EIGHT SUCCESSIVE DEFEATS.

THE BLUES EASILY BEATEN 13 TO 3 AT COLUMBUS.

Jack Barnett Easy Picking for the Senators—Besides Being Hit Fourteen Times He Gave Five Bases on Balls.

Columbus, O., June 6.—(Special.) Loose playing on both sides characterized the opening inning of the game to-day, but after that Columbus took a decided brace in their fielding and as they kept hammering away at the ball they left the Blues far in the rear before the nine innings had been played, and the first installment of revenge for the repeated defeats at Kansas City was obtained by the Senators.

Barnett was inclined to be wild, and when he did get the ball over the plate the Columbus players cracked it out to all parts of the field. On the other hand, Keener was keeping the hits well scattered and had splendid control, which, with the gilt-edged support which was accorded him, enabled him to hold the Blues down to one run after the first inning, which had such a disastrous look.

Gettinger played center field for the Blues, making some hard catches, while, with Bannon, he was the only man to hit Keener safely more than once.

Delehanty was fined and put out of the game in the sixth for differing with the umpire, Bevis taking his place at second.

Kansas City scored in the first, when O'Rourke was hit by a pitched ball, and Delehanty hit safely. McVicker hit to Keener, who threw wild to second in an attempt to cut Delehanty off, and O'Rourke scored, McVicker crossing the plate when Gettinger hit safely. Bannon led off with a hit in the fourth, which Crooks stopped back of second base, and threw to first, after Bannon had reached there in safety, allowing the Blue to advance to second, where he easily scored from Lake's clean drive to center field. After that the visitors could not come close to scoring, while the Senators were very busy.

A base on balls, two hits and errors by Connaughton and O'Rourke gave Columbus three in the first. Singles by Butler and Frank, a base on balls to Genins, Crooks' triple and a wild pitch added four in the third, while two singles and Blanford's overthrow to second contributed another in the fifth. Hulen's home run, two singles, a sacrifice and a base on balls were responsible for three in the sixth and one came in the seventh through a base on balls, a stolen base and a single. Genins scored the last run in the eighth when he hit safely, stole second and completed the circuit on Tebeau's double. The score:

COLUMBUS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hulen, ss.	5	2	1	0	1	0	3	0
Butler, lf.	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
Mertes, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
Frank, rf.	5	2	2	0	0	5	0	0
Genins, 3b.	3	4	2	0	2	2	3	0
Tebeau, 1b.	5	0	0	0	0	11	1	0
Crooks, 2b.	5	1	2	0	1	3	4	1
Buckley, c.	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Keener, p.	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	40	13	14	1	5	27	14	2

KANSAS CITY.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	1	4	1
Delehanty, 2b.	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
McVicker, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
Connaughton, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	5	3	1
Gettinger, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Bannon, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
Lake, 1b.	4	0	1	0	0	8	1	0
Blanford, c.	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Barnett, p.	4	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Bevis, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	0	1	27	14	5

Score by innings:

Columbus	3	0	4	0	1	3	1	1	0	—13
Kansas City	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Summary:

Earned runs—Columbus, 4.

Twobase hit—Tebeau.

Threebase hit—Crooks.

Home run—Hulen.

First base on balls—Off Barnett, 5.

Hit by pitcher—Buckley, O'Rourke.

First base on errors—Columbus, 3; Kansas City, 1.

Left on bases—Columbus, 7; Kansas City, 6.

Struck out—By Keener, Bevis; by Barnett, Buckley, Keener, Mertes.

Double play—McVicker to Lake.

Wild pitches—Barnett, 2.

Time—2:05.

Umpire—Graves.

Attendance—6,000.

Western League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Paul	28	15	.652
Indianapolis	22	14	.611
Columbus	22	14	.611
Milwaukee	23	16	.589
Detroit	18	20	.473
Minneapolis	17	24	.415
Grand Rapids	13	27	.325
Kansas City	12	29	.293

Detroit 4, Milwaukee 2.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 6.—Failure to hit Hahn cost the Brewers the game to-day. Score:

										R	H	E
Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	2
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—Milwaukee, Jones and Speer; Detroit, Hahn and Trost.

