SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION AT MOREHEAD CITY.

Some Addresses Made by Thoughtful Men on the Duty of the State and the Citizen—Normal Institutes to be Opened Shortly.

At the Southern Education Convention now in session at Morehead City, N. C., President Shinn, of Arkansas, urged the South to continue to encourage the Southern authors, as there was much local work to be done in the South by Southern men and Southern brains and which Northern men could not do.

He spoke of the efforts in this direction of other States, but it was left for North Carolina to formulate and organize, just as she had done in organizing her Assembly, which now had grown to a membership of over 2,000 enthusiastic educators. Teachers of Arkansas want to unite with all South-ern States to build up a stronger sentiment and system of public education at the South. In 1860 North Carolina had the best system of public schools in the United States.

Mr. Shinn mentioned that he had notified all the colleges and school officials in Arkansas of the move for a Southern Educational Association; that every college, seventy-two of the seventy-five county examiners, and 75 per cent. of the teachers had responded, and every one favorably. He mentioned the duty of the public school teachers who should receive good education and good salaries, for they come in contact with the bone and sinew of the land, and helped to mould public sentiment. That the load in the South was heavy and needs uplifting. That we should stand shoulder to shoulder in our great and important work. That we should meet the race question on practical educational grounds. There should be no sectional feeling at work, but build up our homes first; look to our immediate needs and surroundings; give encouragement to all.

Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, ex-Governor of North Carolina, an able speaker, an earnest advocate of public schools, said:

"Talk of it as we may, the United States were made for sections and States; nature had made them so; for convenience of government and not for sectionalism, for the greatness of our nation lies in its unity. When any section or state is stricken with disaster, with distress, with poverty, it must of necessity affect the prosperity of the whole country. He stated that it was not sectionalism for the North, East, West nor South to have her Associations, for each had surroundings and necessities peculiar to each and must be met by them, by the people of each respective section, and not by the men and people of a far off section. That should the United States get into a war the South would respond promptly with her full share of defenders; that the south was as loyal and true to the Union as New England and other sections.

"There might be seen at the North with small hearts and smaller brains, who would call the organization of a Southern educational association a sectional move; yet, we should pay no attention to it and go ahead. Every people have their peculiar troubles, characteristics, &c. The men of Maine and Northern States knew nothing of the South, or did not want to know, and the people of the South should write and use her own school books that our children should learn more of our country; that no sectionalism nor secession should be allowed in books for our schools, but the truths of history and our beautiful scenery, our growth, our resources, and all that go to make up a prosperous and progressive people, should have recognition in our school books.

"Governor Jarvis spoke of the strength and intelligence of the white man; of the duty of the stronger race to protect the weaker race and give it absolute justice; that the negroes were in the south to stay; that if let alone the white man of the South would work out the greatest of problems and show to the world that two races could live together, be separate and distinct, be prosperous and contented, be favored the education of the races, that ignorance was fatal to prosperity and that we might as well expect to live in a swamp and have health as to have prosperity without education.

Before closing its earnest and eloquent address, to which no synopsis can do justice, he mentioned the interest he felt in the Southern Educational Association; the importance of having representatives from the different sections, and the good that could and would be accomplished. That God drew the line which could not be wiped out, and the New Englanders were different in their habits and general make up from the Southerners, yet we can help them and they help us. This exchange of ideas, taking what is good from each other, forming what he termed the best rock of popular education, working together, helping each other, and thus [illegible] all classes.

Major S. M. Finger, the State Superintendent of Education, mentioned the fact that the intelligent people of all sections would soon look to North Carolina if the course mapped out would be followed, and we would get our full share of the intelligent immigration coming to the United States; that we would force recognition. He enlarged on the diversity of interests of the different sections, and showed plainly why we should have a Southern Educational Association. That we should manage our own affairs, write our own books, have our own schools. That this was no sectionalism, yet we should mix, to the end that we may draw from each other good, &c. He stated he had been a close student of school books, and he did not want nor did he intend to have books which did us injustice or ignored us. That to leave out of history important matters or put them in obscure foot print, which belong to the South, and put in unimportant matters, in bold print, in body of the books, which belong to the North, was unjust, and the worst kind of treatment. That war incidents all favorable to the North, leaving out all such from the South, was sectionalism. Such should not be tolerated. He is fully in accord with the Southern Educational Association.

NORMAL AT STUART.

The State Normal Institute at Stuart, commencing Tuesday, July 22d, will be under the local management of Superintendent Abram Staples, assisted by a committee of superintendents from the adjacent counties. Professor Charles H. Winston, of Richmond College, will be the conductor, and the instructors will be Professor Theo. J. Wood, Portsmouth, Va.; Professor John H. Baden, Staunton, Va.; Mrs. C. T. Bartholomew, State Female Normal, Farmville, Va., and Miss Sallie H. Fitzgerald, Nottoway Courthouse, Va.

