A VETERAN CYCLIST TELLS OF THE OLD TIMES.

Will Pitman's Unique Career on the Wheel-He Wins the First Race Held In this medal, in This Country and Also Century



HE ordinary or high bicycle was first shown in this country at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. While the style of wheel is today almost obsolete, some of its early riders now use the modern style of manu-

facture and take an active interest in cycling matters. Will R. Pitman, of this city, who was one of the wheelmen pioneers, is today an active rider and brimful of interesting reminiscences of the early history of the bievele.

Pitman, who has been christened the "Old Vet," won the first bicycle race in this country,

In chatting with the writer the other evening, he said that Alfred D. Chandler, of Boston, was the first rider in this country. Chandler, he says, rode an English wheel, and his bicycle and its usefulness were matters of great curiosity to the public. In the fail of 1877, Chandler indulged in the Arst long-distance ride ever taken in America, pedalling from Fitchburg, Mass., to Boston, a distance of fortyfour miles. This feat was only accomplished after two trials. Pitman as-



WILL R. PITMAN.

serts that while the ordinary novice of today thinks nothing of venturing on a thirty-mile ride, such a feat would have excited great wonderment when the bicycle was first introduced.

To appreciate thoroughly the wonderful progress that has been made in bicycle construction and racing, he says that it is essential to go over the days when he raced to make comparisons of the cycling situation of today In the fall of 1878 Pitman came from Boston to New York to exhibit his bicycle, one of the few then in existence. His experiences were amusing. He says that he would start to ride the wheel through the street, when the police would comnet him to dismount and threaten him with arrest if found riding on the public thoroughfares. When he started to ride on the sidewalks, he was similarly treated. In order to exhibit his wheel, he was confpelled to secure a permit from the park board to ride in Union square. People examined the wheel, which in those days was a heavy, roughly-finished affair, weighing fifty-two pounds, but saw no future for it.

In every city where the old ordinary bieyele was introduced in that year it excited great curlosity. Some of the earliest bicycle riders were Colonel Albert A. Pope, Dr. Harold Williams. Joseph Dean, and Edward Hodges, of Boston, Herbert C. Knight, of Newark, N. J., was the first rider in that state, according to Veteran Pitman, In the fall of 1878 Pitman exhibited his bicycle at the games held by the New York A. C., but at first they refused to let him ride on the track because it was alleged that the ordinary tire of that day would cut up the track. When he finally secured permission to ride he won over many advocates to cycling by his exhibition.

The first regular races ever held in this country were at Breckton, Mass., on July 4, 1878, and were won by Pitman, for which he was presented with the silver cup. It is today a relie of the early cycling days. These races were held under the nuspices of the Brockton Driving association, and white the times recorded are somewhat slower than the average rider of today can do, in that year they were considered woxderful. The races were run under trotting rules, with flying starts, no bicycle regulations for racing being in exist-

ence at that period. Piman's early connection with cycling dates back to 1867. When 18 years old he won the one-mile velocipede championship of Maine in five minutes five seconds. Pitman's interest in cycling developed in the days of wooden velocipedes, and he has continued to ride up to the present time. After winning his races in 1878, he con-'tinued to compete wherever bicycle contests were held in the different settions of the country, and for a year sustained his reputation as the first amateur champion of this country.

In 1884 he competed in what he considers one of the most noted races. A 100-mile road race was promoted in the fall of that year over the roads surrounding Boston, in which every rider of reputation as a racing man competed. tman, in that year, was in New York, nd the tricycle being then in use, he ent to Boston with a wheel of this yle which weighed 106 pounds and

GENERAL SPORTING. competed. He was unfamiliar with the course, but pluckily rode the 103 miles. finishing well with the leaders and winning the time medal. His time was eleven hours and twenty-nine minutes fifty seconds. He says that this still stands as a record under the conditions. which governed. He takes great pride

> In commenting on the custom of wheelmen making century rides nowadays. Pitman condemns the practice. particularly in the hot summer months when it is the custom to hold these long distance runs. He recommends riders who take part in these trials of endurance to use Jamalca rum with milk and without any sweetening as a safe tonic in warm weather.

The first real boom that racing received in this country, according to Pitman, was in '79, when Harry Etherington brought over the first team of English professionals among whom was the famous Jack Keen.

The first bicycle race held at New York city took place in the American Institute building, and Pitman states that some of the competitors are today active wheelmen. Pitman is a member of the G. A. R. He was on the staff of Major-General J. A. Chamberlain of Maine in 1870.

