MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

James Frances Maggioti, Southern Bil-Cinder Path Mace and Donovan.



LTHOUGH he has been before the public as a billiard player for the last twenty years, James about the game or

great excent. Few of his many admir- that occasional modifications are found ers will know him by his full name, for necessary. Anson is in favor of puthe is always known as "Madgie," or simply Frank. Few of the experts of pitcher, instead of having it behind either the short-stop or any other class him. He wants this done in order to can lay claim to having the almost per- stop interminable kicking. Another fect stroke possessed by the popular radical change that Anson is in favor player. Maggioli is a product of the of is allowing the captain to put players south, coming originally from New back into the game after they have Orleans, and claims St. Louis as his home at the present time. He came naturally by his talent for the "gen- moved, the manager being allowed to street to the Brooklyn office. tleman's game," for his father was play his men just as he sees fit. Anson quite an expert in his day, and taught is also, as he always has been, heartily his young son all he knew about the in favor of the "trapped ball" playgame almost as soon as the latter was that is, picking up a fly in the infield big enough to poke his nose over the and causing a forced run, by which a rail of the table. Maggioli does not double play can be executed. Anson of his career as a billiard player, but now practically a dead letter, enforced confesses that his fondness for the or stricken off. game got him into plenty of trouble. Since he came to be looked upon as one of the leading second-class experts of the day Maggioli has played in many memorable contests on the green cloth. In 1886 he defeated Captain John Miller for the championship of the south by a score of 300 to 241. In the big snortstop tournament given in St. Louis in 1887 he won fourth prize, the contestants being such players as Carter, Gallagher, Catton, Hatley, Matthews, Moulds, Thatcher and several others. Then he went to Chicago and competed in a shortstop tournament



J. F. MAGGIOLI.

gainst many of the same men. Frank Ives was then in the shortstop coss. Maggioli and Moulds tied for fourth money. In January, seven years ago, he defeated Hatley for the western championship and a stake of \$500. Maggioli won by a score of 500 to 327. with an average of over 9. The same year Maggioli was matched to play Ives for \$250 a side and defeated him by a score of 500 to 440. His average was much higher then, over 15, and he made a high run of 121. Since then Maggioli has been playing in different parts of the country. Two years ago he won the tournament for the state championship in Chicago, and also took part in the tournament at Recital Hall a year ago. He is exceptionally graceful at the table and is far more brilliant in his work than any of the other experts, and his only fault is a tendency to unsteadiness at times.

Mace and Donovan in the Ring.

Those past masters of the art, Jim Mace and Mike Donovan, faced each other before a large assemblage at the Broadway Athletic Club, New York, the other evening, and engaged in a setto that was altogether scientific, and proved that both old 'uns were still fact that each was in an excellent state of physical preservation, despite the hard knocks they have received during their career of many years within the hempen circle, and what they have gone through outside the ropes. The display was apparently very pleasing to those gathered about the ring, although so different from the encounters between the more youthful present day exponents of Queensberry boxing, and the applause that followed the delivery by either of these fistic artists of a particularly clean and skillful blow was most hearty, while the outburst at the close of the friendly sparring contest demonstrated the good feeling the applauders had for each of the old timers.

Professor Hinton's Gun. Professor Hinton gave the first public

exhibition of his base ball pitching machine in the university gymnasium at Princeton, N. J., the other evening. The gun is a short breech-loading cannon 24 inches in length, and placed upon a two-wheeled carriage. A temporary back stop made of canvas was built in the gymnasium, and from the cannon stationed at pitcher's distance from the canvas Professor Hinton discharged the ball a number of times, displaying the various curves and speed that he could impart to the ball. The cannon is smooth bore and not rifled. as many suppose. The curve is produced in any direction desired by prongs, which protrude from the can-

GENERAL SPORTING. these prongs from the right to the left TUBES FOR THE MAIL. side of the cannon or from top to bottom, regulates the direction of the curre-in, out, up-shoot or drop. The speed with which the ball is thrown depends upon the amount of powder placed in the cartridge. The exhibition was a complete success. Many of the liard Expert, and His Victories on the ball players who were present when Green Cloth-Evan Hollister on the interviewed stated that they believed the cannon would prove a labor-saving machine, and Captain Bradley will use it at practice during winter months in the cage.

Anson on Rules.

President Hart and Manager Anson Francois Maggioli are not altogether agreed on the quessays it is only with- tion of playing rules revision. Mr. in the last few Hart is opposed to any changes whatweeks that he ever. Anson accedes to President thought deeply Hart's general declaration that changes in rules are a bad thing, but believes studied it to any that the theory is not iron-clad, and ting the pitcher's slab in front of the been taken out. In other words, he wants all restrictions of this kind reremember much about the early days also wants the "balk" rule, which is

A Successful Athlete.