Minneapolis 9, Grand Rapids 8.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 6.—Scott held the visitors down to two hits until the last inning, when they landed five times and made six runs. Score:

										R	H	E
Grand Rapids	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	10	7
Minneapolis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	7	0

Batteries—Grand Rapids, Scott and Twineham; Minneapolis, Hermann, Figgemeier and Boyle.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	24	9	.727
Cincinnati	24	12	.666
Boston	22	12	.647
Pittsburg	19	15	.559
New York	18	15	.545
Cleveland	18	15	.545
Philadelphia	19	19	.500
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
Louisville	16	20	.444
Chicago	14	22	.389
Washington	9	23	.355
St. Louis	8	30	.210

In the Western Association.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cedar Rapids	21	9	.700
St. Joseph	20	10	.666
Des Moines	18	13	.580
Burlington	16	16	.500
Rockford	15	16	.484
Dubuque	13	16	.448
Quincy	11	18	.379
Peoria	6	28	.177

At St. Joseph—

										R	H	E
St. Joseph	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	—9	12	1
Quincy	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	—7	15	6

Batteries—St. Joseph, Meredith and Collins; Quincy, McGreevey and Lohbeck.

At Des Moines—

										R	H	E
Des Moines	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—4	7	2
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	—5	9	2

Batteries—Des Moines, Sonier and Lohman; Burlington, Kittson and Williams.

City Amateur League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Sunflowers	7	0	1.000
Fosters	6	2	.750
Argentines	5	2	.715
Armours	4	2	.666
Foleys	3	5	.375
Schmelzers	2	5	.288
May-Sterns	1	6	.143
Rosedales	1	7	.125

Big crowds witnessed the three games that were played in the Kansas City Amateur League yesterday. The results of the games follow:

										R	H	E
Fosters	0	1	5	5	2	0	6	2	*	—21	2	9
Schmelzers	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	—16	2	10

Umpire, Winship; scorer, Ellick.

										R	H	E
Argentines	2	5	0	4	3	2	1	1	4	—22	16	5
May-Sterns	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—11	10	12

Umpire, B. Harvey; scorer, Sutter.

										R	H	E
Foleys	0	2	2	3	5	0	1	4	3	—21	15	11
Rosedales	7	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	—15	10	5

Umpire, Bulger; scorer, Kelly.

Interstate League.

Fort Wayne, 5; Toledo, 4.
Springfield, 16; Dayton, 10.

Central League.

Cairo, 15; Nashville, 2.
Terre Haute, 4; Washington, 0.

Eastern League.

Syracuse, 6; Providence, 4.
Rochester, 7; Springfield, 2.
Buffalo, 19; Wilkesbarre, 4.

Ball Tossers From the Antipodes.

Chicago, June 6.—The Kangaroo ball players from Australia gave the Illinois Cycling Club baseball team the scare of its life in the game this afternoon. The wheelmen won out by a score of 13 to 8, only after the hardest kind of ball playing, and with the assistance of a couple of bad throws on the part of the visitors.

The Australians astonished the natives with the batting, and in spots their fielding was equal to anything seen on an amateur field.

They played in a manner that showed that the rudiments of the game were well grounded, and that they were reaching out for the fine points.

Second Baseman Ingleton, of the Australian nine, carried off the honors, accepting nine hard chances without an error.

THE FIRST CURVED BALL.

Although History Does Not Record It, a Kansas Man Discovered the Art of "Curving."

Topeka, Kas., June 6.—(Special.) It is not generally known but it is an historical fact that W. P. Dillard, chairman of the Kansas state board of railway commissioners, was the first ball player to discover that a curve ball could be thrown, and was the first to throw curves. An old pitcher in Boston by the name of Buffington has been accredited with making the discovery, but Buffington stole the thunder from Dillard. It was in the spring of '74 that Dillard made the discovery. He was the pitcher of the ball team at the academy at Locust Dale, Va., where he was attending school. He was the crack pitcher of that country. He began to twist the ball in his hands before delivering it, and one day the catcher noticed that the ball did not travel in a straight line. He called Dillard's attention to it, and the latter began to twist the ball more and more and practice almost constantly. Finally he succeeded in getting on a pretty fair curve. Buffington came to Locust Dale to visit relatives and while there saw Dillard pitching curves. He thereupon began to practice and soon learned that he could do the same thing himself. He then hiked out for his home in Boston and startled the baseball world by announcing that he could throw a curve. The newspapers devoted columns to Buffington's discovery and he was the hero of the hour. Other pitchers then took it up and now every school boy in the country can pitch a curve.