Pitman was present when the L. A. W. was formed. He is still a member of the league and a delegate to the division board of officers of New York state. He is also a member of the Boston Bicycle club, the oldest cycling organization in the country.

In 1884 Pitman was captain of the Ixion Bicycle club of New York city. He is today a most enthusiastic rider and a strong supporter of racing. He is prominently identified with the Cyclists' Federation ,and is thoroughly convinced that bicycle riding is the most beneficial form of exercise that can be indulged in by either men or women.

## Wheel Notes.

Learn how to ride correctly, and afterwards ride to gain your own approbation. Never mind what others think about it.

It hardly seems possible that five yeas ago the safety bicycle was looked upon as a contrivance of extremely doubtful utility.

There are those who think that the addition of cycle racing to college sports points significantly towards a general revival of amateurism.

The statement is made that manufacturers will respectively employ only one professional cyclist to advertise their names and reputation this year.

Politics, art, science and even business and the weather bore the fussy wheelmen whose mind always wanders unless the talk pertains to cycles or eyeling.

Chairman Gideon, of the L. A. W. Racing Board, announces the following accepted records: Three-quarter mile paced flying start, against time, 1m. 15 2-5s., by C. S. Wells, Coronado, Cal., Feb. 15. One mile paced, standing start, against time, 1m. 492-5s., Herbert E. McCrea, Coronado, Cal., Feb. 14.

The Roxbury (Mass.) Bicycle Club will be thus officered during the coming year: President, A. M. Lloyd; vice president, H. A. Winkelman; secretary, J. C. Caihoun; treasurer, H. E. Strout; financial secretary, F. S. Hassler; cuptain, H. H. Wheeler.

# Probably Lost His Habbit's Foot.

A colored drum major sustained a succession of accidents in Prescott, Ariz., the other day. While in a state of intoxication he pulled a crap table over on his chest, injured himself internally. To help him out he took five pints of whisky. This created nausea, and in attempting to vomit he brought on hemorrhage of the lungs.

# Saved His Life.

A young man in Hunterdon county, New York, has succeeded in winning the hickorynut-cating championship by devouring a peck of nuts at one sitting. Fortunately the doctors saved his life, after several hours of hard labor, so that he stands ready now to defend his title against all comers.

Corbett's Actor Picture



The above is one of the latest portraits of Pugilisi-Actor Corbett, On May 15 the ex-champion will leave America for England, where he hopes to meet Fitzsimmons in the roped arena before a London sporting club.

# The Ring.

Nicholas Gorman, of Houtzdale, Pa., and Thos. Edwards, of Danville, Pa., met in a fight with skin tight gloves, London prize ring rules prevailing, near Shamokin, the former winning in the sixth round.

Danny Daly, a featherweight pugilist of repute in St. Louis, Mo., was run over and instantly killed by a freight as free and flowing as water. Then I train at De Soto, Mo., recently,

Colored races never have blue eyes. on my hair." Their eyes are always dark brown, brownish yellow, or black.

SIX FEET OF HAIR. THE LONGEST TRESSES IN THE

Sweeps the Ground When Loose-All and Her Three-Year-Old Niece Has a Twenty One Inch Braid.

WORLD.



RS. D. J. DAVIS, the prophet himself. of San Francisco. est hair in the woman, being five height, her long

tresses, when uncoiled, sweep upon the ground for nearly a foot. Her hair is just six feet and eight inches in length.

Mrs. Davis comes of a family remarkable alike for their height and the length of their hair. Though Mrs. Davis is five feet nine inches in height. she is shorter by nearly an inch than they have the advantage in height. they cannot equal her in the matter of have curls over a yard and a half long. while all three of Mrs. Davis' sisters | told them to bide their time. had long hair from early childhood, "Toward noon a strong gate came out

HE PROVED THE OMEN.

Sailor's Superstitions Prediction of Disaster Followed by His Own Death.

"Speaking of sailors' superstitions," remarked the viceran Heathouse-keeper, Josh Reeves, of Sea Isle City, to a New York Hendel man, "reminds me the Family Have Wonderful Tresses of an incident that happened half a century ago of the Five Pathon Bank lightship, in which a criter's prediction, based on an orden, resulted fatally to

> "A bright winter morning had caused Cal., has the long- the crew of the lightship to row a short distance away to a samil boat in search world, it clusters in | of codfish, which are very abundant off a great mass about | the capes in winter time. A few hours' her head, and fishing resulted in a goodly catch and though she is a tall a return was made to the lightship. The fish were cleaned and the refuse feet nine inches in thrown overboard, but a calm sea, with not a breath of air to disturb it, caused the refuse to drift in a circle around the ship. Toward noon a large flock of geese came in sight and settled under the lightship's very bows and commenced to feed. The water fewl became very tame and swam chattering and hissing close to the ship's sides.

