

GENERAL SPORTING.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Edward H. Ten Eyck the Youngest Exponent of the Rowing Art to Attain such High Distinction—Sketch of His Life—A Noted Chicago Billiardist.

EDWARD H. TEN EYCK, whose portrait is printed below, is the youngest exponent of the art of rowing with-in our recollection to attain such a prominent position as he occupies. He was born at Peekskill, N. Y., Aug.

1874, and is therefore but little past twenty years of age, yet he holds championships won at the annual regattas of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America and the New England Amateur Rowing Association. He stands 5 feet 8 1/2 inches in height, without shoes, and weighed in addition the past season 155 pounds.

He is a worthy son of the veteran professional oarsman, James A. Ten Eyck, who has figured prominently in the annals of American sculling for many years. He is still in harness, and presents a living example of the beneficial effects of physical exercise and a life void of excesses. Young Ten Eyck's rowing career began during the season of 1895, when, during his school vacation, he joined the Wachusett Boat Club, of Worcester, Mass., of which organization his father was the coach and had charge of the preparation of a club's eight-oared crew for the national regatta. He developed very rapidly, as he was almost constantly on the water, in his father's shell. His first race was a private trial between a club and a club mate, rowed about a week before the Labor Day regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association of 1895, for the purpose of selecting the best sculler to represent the club in the junior scull race at said regatta. This race Ten Eyck won easily, and he was immediately engaged for the event named, which he won in handy fashion on the Charles River, at Boston, he never being headed and eventually winning by a long margin. He was then entered for the junior sculls at the Boston regatta of the year, which event he easily won. He was sent to represent the club in the annual national regatta, held at Saratoga Lake, Aug. 12, 13, when he secured the title of intermediate champion sculler. He next appeared at the Labor Day regatta of the New England Association, expecting to meet J. Whitehead, senior scull champion, and McGuire, but they did not enter, which caused him great disappointment. He won the race hands down, and then intimated in print that he was prepared to row either Whitehead or McGuire a match race for a suitable prize. The former closed with the offer, and a match was made to row one and a half miles, with a turn. The match was decided on Lake Quinigaund, Oct. 1, and after a good contest on the turn Ten Eyck demonstrated his superior ability by going to the front and remaining there to the end, finishing by about one and a half minutes in 9m. 58 2-5s. This victory over the youthful champion's stock was up, and the phenomenal record he has made during his brief career in the sculls indicates that, as he constantly gaining strength as he develops physically, and by practice on the water and in the gymnasium is steadily improving in skill, he will ere long have his name considerably higher on the roll of fame during the ensuing few years, while the senior sculls at the national regatta appears to be in his hands. Ten Eyck is at present attending school, is a young man of good disposition and habits, attentive

the office was first mentioned at the league meet in Louisville last August. Since then his adherents have multiplied, and the west is almost unanimously in favor of his being nominated. He is a vice-president of the league.—Sporting Life.

Big Suit on in Chicago. A receiver for the American Wheelmen's Protective Association was asked for in the Circuit Court at Chicago by P. H. Barker, a stockholder. The association was incorporated in November, 1894, with a capital stock of \$1,000, and notice was given that it would be increased to \$50,000, but this has never been paid in. The bill makes some rather sensational charges against Edward D. Sniffen, secretary and treasurer. It is claimed that he issued to himself 4,900 shares of stock, representing the increase, and 5,000 shares of over issue, of the par value of \$2, or \$99,000 altogether. Sniffen, it is alleged, expended on his personal account all of the \$30,000 collected excepting \$6,500, used for expenses of the corporation. It is claimed that the assets of the concern do not exceed \$5,000, and that it is liable for 23,900 wheels valued at \$50 each. All the officers are made defendants.