In speaking about the matter to-day Dillard said: "While it was I who taught Buffington the art of curving a ball he got the credit of it. He was quick to get to the front. He was afraid some other city fellow, who realized the great importance of curves, might come down and catch on and take away a great reputation. He was not afraid of me doing it for I was a little country jake and had no idea that it would create so much stir and also revolutionize the great American game.

"I was pitching curves three months before Buffington caught on. How I happened to do it I don't know. My catcher was the one that first noticed it."

Baseball Notes.

Shortstop Williams, of St. Joseph, has made twelve home runs this season.

The players in the Springfield and Dayton teams, of the Interstate League, were arrested after yesterday's game at Springfield, O. The law prohibiting Sunday baseball will be tested.

"Toothpick" Wayne, who was with the Coffeyville, Kas., team last year and pitched a couple of games for Kansas City toward the close of the season, is pitching for Fort Wayne in the Interstate League and is puzzling the batters with his deceptive curves, as well as the way he twists himself up in delivering the ball.

And now they are telling this story: An excited man rushed into the police station and declared that two members of the Kansas City Blues had tried to hold him up for the purpose of robbery. "How do you know they were members of the Blues?" he was asked. "Because," was the reply, "they struck at me three times and never touched me."

Sunday baseball was inaugurated in Washington, D. C., yesterday by a game between the Clevelands, of the National League, and a picked nine. The contest occurred at Riverside park, a resort about two miles below Alexandria, Va. It resulted in a victory for the league club by a score of 12 to 1. The attendance was very small, only about 600 persons being present.

Buckley was not released by Grand Rapids, but merely suspended. He has been traded to Columbus for Strauss and O'Meara, but kicks on the trade upon the ground that he is too young for the Ancients. Strauss and O'Meara are both catchers, the latter being turned over to Columbus by Brother Pat, of the Clevelands.

Here is Barney Dreyfus' forecast of the championship: "I have already bet $100 that Boston will beat out Baltimore. Hanlon made a sad error of judgment in depending on his young, untried pitchers, and McGraw is not playing up to his speed. Hanlon also made a mistake in separating from Brodie." Dreyfus is a director in the Louisville club.

The Columbus Journal notes that it seems to make little difference to Indianapolis how badly the team is crippled, as they go right on winning games with pitchers playing the outfield and catchers as infielders. Still, when such a hard hitter as Bill Phillips is sent into one of the gardens, he makes up in stickwork what he lacks in fielding, and that makes up for many a missed fly ball.

Hugh Nicol, who succeeds Tommy Dowd as manager of the Browns, played right field for that club from 1884 till 1887, when he was traded to Cincinnati for Jack Boyle and $800. In 1889 he retired. For several seasons he has been managing the Rockford club of the Western Association. Mr. Nicol has the sympathy as well as the good wishes of many friends, as he was very popular as a ball player.

In the sixth inning yesterday Miller, Wilmot and Pickett hit successive flies in the outfield, and Sammy Nichols had the rare honor, for an outfielder, of retiring the side. He has strengthened the team very materially, capturing everything that has come to his territory in the three games he has played, and his batting is a decided improvement over that of Knoll. A single and a double fell to his lot yesterday.—Detroit Journal.

Stallings evidently believes that to play a man in the same position two days in succession will swell his head. During the three games here Lajoie played right once and first base twice; Boyle caught twice and played first once; Geier played right field twice and the bench once; Gillen and Nash divided the time at short; Hallman played second when Nash wasn't there, and Nash played second when he wasn't at short. This may be a great scheme, but results don't show it.—Cleveland Leader.

Manning, of Kansas City, labored long and hard last winter to gather together a winner. He and Jack Carney, both good judges of ball players, spared no expense to give Kansas City cranks what they have been waiting for since the Western League was organized—a club that would take the flag—but it now looks as though they would have to wait another year. A week before the season opened, Carney wrote that he now had some heart in his work. He felt confident that he had a winner and the thought that he would not be a tailender this season would put fresh life in his work. Manning is still trying to strengthen his team, but the task seems hopeless.—Sporting News.