In addition to regular exercises of the school-room, daily lectures will be delivered by able and popular educators. Mr. John E. Massey, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Professor John A. McGilvray, Secretary State Board, are expected to address the Institute. All public meetings and lectures will be in the Baptist church, and class drills will be conducted in the Stuart Normal College building near by. Tuition will be free to all teachers, also to those preparing to teach.

The following committees were appointed by the citizens of Stuart to co-operate with the superintendent:

Committee of Arrangements and General Managers—Colonel J. H. Rangeley, Captain R. J. Woolwine, C. E. Smith, J. F. Perkins, and Dr. S. E. Hughes.

On Printing—J. R. Waggener, George O. Green, W. B. Rucker, J. W. Giles, and P. Boulin, Jr.

On Homes—S. C. McIntosh, W. W. Moir, George R. Martin, Charley Nowlin, and Dr. J. T. Bishop.

Finance Committee—M. V. Stedman, R. J. Woolwine, C. E. Smith, William Tatum, and J. R. Moore.

Reception Committee—Captain George T. Munford, T. L. Clark, Dr. S. E. Hughes, C. H. Ross, and James Dunkley.

A committee of arrangements, composed of Colonel J. H. Rangeley, G. R. Martin, C. E. Smith, Captain R. J. Woolwine and Samuel E. Hughes, have been appointed, and will co-operate with the superintendent in the general management of the institute. Stuart is the county seat of Patrick county, is situated at the terminus of the Danville and New River Railroad, and nestles right in the shadow of the Blue Ridge; and as the mountains are around and about Jerusalem, so they encircle Stuart, presenting some of the most romantic and picturesque scenery in the State. The town is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

PEABODY NORMAL.

The Peabody Summer Normal will be held at Harrisonburg, July 14 to August 15.

In connection with the regular institute work there will be a School of Methods conducted by a special teacher.

There will be an examination of teachers at the close of the institute. An examination for scholarship in the Peabody Normal College, at Nashville, will also be held.

Professor George R. Pace, the conductor, has been for fifteen years principal of the Bellevue School, one of the largest groups of public schools of Richmond, Va. Professor William H. Kable is principal of Staunton Military Academy, which had an enrollment of 117 cadets last session, and ranks among the first of its kind in the State. Professor J. L. Massey is the late principal of Sherwood Seminary, Staunton, Va. Professor C. E. Barglebaugh is principal of Oakwood Academy and Broadway Normal Institute, and is well known in the Valley as a thorough and practical institute worker. Miss Virginia Reynolds is from the State Female Normal at Farmville, and has been connected with a number of former institutes.

Where Some Emigrants Come From.

I visited the vineyards at Bronte, in Sicily, which are 300 acres in extent, and were some one hundred and ten men, under a surveyor, were trenching the ground in one long line. They were a poor-looking lot, but appeared to use their implements, which are more like axes than spades, to good purpose. When they do not, at such times as English eyes are not upon them, the surveyor's stick or whip plays pretty freely about their backs. I believe, and without vigilance they will not work at all. They come from their villages on Monday morning and return on Saturday night. They are lodged, receive three meals, and about 8d. a day. The first two meals are given in the vineyard, each man having a sardine, a hunch of excellent bread, and a "pull" at the wine barrel. The third meal, before dismissal in the yard at night, consists of porridge, served in a trough, from which they scoop it out with their fingers, having discarded the spoons originally provided them.—The English Illustrated Magazine.

MODERN WARFARE.

Some of Its Exigencies Discussed by an Expert.

At the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, a lecture on the employment of large cavalry masses, of smokeless powder, and of movable fortifications, as illustrated by the last German autumn manœuvres, 1889, was given by George Saunders, Esq., correspondent of the Morning Post, Berlin. General Sir C. P. Beauchamp Walker, C. K. B., the vice-president, was in the chair.

The lecturer, after describing the manœuvres on the 16th, 17th and 18th of last September of the Seventh and Tenth German Army Corps, stated that they tended to show that the practice of reconnoissance by cavalry in force will in future European warfare obtain much more extended application than in the past. All that can be done by small bodies of cavalry acting against such a network of advance posts as covers the defense of a modern army is to drive in a few outposts and frighten a few sentries. The reconnoitring parties will as often as not return very little the wiser for their expedition, and will have left the enemy without any serious injury to his own means of observation, or to the veil by which he covers his position and plans. The attack en masse, on the other hand, constitutes in itself an operation of serious and, it may be, momentous importance, and it possesses the great advantage of being capable of execution without involving to the attacking party risks at all proportionate to the objects which may be secured in the event of success. The unanimous opinion in Germany is that cavalry, thus employed can best be met by cavalry, when either the enemy's movements will be anticipated by a similar operation on the part of the defending force, or his cavalry will be opposed by an equal body of horse which will frustrate the objects of the advance. For cavalry encountering cavalry the lance will remain the decisive weapon of attack and defense. Great attention has been paid during the past year in Germany to the improvement of the lance itself, and the hollow tube of steel, rolled by the Mannesmann process, which has been substituted for the wooden lance shaft, is of wonderful lightness, and, of course, of very superior durability.

