

TENNIS SEASON OPENS

Series of Tournaments That Will Be Held During the Coming Summer.

PLAYERS, PLANS, PROSPECTS

Larned and Foote to Go Abroad—The Championship—Favorites Who Have Left the Field—Men Who May Take Places.

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Yesterday marked the opening of the lawn tennis season of 1896. The first of the long series of official tournaments were scheduled to begin yesterday afternoon in New York, New Haven, Cambridge, Princeton, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The interscholastic championship movement has assumed greater proportions this spring than ever before, and the tournament will be held in six different sections. Harvard and Columbia organized the Interscholastic Tennis Association in 1891 and since then the meetings have grown in importance each year.

The winners from all four of last year's sections were present at Newport last August to meet in the final series of matches for the National Interscholastic championship, and it is expected that there will be six contestants next summer for the honor. Leo E. Ware of Brookline, Mass., who holds the title, will be ineligible this year to defend his claim to it, as he has entered Harvard, while G. P. Sheldon, Jr., and M. D. Whitman, the other two interscholastics, have also entered college—Yale and Harvard respectively—so that there will be a vacancy which must be filled by some new player this year.

The interscholastic tournaments will be followed by the state championships, most of which are scheduled for the week of June 17. It was intended that some day the National championship tournament should be restricted to holders of state and other recognized championships, to prevent the great rush of less expert players from entering this most important tournament of the year, which should be in some way limited to experts. This plan, however, has not been put in operation as yet, and it is doubtful whether it will ever be perfected so that it can be carried out. Some such restrictions should be put upon the championship entries in order to raise the standard of play in our annual Newport meeting, which is now altogether too crowded by inferior players, who are completely out-classed

Champion Hovey to-day, and perhaps better fitted than the Boston crack to meet the English experts on their native heath. He is a faster and more brilliant player than Hovey, and this style of tennis is thought to have the only chance of beating the Britishers.

Larned's plan is to go over early in the spring and play in a number of the most important of the spring tournaments in both England and Ireland, winding up his foreign campaign at Wimbledon, where he expects to play for the championship of All-England, which is practically the championship of the world. Foote will win his late in June, and may also play at Wimbledon, but could hardly be expected to live many rounds against the pick of the British players. Larned, however, should be in his best form by the time the final test is reached, and it will take fully as good play as that shown here last spring, by the British champion, Dr. Pim, to put him out of the hunt. Larned was badly out of form last June when Pim and Mahoney played over here, and did not make a favorable impression against the distinguished visitors. That they are not invincible to American skill was shown by Hobart's victory over Pim, however, and with Larned in his best form, Pim, Baddley or any of the other English idols should not be out of his reach. A recent prediction of a conservative American authority on the game was that Larned would be ranked fourth or better in England at the end of the season.

There will be no very important changes in the programme for this year's tennis on our side of the ocean. All the big events of last season are again on the schedule, and a number of new ones as well. The two challenge cups that were won last year by Larned for the third and final time, will be replaced by others, and tennis at Southampton and Seabright will not suffer from the disappearance of the old bones of contention. Three other important challenge trophies tremble on the verge of final ownership this season, however, though Larned's absence from American courts will probably give them all a new lease of life.

Stevens and Larned have each twice won the Middle States trophy—the oldest still in competition, by the way, and a third victory for either would make it his personal property. There are still excellent chances for its being saved for future competition, however, even if Larned should change his mind at the last moment and stay on this side of the Atlantic to defend his championships; for Howland and Hobart have both announced their intention of playing at Orange next month, while Wrenn may be seen there, too. Larned also holds the valuable Longwood challenge bowl, and another victory for either him or Hovey would settle the death warrant of that trophy. The Norwood Park challenge cup is also held by Larned, and this year would make it his property, while another victory for the magnificent Tuxedo Park challenge cup would make

according to this kind of tournaments to be held, follows:

- CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS.
May 2—Interscholastic championships at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Chicago university and the University of Pennsylvania.
May 19—Southern championship at Washington, D. C.
May 26—New England championship at New Haven, Conn.
June 6—New Jersey state championship at Ridgewood, N. J.
June 10—Middle States championship at Orange, N. J.
June 16—Championship of America for women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles at Philadelphia, Pa.
June 17—State championships at Longwood, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Bridgeport, Conn.
June 23—State championship at Philadelphia, Pa.
July 2—Pacific coast (singles) championship at San Rafael, Cal.
July 6—Canadian championship at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.
July 20—Western championship at Chicago, Ill.
July 27—Long Island championship at Southampton, N. Y.
July 27—Northwestern championship at Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Aug. 11—Eastern championship in doubles; also play-off between Eastern and Western championship teams; probably at Narragansett Pier, R. I., but place not definitely settled as yet.
Aug. 12—Pacific Northwestern championship at Tacoma, Wash.
Aug. 18—Championship of America in men's singles at Newport, R. I.
Sept. 7—Pacific coast championships (doubles) at San Rafael, Cal.
Sept. 7—Western Pennsylvania championship at Pittsburg, Pa.
Oct. 6—Intercollegiate championship at New Haven, Conn.

INVITATION TOURNAMENTS.

- June 22—Invitation tournament of Neighborhood club, West Newton, Mass.
June 27—Invitation tournament of Chicago L. T. C., Chicago, Ill.
June 29—Invitation tournament of Tuxedo club, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
July 13—Invitation tournament of Essex County Country club, Essex, Mass.
Aug. 3—Invitation tournament of Norwood Park Casino, Long Branch, N. J.

OPEN MEETINGS.

- June 22—Open tournament of West Side T. C., New York.
July 6—Open tournament of the Seabright C. C., Seabright, N. J., (cup.)
July 13—Open tournament of Buffalo L. T. C., Buffalo, N. Y., (cup.)
July 20—Open tournament of Elmira T. C., Elmira, N. Y.
July 20—Open tournament of Longwood C. C., Longwood, Mass., (cup.)
July 27—Open tournament of Newcastle T. C., Newcastle, N. H.
Aug. 3—Open tournament of Rochester L. T. C., Rochester, N. Y.
Aug. 3—Open tournament of Kebo Valley T. C., Bar Harbor, Me., (cup.)



O. S. Campbell, M. D. Chace, W. A. Larned, R. D. Stevens, F. H. Hovey, Clarence Hobart, R. D. Wrenn.

There is little doubt but that there are more good second-class players in America to-day than ever before, but there is a dearth of first-class experts. As one after another of the veterans drop out, there is left a vacancy in the "upper ten" which is not easy to fill satisfactorily. At the end of last season there were really only eight first-class players who were still active, and several of these will be out of competition this year. Larned and Foote will go to England this spring. Hovey and Hobart have both been married since last season ended, and neither will be seen much in tournament play this year; while Chace, Wrenn and Neel will none of them play as much as last year.

Howland and Stevens will probably be the most active of the experts, while Budlong, Fischer, Ware, Whitman, Paret and two or three others of the second-class men will try to fill up the gaps in the ranks of the veterans. Howland's record last season was particularly brilliant, and if he finds time to play throughout the coming season he should be among the very top men at the end of the year. In fact, with Larned out of the race, Howland's chances for the championship should be second to none. Up to midsummer he had not been beaten by anyone but Larned last season, despite the fact that he had played in all the prominent tournaments throughout the spring. At Newport he was again beaten by Larned in the semi-final round, after a brilliant struggle; and with another year's experience he will make the most dangerous rival Champion Hovey will have to contend against in the defense of his laurels.