"John Crowell, a grizzled old member of the crew, shook his head and either of her three sisters. But white predicted death to some one on board within twenty-four hours. He said that whenever goese became so tame hair, notwithstanding that all three as to feed around a vessel's bow or stern, it was an unfailing omen of int-Not the least remarkable part of this pending death on board, Crowell's wonderful hirsute development is that companions laughed at his fear, but he



HAS THE LONGEST HAIR IN THE WORLD.

the young lady herself could never in- of the nor east and kicked up a heavy duce her tresses to fall below her shoulders, so that it is only within the past years that they have developed such a tendency to eclipse Paderewski's shaggy mane.

But it is not surprising that Mrs

Davis and her sisters should have such a "crowning glory" to boast of, for the mother of this interesting family had hair that dangled five feet from the crown of her head. Mrs. Davis seems to have lived all her life among longhaired people, for her sister-in-law, with whom she now resides at the Union hotel in the Potrero, has over four feet of hair, and her niece, a little girl, scarcely three years old, has a braid twenty-one inches in length, which she succeeds daily in tangling badly, and for which she as regularly does penance when the comb is applied.

"I never brush my hast," said Mrs. Davis, as she removed those long coral pins that held great coils in place about her head so that her hair might be measured, "for the reason that I do not believe it is good for the Lair. In fact, I have demonstrated my belief to my own satisfaction by experimenting. When a girl I gave very little attention to my hair, and in consequence it did not grow at all. Sometimes I felt very much chagrined to see how much longer and prettier was the hair of all three of my sisters, but I was somewhat careless. When I became a woman I suddenly developed a desire to have long hair like theirs, and began to take the utmost care of what little I had. Every morning, and sometimes twice a day, I brushed it thoroughly, but it did not grow any better. Then I noticed that the brush, after the daily application to the hair, even when the latter had no tendency to fall out, would be filled with very fine hairs, and soon I realized that while the brushing had no effect upon the long hair it effectucided to stop.

"Since then I have used nothing but a very coarse comb. Every morning I go over the hair thoroughly and carefully, removing every snart until it is braid it and coil it into varied coiffures about my head. I never used cosmetics

od Firm in Washington, D. C. FICCHOF'S CASTOPIA. 127 Sold by Druggists, 75c.

sea. Crowell was on the forward or how watch.

"Many of the crew were in the main cabin below, enjoying a social game of euchre, checkers or dominos, when suddenly they heard the sound of a chain running rapidly through the starboard bow scuppers. We rushed on deck in selves on the wall." dismay, thinking the windlass gearing had given way. The sight witnessed will never be forgotten. Crowell had been caught in the relief chain and ground around the rapidly revolving windlass. His death was instant. His omen came true."

# An Egyptian Bride.

At the marriage in Egypt of Princess Minet Hanen, sister of the Khedive, the bride came in preceded by a woman musician all dressed in white satla. She was supported by two bridesmaids. Her gown was of white natin, but one could scarcely see the material because of the heavy gold embeddery. Her neck and arms were simply covered with diamonds, and on her head she wore a high crown of precious stones, to which was attached her vail of silk and gold. On either side of her head were ornaments of gold and jewels, with threads of gold reachhas to the ground, of such weight that the bridesmaids had to carry them. She was one of the most beautiful women ever seen, and when she was seated on the throne it was a picture. She and her surroundings were beautiful beyond description. When she retired the Khedive stood on the threne and threw newly-coined money among the ladies for luck.

# Comparative Cost of Freight by Water

and Rail. It has been proved by actual test that a single tow-boat can transport at one trip from the Ohio to New Orleans 29,ally killed the new growth, and I de- | e00 tons of coal, loaded in barges. Estimating in this way, the boat and its tow, worked by a few men, carries as much freight to its costination as 3,000 cars and 100 locomotives, manned by 600 men, could transport.

### There Was No Violence. "Bigland has been thrown out of

work, hasn't he?" "Well, his pay has been stopped, if All moths produce some form of silk. that is what you mean."-Detroit News. The loss will probably reach \$50,000.

# TILLMAN TALKS SOME SITUATION IN ARMENIA.

## UNSPARINGLY ARRAIGNS THE ADMINISTRATION.

Scores the Populist Party Declares That It is Only "An Exploded Weath" Sherman and Hill Attacked. The Latter Repties Sharply.