As soon as a game is out Mannassau's authority over th dirty mouth of Wilmot is suspended, but Allen should have a policeman in front of the grand stand to escort the loafer to his 'bus, or a hurry-up wagon. Perhaps Wilmot is not aware that ladies attend the games in Detroit. Vulgarity and profanity may not be considered improper in front of the grand stand at Minneapolis, but they will not be tolerated in this city.—Detroit Journal. The same complaint is made against Wilmot in every town in the league, Minneapolis excepted. He is no respector of persons and the presence of women does not act as a check to his ready-tongued profanity. Wilmot is a disgrace to the game—vulgar, profane and obscene, he sometimes acts as though he were suffering from acute dementia.

Baseball in the Middle West.

From Harper's Weekly.

The quality of baseball generally in the middle West is not so good as last year or the year before, but the amateur status of a majority of the nines is for the first time above criticism. This is especially true of Michigan. It will take a couple of years for these universities to develop fresh baseball material, but meantime they are building on a solid foundation.

The matter of winning games is of no consequence compared with the satisfaction of knowing that the men are all amateurs. This is a most praiseworthy state of affairs, brought about within two years, from a very low order of sporting ethics, and the more credit is due the middle Western colleges for their swift recognition of the desirability of wholesome sport. Within six months rules have been put in force in this Western section—and lived up to, so far as I know—which raise the Western standard nearly up to the Eastern. With the single exception of the "summer nine" toleration, and the rule permitting six years of play to the man attaining a degree, there is little to criticise in the methods which now obtain at these universities. Those who remember the situation two years ago must marvel at the reformation. It is yet another victory for wholesome sport, which must invariably win in the end. Sportsmen will join me in sincere congratulations to the faculties of the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois and those others that have labored to bring about the present healthful state of athletic affairs.

$7.50—To St. Louis and Return—$7.50
Via Burlington Route

WESTERN KANSAS ATHLETE.

J. CAL M'CRACKEN, THIS YEAR'S STAR PERFORMER FOR U. OF P.

Began His Athletic Career at Cooper Memorial College, Sterling, Kas.—Other Distinguished Kansas Athletes.

Sterling, Kas., June 6.—(Special.) The career of J. Cal McCracken is a unique one in amateur athletics. A short time ago he was but a farmer lad in Western Kansas; to-day he is perhaps the most talked of college athlete in America. This prominence is due not so much to his records as to the marvelous development he has made.

McCracken is 21 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in height, and, despite his 200 pounds is active and speedy, clipping the 100 yards in 0:10 4-5. For several years he attended Cooper Memorial college, Sterling, Kas., where he easily led in all branches of athletic sport. In the spring of 1896, at the collegiate athletic meet, held at Lawrence, he easily captured the heavy events from K. U. and Baker. He still holds the Kansas championship in both the hammer and shot, the former with a throw of ninety-two feet, the latter with a put of thirty-six feet.

In the fall of 1895 he played halfback on

J. C. McCRACKEN.

his college eleven and in a game at Topeka he was the star player.

Kansas university tried very hard to secure McCracken for football and track athletics, but did not succeed. Finally, the University of Pennsylvania heard of him and Wiley Woodruff, brother of Coach Woodruff, paid him a visit and prevailed upon him to enter U. of P.

Previous to his entrance to the university, McCracken had had no training whatever, and was ignorant concerning the scientific points of athletics. His achievements were through crude self-instruction. Notwithstanding this fact, among the thirty-five men in the U. of P. training quarters, none gave greater promise for football honors than McCracken. It is a very rare thing for a new man to make the team the first year, but this he did, being slated for left tackle. A severe shoulder sprain at the commencement of the playing season, however, compelled him to relinquish his position. For the season of '97, McCracken will play guard, in the place of Wiley Woodruff.

But it is in track athletics that McCracken has proven the greatest surprise. Pensy, has always been weak in the weights, and a promising competitor in these events would add materially to the strength of her team. In the annual spring games of the university McCracken won first in the shot and raised the Pennsylvania hammer record by a throw of 125½ feet. At the invitation games with Princeton May 1, he out-threw representatives from Yale, Princeton and Harvard. At the dual games with Harvard, a week later, he won first in the shot and second in the hammer. At this meet about eighty men contested, and only one athlete won more points than McCracken. In the dual games with Cornell, McCracken was an easy victor.