Evan Hollister, the promising amateur athlete, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., April 28, 1875, and is, therefore, but little past his majority. In height he is full 6 feet in his stockings, and his weight, in condition, is 152 pounds, He prepared himself for college at the Buffalo High School, and entered Harvard University in 1893. Before entering college he had never put on a running shoe, and his first appearance on the track was on the occasion of the freshmen games at Harvard, held on Holmes' field, Cambridge, Mass., in October, 1893. Nevertheless he carried off the honors in the half mile event in the excellent time, for a beginner, of 2 minutes, 42-5 seconds. At the dual games between Harvard and Yale, in 1894, he finished second in the half mile race, but in the following year, at the same annual field meeting, he was more successful, capturing the event in I minute, 58 1-5 seconds, which showed improvement most creditable. He was on the team that represented the crimson at the intercollegiate championship field meeting the same year. in May, when he landed the half mile in 2 minutes, beating Kilpatrick out by a yard or so, after a slashing race, and achieving championship honors. He was a contestant in the same event at the Harvard fall games, in October of that year, running from scratch and winning handily in 1 minute 58 seconds. In May of the following year Hollister beat the Harvard record for the distance, doing 1 minute 56 4-5 seconds at the invitation games held May 9. He was one of the Harvard team that competed in the dual games with the University of Pennsylvania, same month, and distinguished himself by capturing both the quarter and halfmile events, in 51 seconds and 1 minute 59 2-5 seconds, respectively. He had previously, in April of that year, won the "forty-four" at the Harvard spring meeting in 50 4-5 seconds. He closed his career for that season by winning the intercollegiate championship for the distance, breaking the intercollegiate record with 1 minute 56 4-5 seconds, B. B. Hinckley, of Yale, finishing second. This is certainly a most excellent record, but it is not at all likely that the ambitious subject of our sketch, whe may be said to be "a born runner,"



EVAN HOLLISTER.

capable of giving any one a hot rac will be content to let it rest where it is, and he may be depended upon to next season add to the laurels already so cleverly won and so modestly worn

aptly calculated for the formation of a free-born people as that of the theater." -Steele.

It is announced that Margaret Mather will appear in an elaborate revival of "Cymbeline" in Wallack's theater or the 18th of January.

Elenora Duse has lately been acting in Berlin, where she appeared in a non's mouth and against which the ball revision of Pinero's "The Second Mrs. subs in passing, acquiring a rotary mo-tion which causes the curve. Shifting Second Wife."

LETTERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Plans Are Completed, Work on the Material Has Been Begun and the Plant Will Be Put in at Once-Threeand-a-Half Minute Transfers.



LANS for the construction of the pneumatic tubes which are to connect the New York and Brooklyn postoffices were completed last week, and the work of constructing the apparatus begun. The plant will be

put in without delay and be in operation within ninety days, says the New York Herald. B. C. Batcheller, the engineer who is in charge of the work. gave this information about it: "There will be two pneumatic tubes

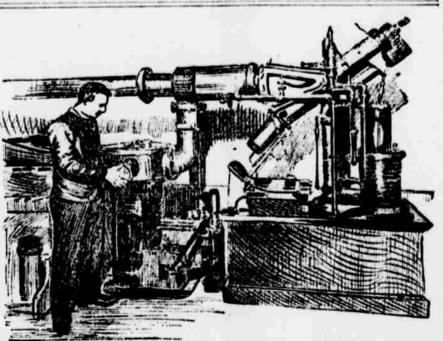
laid from the basement of the New York postoffice, running under Park row and upon the Bridge, where they will be extended alongside of the car tracks, and then under Washington

"These tubes will be of cast iron, in twelve-foot sections, bored to the exact diameter of eight and three-sixteenths inches. They have to be most accurately bored and fitted together with the utmost nicety, which is done by caulking the joints with lead and oakum, for they must be airtight and be perfectly true inside, so as to insure take a good club to them!" growled the free passage of the carriers that Barton, who had great confidence in

OBSTINACY OF THE LLAMA.

The Mule is Vacillating Compared with This Animal.