Adonis of Chicago Billiardists. After making a most miserable start in the recent balk-line billiard tournament, Ed Helm more than redeemed himself in later contests. Helm is a greatly improved player. When he first came to Chicago he was not much of an expert and, in fact, was hardly entitled to the name. That was in 1889, and the first match he secured here was one with Captain Anson. He defeated the baseball veteran by a score

of 400 to 334 and made an average of six and some over. After that he entered a tournament at the old Imperial Hall in which such good players as Gallagher, Hatley, Capron, Harrison, Thatcher, Anson and Charles Schaefer opposed him. He did not do so well as he expected. In 1893 he competed for the championship of the state in a tournament in which the entries were Harrison, Hatley, Maggioni and himself. He was beaten again, as he lacked tournament experience. In September last he and Tom Gallagher played a long match at balk-line and Helm not only won, but put up a great general game, making a grand average of nearly ten.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Roll Wins the Du Pont Trophy. The live bird match for the Du Pont trophy between Bert Claridge of Baltimore, Md., and George Roll of Blue Island, Ill., took place at Baltimore, Md. Claridge won the trophy at Chicago and Roll was among the five who tied for it. In shooting off the tie Claridge won. He was at once challenged by James Malone, of Baltimore, and Claridge defended the trophy. George Roll had previously issued a challenge to the winner of the Claridge-Malone match, so of course he came in for next match. Mr. Roll is a young man, who, like Fred Gilbert, has made a business of shooting game for several years, but has never made any great records at the traps until the Du Pont shot at Chicago when he killed 127 birds without a miss. Roll has shot two matches with Dr. Carver. The first was a tie and the second was won by Roll. In the match at Baltimore Roll had the luck of the birds and killed 48 out of the 50. He missed two fast drivers and won by fairly defeating Claridge. The Baltimore man shot well, but was unable to get a lead on the western expert. J. L. Winston has now challenged Mr. Roll and the match will be shot within sixty days, probably in Chicago. Roll used an L. C. Smith gun and Du Pont smokeless powder. Claridge used a Daly gun and Du Pont smokeless powder. The conditions of the match were 50 live birds, 30 yards rise, A. S. A. rules, \$100 a side and trophy.

C. Ferguson Was Winner. Cornelius Ferguson of Brooklyn won a great victory when he captured the E. C. Cup which was the fifth time that he had won it, and it becomes his personal property. The cup was presented to the winner nearly two years ago by Capt. A. W. Money, of the E. C. Powder Company, and has been shot for since that time. The conditions were that the cup should be won three times in succession, or five times, not consecutively, in order to become the personal property of any shooter. Thomas Morley had won the cup twice in succession and Mr. Ferguson had four wins credited to him, so that the race really lay between these two good marksmen. Ferguson proved himself the best on this occasion, and killed ten straight. Morley lost his second bird and his chance to carry the trophy home. Ferguson also won the club shoot, and killed 26 straight before missing.

Unless the parties mutually consent to the same conditions there is no contract.

THEATRICAL LETTER.

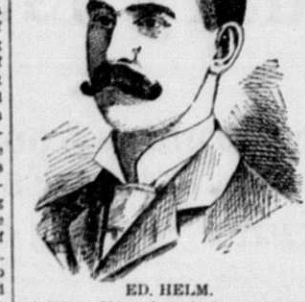
CURRENT SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF STAGE FOLK.

Calve to Sing Selika—Mrs. Duse Will Not Return to America—Mme. Nordica Will Be Missed This Season—Mrs. Beerbohm Tree's Position on the Stage.

THE announcements of the opera season thus far do not promise so many new parts for Mme. Calve as rejoiced her admirers a year ago. But she will sing Selika for the first time, and possibly Chimene, in "Le Cid. She will, of course, repeat the parts in which she is already familiar, and in each of which she is the ideal of the present race of opera-goers.

A young actress of some versatility and a fair amount of prettiness is Virginia Earle. She created the leading role in that kaleidoscopic production, the "Lady Slave," did a bit of creditable work in the "Gold Bug," and blossomed out recently in Japanese character which seems to suit her style better than anything she has yet attempted. Miss Earle is a talent which appeals more forcibly to lovers of the lighter form of stage work than to the serious-minded devotee of the drama. It is said by those who know her, that Miss Earle harbors an ambition for the higher forms of histrionics, which ambition it is to be hoped she may soon realize.

A Phenomenal Voice. The famous English singer, Mrs. Billington, had a voice which was not only



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IT IS THIS THAT TRIES THE SOULS OF PLAYGOERS.