The European excursion of Larned and Foote this year promises to be one of the features of the season, and American enthusiasts have high hopes of some flattering results from Larned's play in the British tournaments. Since 1896, when Campbell played abroad, we have not been represented in England by any first-class player, and never, before or since, by as capable a player as Larned. He was ranked fourth in the country in 1893, and second in both 1894 and 1895. In fact, by many excellent judges, Larned is thought to be fully the equal of

that Chace's private property. A special feature will be made this season of handicap tournaments, and already two important events of this kind, open to all comers, have been announced to be held at Orange (in connection with the Middle States championships) and at Longwood (in connection with the annual tournament there for the big Longwood challenge bowl.) A special handicapping committee has been appointed to adjust the odds in these events and to promulgate handicapping in all parts of the country. This committee is composed of Dr. James Dwight, Clarence Hobart, F. H. Hovey, Richard Stevens and L. E. Ware. A new system of handicapping that was used for several years in England has been adopted this year, and the players will be separated by quarters of 15 instead of bisques and halves of 15, as heretofore. The change should be a decided improvement.

Among the women players, this season promises to be as exciting as last. Although no new experts have been discovered as yet, a few, if any, are expected who will be able to compete successfully against last year's leaders, still the competition between Miss Hellwig and Miss Atkinson of Brooklyn, Miss Moore of Ridgewood, N. J., and Mrs. Toulmin of Philadelphia is expected to be as close as ever. Miss Atkinson, who now holds the championship in singles, doubles (with Miss Hellwig) and mixed doubles (with E. P. Fischer of New York), will defend her claim to the championship at Philadelphia next month. Both Miss Hellwig and Miss Moore, however, are certain to challenge her, and either of them will make the championship play her very best tennis to retain the honors she won from her clubmate last spring. Miss Hellwig defeated Miss Atkinson twice last fall, and this has added much uncertainty to the outcome of the Philadelphia meeting. A new event for women has been established this spring in the Middle States States championship for women, which will immediately precede the championship struggle at Philadelphia.

The full official schedule, classified

Sept. 7—Open tournament of Sleepy Hollow T. C., Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., (cup.) There will also be an international tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada, on Aug. 25 and following days, and an interstate tournament in Omaha, Neb., on Aug. 18 and following days. J. Farnly Paret.

Changes in the Brain.

From the St. Louis Republic. The wonderful changes which the human brain undergoes from the moment when it first appears in the embryo until it becomes the perfectly laboratory of thought characteristic of the matured human being has been commented upon by several of the leading writers on biology, physiology, etc. During these successful changes, or rather, transformations, from the lower to the higher sphere the human brain not only takes upon itself the general shape and form of the brains of various representatives of the lower classes of animals, but appears to have the same structural constituents, at least to a certain degree. Thus it has been found that the original germ of the brain as it appears in the human embryo has the exact outlines of a serpent's thought factory. After that the changes which take place while the brain is assuming the various shades which it must undergo before it becomes perfect give it a decided resemblance to the brains of fishes, birds and mammiferous animals.

Hein's "Thoughts on the Structure of the Human Brain" and Wilson's "Anatomy of the Human Body" both mention these queer transformations, as does also Hugh Miller in his famous work "Testimony of the Rocks." Miller puts it in this way: "It has long been known that the human brain is built up by a wonderful process, during which it assumes in succession the form of the brain of a serpent, a fish, a bird and lastly, before it assumes the characteristic human form, it takes upon itself the outline of a mammiferous quadruped's brain." Hence the remark made by scientific writers that "man is the sum total of all animals."

ONIONS OF BERMUDA

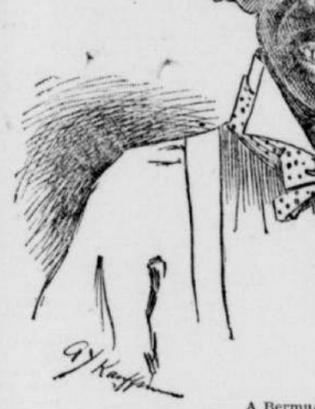
An Interesting Experiment in Co-operative Distribution.

OF LILIES AND "GARDEN SASS"

Tiny Specks of Islands Which Brought the Commission Merchants to Time.

(Copyright 1896 by Bachelier, Johnson & Bachelier.)

