

MEETING OF CHAMPIONS.

COMING TENNIS CONTEST BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

Campbell and Huntington Who Are to Face the Sturdy Champions of the West—The Games Will be the Great Event of the Season.

It was not a surprise when O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr., won the tournament at Staten Island two weeks ago, and thus gained the doubles championship of the East, for last year they failed to capture the same honor by only a hair's breadth, and V. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart, who were their conquerors on that occasion, are now the champions of the United States, and in accordance with a rule recently established by the National Lawn Tennis Association, were barred from competing in the Staten Island tournament this year. Campbell and Huntington, having now won the Eastern championship, will meet the winners of the Western championship at Newport next week, and in case they defeat them, which is highly probable, will have another battle with Hall and Hobart, the champion of the United States depending on the result. It is the general opinion among the prominent players that this year the tables will be turned, and Campbell and Huntington will earn the title of Double Champions.

O. S. Campbell is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., and although young has been known as a lawn tennis player for at least six or seven years past. He commenced playing when very young—a boy in knickerbockers, and has grown



O. S. Campbell.

up with the game, showing great improvement each year, until 1890, when he reached a glorious climax by defeating the then champion, H. W. Slocum, Jun., and thus winning the championship of the United States in singles. Campbell is naturally of a hardy constitution, and his great powers of endurance have served him in good stead for whatever may be said to the contrary, endurance is certainly one of the prime factors of success in lawn tennis. His great hold, however, has been in volleying, in which art he plainly excels all players of this country, and perhaps those of England. He recently graduated from Columbia college.

R. P. Huntington, Jun., graduated from Yale in June. He was a resident of New Haven during his college course, but his family also have a permanent home on the Hudson near Kinebeck. Huntington has not played lawn tennis so long as Campbell, but suddenly sprang into prominence as an expert two years ago, and has ever since been ranked as one of the most skillful players of this country. Last year he was perhaps the most prominent rival of Campbell for the championship, and was only beaten by that player after a hard-fought contest of five sets. There is no particular feature of the game in which he excels, but he is strong in every department, and is greatly aided by nature in that he is unusually tall and has a tremendous reach. Mr. Huntington's engagement to Miss Helen Dinsmore, daughter of Mr. William B. Dinsmore, has recently been announced, and it is stated that this may be the last year in which he will take an active part in lawn tennis competition. He is regarded as a formidable candidate for the championship in singles.

It would be hard to name a better pair to represent the West at Newport than Chase and Tyson, the victors at the Kenwood L. T. C. H. C. A. Chase had played with his brothers a somewhat stronger team would have been made up, yet the present champions of the Western States are likely to give Campbell and Huntington a good match. Tyson is a steady player, and Chase's work at the net will probably secure them one set at the finish. There is no probability of their winning, and if Campbell and Huntington lose more than one set it will be highly creditable to the skill of the Chicago pair.



R. P. Huntington, Jr.

Such brilliant work as Hobart performed last year at Staten Island can hardly be expected, and, barring exhibitions of unusual skill on the part of any one man, the pairs will be evenly matched, and steady, careful work will decide the championship for 1891.

The Liverpool cup was run at Liverpool, England, on July 22. The cup is worth £1,300, part in plate or the whole in specie. Distance, 1 mile 3 furlongs. Capt. Macell's 4-year-old stallion won; S. R. Jarline's St. Benedict was second and E. Holson's Barnaby third.

A TIGER HUNTER'S TALE.

Account of One of His Astonishing Performances—An Amazed Sportsman.

An English officer I heard of, who had served in India, was a distinguished sportsman, having bagged scores of tigers and other large game besides being a capital bird shot. His reputation in this class of field sports was so well established that on his return home he was in great requisition at the London club, where he was often called upon to relate some of his hunting achievements, many of which were of so marvelous a character that he was suspected by some of drawing a bow of unusual length.

Upon one occasion, after entertaining his friends with an elaborate account of one of his most astonishing performances, a member of the party very delicately insinuated a slight suspicion of incredulity as to the verity of the occurrence, whereupon the captain, with an exceedingly consequential air, retorted: "Why, my dear sir, that is a mere bagatelle when contrasted with one of my encounters with tigers."

"By no means, for an instant, question the accuracy of your statement," said the other. "Indeed, I have been greatly interested in them, and I assure you nothing would afford me more pleasure than to hear further of your astonishing success in the rare sport of tiger hunting."