The boy called "U-pa!" to the llamas, lifting his finger as if to point them up the trail. Ordinarily, remarks a writer in St. Nicholas, the animals would have obeyed, but the aggressive manner of Barton had aroused their obstinacy and they did not budge. The boy put his shoulder to the ribs of one and heaved hard; but the brute stood its ground. "Well, it is to wait!" said he; and ran about his path, gathering up very small pebbles until the shabby hat was full. Then he sat down on a bowlder that jutted from the bank, settling himself as if for a long rest. Then he threw a mild and measured pebble at each llama. They turned their heads a little and wrinkled their disagreeable noses He waited for some time and then pitched two more pebbles-which had the same effect. So he sat, slowly and mechanically tossing his harmless missiles upon the dense hair of his charges. Evidently he was in no hurry; and the two travelers, impatient as they were, had too much wisdom or experience to ter going round at certain periods to try to push him. They sat quietly in their saddles, watching the droll scene, It was very ridiculous to need deliverance from two stupid beasts and to get it from such an owlish little tatterdemalion. An hour crawled by, and the stones in Ramon's hat were running low. Suddenly the brown llama turned with a snort of disgust and stole off up other persons' heads; they even went so the trail The gray one hesitated a moment, snorted-and followed. "That way they get tired, sirs," said the boy, emptying his hat and pulling it down upon his thatch of black hair. "I'd



DISPATCHING MAIL THROUGH THE TUBE.

sold the mail matter. Then, where the Saxon way of forcing things. "No. there are short bends, as there must the boy is quite right. It is another be in making the necessary angles, case where you must not try to be brass tubes have to be used.

offices will be placed air compressors, together with the necessary receiving and despatching apparatus.

"A very important part of the plant is the carrier, which is an accurately constructed steel cylinder, twenty-four inches long, weighing twelve pounds, and made to fit in the tubes, so as to move freely. When this carrier is freighted with mail matter it is placed in the despatching tube, air from the compressor is let in behind it, and away it goes, under street, over bridge and under street again, to the postoffice on the other side of the river, making the journey in three and onehalf minutes. The air pressure required to do this is only six pounds to the square inch. If necessary, the pressure and speed can be increased.

"As one tube is used for despatching and one for receiving, a regular stream of carriers can be kept going in both directions, with only ten seconds interval between them. As each carrier will hold 600 ordinary letters, this means that it is possible to despatch 216,000 letters per hour in each direction, and that the tubes will carry all of the firstclass and most of the lower classes of mail matter between the two postoffices."

The plant will cost about \$100,000, and will be constructed and maintained by a Philadelphia company. It is known as the Batcheller system and is the same that has been in use in Philadelphia for four years, between the general postoffice and sub-station No. 20, the distance of half a mile.

The establishing of a pneumatic tube mail service over the East river is only the beginning of an extended system, which is expected in the near future to connect the general postoffice with substations, railways and steamer land-

Charles Neilson, second assistant postmaster general, who has charge of the mail transportation, obtained an appropriation for the Bridge system from the last Congress, and said that it was to be the beginning of an extended plant. "Pneumatic tubes between the New

York postoffice and the various railway stations," he said, when asked about the contemplated work, "will relieve the department of seventy per cent, of the wagon transportation. It is estimated that tubes can be put in and maintained at the present rate paid for wagon service in large cities. Then the tubes will expedite the delivery of the mail and make close connection at the same cost as now. It is hoped that an extended pneumatic tube service is in near reach of the department in New "ork."

Patriotic.

Booker-Would you like these books bound in Russia? Smith-No. America will do .- New York Herald.

smarter than nature. The llama is the "In the basement of the two post- stubbornest brute alive; a mule is vacillating compared to him. If you put a pound too much on his load he will lie down; and you might beat him to death, or build a fire beside him, but he would not get up. Nobody but a Peruvian Indian can do anything with a Peruvian camel and Ramon has just shown us the proper tactics. Hurt the animal and he only grows more sullen; but the pebbles merely tease him until he can bear it no longer. And really he repays patience when he behaves well, for he is the only animal that can work effectively at these terrific altitudes, where horses and mules are practically useless. But adelante (forward!)," the professor concluded.

CENSUS OF THE WORLD.

Most Stupendous Undertaking That Was Ever Devised.

A census of the world seems impossible, but it is going to be undertaken, says the London Mail. The unparalleled labor is to be one of the gigantic projects to celebrate the advent of the twentieth century, and it is safe to say that a more stupendous undertaking has never before been devised. The scheme had its real inception at the biennial meeting of the International Statistical institute, recently held at Berne, Switzerland, where a committee was appointed to consider ways and means. The first step in this important committee's labor was to enlist the interest and aid of Li Hung Chang. They met him when he was in Berlin and secured the promise of his influence in China. In no nation will the work of census-taking be more difficult than in China. Anything approximating the accurate census of the population of the earth at the present time is, without doubt, an impossibility. In addition to the poles there are many spots on the earth that have never been visited by the explorer and others from which a census enumerator never would get away alive. The population of the earth is now estimated at 1,700, 000,000-guesses founded upon the observation of travelers and upon other guesses mentioned in treaties given by such countries as China, Persia, Arabia and Turkey.