Mr. Saunders, after describing the operations during the three concluding days of the manœuvres, and incidentally mentioning the interesting novelty of the employment of dogs as dispatch bearers, pointed out the advantages of the employment of smokeless powder. It exercised a most demoralizing and bewildering effect upon the troops exposed to infantry fire. The enemy experienced extraordinary difficulty in determining the distance and direction whence the fire came. It gave a greatly increased certainty of aim, arising from the absence of smoke, especially in the use of artillery. The new powder weighed half as much as the old, thus enabling double the quantity to be transported, and it does not half so readily cause the gun to beat as the old, and leaves the bore of the gun almost clean after several rounds of firing. Further, it is only when the projectile reaches the mouth of the tube that the full expulsive power of the charge takes effect. The German smokeless powder stinks abominably, and is said in exploding to put a greater strain on the metal of the gun than the old. It is not, as was at first stated, noiseless.

The lecturer then drew the attention of his audience to the employment of the movable fortifications, known in Germany as Schumann's armed turrets, constructed in Gruson's works at Madgeburg. The turrets, each of which contains a quick-firing gun, are placed in position in the infantry trenches, and strengthen the lines. They are transported on specially constructed carriages, and at the manœuvres of last autumn they were mostly sunk into the ground in their entrenchments. It is evident that the method of attacking fortifications has received a new and wide development. In France, as well as in Germany, there exists a strong tendency to avoid in the future the error of staking too much upon the defensive strength of permanent fortifications; and there also exists a belief that more will be achieved by developments in the construction of improvised defenses—a branch of strategy, in the future of which the transportable armored turrets may very probably play a prominent part.

Mr. Saunders concluded his paper by giving a brief summary (he was enabled to state in general agreement with the German general staff) of the considerations which, it is anticipated, would predominate in facing the next great European campaign. Accuracy of aim and range of weapons of precision have marvelously increased since the last great war. It is not, however, anticipated that this will result in an increased loss of life in future campaigns. Movements in the field will be executed with increased rapidity, which will impart a new excitement and a greater liveliness of aspect to the battles of the future. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the same factors will produce a certain stagnation in the conduct of modern campaigns, owing to the cautious tactics which the deadliness of the new weapons of precision will enforce. The functions of great masses of cavalry will become more important than ever. The excellence of weapons of precision will, it is anticipated, redound preeminently to the advantage of troops acting on the defensive. It is, in fact, regarded as probable that the great battles of the future will more than ever have to be fought out on the wings, and that the success or failure of flanking movements will generally determine the issue of the combat. Smokeless powder, in particular, will confer a preponderating advantage upon the troops on the defensive. For the vast armies of to-day, the question of communications, and, above all, the importance of railways, will assume a fresh prominence, both in view of the commissariat and of rapid mobilization. The speed and promptness of strategic operations which will be necessitated by the vast numbers of troops to be manœuvred, as well as by the consideration already indicated, will deprive great permanent fortifications of their former importance. The views believed to be entertained in Germany by those best capable of pronouncing an opinion are distinctly in favor of the superiority of the Army which is best disciplined, best equipped, best led, over a rival who, while stronger in numbers is somewhat inferior in these regards. Good shooting has become indispensable. Ammunition must be carefully economized, and every shot made to tell. The demands of modern warfare are more than ever in the direction of requiring a superior morale in the individual soldier. There is probably no one who is familiar with the composition of the armies of Europe who will be prepared to deny that Great Britain possesses raw material capable of being very highly educated in the military virtues, and that she possesses this particular material to an extent equal, if not greater, than her Continental neighbors. Similarly, the education of officers in view of the conditions of modern warfare has become a matter of overwhelming importance. The Germans believe that the traditions of the last eighty years, and the present thoroughness and success with which this department of military efficiency is cultivated amongst them, give them an incontestable superiority over their neighbors on the Continent. But an Englishman whose lot makes him a stranger within their gates, Mr. Saunders remarked, may claim with justifiable pride that the traditions of the British army, in respect of its officers, are in nowise in danger of being unworthily maintained, and that the testimony, based upon his last year's visit to Aldershot, of one of the foremost German soldiers of the younger generation, the Emperor William himself, has both in public and in private in his own country, as when he was in England, been heartily and unreservedly warm in its recognition of the soldierly attainments and brilliant capabilities both of British officers and men.—United Service Gazette.

Conspiracy Against the Czar.

It is said that the St. Petersburg police have discovered a widespread conspiracy against the Czar's life. The imperial Palace at Gatschina is said to have been undermined, as was the Winter Palace years ago. The Czar is said to be very depressed in consequence of the discovery of the plot. The police force in the Capital has been reinforced, and the guards at the Imperial Palaces have been doubled. Numerous arrests have been made.

