

BASEBALL

Mike Donlin, Giants' Fielder, Began His Career in St. Louis.

RACING

General News and Gossip of the Local Race Course.

ATHLETICS

Many Foreign Athletes Entered in Olympic Games.

GENERAL NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE LOCAL RACE COURSES.

Barney Schreiber Has Recently Sent Jockey Otis Here to Handle His Horses—Interesting Character Study Afforded by the Actions of Beginners—Notes of the Turf.

It looks as though Barney Schreiber, in sending Jockey Otis here to take the place of the suspended Embien, has not made a very marked improvement.

Otis has been riding a long while, but was not what would be called a sensational horseman. He has ridden here off and on, Charlie Hillen being one of the first horsemen to employ him regularly.

Schreiber has had a lot of ill-luck with all the riders he ever had, since Folsa, Clark's boy, who has tried a lot of youngsters without developing a good one, and has tested seasoned hands without securing a star.

Some Carr's day, Buchanan was probably the best boy Schreiber had under contract. This contract he sold for a reported price to an Englishman, but Buchanan returned after a year and was in bad luck.

Then Otis was sent down here. He has been doing better than Embien, but he hasn't aroused the crowd to enthusiasm by any especially good work as yet. In fact, there would probably have been a lot of uncomplimentary things said about him had he failed to win with Otis Stifel last Friday. Despite all this, however, the stable is doing especially well here.

Brandt seems to be a good trainer, and with Captain Kirwan to pick out the spots in which to enter the horses, the combination seems to be working in great shape.

TOM RYAN HERE Tom Ryan doesn't seem to possess the terror for bookmakers he did a few years ago. He has been several weeks now and one horse carrying the red, with white sash, has flashed past the judges in front.

This was the maiden 2-year-old, Our Joe, who was 100 to 1 in the betting. It is doubtful if Ryan bet a nickel on the colt. He didn't think he had a chance and, indeed, he wouldn't have bet on a horse who was running over him, fallen and sustained injuries which necessitated her being killed.

A few years ago, however, Ryan's name was a good one to confide with, and every horse he started was handled with his gloves. Tartarian especially had the bookmakers and handicappers guessing all the time, and Ryan would drop him in a spot where all the students would decide too much was being asked of him.

Ryan would think otherwise, but he wouldn't say so. He simply bet his money, and, after the race, carried in.

A student of human nature can spend a very pleasant afternoon at the race track. Men are here worshippers, and love to be recognized publicly by successful persons or by those in authority.

There is something that throws a glamour around racing officials that makes the ordinary lay follower of the sport uncommonly proud when he is seen in converse with one of the occupants of a post.

Of course, it is a most decided compliment to any man's integrity to be picked out as an official having to do directly with the running of races, but it is hardly this which is responsible for the self-conscious prying of those who stop behind the little fenced-in enclosure at the Fair Grounds, and chat a moment or two with one of the officials.

When Mr. Hachmeister comes over and shakes hands, with that cat-like smile of his, it always looks as though the recipient is being blessed. He has an uncontrollable inclination to stick his thumbs in the armpits of his vest and parade up and down a couple of times, and then those who gaze upon him with more or less envy.

"A GOOD LOSER." Another racing type which is always amusing is that which sets itself up as "a good loser." This means that he prides himself with the steedman with which he can watch a horse on which he is betting getting beat. If you stand real close to him when the race is being run, you can hardly help noticing the gradual increase in the distance between his lips and the horse he is backing falls back.

If, perchance, the horse makes a sudden start and a sudden change of position, the "good loser" cannot keep the excited gleam out of his eyes or the twitch out of the corners of his mouth. Then, when it is over and he begins to tell how "of course, I don't mind losing my money, but there are dozens of 'loose' and 'good losers' is never at a loss to cite one. The strange part about this is that when he wins a bet he never sees the "but" which made the backers of this, that or the other horse lose, and has no reaction when the other "good loser" tries to recite it to him.

The old timer, of course, become more or less blasé, but the sensation of excitement never really dies out. But when a newcomer wins a bet he feels a stimulation which is afforded by no intoxicant or drug ever manufactured or grown.