Another Boycott.

"Now,come right down to the meat the matter, Shaver; what are you forming this barbers' union for?"

are ruining the hair-cutting branch of the trade."—Detroit Free Press.

Pleads for Early Consideration

avoid the rush."--Pearson's Weekly.

Cholly: "What do you think, dear boy? That beastly tailor sent me a bill to-day, and it is a week yet before the first." "I expect he was sending early to

ABOUT FALSE HAIR.

GREEKS WORE IT LONG BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

the Reapers of a Hiraute Harvest-How They Dazzled the Peasant Women of Brittany with Gay Pettleonts and



ISTORY records the fact that in 1862, in this country, long flaxen hair was purchased from the head at 10 shillings an ounce, while other fine hair fetched from 5 to 7 shillings for the same quantity,

says Health and Home; and within the present century the heads of whole families in Devonshire were let out by the year at so much per poll, a periwigmaker of Execut the locks, afterward oiling the skull of each bereft person. That the use of false hair as an aid to feminine beauty was not unknown to the ancient is well proved. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians, long before the dawn of the Christian era, resorted to the wearing of tresses obtained from far as to paint bald heads so as to represent them as covered with short hair, also marble caps, so painted, were worn. A valuable merchandise in the blond hair of German women is mentioned in ancient Roman history.

A question that has doubtless often presented itself is. Where did all this hair come from? This question I will endeavor to answer. With the coming of spring, in the midlands and west of France, appeared what may be fitly termed a singular class of nomadic individuals, armed with long, iron-tipped staves and bearing heavy packs of merchandise upon their backs. At first glance one would have taken them to be ordinary hawkers; yet merchandise was but an accessory to their strange industry. They were the coupeurs, the reapers of a hirsute harvest. Armed with long, keen shears, they went their way seeking the tresses of willing victims dwelling in outlying hamlets and villages of peasant France, and a laborious business it was. From "dewy morn" until the shadows of night gathered thickly they did their ten or fifteen miles a day—often fruitlessly and with empty stomachs, their only bed the wayside. In Auvergne these seekers after hair were known as chimneurs. The Bretons called them margoulins. These terms have no fit English parallels.

These curious journeymen exerted every effort to gain their ends-a good head of hair; the former preferring the local fairs as a work room, the latter choosing to visit the dwellings of their possible clients. In summer the Brittany margoulin was often seen going through the streets, carrying his of Welsh coal of that grade. staff, from which hung twists hair, while he cried in doleful tones the well-known "Piau! Plau!" at the sound of which the cottagers, with an itching desire to possess some of his gew-gaws, attracted the wanderer's atteation. He was only too pleased to dazzle their eves with his many-colored wares, and the bargaining was not slow to begin. While the woman fingered his goods the margoulin weighed her tresses with his hand-a proceeding at which he was adent through long practice. The bargain ended, the woman yielded her abundant locks in return for a few yards of cotton stuff or a gay petticoat, to which, thanks to the progress of civilization—the coupeur had to add a small sum of money. Sometimes the transaction was not completed without much discussion on both sides. Very often the coupeur had to return to the charge owing to female indecision; and he was more than happy when sure that a tardy remorse would not rob him of half his coveted trophy.

Until the authorities intervened, cutting was conducted in public as an

amusement for onlookers, it being considered highly entertaining to hear ten or twelve rival coupeurs eulogizing their wares, each protesting his to be far superior to his fellow's. The prohibition of this custom drove the hairharvesters to erect tents, rent for the day unoccupied shops, cellars, stables or any corner they could find wherein to establish themselves. Sticks were then stuck up, from them being suspended petticoats as a lure, as an indication of what could be had in exchange for tresses; to the petticoats were attached twists of hair as trademarks. The ruse succeeded, peasants halted, casting envious glances at the multi-colored garments; they were haniled, and even tried on, thus affording an opportunity to the coupeurs to flatter their fair customers-who did not long rest-and victory rewarded the cute buyers. In Auvergne-where the coupeurs were most numerous-the greatest harvest was reaped on St. John's day. The ingathering extended from April to September, during which month the butchers, bakers, locksmiths, etc., forsook their ordinary avocations for that of the coupeur, returning to their legitimate trades with the coming of the dead season. The hair of different countries was distinguished by certain qualities; for instance, "To boycott the football players that | that of Auvergne was the coarsest; the finest and most flaxen came from Belgium; the blackest and longest from Italy, while that procured in Brittany was the most beautiful, though least

Happy Vermont.

well cared for.