The Papal Guard.

The Pope's guards at the Vatican are to be reduced for purposes of economy. There are about one hundred and fifty that are of no use whatever.

SPORTING MATTERS.

OPENING OF THE NEW MONMOUTH PARK DESCRIBED.

Vivacious Scenes in Spite of Threatening Weather—Talk of Big Racing Gems—Probable Record Makers of this Season—General Notes.

A graphic description of the scenes attending the opening of the new Monmouth Park is given by the New York Herald of yesterday. It said: The scene seems like a dream. There has never been anything like it in this country. Twenty-five thousand or more people, notwithstanding the threatening nature of the weather, attended the opening sports. They came to see and be amused. They saw and were bewildered. From noon until the last race thousands streamed up the scores of stairways and down them at the same time, presenting a picture of seeming confusion never before approached at a racing park. On the lawn in the immense betting ring there were other interested and anxious thousands, and go where you would you could not escape the moving masses. It looked like a big city cut loose.

THE THOUSANDS LOOKED AROUND.

Early as 11 o'clock scores began to enter the grand stand, and it is well to remember that this structure is 700 feet long by 210 feet wide, and an hour later there were hundreds scattered all over it. They were the first to come from this city, and those who live near the sea for miles around the park. Then the trains arrived with great regularity over both the Jersey Central and Pennsylvania roads, and big trains they were, too, and they emptied their loads of expectant humanity at the gates pleaded with the very satisfactory transportation. With open mouths and extended eyes they looked to a man and a woman too. In front of them were tracks such as never before were seen in this country in number and length. Beyond them, to the right of the village of Eatontown, the starting point of the mile and three-eighths straight away course; to the left the village of Oceanport buried in a forest of trees, and behind them pretty Little Silver with its lakes. 'Tis a pretty view, and it was appreciated. But the old-time racing-men began to personally inspect the gigantic stand, the enormous betting ring, the extensive and perfect saddling paddock, and the numerous quarters used by the association's officials. They found everything upon a scale that seemed marvelous. A nd they said so unhesitatingly.

BIG RACING GUNS SPEAK.

"It's extraordinary, it's magnificent," said Mr. John Hunter, sweeping the grand stand with his eyes, "and I am sure that the paddock is the finest in the world."

"This is enormous. It is a grand place, a wonderful place," quietly remarked Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who possibly has done as much for racing in this country as any other man, as he slowly walked up one of the main aisles of the grand stand.

And so the comments of commendation were heard upon every hand and throughout the day. Senator Hearst, still smiling because of his great Realization Stakes victory with Tournament, looked and wondered. Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, whose life has been passed in that great land of thoroughbreds, Kentucky, was glad that on Independence Day he should see on old Monmouth's historic soil such a superb recognition of the sport of kings. Mr. J. B. Haggin, fresh from the West and the owner of Salvator, joined his voice in uttering expressions of astonishment at the vastness of everything and the finish and detail which mark the grounds and arrangements throughout. Then I saw Col. W. L. Scott, and he fell in with his racing friends in believing there isn't anything on earth like it, and later I met Mayor Grant, of this city, and he stood with folded arms viewing the picture before him, looking as if he could hardly believe all that he saw. Then the boys who are regular patrons of the turf in this section summed up their verdict of the new racing grounds and structures with the forcible expression, "It knocks all the other tracks dead silly."

There were violent showers before the races and after the sport commenced, which turned the fairly good track into a quagmire, but the overhanging roof of the grand stand thoroughly protected the visitors as it did the hundreds on the brick walks below. To say that the reverse way of starting the horses was satisfactory would be too sweeping an assertion. Those that believed it a sort of far-fetched innovation felt in the end it might do, and those that did not appreciate the straightaway tracks admitted that the racing public might become used to it and in the end like it. There wasn't a word of complaint in any direction.

AT THE CLUB HOUSE.

The club house stand, too, was a scene of excitement and beauty. It is long and wide, looking something like a village street viewed from end to end, and groups of pretty women and their male admirers filled it. These pretty women talked horse—plenty of it. They regretted that Mr. Haggin had scratched Salvator and that game little Tenny was the only starter for the Ocean Stakes, the expected battle of the day, and everybody else also talked of this disappointment, and some of those in the club house hat criticised the competing animals and now and then had a little bet down on their favorites, were Mrs. Williams, the Misses Pancoast, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. A. Pancoast, Mr. Rudolph Ellis and Mr. Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia; Mrs. Van Bibber, Mrs. McDowell, Miss Jenny and Mrs. Proal of Baltimore; Miss Blackburn of Kentucky; Mrs. James Gladwin, Mrs. McDermott, Miss May Bird, Mrs. Hone, Mrs. John Hoey, Mrs. John Hoey, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Conner, Miss Conner, Captain William M. Conner, Miss Tuttle, Mr. Butler Duncan, Mr. J. B. Houston, Mr. David Morris, President A. J. Cassatt, Mr. John Hoey, Mr. F. Hall, Major Clark, Mr. A. B. Proal, Mr. Thos. Haywood, and hundreds of others.