His head swells and his chest expands, and he gazes over the crowd with a feeling of contempt which is so good natured as to be almost philanthropic. No line of argument in the world could convince him that the persons who did not bet as he did could not be put in charge of a guardian.

A certain newspaper correspondent for outside papers a few years ago found it necessary in the course of his work to attend the races. Of course, he bet on them in a small way, he here and there, and like all newcomers, was successful. He adopted the beginner's usual system of playing long shots to show, an almost invariable rush to bankruptcy, but for two weeks his luck held out he was a joy to his friends.

He loved the world and everyone in it, but he would almost have tears in his voice in urging his friends to do as he did. He didn't stop to think they were trying as desperately as they knew how to win a bet, and the majority of them, having been closely associated with the turf for many years, while he had merely touched its perimeter hours, naturally thought they had a better chance going their own way.

After two weeks, the wrong long shots began to drop into the money; or, worse still, the three shortest-priced horses in the betting would split up the entire purse. The good-natured correspondent was first puzzled, then shocked, and finally repelled.

He had a better head than the majority of the novices, for he stayed away, and hired a man to do his work, but a man with the logic of Grover Cleveland and the eloquence of William Jennings Bryan could not now convince him that there was a shred of honesty in the game or in anyone connected with it.

STAR FIELDER OF THE GIANTS, WHO BEGAN HIS CAREER IN ST. LOUIS.



WAITING FOR A FAST ONE.



UNDER A HIGH FLY.

The acquisition of Mike Donlin by the New York Giants has practically clinched the National League pennant for that team this season.

With Donlin's hitting and fielding ability added to the general strength of the Giants' fans, critics and players alike concede that the men from the metropolis will win the bunting in the pennant race this year.

Without question of doubt Donlin is one of the most valuable players in baseball today. His hitting has always been his forte, but it must be remembered that he is now one of the most polished batters in the business. He covers a vast amount of territory, and he is one of the most accurate throwers in the League.

When Donlin was under suspension President Hodges of the Browns tried to land him for the local American League team, but Brush blocked the deal and kept Mike in the National League. Hodges offered Michael and \$200 for Burkett, Hodges was willing, but Brush would not waive claim to Mike, and St. Louis lost one of the greatest players in the business through Brush's obstinacy.

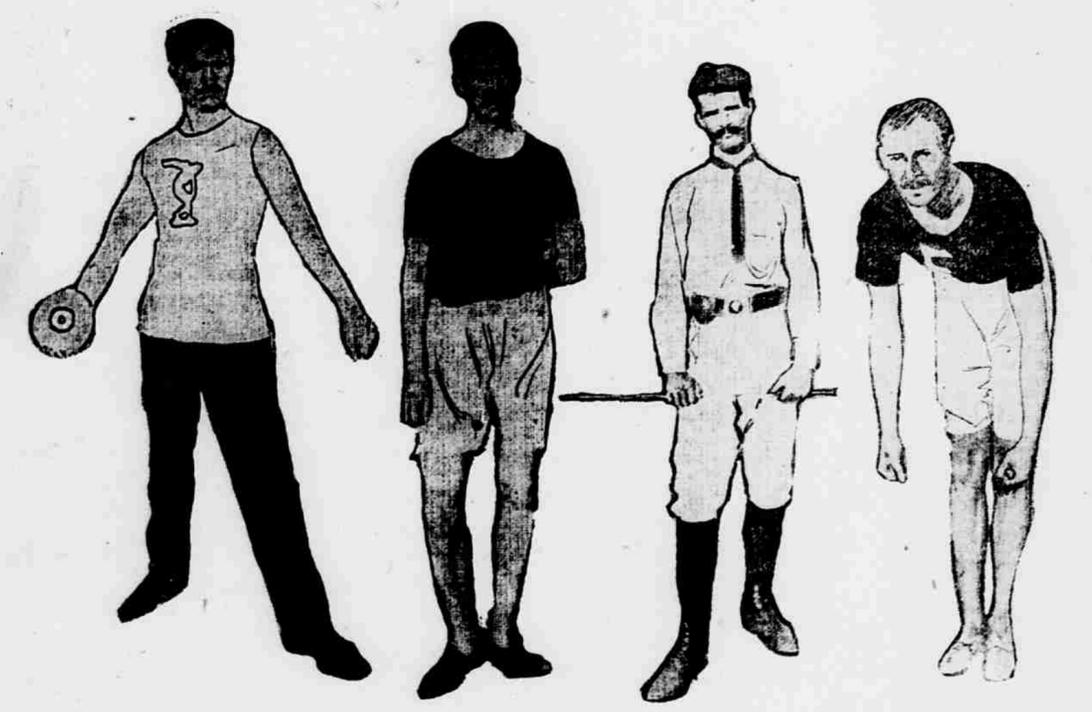
As a rule Donlin is a pleasant, good-natured chap, who delights in joining his fellow-players and fans.