"Yes," he replied, "it is good sport enough unless the tiger takes it into his head to hunt the hunter, when the excitement becomes rather too intense to be agreeable. I remember," he added, "at one time while serving in India, I went out for a morning's shooting, taking my largest-calibered Westley Richards' right barrel, chambered with an elongated steel pointed ball and the left with snipe shot, and after hunting some time without seeing game, I entered a thicket jungle, and had only gone a few yards when an enormous man-eating tiger dashed at me from one side, and at the same instant I flung an English snipe upon the opposite side.

"Whereupon I fired hasty snipe shots to the right and left, and to my supreme gratification for I am free to admit I was a little agitated the tiger fell dead within three feet of me, and the snipe dropped upon the other side. But you can imagine my amazement, gentlemen, when I approached the rapacious monster and discovered that I had killed him with the snipe shot, while the three snipe bullets had torn the poor bird into 10,000 atoms, leaving nothing tangible save a slight suspicion of a few feathers."—Gen. Marcy in *Outing*.

Secret of the Lifter's Power.

Topham lifted a weight of nearly 3,000 pounds by the use of the strength of his whole body. He stood within a well balanced framework heavily loaded, and to be raised by hand straps, two passing over his shoulders and two attached to a strong waistband. The lifting power was obtained by straightening his lower limbs almost straight just before lifting, and at the same time slightly raising his shoulders. The heavily loaded framework was thus raised an inch or two, a very slight swaying movement showing the spectators that it was really free from all contact with the ground. So powerful was Topham's frame for this sort of work that he was backed to pull against two strong dry horses—his body being in a horizontal position, and the pull of the horses being resisted by the pressure of his legs against a fixed horizontal bar close to the ground, so that the action was precisely the same as that employed in the lifting experiment.

The secret of the great lifting power of the legs in such work lies in the fact that the action has that exceedingly effective leverage which is employed in the standard press, familiarly known, in fact, for this very reason, as "knee leverage." When the legs are nearly upright the knees may be perhaps half a foot from the position they take when the legs are straightened. While they move through this half foot the body is not raised more than perhaps half an inch; consequently the power used in straightening the legs is multiplied into a twelve fold greater lifting power. It is because of this powerful knee straightening action that lifting exercises are apt to develop abnormally the muscles of the lower and inner end of the front thigh.—Richard A. Proctor.

The Equipages of the People.

There is considerable rivalry among the wealthy families of Petersburg in the matter of riding and driving, and one can see on the islands in the summer and on the Neva or Nevski Prospect in winter the finest horse-flesh in the world. The pavements of the city are distressingly bad, as bad as those of Chicago, and of a similar style—cobble stones laid in the roughest manner. There is some excuse for them in Petersburg, however, as the streets are so wide it would bankrupt the city to pave them with anything that would wear out. A sort of compromise with comfort has been effected, however, by laying a strip of wood pavement on each side of the roadway, next the sidewalk, wide enough for two carriages to go abreast, and the drivers usually stick to that.

The streets are kept very clean, under the direction of Dr. Duncan, a jolly and brilliant Scotchman, who occupies the office of director general of public health, and squads of men are kept constantly at work sweeping them with little brooms and carrying off the dirt in carts. There is a law against throwing paper or other refuse in the street, and it is rigidly enforced. There was formerly a law prohibiting smoking on the streets, but that is obsolete. The roadways are constantly sprinkled during the summer season, by sprinkling carts such as we have, but by getting a man with hose which they attach to the hydrants. One man with a hose of hose is given a couple of blocks, and keeps sprinkling from sunrise to sunset. In the winter after every snowfall the pavements are cleared by the soldiers, leaving only a few inches in the road for sleighing, which lasts constantly from November to April.—William Elroy Curtis in *Chicago News*.

What a Columbia Professor Says.

These firms of manufacturers of proprietary medicines, nine out of ten, live solely by the newspapers, and sometimes are admirably managed. I know some establishments in which there is a regular staff employed; I know something about them, because they try to bribe me to certify to the value of their concoctions. As I say, there is a regular staff. There is the literary man who writes the letters, giving marvelous accounts of marvelous cures; there is the artist who shows the patient before and after taking twenty-two bottles of the medicine; there is the poet who composes poems upon the subject; there is the liar who swears to what he knows isn't true, and the forger who produces testimonials from his own imagination. Without exaggeration I should say that nine out of ten of these proprietary medicines are fraud, pure and simple; the real business is advertising for dupes. The medical part of it is but a side issue. I am pretty sure if I were to pound up brickbats and spend \$100,000 in offering it at \$1 an ounce as a sure cure for some disease which cannot be cured, I should get back at least \$10,000, thus giving me \$100,000 for my trouble. No means of the medicine, save in this fashion have no more curative properties than brickbat dust.—Professor Chandler in *New York Post*.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information for the Farmer.

IRRIGATING LAND BY PUMPS.