On May 29, at Berkley Oval, the best athletes from the universities of the country contested for intercollegiate honors. Here the inexperienced Kansas boy competed with men who have undergone years of careful training, and who count it an honor to win even third place. The result was highly satisfactory. In the hammer he won second place, with a throw of 134 feet 4 inches—within 8 inches of the previous intercollegiate record. In the shot he won third place with a put of 40 feet 8½ inches. This was indeed a remarkable performance for a first year man.

Thus, with a few months' training, McCracken has increased his hammer throw 42 feet and his shot-put about 5 feet. What may not be expected of him with another year's training, and the world's record in these two events being but a few feet beyond the records McCracken has made?

During the summer McCracken will be with the New York Athletic Association, the largest amateur athletic organization in the country, and which includes among its members the holders of many world's records.

There are two other Kansas men in Pennsylvania who have distinguished themselves as athletes—Wiley Woodruff, of Beloit, and I. M. Outland, of Mitchell county. Woodruff is an experienced athlete and football player. He was Pennsylvania's best guard, and for four years Casper Whitney, of Harper's Weekly, has placed him upon the All-America team. He understands thoroughly every detail of the game, and Kansas university could not have selected a better man to coach them next season. Kansas university may be expected to play after the Pennsylvania style as long as they are under his direction. At the intercollegiates, May 29, Woodruff broke Hickok's record in the hammer by a throw of 136 feet 6 inches. He is also strong in the shot, throwing about 41 feet.

Outland is a well known Western football player, having played on the Kansas university team of '95. He has been in Pennsylvania one year, but, owing to their strict rules, could not play upon the football team. However, upon the substitute team he displayed his football qualities, and so is slated for a position behind the line in '97.

Outland has done some good work in hammer and shot, and, with training, may prove a strength. His best work has been with his wheel, ranking among the best riders in the university.

FALLING INTO DESUETUDE.

Racing Men Devote Little Attention to the Special Record Trials Nowadays.

Racing men are devoting little attention to special record trials nowadays, as it is felt that the short-distance marks are now at about the lowest figures possible under the existing pacing restrictions of the L. A. W. A well known bicycle trainer who has had the management of some notable record trials says:

"Until new pacing devices are invented and licensed by the L. A. W. or the organization that is to have control of cycling in the future, we cannot look for much of a reduction in the existing records from the quarter-of-a-mile upward. It seems as if gear attachments and the science of providing a large enough bicycle to cause a slight vacuum in the rear of the multicycle for the rider that is following have pretty nearly reached their highest development; and certainly human endurance and speed cannot go much further. In my opinion Johnson's quarters of 20 seconds and Hamilton's mile in a fraction under 1 3-3 minutes will not suffer much of a decrease under the present arrangements for providing and taking pace.

"Followers of pace have about made the turns on the track as fast as they can possibly be made, and the first man on the 'quad' has pedaled as fast as his legs will travel. We will have to have a miniature locomotive on the circuit in order to attain anywhere near the idea of a mile in a minute. It is all a question of vacuum, as I think the rider in the calm air can go almost as fast as anything propelled by steam power. When I speak of the impossibility of a much faster mile on a track than the mark recognized at present, I confine my predictions to the circular track. On a straightaway track with an asphalt surface, and a set of first-class triplet pacemakers, I will guarantee that J. S. Johnson will ride a mile nearer 1 minute and 15 seconds than 1 minute and 20 seconds."

Championship Events at Louisville.

While the national championships at Louisville last year were open to professionals as well as amateurs, the programme of the races to be held at Willow Grove on August 6 and 7 next, in connection with the eighteenth annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, will contain no less than six championship events, four for professionals and two for amateurs—the first time in the history of the league that the "pros." will be given an opportunity (under L. A. W. sanction) of fighting out among themselves the question of to whom belongs the title of national champion at the various distances. The professional championships will be at a quarter, half, one and five miles and the one mile race will bring to light that long looked for individual—the mile champion of the United States. To win that event will be an honor that will carry with it no little distinction, and will, in addition, be worth thousands of dollars to the fortunate individual who first reaches the tape in the last desperate sprint. The winning of any of the national professional championships, in fact, will mean much to the man or men who capture the prizes, and that they will be fought out to the last inch by the largest and fastest fleet of racing men that ever faced the starter goes without saying.