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 25.—A tiny donkey, weighing rather less than his negro driver, trotting complacently along with perhaps a wheelbarrow load of onions on the little cart he drags, does not impress one as a power. But



A Bermuda Lily.

many donkeys, many drivers and many onions make a different tale—if they all pull, drive and smell together.

It's one of the good Lord's mysteries how any onions can grow in Bermuda at all. There are only about 20 square miles in the little toy islands altogether; of which some hundred square miles are waste stretches of cedar-cranned hills, 40 more are desolate sand dunes and coral rocks, 50 are covered with forts and camps, and a lot more by villas and lawns—or so it would seem to a casual observer. The islands impress one as much larger than they are, because everything, beginning with the donkeys, is on a small scale, like one of the miniature landscapes they build in Japanese gardens. The roads are from 10 to 20 feet wide instead of from 60 to 100; the fields cover from half an acre to five acres instead of 10 times that area; and even a mountain covered with cedar forests, or what looks like one, proves to be only 15 or 20 acres with a 20-foot hump in the middle. But hidden away in the fertile valleys between the rocks are tiny patches of onions, Easter lilies and potatoes, which products, flowing together here, Hamilton, Bermuda, are a mountain covered with cedar forests, or what looks like one, proves to be only 15 or 20 acres with a 20-foot hump in the middle. But hidden away in the fertile valleys between the rocks are tiny patches of onions, Easter lilies and potatoes, which products, flowing together here, Hamilton, Bermuda, are a

There are other things of course—bananas, pawpaws, sago, lettuce, plums, garden flowers; but the lily, the onion and the potato fill the long sheds on Front street to overflowing during the early spring and mingle their amicable odors across the yeasty Atlantic to Halifax and New York. I have seen a little patch of half an acre from which 800 boxes of lily buds were shipped this spring, to be unpacked in New York and surprised into opening by hot water, and a beautiful sight the field was still, with the comparatively

of \$4 or \$5 a box. After that there was the usual spectacle of competing commission merchants sacrificing whole cargoes for a song to get rid of them, so that the loss on the last shipment was often bigger than the profit on the early ones. There was complaint of dishonesty, too. One farmer sent to New York a considerable quantity of choice lettuce. Instead of getting paid for it he received a bill for \$1.25 for "freight and handling of culls." He didn't pay it—probably wasn't expected to pay it; but even at that the transaction wasn't lucrative.

One little island there was without town or church—St. David's island—whose farmers made less complaint. They had long ago formed a combination to deal as a unit against the common foe, and sent nothing but choice stuff to market, so that a St. David's onion had repute with people who knew what's what and commanded a fair price throughout the season.

The Bermuda Produce Exchange, a new organization which includes not only 90 per cent of the farmers of the

boxed onions. And the smell of them! Truly, in onion there is strength! The same ship which carries the onions bring back material for the boxes—square boards for the ends, narrow slats for the sides. Bermuda cedar is too precious to saw up for onion boxes. And the donkey carts trot back from the dock with loads of these box materials ready to be nailed quickly together at the tiny farm away over the tiny roads and past the tiny hills.

There are red-coated soldiers strolling about by scores; there are wonders of tropic foliage to gaze at; there are hotel hops and lawn parties with music by the regimental bands and great forts into which I may not go, even if I would; but the most interesting thing in Bermuda, after all, is the onion, and this story of how the donkeys that pull together, and the masters that have at last learned to stand together, have brought the distant commission men to terms; and perhaps by so doing they have given a hint to folk elsewhere who grumble about hard times. John Langdon Heaton.

Bottled Up!

It certainly is disheartening to a patient to find that the treatment he is given for a disease is more disastrous than the disease itself. Such is the case, however, with the usual treatment given for diseases of the blood. Notwithstanding the great progress made in many branches of medicine, the doctors have failed absolutely to find a successful treatment for blood poison, and the many diseases having their origin in the blood. They give but one kind of medicine, they know but one treatment, and whether in the form of powder, pill or liquid, the doctor's prescription is always the same—potash or mercury.