Vermont's Legislature meets but once n two years, and the session this year asted but seven weeks.

LAWS OF MODERN WARFARE.

A Summary of Them as Observed by Civilized Nations.

The "laws of war," as at present formulated by the civilized nations, forbid the use of poison against the enemy; murder by treachers, as, for example, assuming the uniform or displaying the flag of a foe; the murder of those who have surrendered, whether upon conditions or at discretion; declarations that no quarter will be given to an enemy; the use of such arms or projectiles as will cause unnecessary pain or suffering to an enemy; the abuse of a flag of truce to gain information concerning an enemy's positions; all unnecessary destruction of property, whether public or private. They also declare that only fortified places shall be besieged. open cities or villages not to be subject to siege or bomardment; that public buildings of whatever character, whether belonging to church or state, shall be spared; that plundering by private soldiers or their officers shall be considered inadmissible; that prisoners shall be treated with common humanity; that the personal effects and private property of prisoners, excepting their arms and ammunition, shall be respected; that the population of an enemy's country shall be considered exempt from participation in the war, unless by hostile acts they provoke the ill-will of the enemy. Personal and family honor and the religious convictions of an invaded people must be respected by the invaders and all pillage by regular troops or their followers strictly forbidden.

COAL FROM CHINA.

The Flowery Kingdom Proposes to Sup-

ply Uncle Sam With Fuel. From the Detroit Free Press.-China has thrown down the gauntlet to the big coal miners of this country. An American bark recently brought to the Pacific coast a mixed sample cargo of anthracite and manufactured coal, mined and made in the Tonquin district. It is intended to push the Chinese fuel at prices greatly below those which Pennsylvania and Welsh coals of the same character are now bringing. Experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal bed practically inexhaustible. The manufactured coal is entirely new to American markets. It is made by the Chinese natives from coal dust. The dust is mixed with a pitchy substance and compressed into egg-shaped lumps. The inflammable cement aids combustion, and the coal makes a very hot and a very clean fire. The imported coal is said to be of the finest quality, fully equal to the best American or British coals, while it can be sold probably at a price much below the standard rates. Pennsylvania and Welsh anthracite for house use are now selling on the Pacific coast at about \$13 a ton. The Tonquin coal of the same grade can be sold to give a good return at \$9 a ton, while Tonquin anthracite steam coal can be quoted at least \$1 a ton under the present price

There is a cow with eighteen horns at Kerrville, Tex. The two on her head are curved like the horns of sheep. The others take the place of hoofs, two projecting forward and two toward the rear on each foot.

SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

A combination razor and case in which the strop slides into one side of the case has just been patented.

An electric roller for massage purposes is composed of plates of copper and zinc and generates its own electricity.

A recently patented solder for aluminium consists of thirty parts tin alloy, four parts aluminium and three parts zinc.

A newly designed double-barreled gun has only one trigger, a lever being used to change the action to either side as desired. A handy device for opticians con-

sists of ar. indicator to tell the angle at which the nose-piece of eye glasses must be set to fit the nose. Blacking brushes for use with liquid

blacking have a reservoir in the dauber, together with a tube running into the bristles through which the polish

A Massachusetts woman has a patented leather dressing consisting of a compound of wax, rubber, gutta percha, Spanish licorice and paraffin oil, the proportions being secret.

Circular extension tables are made with a number of slots on the under side into which the supports of semicircular leaves are pushed to increase

the circumference of the table. A New York woman has designed a glass oven door in connection with a device for opening and closing the dampers by means of the expansion

and contraction of the glass plate. A recently designed watch-carrier for bicycles has a screw clamp to attach it to the head of the wheel, the watch being held in place by a number of springs to grip the stem and watch

Pneumatic roller skates having one wheel on each skate are just out. In connection with the foot plate and heal and toe clamps there is a brace running up to the calf of the leg to make

it more rigid. The latest curtain pole is cut into two equal sections lengthwise, hinged to each other and having a hole bored through it to hold a rod on which the curtain is hung, thus putting the hang-

ers out of sight. A new combination tool will drive or pull a nail and can be used as a pipe wrench. It has a movable beak, one side of which grips the heads of nails. the other side having teeth to hold the pipe solidly for turning.