FEMALE CYCLE RIDERS.

The International Races at Exposition Baseball Park to Begin at 8:30 O'clock To-night.

The ladies' international bicycle races at Exposition baseball park will be inaugurated to-night. The riders who will contest are: Lizzie Glaw, of Chicago; Dottie Farnsworth, of Minneapolis; Jennie Brown, of Rochester; Lillie Harp, of St. Paul; Nellie Bartlett, of Chicago, and Dora Dewitt, of this city. They will arrive in the city this morning and during the afternoon will give exhibitions to women of the proper manner to ride a wheel. The Third Regiment band has been engaged to give concerts during the races and an elaborate musical programme will be rendered each night, a concert preceding the races. Several well known local trick riders have been engaged to give trick and fancy riding exhibitions prior to the beginning of the races every night.

The park has been put in excellent shape for the races and it is expected that big crowds will be in attendance nightly.

Racing Men's Salaries.

Walter Sanger is reported to have signed for a salary of $5,000 a year. For his tires he is to receive, so the report goes, $2,000 extra, and for his saddle, $2,000 more. The veracious chronicler says further, that his winnings will probably run $3,000, giving him $12,000 for his season's work. All of this looks very fine on paper, but it is not within one-half or one-quarter of the amount in fact. It is just such foolish and unreliable reports sent out that harm the racing business. The best racing man in this country to-day does not earn anywhere near such an amount, and the people might just as well understand the fact. Salaries are very low this year. Big men, as well as the small fry, ride for smaller salaries than they ever received, and the figures have always been small, far smaller than has been credited. The racing man does not make the money he is supposed to make in any branch of the sport. It is not the gold mine that the men themselves would have it seem. Racing men earn all they receive.

Two World's Records Broken.

Two world's records were broken and a new American record established at the Charles River park races at Boston. Earl Kiser and mate, A. C. Mertins, lowered the one mile professional tandem competition record held by the Butler brothers—1:56 to 1:55 2-5. E. M. Blake, a young flyer in the amateur ranks, from Keene, N. Y., broke the world's one-third mile amateur competition record twice during the afternoon, first in the trial heat of the one-third mile amateur, and again in the finals. His first attempt resulted in lowering the record for the distance, held by Lacker, of Denver, Col., of 0:43 to 0:42 2-5, and beating this record in the finals by three-fifths of a second, making the mark 0:41 4-5. Nat and Frank Butler went against the mile paced tandem record held by English riders, and, although they did not equal it—1:42 2-5—they created a new American record—1:47 2-5.

Gossip for Wheelmen.

The bicycle has come to stay, and yet it is made to go.

A veteran rider claims that bearings run smoother and wear better if wiped entirely clean and left unoiled. He says he tried it last year and knows he is right. The majority of riders, however, will keep on using oil.

Joe Jefferson and Paderewski are among the latest converts to the use of the wheel. Now is the time for some enterprising vaudeville manager to make "Rip" an offer to appear in a bicycle sketch, with Paderewski as accompanist.

Articles of agreement have been signed calling for a match race between "Jimmy" Michael and "Eddie" McDuffee, to take place at Charles River park, Boston, on June 17. It is said that the men will race for a purse of $1,000.

The experience of Nieuport, the French rider who came near dying of heart failure after a race on a Paris track, should be a warning to the cyclist who considers speed the summum bonum of cycle riding. The professional racer who takes his life in his hands for a purse, must risk the danger, but the hump-backed scorcher is the victim of his own delusions and the abomination of the rest of humanity.

Long distance riding at a moderate or even comparatively slow pace is claimed to be one of the finest cures for shortness of breath. This malady is usually caused by some congestion which prevents the lungs being exercised to their full capacity. Consistent, steady and easy exercise tones up the air cells. The number of these available is gradually increased, and little by little the inconvenience disappears.

A cycling club has recently been organized in Newark on novel lines. Instead of a long list of more or less useful officers that often make up the total membership this club has none at all, nor has it any regulations excepting that no wheelman can be admitted unless his application is accompanied by that of a woman. This rule is expected to make thoroughly satisfactory the moonlight rides, dances and suppers that are projected by the club.