Washington, May 4 -The debate in the Senate yesterday was of a dramatic and sensational character, recalling the famous Ingalls-Voorhees contest of some years ago. Senator Tillman of South Carolina again brought his unique personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorable maiden effort attacking public ofucials, high and low. While he spoke vesterday the silver pitchfork recently presented to him in the West, was conspicuously displayed on his scarf.

Mr. Tillman took the floor during the discussion of the naval bill and said he had found during his brief experience here that there were some trange things happening in the Navy department and all other departments.

'It seems to be suffering from too much red tape, too much bureaucracy, he said. He spoke of the great number of bureaus and divisions in the Navy department, which see sawed divided responsibility. The senator had concluded that the main purpose was to make as much money as possible out of the government. He soon branched off to the bond issue and said he denied the right of the President to issue bonds for meeting corrent expenses.

The Senator drew a comparison between Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland. One was a man of the people, he said. "But Cleveland stands as the tool of the classes,' he declared, adding that the President represented only money, the mighty dollar, The President had no policy, he went on, except the policy of the Schator

from Ohio (Sherman).
"If Grover Cleveland," he shouted with an emphasis that fairly made the chamber ring, "ever goes before the people again he can bear upon his brow the eulogy of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), who declared on the floor of this chamber that the President had simply done his duty. They are linked together, Grover Cleveland, John Sherman and John

Carlisle are affinities. If the people wanted this Cleveland-Carlisie-Sherman rule, all right; let them have it; let them fry. But I tell you I can see the end coming, said Mr. Tillman. "One thing I know, there is a God in heaven and a reckon-We need a purificaing must come. tion of public life. We need a constitutional convention to declare the people's rights and to tie the hands of the thieves who are robbing them. You are damming up the waters. But wait till there is a full head on. You people are going to see some fine grinding this year, or within the next four years.

Then turning again to Mr. Hill, Mr. Tillman said. "And now for the benefit of the Senator from New York, whom I love, the Senator whose motto is 'I am a Democrat,' I will say 'I am a Democrat, too, a Democrat after Jefferson and Jackson. He prayeth for the national government." But the Senator added that the Democracy could not win in the coming election. the farmers could be fooled into voting that ticket any longer let them

"And what will I do?" the Senator asked of himself, and then answered: "I expect to go to Cheago as a delegate. I expect to try to get my party to throw off its rottenness. If we to throw off its rottenness. have to bid goodby to New York and Tammany. I may shed a few tears. But if they succeed in buying a few more delegates-as I understand they did in Michigan the other day-so as to beable to indorse Grover Cleveland and sound money, then I am going to take my hat and bid the Senator from New York and all like him a

long farewell. "Where I'll go I don't know. I can't go to Populism. Populism is only an explosion of wrath. The Populists tried too much and spattered them-

The Senator declared that the Democracy was on its final trial. If it did not pronounce for silver at Chicago it was gone forever.

"We may not beat you this year," he concluded, dramatically. "It would be marvelous if a disorganized mass held together by an idea could defeat at the polls a well-disciplined, compact organization backed by money. But so help me God, we will serve no tice on you that our slogan is 'America for Americans, to -- with Britain and her Tories.

"If we don't defeat you this year we

will serve notice that we will interest you in to Mr. Hill spoke freely and frankly of his differences with the officers of the administration and in particular referred to the grievous mistake, as he regarded it, of Secretary Car'isle in not supporting Senator Blackburn when the latter was the nominee of a Democratic caucus. The Senator discussed internal party affairs, urging barmony and the termination of omous assaults by Democrats on a Democratic president. He spoke for two hours and was accorded the closest attention.

Congressman Quigg Leaves His Paper. NEW YORK, May 4 - Lemuel E. Quigg, M. C., has retired from the editorship of the New York Press, his connection with the paper ceasing today. Ervin Wardman, managing editor, succeeds Mr. Quigg as editor-inchief. It is understood that differences with Proprietor Einstein caused the retirement.

# A Costly Stamp Sold.

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 4 .- A postage stamp called the "lo-cent Baltimore provisional," the only one of the kind known to exist, was sold yesterday by a St Louis firm to W. A Castle of New York for \$4,400, the largest price ever paid for a stamp.

Senator Hale's Summer Home Burned. ELLSWROTH, Me., May s. - The Pines, the summer home of United States Senator Hale, with all its contents. was destroyed by fire, which, it is thought, was incendiary this morning

Statements of the survivors of the Horrible MACRACTES.