Madame Melba is very popular in America, but she must have enjoyed herself immensely in reading the lucubrations of one of her admirers—a New England journalist. This worthy scribe thus delivered himself: "And then came Melba—queen of song, with a voice clear as a silver bell; smooth, easy, resonant, away up in the highest trebles; precise, each note for itself in runs and trills, sweeping her volume of voice through the sustained bars of dramatic measures, and floating over lyric sketches of melody."

Mme. Nordica Will Be Missed. Mme. Nordica will doubtless be much missed in New York this season. Much doubt has been cast on the question of whose fault it is that she is not a member of the Metropolitan Opera House company. The fact is that she is not, and for her admirers the condition is much more important than the reason. She will not even include New



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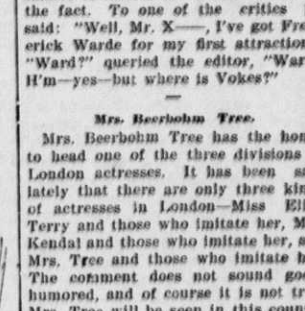
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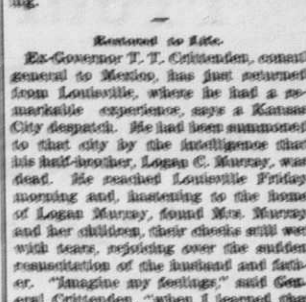
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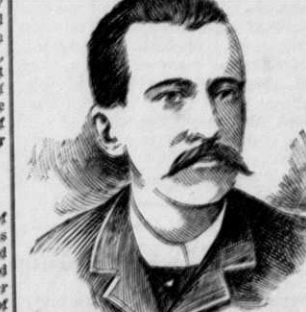
ANY people have a haunting fear of being buried alive, and its existence is attested by the oft-noted legacy to a local hospital or medical practitioner, which has been left under the proviso that the head of the deceased shall be separated from the body before burial. Another form that this feeling has taken is the arrangement in burial vaults of an electrical annunciator, which is immediately excited to give an alarm should there be the slightest movement inside the coffin. The latest means of making assured the fact that death has taken place is the use of the Roentgen ray. Bands of the living and dead, taken on the same plate by the X ray show a decided difference. The bones of both are about equally well defined, but the soft parts of the dead hand are noticeably darker. If the picture be taken within a few hours after death, it is sometimes not easy to differentiate between the dead and the living hands; but as the change in the tissue begins to take place, the X-rays show a decided difference in penetration. Dr. Carl Brown states that this method will determine positively whether death has occurred or whether the patient is in a trance, since dead flesh offers more resistance to the passage of the rays than the living.

Restored to Life. Ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden, consul general to Mexico, has just returned from Louisville, where he had a remarkable experience, says a Kansas City despatch. He had been summoned to that city by the intelligence that his half-brother, Logan C. Murray, was dead. He reached Louisville Friday morning and, hastening to the home of Logan Murray, found Mrs. Murray and her children, their cheeks still wet with tears, rejoicing over the sudden resuscitation of the husband and father. "Imagine my feelings," said General Crittenden, "when I learned that Logan was not dead, but alive. Two weeks ago Logan was taken ill with pneumonia and, his heart becoming involved, he grew worse rapidly and several days ago the attendant physicians gave up all hope and told the family he could not recover. Wednesday afternoon he died, or, rather, the watchers by the bedside thought he died. The pulse was still and to all appearances the heart had ceased to beat. Dr. Rodine, who was present, thought it was death, and said so, but, hoping against hope, administered the most powerful heart stimulants known to the medical world. Nitro-glycerin, digitalis, strychnine of any—all were tried—and successfully, for even while the sobs of the bereaved ones were heard through the house, Logan was restored to life. I did not see him at all, for the physicians deem any excitement inadvisable, but when I left Friday evening he was on the way to recovery. Dr. Rodine, Dr. Scott and Dr. Stacky, all three famous physicians, who were attending Logan, regarded the case as one of the most remarkable in the history of medicine. That the man was dead I was convinced," said Dr. Rodine to me. The town thought so, too. The papers came out with the picture of the dead man and beautiful obituaries, while the house was filled with funeral flowers sent by friends. It was



LOGAN C. MURRAY. Indeed a wonderful intervention of Providence," concluded General Crittenden, slowly shaking his head.