The Roofs Should be Carefully Considered by All Who May Sink Wells for Pumps.

Where years ago it might not have been, it is now possible to irrigate many fair and productive acres by pumping and thereby be the benefactor of all the present systems of water courses and canals. A gentleman who has a Byron Jackson centrifugal pump upon his place, says the *Bakersfield Californian*, has made a careful observation as to costs and capacity of this kind of work. The plant will cost as follows: Engine, \$900; pump, \$200; average well, say \$200; or \$1,300 for plant. With thirty-foot lift the pump has a capacity of one cubic foot per second, and with ten or twelve-foot lift, two cubic feet per second. The water should be used direct from the pump, as, if storage reservoir is used, there is additional expense and loss of water from seepage and evaporation. With small ditches and attention one cubic inch of water per second is ample for 100 acres in vines and trees, and while using the pump it will keep two men busy handling the water, for, properly applied, from seven to eight acres can be irrigated each day. If alfalfa is laid out in narrow checks, so that the water can gently run over it, three acres a day can be irrigated in this manner. Of course, if flooding be practiced, each acre will require the old amount of one and one-fourth cubic feet per second for twenty-four hours.

The costs of running this pump are one cord of wood—\$2.50—or three cords of coal—\$3.00—per acre, and 100 cords of fuel per acre, or 1.65 cents per acre, for fuel, and one-half acre, or 60 cents per acre. The engine of fifteen-horse power is ample for a pump of double the capacity given above, and the said pump only costs \$100 more originally.

One thing should be carefully considered by all who sink wells from which water is intended to be pumped, and that is the roof of the well. If the casing ends in a stratum of sand and gravel, as the water is rapidly sucked out, there is bound to be a cave, so the boring should continue until there is a clay roof at least twenty feet in thickness, for with such a roof there will never be a cave or obstruction in the free flow of the water to be desired water supply.

Root-Grafted Apple Trees.

The preference of nurserymen for root-grafted apple trees comes from the fact that by taking very small pieces of roots they can multiply stocks of new varieties much more rapidly than they can by top-grafting where a young tree, however large, makes when grafted only a single stock. Root-grafting is also largely done in winter or at other times when outdoor work is impossible. The young natural seedling makes at first usually a larger growth the first year or two. Here the advantages of top-grafting end. The root-grafted tree, from the fact that its roots are more compact, bears transplanting better, and in a few years the variety of its roots of its own soil as to insure a symmetrical growth of the tree above ground. Old top-grafted trees usually show where the union was made by larger growth either above or below it, and if the top is less vigorous, the trunk below is filled with suckers produced by sap, for which there is no other outlet.

Thinning Apples.

The codlin moth and other enemies of the apple crop usually thin them enough, and possibly too much, for profit. There are, however, localities where no apples grew last year, and here the trees may be liable to overbear. Nature never thins enough, though the tree will automatically cast some of its fruit just before the time for forming seed. These rejected fruits are always the smaller and poorer specimens, the best apples apparently robbing the others and appropriating their sap. The fruit-grower should follow in the same line, picking off all but the best where two or more apples grow in a cluster. What are left will be worth more than the whole would be if allowed to grow.

Timothy Breeding Cat Worms.

The common white grub is most often found in timothy meadows the second, third or fourth year. The parent beetle lays her egg just under the bulb of the timothy plant at the surface of the ground. Here the young grub finds his first food, and soon becomes large and voracious enough to destroy any crop planted on an upturned timothy sod. It is just then, too, that the old meadow is plowed up, because the farmer sees that the timothy has run out, but does not suspect the cause. Crop such land the first and second year with buckwheat and seed with clover. That will starve out the white grubs more quickly than anything else.

Feeding Flesh to Hogs.

It is a common practice where extensive butchering business is carried on to feed the offal to hogs. Pork thus made is not so good as that made from grains, and if there are any indications of disease in animals, even though undeveloped, it may break out in hogs eating such material. The rule that only herb and grain-feeding animals are fit for food is a good one. The hog was by the Mosaic law pronounced unclean, and left to himself, he will be. It is only as extra care is taken to prevent the hog from eating offensive food that its flesh is good to eat.

Warming Soil by Draining.

Evaporation of water dispels heat more rapidly than anything else. So long as all the surplus water in soil has to be evaporated to escape, then the soil will remain cold. Even hot sunshine does not warm it to any considerable depth. Winds and sun cause the evaporation to progress more rapidly, and may sometimes make the soil beneath the surface colder than before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Alliance Paper on Senator Stanford's Presidential Chances.

A mysterious and fatal disease prevails among Connecticut cows.