BOOKMAKERS AND OFFICIALS "ARRESTED."

There were seventy-five bookmakers in the betting ring, which is 350 feet by 175 feet, and they didn't look much frightened by the threats that summary punishment would follow their exhibiting the odds. They took the thousands offered them in their smiling way and their cashiers met all demands just as usual. But Delacey had not forgotten Monmouth, no, not he. He had his trouble for nothing, however, as his bold stroke, his threatened demoralization of the association and its ruin as well as the imprisonment of all connected with it, was a flash in the pan. It simply amounted to nothing. "The great blow" fell about the fifth race. The word was passed that arrests would take place, and in the twinkling of an eye all names of the bookmakers were out of sight. A laugh followed. Then Mr. John Kelley, the manager of the betting privileges, went around the big ring in his genial way and told them that there were warrants for them in the secretary's office, and wouldn't they go in and sign their bail bonds? They did so singly, in pairs and by threes and fours. There they found Justice of the Peace Van Doran, of Eatontown, awaiting them. There were sixty-eight of them, and bail of $100 for each was at once furnished. Then they went back to their stands and the business continued. There had been no interruption, and the public knew nothing of the matter. The officers of the association also had warrants served upon them. President A. J. Cassatt, Treasurer D. D. Withers, Secretary H. G. Crickmore and Superintendent T. M. Croft were included. They, too, signed bail bonds, and that ended the threatened bomb. The warrants, it is said, were sworn out by Delacey's sheet writer, Skahill, and J. Frank Patterson, of the district attorney's office, of Monmouth county, had charge of them. Good order prevailed everywhere. Robert A. Haggerty, chief the New Jersey State detectives, was in charge of a corps of men, but he only found two crooks in the big gathering, and these left instanter or would have found a safe couch in the cooler.

THE RACING OF THE DAY.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile, straight away, for which six were entered, but only five appeared, introduced the sport. Kingston was scratched. Volunteer was a great favorite, with Bradford second choice. Violante got away with the lead, and, followed at times by Volunteer and Bradford, was first to the half mile mark. Then Volunteer moved to the front and won without trouble by one length and a half amid great appiause. Violante was second, two lengths before Punster, Jr., third.

The second race, of one mile, was reduced to a match, Sluggard and Reporter. The latter was the favorite, and big money went on him, but a few thousands thought Mr. Witoers' trick might win, and so backed the all black liberally. Reporter played with Sluggard, and finally won by five lengths.

ALL BLACK'S SURPRISE.

The Independence Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile straight away, brought out eleven of the 32 subscribers. Mr. "Luce" Appleby's Picknicker was the favorite, and Sennett & Ward's Eclipse second choice. Mr. Withers' Uncas-Necromancy colt was among those displayed on the bookmakers' boards, but at the last minute he was scratched and the same gentleman's chestnut filly, Orageuse, by Ventilator-Cyclone, substituted. There was 40 to 1 about the latter, but few knew that the latter was owned by Mr. Withers. Reckon, from the stable of J. A. & A. H. Morris, was the first to show in front, followed by Benjamin and Miss Ransom. With an eighth gone Picknicker took command and held it to the three-eighths, looking all the world like a winner. But the mud stopped him suddenly, and at the half mile Benjamin was first. The last furlong Orageuse came out of the ruck, and after a spirited finish with Reckon, beat the latter out a neck. The yells of the thousands at this victory will long be remembered. Reckon was five lengths before Picknicker. The many friends of the latter were simply smothered. After the first break Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Lima, well thought of, was kicked by Reckon and her right shoulder broken. She may have to be destroyed.

The Fourth of July handicap of one mile straightaway had, of seventeen on the card, eight starters. Eurus was the choice, then came Bella B., Madstone and Defaulter. The contest produced much excitement. Defaulter was first away with Bravo second. Then Defaulter fell fourth and Madstone took first place. With the half gone, however, Defaulter moved in front, and finally won by two lengths, Fitz James second, the same distance before Eurus. The defeat of Eurus, Bella B. and Madstone was a very severe blow to their backers.

Salvator, as noted, was scratched, and Tenny walked over for the Ocean Stakes, one mile and an eighth. Mr. Pulsifer's colt was heartily applauded, but the disappointment was deep, as the anticipated battle of the day proved a terrible failure.

ERIC NOT ALTOGETHER USELESS.

A day or two ago when Eric was injured in a race at Sheepshead Bay, Green Morris told me that his colt would be useless for at least two weeks to come. Perhaps Green B.'s idea of uselessness amounts to the inability of a horse to beat such a good performer as Tristan more than half a length in a race of a mile and three furlongs. Eric, Tristan and Philosophy fled in the sixth race yesterday. In the betting they were supported in that order, and at the end of the race they passed the judges in that order, Eric and Tristan engaging in a hard drive at the finish, the former getting the verdict by a good half length. Philosophy was beaten off.