Buried for Twenty-Four Hours. While 1,200 persons threw their hats into the air and cheered vociferously, Mr. Bernard McMeeney, a laborer of Newark, was carried on a stretcher up through nineteen feet of New Jersey soil to the surface of the earth which he had left just twenty-nine hours of his life. During those twenty-nine hours gangs of men were constantly at work with shovels and picks trying to dig out an escape from the sewer which threatened at any moment to become the man's grave. For the first 12 hours Mr. McMeeney was buried to his shoulders in loose dirt. A conglomeration of shoring and rafter formed a shelter above that kept tons of sand from falling and crushing him to death. Mr. McMeeney was digging a sewer trench 20 feet below the ground when the accident occurred. Owing to the fact that the main sewer was dry only a short time ago the ground was loose and unstable, and the shoring should have been extra



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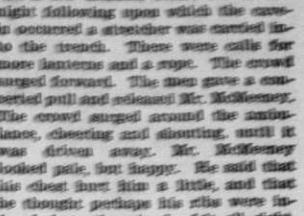
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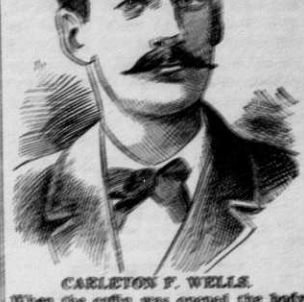
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CARLETON F. WELLS. When the coffin was opened the body was found to be in a strangely cramped position, the face turned toward the side. A close examination showed beyond any doubt that Wells had awakened from a death-like trance after burial. The skeleton of the right hand clutched a gutta serena plate, bearing three false teeth, which, in his agony, Wells is believed to have torn from the roof of his mouth. Near the place where his right jaw rested in the coffin was also found a plain gold ring, which Wells had worn on the fourth finger of his right hand. In view of this terrible discovery the undertaker and the doctor who had attended Wells decided not to send the body east unless forced to do so by a legal process.

HOW CATS REGARD MEN. Think Human Beings Were Created for Their Especial Benefit. The cat was a solitary roamer, whose companions were the trees of its native forests. It found a home in the hollow trunks and safety among the branches. How do we know that the cat's ancestors were dwellers in the forests? Because every kitten takes to a tree as readily as a duck to water. Also, because nearly all forest dwellers are nocturnal in color, so that they may not be conspicuous among the light and shadows beneath the trees. While I was considering what was the probable view held by cats about human beings, it was suggested by one ingenious friend that probably they regard a man as a kind of locomotive tree, pleasant to rub against, the lower limbs of which afford a comfortable seat, and from whose upper branches occasionally drop tid-bits of mutton and other succulent fruits. We may laugh at the theory, but it has quite a respectable string of facts behind it to back it up. If the Kanakas argued from the pig to the horse, why should not the cat pass from the familiar tree to the unfamiliar organization called man? The cat, in spite of the domestic character it has acquired, is in reality the least tame of our animal servants. As far as its duties are concerned, man has taught it practically nothing.

Microbes Devour Sewage. A novel disposition of sewage is made at Exeter, England. The method consists of four tanks, a fourth of the sewage passing into each. Light and air are excluded from the tanks; putrefaction and decomposition are rapidly set up; the microbes multiply and the solid portions of the sewage are consumed and the outflow from the tanks is nothing but slightly colored water, which, after passing through filters, loses all color and taste. No chemical is used, and no attention to the tanks of any sort is needed. Each filter bed automatically cleanses itself by being out of use for a short time.

Hears Heavenly Music Here. Ethel Northside (aged 7)—"If you don't stop being so naughty, Cousin Mabel, you won't go to heaven." Cousin Mabel, aged 6 (with dignity)—"It makes no difference whether I go to heaven or not. Mamma lets me go to the concerts this winter."

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