A new Presbyterian hospital has been built in New York for \$800,000.

General Miles is taking up a parade of Indians for the World's Fair.

The press of New York still complains of that city's detestable dirty streets.

A movement is on foot in Texas to raise a monument to General Sam Houston.

The shipment of grain from New York are now averaging 1,000,000 bushels a day.

Railroaders of Nebraska have formed a political organization and claim 40,000 votes.

The New York navy yard is to have a new dry dock to cost \$600,000. It will be 600 feet long.

Many young Englishmen and Americans hold commissions in the insurgent army in Chili.

Neal Dow believes in whipping. He would apply the Delaware remedy to Maine rum-sellers.

A tar well, flowing at a rate estimated at 400 barrels a day, has been opened near Glasgow, Ky.

M. Eiffel, the famous tower builder, denies that he had submitted plans for a tower at the Chicago World's Fair.

A Kansas company has been conceded 2,000,000 acres of land in Nicaragua. It will colonize 3,000 families and raise coffee.

The engines of the armored cruiser Maine, the largest of the kind ever built in this country, work well on their first trial.

It is the intention of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy management to push their lines of steel to Helena and Butte, Mont.

The Tokio society for the encouragement of Japanese colonization in America has decided to establish a colony in California or Canada.

In the last ten years the railroad system in Mexico has increased from 300 to 700 miles, and fully 4,000 additional miles are contracted for.

Chancellor McGill of New Jersey has decided that legal advertisements and other documents in that State published in any other than the English language are invalid.

The special bicycle service by the corps of the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard has received a complimentary report, and the feature has been commended to the consideration of the war office.

Miss Helen Cloak, a full-blooded Indian of the Blackfoot tribe, has been appointed by Secretary Noble special allotting agent, and has begun her work in allotting lands to the Tonkawas on the Nez Percés reservation.

The *Natural Economist* on behalf of the Farmers' Alliance says Senator Stanford can never receive the farmers' votes for President or anything else. The only thing the two are agreed upon is an increase of currency among the people.

Constantine Ashborn, a young man in New York who has been a millionaire, is and is now clerking for \$10 a week, in luck again. An uncle in Alexandria has died and left him a third of his fortune. Constantine says he will take care of this one.

The United States Supreme Court, which will hold a term in Washington in October, will have many important questions before it. It will pass upon the legality of the McKinley law and also upon the legality of Speaker Reed's quorum-counting process.

Numbers of Chinese are arriving in this country, says Rochester dispatch, by way of Canada. The plan of their entrance is peculiar. They reach the town lying along the Canadian border, and there is a permanent offer of \$100 to any one who will land them on United States soil.

SPORTING NOTES.

Charley Mitchell Calls Jim Corbett's Challenge a Bluff.

L. J. Ross has publicly announced that he has determined to retire from racing and breeding and would sell out his entire establishment at Rosemeade, Los Angeles county, Cal.

P. J. Buris of the Manhattan Athletic Club's bicycle team broke the American record for half a mile on a Pneumatic Safety at Hampden Park the other day, making the distance in 1:08 3/5.

The \$1,000 deposited by Charlie Johnson of Brooklyn on behalf of Sullivan to bind the match with Slavin to fight for the championship of the world has been withdrawn. The money has been in the New York *Herald* office since July 23, and the fact that it had been put up was immediately cabled to Slavin. Johnson at the time of depositing gave notice that he would keep it posted until September 1, and has anxiously awaited advice from Slavin, but nothing has been said by the Australian.

A fight for the heavy-weight championship of Utah was decided at Utah spectators in the presence of 1,200 spectators. The contestants were Jim Williams of Salt Lake, who has held the championship, and George Morrison of Ogden, well known in Denver. A purse offered by the Athletic Club of Ogden was supplemented by side bets, making a total of \$5,000. The battle was short. Morrison was outfought from start to finish and knocked out in the fifth round after receiving dreadful punishment.

The following letter was written by Charles Mitchell and published in the *London Sporting Life*: "Corbett's bluff is as funny to me as a pantomime. That young man is the particular party I am in search of, and don't forget it. As I well know, I announced my retirement after a draw with John L. Sullivan. It is equally well known that my hands in that fight were considerably damaged, and well, no matter; I have not, it may be admitted, got good to go to work with, but to show how highly I value Corbett's abilities as a pugilist, I will fight him for \$1,000 with fists and no blinding. I was not my intention to fight again, as I have done my share; but when in retirement people imagine that Mitchell will stand 'pat' and allow them to insult his challenges with impunity, and it becomes advisable to show the public that there is still one left in England anxious to uphold the honor of the old country in any shape or form, that on is your very humble servant to command."

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