812, at what was then called East Eliot. She was the twelfth child of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Frost.

Her father was born December 25, 1769, in North Kittery, which was afterwards set apart as East Eliot, and when he was only 15 years of age joined the Continental army and served through the American Revolution.

When he was released he had nothing but Continental money in his possession and he was forced to walk to his home, which he reached after many weeks of travel and hardship. He stayed at home only a short time, when he shipped and made several voyages to the East India Islands.

In 1788 he married Jane Clark, a native of North Berwick, and pursued the occupation of a farmer until he was 70, when he gave up that vocation and devoted his entire time to the study of the Bible.

By many he was considered very eccentric, especially so after he went through the streets of Portsmouth prophesying the big fire, which soon afterwards took place. He also fortold an epidemic, and as this was just before the yellow fever broke out in Portsmouth, he gained for himself the title of Prophet Frost. He died January 15, 1849.

Mrs. Fernald enjoys excellent health and bids fair to live many years to come. She has spent the greater portion of her life within a few miles of whete she was born, attending the public schools and the Episcopal Church of her native town. In 1841 she married Reginald Fernald, a native of North Kittery, and four children was the result of the union, two of whom, Mrs. Hannah Bartlett, with whom she makes her home, and Mrs. Susan Trickey of Portsmouth, survive.

The longest journey that she has ever made from home was twenty-six years ago, when she made a trip to Boston. Her memory is excellent and she easily recalls events that occurred in the early part of the century.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Is now operating a through sleeping car line between St. Louis and Wichita. Train leaves St. Louis daily at 8:10 p. m.

A SHORT TALK To WEAK MEN

By America's Most Successful Specialists,

Drs. Francis & Francis.

THE MEN WHO CURE—

Varicocele in 5 Days,

Stricture and Gleet in 10 to 20 Days,

Contagious Blood Poison in 30 to 90 Days,

and **Nervo-Sexual Debility** in 30 to 90 Days.

We have made a special study of the treatment of **Chronic, Nervous** and **Sexual Diseases** of men for many years and have been uniformly successful in our practice, to which over ten thousand cured patients will gladly testify. The great secret of our success has been—that both rich and poor alike receive our very best services—our whole energies have been concentrated on our Specialty and not scattered over the entire field of medicine and surgery. Each case receives our careful and thorough consideration and is treated on its merits. We first discover and remove the cause or root of the disease, and once this has been accomplished we will quickly restore you to what nature intended—a healthy and happy man, with physical, mental and sexual powers complete.

If you are suffering from any of the above diseases, or any derangement or weakness of the sensitive organs of the Pelvic system, we want you to carefully investigate our system of treatment and success in curing these diseases. We will answer any question you may wish to ask and will gladly refer you to reliable business men whom we have cured of a similar affliction.

We especially solicit patients who have been unsuccessful in their search for a cure, men who are sincere and earnest in their desire to be cured, and who realize the seriousness of their condition, and will appreciate successful, scientific treatment and a permanent cure. We are doing a strictly legitimate practice and realize that cured patients are our best means of advertising. We recognize no superior and but few equals in the successful practice of our Specialty. When you place yourself in our care, you may rest assured that you will receive the very best treatment obtainable, and that you will be cured in the shortest time possible.

IMPOTENCY, OR LOST MANHOOD.

Early in our professional career we concluded that the best field for our services would be the treatment of Men's diseases. We observed that the great majority of men were far from being perfect; there was always present some deficiency or weakness, some Mental, Sexual or Physical disability; early evil practices, later excesses or hereditary weakness had rendered the acme of good health impossible. Since that time we have devoted our whole time and energies to the building up and advancement of our fellow-men. Did you ever stop and ask yourself why your life has been a failure, why you have been a disappointment both to yourself and friends, why your health is not what it should be, why you are always nervous, irritable and despondent, lacking the vim, energy and ambition that denote the perfect man? We will tell you the reason why—Man's whole nerve and vital force originates from and depends on his Sexual system; deprive him of his Sexual centers and he becomes slow, stupid, flabby and indolent. You will now readily understand why, when you are suffering from some derangement of the Sexual system, that you cannot expect to enjoy good health and perfect manhood until such time as this weakness has been removed or corrected.

CAUSES OF IMPOTENCY—Impotency results from many causes, many cases are purely functional, many are due to Organic lesions—some cases accompany a Stricture of the Urethra, others are due to a chronic inflammation of the Urethra or Prostate gland, Varicocele leads to a complete loss of sexual powers, etc., but the primary causes of the great majority of cases are the evil practices of self-abuse and excessive after-indulgences. It makes no difference what form of Impotency you are suffering from, whether it be Psychical, Symptomatic, Atonic or Organic, **we can cure you to stay cured.**

WHY OTHER TREATMENTS FAIL—You have undoubtedly tried Medicines, Free Cures, Electric Belts, Etc., and have received no lasting benefits. Your family physician has treated you for the symptoms and perhaps given you temporary relief. The reason they do not cure is plain enough—one remedy or treatment will not cure all cases of Impotency. Each case is a study in itself and requires a distinct and individual treatment. What will cure one case may injure another. Can you afford to tamper with your health? No, decidedly not. You need expert medical treatment. We treat thousands of cases where the ordinary physician and specialist treats one. We can give you the very best treatment obtainable.

RESULTS OF NEGLECT—The sufferer from Impotency is deprived of all the pleasures of life, his health is wrecked, his success is hindered, he is unable to cope with his fellow-men, his days are shortened, the world to him is a prison and life an existence.

The great majority of our failures in business, our suicides, our divorce suits and our murders are due to neglected Impotency.

OUR TREATMENT AND SUCCESS—We want every man who feels that he is not up to the proper standard of health and manhood to consult us, and if you are mistaken in considering your case a serious one, we will candidly tell you so; but if you are one of the afflicted, we will gladly explain to you the true nature of your condition and describe fully the system of treatment we will use in restoring you to good health. Our treatment for weak men acts by overcoming the effects of early follies. It is a Specific in the true sense of the word; under its use all Drains and Emissions cease, the parts regain their normal size, and you will never again be troubled with Prematureness, failing memory, nervousness, loss of ambition and the many other symptoms which unfit you for business and pleasure. We can fit you for a happy married life and a successful business career. Do not delay, Impotency is never at a standstill.

VARICOCELE.

Our **Electro-Chemic Method** of treatment is the only positive cure for Varicocele, outside of a dangerous, wide open surgical operation (cutting out the veins). Our treatment is entirely painless and devoid of danger. It has all the advantages to be derived from the surgical operation, but none of the many disadvantages. We guarantee to cure the most aggravated cases of Varicocele in from 5 to 10 days. We have cured over 5,000 cases and have yet to have a failure or recurrence.

Neglected Varicocele leads to all the horrors and tortures of Impotency; it depresses the mind, racks the nervous system, unmans you, unfits you for married life and shortens your existence. Under our treatment the stagnant blood is forced from the dilated veins, all soreness and pain disappear, a circulation of pure blood to the organs is established and you are strengthened in every way—Mentally, Physically and Sexually. Why not be cured before it is too late? **We can cure you to stay cured under written guarantee.** We can refer you to reliable business men whom we have cured of this disease. We can give you the quickest, safest and most reliable cure obtainable. Consult us to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Most cases can be treated successfully at home. If it is impossible for you to call at our office, write us a full description of your case as you understand it. We make no charge for Consultation and Examination. We give a written guarantee in every case accepted. We do only an Office practice and you will find us in from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Take elevator to eighth floor.

Drs. FRANCIS & FRANCIS, 814 Holland Building, 211 N. Seventh Street, Near Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.