Arab was the favorite for the seven furlong selling race, with Flitter a strong second choice. It the finish was left to two rank outsiders—Burnside and Vevay—the former getting the verdict by five lengths, and Vevay beating Flitter a neck for the place.

Old Esquimau refused to run through the puddles of water that dotted the home-stretch, this waywardness losing him the mile race for the Weiler Cup (last on the card) after he had virtually won it. Now or Never and Sentiment were the other starters, Now or Never being the popular selection. The favorite led until within a quarter of a mile of the finish, when Esquimau forged to the front. A hundred yards from the judges' stand he was a length and a half in the lead, but he took it into his head to run around a big puddle instead of through it, and while he was taking this circuitous route Now or Never jumped to the front and won by a head. Sentiment was thirty lengths behind.

RECORD-MAKERS OF 1890.

The trotting season is yet young, says The Horseman, and the record-makers have hardly got warmed up to their work, but in a few weeks more the sport will be at its height. In every trotting stable there are one or two "sleepers" that their trainers hope to spring on an unsuspecting public some day, and hope, too, to entertain their brother knights of the ribbons with a little surprise party when the horse, day, track and conditions are favorable for the provision of next winter's hay and oats. Then the stars that will make music for the boys at Detroit and thence down the old circuit line have not been out yet, and in fact the trotting that has so far taken place is but the preliminary skirmishing to the great contests of the coming three months.

The list of new records this week is therefore a modest one, compared with the avalanche that will come when the dog-star is in the ascendant.

The first of Alcantara's new performers heads the list, and Alicante has the birthright to trot. Alcantara is steadily and rapidly forging his way to a foremost rank among the great living sires, and had it been decreed that he and his brother Alcyone were to both enjoy an average length of life it would probably be found when the records were complete that Alma Mater threw two sires greater than any two sons of any other matron. Lady Tighe, the dam of Alicante, was campaigned by "Altie" McDonald, of Albany, about ten years ago, and was a game mare for what she could do. She took her record in the fifth heat of a race at Island Park, October 8, 1879, beating Farmer Boy, Storm and others. Brown Cedar, that has just found his way into the list, is not wholly unknown to the trotting public, as he achieved quite some reputation by trotting Belmont Park in 2.30¾ as a yearling. Previous to this he had beaten the New Jersey crack yearling Presto (by General Washington, out of Lida, by Jay Gould), that later carried off the yearling championship of the Northeast by trotting in 2.41¾. Brown Cedar's sire, Red Cedar, is the second of Red Wilkes' sons to take a place in the table of sires. He was bred by Ward-Craig, at Versailles, Ky., was taken to Indiana, and from there to West Liberty, Iowa (where Brown Cedar was bred), and was then bought by Dr. J. C. McCoy, of Kirkwood, Del., his present owner. Red Cedar is a seven-year-old horse, his dam being by Monroe Chief, 2.18¼, out of a daughter of Hunt's Commodore. Jay Bird adds another to his list in Early Bird, 2.28¾, a stoutly-bred four-year-old out of Beulah, by Harold, the next dam being by Lever, son of Lexington. The old blind hero is under the blue-grass, but his blood goes marching on in the fore rank of both branches of the American turf. In Sunol and Jay-Eye-See its plastic quality as a refining element in the trotter is shown, and in Salvator it supports the king of the running turf in the crucial test of a record-breaking finish. Jay Bird is demonstrating himself to be among George Wilkes' best sons in the stud. Sweepstakes, considering his age and opportunities a very successful sire, has his list lengthened by the performance of the horse named Great Eastern in 2.27¾ in New York. One would suppose there were names enough without duplicating such a noted one as Great Eastern. Soon, no doubt, we will have half a dozen more Maud S.'s and Sunols and Axtells to confuse the illy posted. Horace Greeley used to ridicule the would-be Lord Byrons who never got any further than the wide collar and the doubtful morals, and others have seen would-be Greeleys who never got beyond the bad penmanship. The writer confesses to a ghoulish glee when some new horse with a mighty borrowed name finishes on the wrong side of the flag.