Donlin made his advent as a major league artist with the Cardinals. The Robisons landed him from Vera Cruz. Mike came here as a pitcher, but one wallowing convinced Mike that he had better try his luck in some other position.

He was switched about the infield, playing every position in the inner works. Donlin showed good form as a first baseman, and should Mike ever lose his speed he could be returned to that position and make good in it.

Finally Donlin was moved to the outfield and his hitting and base-running immediately brought him prominence.

MANY FOREIGN ATHLETES WILL COMPETE IN OLYMPIC GAMES.



NICOLAS GEORGANTES, Greek discus thrower.

C. H. GARDNER, Australian hurdler.

FELIX CARUANA, Cuban distance runner.

LAJOS GONCZY, Hungarian high jumper.

The Olympic Games, which begin tomorrow at the World's Fair Stadium, will bring together the greatest collection of athletes that have assembled at one time in the history of sport.

That many records will be broken is not disputed, as the class of men that will contest for honors is of a high grade.

The team races will also be hotly contested, as the athletic associations of the East and West have got together many crack men who either attended college before or were with some smaller organization, and the clubs will battle for the greatest number of points.

The track and field were put in condition last week, and nothing will be left undone between now and the time for the first event to make everything convenient for the competitors.

Six championship events are scheduled for to-morrow, while four handicap contests will be run off simultaneously with the big games. The sixty-yard run will be the first event started, and followed by the throwing sixteen-pound hammer, 400 meter run, 200 meter steeplechase, standing broad jump and running high jump. The handicaps will include the 120-yard hurdle, running broad jump, 80 yards run and cutting sixteen-pound shot.

to-games, and that each country in turn should be the scene of their celebration. To Greece, by right of priority, was accorded the privilege of the first celebration, which took place in 1896. The announcement of this decision aroused Greek patriotism to the highest pitch, and from wealthy citizens of the country came contributions to cover the expense of the preparations for the great event, in which it was decreed by the Paris Congress, every form of physical exercise practiced in the world should be included. Despite the fact that much opposition developed in some places to the renewal of the games, the whole affair was a wonderful success.

Originally the greatest of the four pan-Hellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks, the Olympic games were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in an enclosure on the plain of Olympia in the Province of Elis. With sacrifices the festival began, followed by contests in running, wrestling, etc., closing on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices and banquets to the victors. Garlands of wild olive were the only prizes, and with these the winners were crowned. Extraordinary distinction was shown to the victors on their return home, and thereafter they enjoyed numerous honors and privileges.

The contestants were required to be free-born, and, for many centuries, of pure Hellenic blood, but after the Roman conquest the Romans participated. Those who took part in the Olympic events were required to train for ten months previous to the contest. Judges, chosen from

among the inhabitants of Elis, were twelve in number, and controlled a large number of aids.

Following the elaborate ceremonies of the first day and the classification of the contestants of the various games, which originally consisted only of foot races, but which were later supplemented with other contests, the festival began. On the second day there were these contests for boys: Foot races, wrestling, boxing and the pentathlon, or contests of five games—leaping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the spear and wrestling. Then followed the manikration, or combination of boxing and wrestling. Horse races, with boys as jockeys, were also held on the day.

CONTESTS OF MEN The third was the pentathlon day, when the contests of the men were on. On that day there were foot races over single and double courses, as many as twenty times around the stadium; wrestling and boxing, which frequently resulted in death to the vanquished; and the race of men in heavy armor, wearing helmets, greaves and shield.