New York, May 4.-The National

Armenian Relief Committee has re-

ceived the following from Turkey showing the feeling of many of the survivors of the Armenian massacres: "It is now more than five months that sword, fire, famine and cold have been doing their fearful work among us. Not less than 200,000 of our people, largely men from influential and productive classes, have fallen victims to the fury of our persecutors. More than 60,000 have, under threats of instant death, professed Islamism. Thousands of our sisters and daughters have been violently carried off to the harems of the Turks and Kurds. Not less than 5,000 of our principal men, including Gregorian priests and Protestant pasters and teachers, are languishing in Turkish dungeons, arrested on utterly baseless charges and given no opportunity to vindicate themselves. A very large part of our property has been stolen or destroyed and all our business has been paralyzed, so that the property we still own is for the present largely worthless. Nor do we yet see any signs of marked improvement in our condition. It is true massacre and open plunder have been forbidden, but our Moslem neighbors are still maintaining a fiercely insulting and threatening attitude toward us as a race, and even were they constrained to abandon their bloody purposes, the fanatical fury of the Moslem people among whom we live, has been so fiercely inflamed that it is sufficient even against any feeble efforts the government might be constrained to make to complete the work of destruction. We have long since abandoned all hope of any political rights or standing in this land. The only position possible for us is that of We have cherished the hope of effective aid from Christian nations. It has failed us and we are sacrificed political and selfish ambition. What, then, are we to do? Three possible courses of action are open to us. First, we can surrender all that our fathers have clung to during their many years of oppression and sufferings; we can abandon our faith, profess Islam and lose ourselves and our children in the mass of the Moslem masters; or, second, we can go on patiently dragging the chains of our oppressors and bearing their insults and abuses, wasting away our strength and our lives in ignoble servitude; or, third, we can seek in other lands and among liberty loving people new homes and new hopes of enterprise. Some of our people have already tried to adjust themselves to the first con dition named, but even now, their waits of anguish and remorse, that are making their lives an insupportable burden, warn us that death is a thousand times to be preferred to a life so basely purchased. The second alternative is no doubt still open to us; we can repudiate all our claims and aspirations for manhood, we can surrunter all hope of progress and take up again the old servile life of We should so perhaps be the past. allowed to retain our name, our traditions and our faith, but how awarfed, cramped and corrupted. Meanwhile, other and Christian lands open hospitable doors to us and extend us symfor 'sound money,' I cry 'Hard money,' able doors to us and extend us symbol is a Democrat for national banks; I pathy and generous aid and bid us welcome to share with them the heritage of Christian liberty and civilization. Only two things we need to know. First, will our sultan permit us to emigrate? If so, we should be glad if arrangements could be made y which we could secure for our future use some reasonable part of the property we have left behind us. Second, will the Christian nations who have been witnesses to our sufferings grant us an asylum in their borders and give us ald in time of our dis-

# KENTUCKY SENSATION.

# Miss Sadie Cecil, an Helress, to Be Tried

for Insanity. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 4 .- A sensation in society has been caused here by the arrest of Miss Sadie Ceell, at Danville, charged with being insane. When brought into court she made charges against the judge and was confined in jail for contempt. She faucies she is being persecuted by the Catholics and has advanced large sums of money to the A. P. A. cause. She wrote letters embarrassing Mary Anderson, and it is believed had much to do with her determination to quit the stage. While in Loudon her relatives had her contined in a sanitarium, but she appealed to the courts and secured reease. She has traveled extensively and spent several summers in New York, having equipped a flat and resided there alone one season. world's fair she purchased the Idaho building for \$4,400, proposing to remove it to Saratoga as a summer cot-Last summer she decreased her \$200,000 to \$150,000, and her relatives are determined to save the remainder if possible.

# NO M'KINLEY FOR HIM.

A Pennsylvania Admirer of Quay Kills Himself After Lilinois' Action.

Pirtshung, Pa., May 4 -When Senator Quay announced his candidacy presidential nomination, George Wilhelm of Beechmont, Alleghany counts, organized a Quay club with the intention of taking the members to St. Louis at convention time. In other ways be indicated his opposition to Mckinley. When he read in the paper yesterday of the action of the Springfield convention he went into his cellar and shot himself to death.

# Read Man Sore at Proctor.

WASHINGTON, May 4. - The Reed men here claim that Senator Proctor was intrusted with their campaign in Vermont and assured them that McKinley sentiments would be kept well to the rear. Then he took to Vermont one of McKinley's most ardent champions -Senator Thurston of Nebraska-and seems to have been in constant communication with Mark Hanna. Before even the bulletin of the action of the convention had been sent broadcast over the country, Mark Hanna had been informed by Senator Proctor of the condition of things in Vermond