It is pleasing to see Jersey Prince take his place among the sires. This young horse was by Kentucky Prince, out of the great mare Emeline, by Henry B. Patchen. He was bred by Colonel Conover, at Middletown, N. J., and died the spring after taking a record of 2:27¼, in 1887. Emeline, his dam, ranks among the best producing mares in trotting history. Her sire, Henry B. Patchen, was by old George M. Patchen, 2:26½, and after making a record of 2:32½, achieved moderate success in the stud in New Jersey. Emeline was foaled in 1863, her dam being a daughter of Saladin, son of Young Bashaw. Her first foal, Kate Taylor, has a record of 2:23¾. Her next, Augusta Schuyler, has a record of 2:26, and is the dam of Edith R., that below is credited with lowering her record to 2:22¼. These two mares were by Aberdeen. When Augusta Schuyler was a foal at foot Emeline was bred to Blackwood, the result being Alice Blackwood, 2:20½. She was then bred to Jay Gould, and this time produced Ray Gould, 2:20½. Bred back to Jay Gould she produced Adele Gould, 2:19. Then she was mated with General Knox, and her son by him was killed before making a name. Next, in 1878, she was bred again to Aberdeen, and the result was Daisy Hartshorn, 2:24½. Bred then to Kentucky Prince, she produced Jersey Prince, 2.27¼, the sire of John S., 2.28½. With seven in the 2.30 list and more to hear from, and two already producing, old Emeline must not be denied a place in the brilliant front circle with Green Mountain Maid, Miss Russell, Beautiful Bells, and Waterwitch.

The most notable of those that appear as lowering their records besides Edith R. are the stallions Quartermaster and Nutmeg. Both are almost sure candidates for the 2.20 list, and we shall encounter them again. The table is as follows:

TROTTERS.

Alcante, b m, by Alcantara, 2.23—	
Lady Tighe, 2.29, by Felter's Hambletonian	2.28
Brown Cedar, br c, by Red Cedar—Polly Duck, by Guide	2.30
Cassie, b m	2.28½
Clayton, b g	2.26½
Dr. Miller, b g	2.30
Early Bird, rn s, by Jay Bird—Beulah, by Harold	2.28¾
Fanny G., rn m	2.29½
Great Eastern, b g, by Sweepstakes	2.27¾
Harmonia, b m, by Memory, dam by Richard Swigert	2.25¼
John S., ch g, by Jersey Prince—Lady Augusta, by Aberdeen	2.28½
Rose E., ch g, by Little Moak, by McDonald Chief	2.28
Lady Douglas, b m, by Arlington, dam by Volunteer	2.26¾
Minnie Lee, b m	2.29¾
Willie Allison, b m, by Forest Hiatoga	2.29
Perilous, blk m, by Peacemaker—Nora, by Superb	2.27¾
Wick C., br s, Egbert	2.29¼
Edith R., b m, by Monaco—Augusta Schuyler, 2.26, by Aberdeen	2.22¼ to 2.22¼
George Mosher, ch g, by Strathmore—Topsy, by Williams' Mambrino	2.25¼ to 2.23¼
Joe S., b g, by Robert McGregor	2.28 to 2.25¼
Major Lynn, ch g, by Young Bashaw—Snow Flake	2.27½ to 2.23¼
Major Ulrich, b g, by Vermont Abdallah; dam by Daniel Lambert	2.30 to 2.27¼
Nutmeg, ch s, by Nutwood—Coquette, by American Clay	2.25 to 2.22½
Quartermaster, blk s, by Alcyone—Qui Vive, by Sentinel	2.23¾ to 2.21¾

PACERS.

Irma C., g m, by Jim Wilson	2.29¼
Miss Pauley, rn m	2.25¼
Sandy, g g, by Sandy Lake	2.25
Tom Rogers, b g, by Ned Forest	2.29¾
Ember, b m, by Sander—Dawn, by General Knox	2.21¼ to 2.20¼
Ivanhoe, blk m, by Black Charley	2.29¼ to 2.27¼
Kate Craig, ch m, by Douglas, Jr.	2.29¼ to 2.25¼
Lochinvar, b s, by Clipper	2.23 to 2.22¼
Maggie Almont, b m, by Almont Pilot—Maggie, by Magna Charta	2.24¾ to 2.21¾
Sabatia, b m, by Taunton	2.30 to 2.28

SPORTING NOTES.

No game, except perhaps base-ball, has so many votaries in this country as lawn tennis.

The gold medals offered by the Russian Government to the breeder of any American horse that could beat their Russian horses in long-distance trotting races, has been received by Colonel Jay La Duc, of Laverne, Mass.

The meeting of the Detroit Driving Club will be held on July 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th. Purses and stakes aggregating $50,000 will will be given, which is nearly $20,000 more than was ever before given.

George Littlewood and James Albert, the greatest living pedestrians, are to meet in a free-for-all, go-as-you-please contest at the new Madison square garden, early in November. John Kennedy will manage the affair.

The Elmdorf and Wordburn yearlings will be sold at Monmouth Park on the 11th and 12th of July.

The wide-awake owner of Morris Park is still further beautifying and improving the grandest race track in America. The inner field is being sodded, and other improvements will completely alter its aspect when New Yorkers see it next fall.

The Dominion Government has decided to operate a pigeon service between Halifax and Sable Island. Birds will be imported from Belgium for the purpose. At present the only communication with the island where so many wrecks occur is by steamer or sailing vessel.