On the fourth day the pentathlon for men, with chariot races, horse races and sometimes the contests of the heralds. Processions, sacrifices, awarding of olive crowns and banquets marked the fifth and last day. Such were the games in olden times.

For centuries the Olympic Games were held on the site of the present stadium, situated across the Helios River from Athens, opposite Lycabettus and the Acropolis, in a natural hollow formed by three hills, spurs of the Hymettus mountains. Lycurgus, an Attic orator, who was three times appointed at the head of Athenian finances, formally leveled the spot, in B.

C. B. and erected a wall around it for spectators, who sat on the grassy slopes of the hills, and watched the games. About the second century of the present era, Herodes Atticus, a public-spirited Greek, fitted the stadium with marble seats, which were later destroyed by the Turks. Just previous to the renewal of the games in 1896, M. Averoff, a Greek gentleman of wealth, began to restore the stadium in white marble, the estimated cost of which work, when completed, will represent an outlay of \$1,000,000. The length of the stadium is more than 200 yards and the width nearly forty yards. It will seat when completed, from 50,000 to 60,000 persons. In March of this year the work of reconstruction had not been finished, although the vast structure was nearing completion, and the beauty of outline and dome is becoming apparent. The beautiful temple with which the work is being done is from Pericleus where are the famous quarries which supplied the material for the wonderful temples on the Acropolis, ruins of which remain to tell of the former grandeur and wealth of Greece.

A sort of esplanade has been erected in the center for the games, and at the end, on each side of the turning, two large boundary stones in the semblance of man have been placed. These were excavated when the foundations for the stadium were dug some years after the work of reconstruction began. It is the intention of M. Metaxas, the architect having the work in charge, to restore all the ancient decorations in the way of statues, columns, bronze quadrigas, and, at the entrance, majestic quadrigas.

Boston Pierre de Coubertin, through whose efforts the revival of the ancient contests was brought about, tells of the most interesting feature of the Olympic games of 1896—the Marathon race. He says: "The Greeks are natives in the matter of athletic sports, and had not looked for much success for their own country. One event which seemed likely to be theirs from its very nature—the long-distance run from Marathon, a prize which had been

newly founded by M. Michael Briel, a member of the French Institute, in commemoration of that soldier of antiquity who ran all the way to Athens to tell his fellow-citizens of the happy issue of the battle, the distance from Marathon to Athens is forty-two kilometers. The road is rough and stony. The Greeks had trained for the run for a year past. Even in the remote distance of Thessaly young peasants prepared to enter as contestants.

"In three cases it is said that the enthusiasm and the impetuosity of these young fellows cost them their lives, as exaggerated were their preparatory efforts. As the great day approached, women of the village, and some of the spectators in the churches, that the victor might be a Greek.

"The wish was fulfilled. A young peasant named Loues, from the village of Marathon, was the winner in two hours and fifty-five minutes. He reached the goal fresh and in fine form. He was followed by two other Greeks. The excellent Australian sprinter Slack, and the Frenchman Lermontov, who had been in the lead the first thirty-five kilometers, had fallen out by the way. When Loues came into the stadium, the crowd, which numbered 60,000 persons, rose to its feet like one man, swayed by extraordinary excitement. The King of Servia, who was present, will probably not forget he saw that day. A flight of white pigeons was let loose, women waved fans and handkerchiefs, and some of the spectators in the churches, that the victor might be a Greek.

"Finally Loues was moved to the outfield and his hitting and base-running immediately brought him prominence.

"He would have been suffocated if the Crown Prince and Prince George had not boldly led him away. A lady unfurnished her watch, set with pearls, and sent it to him; and inspectors presented to him an order for 250 free meals; and a wealthy citizen had to be dissuaded from signing a check for 10,000 francs to his credit. Loues himself, however, when told of this generous offer, refused it. The sense of honor and sacred devotion, My country, my country, thus saved the nonprofessional spirit from a very great danger."

In the games that followed, America won nine prizes for athletic sports alone—the 100 and 400 meter races, 10-meter hurdle race, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, hop, step and jump; putting the shot, throwing the discus and two prizes for revolver shooting at 25 and 50 meters.

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