"It is not difficult to understand," says an old rider, "why cycling is ousting walking as an exercise. An average pedestrian covers about thirty inches to each step. The average wheelman at one revolution of his pedals (which is equivalent to a step) covers about seventeen feet, and as the movement is so easy and devoid of fatigue, he usually raises his foot twice as often in the same time, thus covering thirty-four feet while the pedestrian goes two and a half feet."

The ways of the trainers of cycle racing men are mysterious. A mixture of arsenic, quinine and camphorated ether was administered to a racing man in England just before the start, and he won. Rumor has it that an overdose of the same concoction given to little Jimmy Michael some two years ago was responsible for his sudden collapse and subsequent trouble with the N. C. U. Where is the sportsmanship in winning events by making one's self up with drugs?

Many wrongs have been laid to the bicycle, and now, it seems, it is accused in France of being a literary destroyer. Publishers complain of their shelves being incumbered with piles of yellow-covered novels, and of more serious works, for which there is absolutely no sale. The market for Zola, Ohnet and Daudet is falling off, and the percentage to be deducted from their issues grow larger day by day. So long as it is light every able-bodied human being is upon wheels, and when they come home people are too tired to read.

Gaston Rivierre, the aged French rider, has just won the greatest road race held in Europe every year, the Paris to Bordeaux. This race has made many a man famous, and will be remembered because of the part it played in causing the death of one of the greatest racing men the world has ever seen, the late Arthur Linton, who died last year after having contracted a cold in this race. Rivierre is probably the oldest active racing man in the world, and his ability increases with his age. His age is generally conceded to be between 40 and 55 years.

It is said that if the craze for cycling continues to develop among women as rapidly as it has done in the past there will soon be more women riders of the bicycle than men. This fact does not necessarily mean that men are any the less devoted to the pleasant means of locomotion, but that the majority of women have far more time and opportunity for engaging in this pursuit. In their simple pleasures the bicycle can form a conspicuous part. It is convenient in more ways than one. While men are confined to their offices or places of business by day, women are not, probably paying afternoon calls awheel or indulging in short spins in the parks or on the boulevards.

The papers of the East are deploring the decline of the club runs, and rightly asserting that great good for cycling has been accomplished by these pleasant trips. The club run has always been a source of enjoyment to the various members of these organizations and, although slightly on the decline of late years, this season promises to see this institution in great favor. Every rider should join some club or body of wheelmen if only for the pleasure of participating in the tours and trips, which are rarely successful unless given by some well organized club with enough members to guarantee a liberal attendance on such of these excursions as may be arranged during the riding season. There are always pretty spots, and in the summer weather stretches of good road, which are accessible to the cyclist even far from the larger cities, and the club run can be accredited with the discovery of these pleasant haunts.

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand to prevent bilious attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETES

FULL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS.

No One but Bona Fide Students Shall Be Permitted to Participate in Any Games of Athletic Sport Whatever.

Lawrence, Kas., June 6.—(Special.) The following report has been completed by the committee on athletic games, appointed at the meeting of university presidents, held at Madison, Wis., January 6 and 7, 1897, and of which Chancellor F. H. Snow, of Kansas university, President C. K. Adams, of Wisconsin, and President Draper were members. The report is devoted almost entirely to the subject of football and restrictions that should be placed on the game, and has been awaited with a good deal of interest. The report says:

At a meeting of the presidents of state universities of the North Central states, held at Madison, Wis., January 6 and 7, 1897, the following persons were present: Presidents Angell, Canfield, Swain, Smart, Draper, Jesse, Snow, MacLean, Schaeffer, Northrop and Adams.

Though the meeting was mainly devoted to the consideration of other matters, the subject of intercollegiate athletics was discussed, and, for the purpose of securing the results of that discussion, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The representatives of the state universities here assembled are of the opinion that intercollegiate athletics in general, and football in particular, should be subjected to more careful and constant supervision; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee consisting of President Adams, President Draper and Chancellor Snow, be appointed to report such rules as they may deem wise to be recommended for the consideration of the several institutions with which we are connected.

In accordance with this resolution the committee begs leave to make the following report:

We are of the opinion that intercollegiate athletics can only be made to subserve the interests of higher education in a large sense by a systematic reform in three particulars:

First—By a more careful and systematic organization of the boards, councils, or committees having control of athletics.