Too much cannot be said of the harmful and disastrous effects of these drugs. The doctors are unable to rid the system of the poison, and direct their efforts toward covering up the symptoms from view. There is but one effect to be obtained from potash and mercury—they bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but it must be remembered that they dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time, gradually consuming the vitality. Those disgusting copper-colored spots are but indications of worse results to follow. No sooner has the system taken on the full effects of this powerful drug than that suppleness and elasticity of the joints gives way to a stiffness, followed by the racking pains of rheumatism. The form grad-

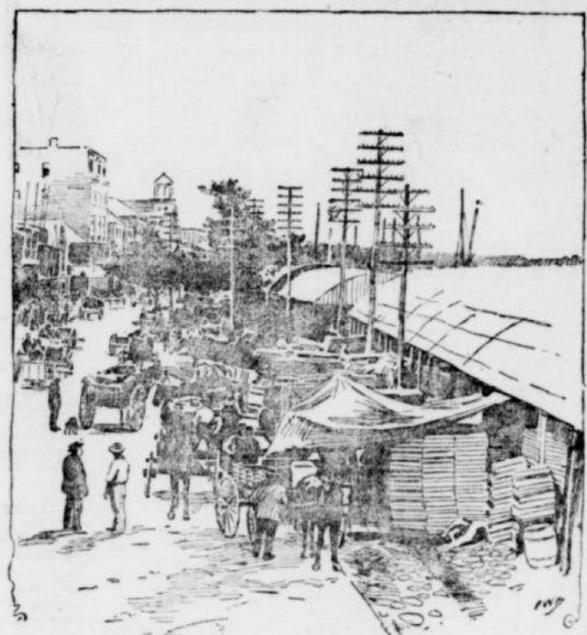
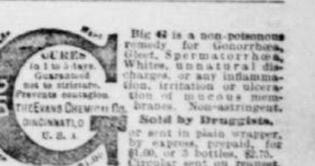


ually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body. Under this treatment, it is but a short step from vigor and health to a pair of crutches. With this wreck of the system often comes falling of the hair and eyebrows, loss of finger nails, and decay of the bones—a condition most horrible. This is an overdrawn picture, for the world-to-day is full of these hobbling mercurial wrecks.

Contagious Blood Poison is the most horrible of all diseases, and has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. Until the discovery of S. S. S., it was incurable. It has always baffled the doctors, and it is in this disease that the evils of mercury and potash are most common, because these drugs are given in such large doses in an effort to counteract the poison. While they succeed in bottling up the poison in the system, it always breaks forth again, attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S. S. S. is the only known cure for this terrible disease.

It is the same in other diseases of the blood. Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, all are given the same treatment by the physicians—mercury and potash, and the result as above set forth is always the same. We offer a remedy, purely vegetable, powerful in its effect, yet harmless in every way. For fifty years S. S. S. has been curing blood diseases, from the most violent to the mildest case, after all other treatment failed. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It is a real blood remedy for real blood troubles, and never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

Our books on blood and skin diseases, will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



There Rise Great Heaps of Two or Three Thousand Tons of Boxed Onions.

few lilies that had been left to bloom; the flowers keep on blooming long after Easter. As for onions, each day in the season the farmer's helpers go through the rows pulling those which have reached standard size and leaving the rest to grow. So the season lasts a long time.

But I started to tell about the many donkeys pulling together. Bermuda had its troubles with the city commission merchants—troubles just the same as other farmers have. A few cases of very early onions, reaching New York while the blizzards were still on, might command fancy prices

same time, a climate without either frost in winter or sunstroke in summer, enables its possessors to get along without hustling. The only person I have yet seen to walk fast in Bermuda was a little mother of seven children from Ottawa, where they know what a blizzard means.

Visitors never tire of watching the onion boxes down under the big open dock sheds. They are brought down in the cool of the evening mainly, and are protected from the sun by awnings. Like little ants the donkeys come and go, and presently there rise great heaps of 2,000 or 3,000 tons of