Among the thirty head of yearlings at Hunt's Point, which will probably be sold at auction in the fall, is a youngster that cannot fail to attract a great deal of attention owing to his near relationship to the mighty Salvator. The yearling alluded to, is by imported Glengarry, out of Virlein by Virgil, second dam Salina (Salvator's dam), by Lexington. Imported Glengarry has made a great name for himself at the stud, and his son, who is possessed of the best of looks, will be keenly sought after.

Umpire George Barnum, of the American Association, in speaking of the base-ball situation said: "This fight between the Brotherhood and the League will be a bitter one and to the end. Neither side now will make any concessions, and the war will go on until one or the other is bankrupt. It is simply a matter of the longest purse. The American Association is by far the best fixed, and will likely quit the season ahead financially. It is also playing better ball than either of the leagues."

James Tuoly, the amatuer champion middle-weight wrestler of the West, has decided to leave the amatuer ranks, and has made a match with J. C. Comstock, the Michigan giant. It is to be at catch-as-catch-can, two points down, best two in three falls, for $250 a side, the match to come off within four weeks from date. If Tuoly is successful he intends to challenge any middle-weight, barring Tom Connors, and Frank Whitmore preferred.

Davis, the jockey, killed in the recent railway accident at Warrenton, Mo., rode Eurus when he won the suburban handicap in 1887 from a field of twenty, and he was a twenty to one shot.

The Australian horse, Bravo, for which an offer was made by an American breeder, has been sold to go to India.

The steeple chase revival at Brighton is attracting horses from all season's. The latest are two English racers—Forest, by Petrarch-Pomona, and John Barleycorn, by John Davis. Creighton, an English lightweight, accompanies the horses.

The following are the most important events in the athletic arena: July 12th, Riverside Athletic Club opens amateur meeting and the twenty-fifth annual English amateur championship meeting at Aston Lower Grounds, Bermington; July 14th, Ancient Order of Foresters' game in Jersey City; July 19th, Manhattan Athletic Club open amateur meeting; July 26th, Star Athletic Club open amateur meeting; July 29th, Irish Athletic Club, games at Jones' woods, New York city.

THE TURF.

Susie S., 2:15, will be trained by her former owner, Henry Traynor.

Inspector B., after a short season in the stud, will be taken up and trained.

During the winter meeting Clifton disbursed $220,645, of which sum the entrance money amounted to $20,645.

The stallion Nelson was jogged from five to fifteen miles each day except Sundays during the past winter.

The most heats won by a trotter were captured by Goldsmith Maid, she having 332 heats better than 2:30 to her credit. She won during her career $300,000.

Jay-Eye-See, the little black gelding whose record of 2:10 stood for a day, is said to have outgrown his lameness.

Maud S., Sunol, Axtell, Palo Alto, Gene Smith, Susie S. and Atlas are all named as candidates for faster marks than 2:08¾.

The black gelding Thapsin was recently shot at California. He was hopelessly broken down. He had a record of 2:21¼.

Simonian, by St. Simon, winner of the Brocklesby stakes for 2-year-olds in England, recently cost Col. North, his owner, $25,000 as a yearling.

The first of Edgemark's foals is out of a mare by smuggler, 2.15¼, granddam Madam Rowell, the dam of Monroe Chief, 2.18¼. In 189 Edgemark got a record of 2.16.

All the first class race tracks in the United States employ a doctor by the year, or rather the season. They pay a liberal price, from $10 a day upward, and expect him to report for duty a half hour before the races begin, and to remain on hand till all the visitors have left.

Several New York sporting men are said to be corresponding with the many broncho riders of Mexico, Arizona and Texas in regard to holding an international tournament in Gotham on one of the race tracks. It is expected that the distance of the race will be from 50 to 300 miles, with relays of horses.

Lord Durham, a London correspondent has been told by a racing authority, is determined to sustain his character as a turf reformer, and, undeterred by the trouble and loss to which he was put in regard to his difference with Sir George Chetwynd, is now engaged upon an elaborate statement, which he will shortly publish, and which is intended still further to expose certain abuses of the racing world.

From the spring of 1889 until April 1, 1890, Goldsmith Maid was the fastest developed trotter that had ever produced a foal, and the Patron-Lucille Golddust filly the representative of the fastest combined trotting records, the average record united in this promising miss being 2:15¾. On April 1, however, Trinket divided the honors with the Maid by foaling a bay filly by Stamboul, the 2:14 of her dam and 2:12¾ of her sire making the average of the records united in her 2:13½.

USEFUL JEWELERS' NOTES.

Celluloid may be mended, it is said, by wetting the edges with glacial acetic acid and pressing them together for a short time.

To brighten and polish nickel plating and prevent rust apply rouge with a little fresh lard or lard oil on a wash leather or a piece of buskin.

A cement for meerschaum can be made of quicklime mixed to a thick paste with the white of an egg. This cement will also unite gl