Second—By greater care and uniformity in the adoption of rules determining the eligibility of players.

Third—By some modification of the rules under which certain of the games are played.

First—We believe that athletic affairs cannot be successfully managed by a board or committee made up exclusively of professors or exclusively of students. Experience seems to have shown that a hearty spirit of wholesome co-operation, so necessary to a faithful observance of rules, can hardly be secured without opportunity for the full and free interchange of opinion on the part of the various interests involved. While ultimate authority should, in our opinion, rest with the faculty, there should be abundant opportunity for every athletic interest to be fully and freely heard and considered. To this end, we recommend that in each of the universities we represent, there be constituted, if it has not already been done, a body, to be known as "the athletic board," whose duty it shall be to administer and enforce the rules that may be adopted by the university for the government of athletics. The size of this board should be determined by the number of interests it has to administer. We suggest that the captains of the various teams constitute the student element. Wherever it is practicable, the alumni may also advantageously be represented in the board. While it seems to us best that the number of faculty members should exceed the number of students, it is perhaps not necessary that the faculty members should outnumber both the students and the alumni. We suggest that in case of alumni representation the board be so constituted that the faculty members will equal the number of both the other elements, and that the president of the university be ex officio chairman of the board, without the privilege of voting, except in case of a tie, when he may give the deciding vote.

Second—In regard to the rules for the government of the eligibility of players, we believe that not only great care should be exercised in determining such rules, but that the same rules should be adopted by all the institutions participating in intercollegiate games. Nothing is more obvious than the fact that no two teams can play on terms of equality if the teams are made up under different sets of rules. The result in such cases must always be unsatisfactory. We therefore wish to urge the great desirableness, if not the absolute necessity, of an agreement to precisely the same rules, without modification or reservation.

This subject has been under careful consideration for the last two years in some of our most prominent universities. Two years ago several university presidents had the matter under consideration at a meeting in Chicago. The rules they recommended have received since such modifications as have been suggested by experience. At a meeting of the representatives of several universities of the Central West, held in the early part of the present winter, an agreement was reached and a set of rules was recommended which have since been adopted by Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Chicago. Although we might individually prefer some modification of these rules, yet in the interests of uniformity and harmony we heartily recommend their adoption by all the institutions which we represent. While we believe that the free passage from one university to another for scholastic purposes should be encouraged, we also are of the opinion that one of the greatest dangers to purity in athletics comes from the tendency of players to migrate from one institution to another, chiefly, if not solely, for athletic purposes. We believe that the universal adoption of the rules herewith submitted would reduce to a minimum the danger which we all desire to guard against. In case these rules should be very generally adopted by the universities we represent, we are of the opinion that every institution may well consider whether it ought not to limit its playing to those institutions that have adopted the same rules.

Third—We see no reason for making any recommendation in regard to the method of playing any of the games except football. We recognize very fully the fact that the dangers of the game have been greatly exaggerated in popular reports. Accurate statistics would undoubtedly show that the perils of boating, skating and bicycle riding are vastly greater than the perils of football playing. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the game is one that calls for great physical energy, and that the temptation to unnecessary roughness under the excitement of competitive interests should be made as slight as possible. That the rules of the game have recently been greatly improved is indicated by the fact that during the past year there have been, so far as we have been able to learn, no accidents inflicting permanent injury to any person accustomed to the game and in proper condition to play. So far as we have been able to ascertain, every one of the accidents of a permanent or serious nature has occurred either to a novice, or to one whose physical condition, under careful administrative supervision, would have excluded him from any intercollegiate games. But the fact that such persons were allowed to play indicates a lack of proper supervision. We recommend, therefore, that the athletic board in every university require that every competing player furnish a certificate of physical soundness and fitness to play, either from the director of the gymnasium or from some reputable physician.

Perhaps the most frequent cause of injury at the present time is the tendency of the members of a defensive team to throw themselves upon a man with the ball, who has already been tackled and thrown. The motive for such action, under the present rules, is obvious. There is at present no penalty for "creeping," and, therefore, the temptation to advance as far as possible, even after the player with the ball is down, is irresistible. To prevent this method of gaining ground, the men of the opposite side are tempted to throw