

## LIVELY TENNIS SEASON AHEAD

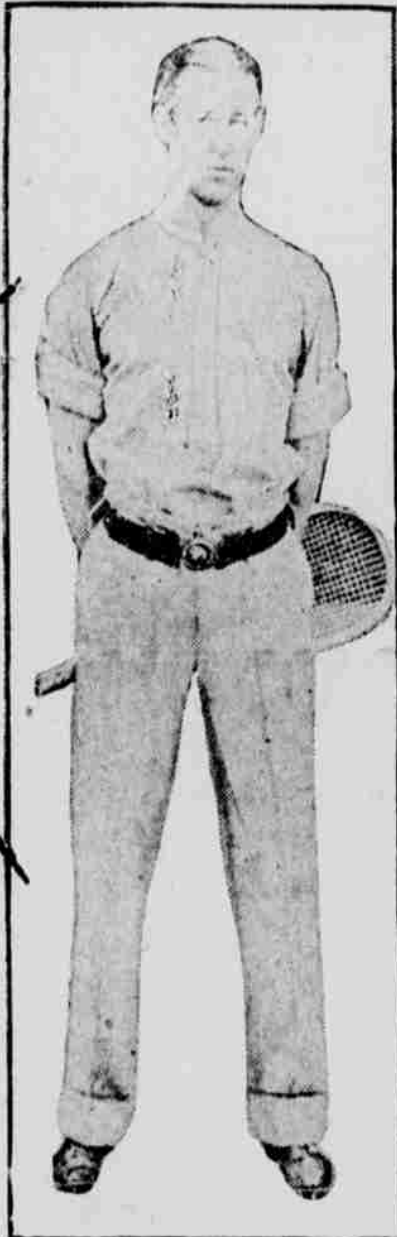
More Tournaments Than Ever  
Scheduled This Year.

### FOREIGN PLAYERS ARE COMING

English and Australian Cracks Will  
Compete in Tournaments—Pacific Coast  
Experts to Play in East—Westerners  
to Cut Big Figure This Season.

Even the most pessimistic of lawn tennis players—and there are always a few at this time of the year—are willing to join with the optimists in agreeing that the 1910 season on the American courts promises to be the most representative that this country has ever experienced. The signs of material progress are writ so large that he who runs may read. Fundamentally the remarkable increase in the championship and tournament schedule list affords the best indication as to the growth of the sport. Then there is the promise of a visit from famous foreign players, an excellent prospect as to the Davis international cup team, drawing from the top classmen, and the stimulation of another skirmish by the brilliant California wielders of the racket upon eastern courts. Indeed, the program that the officials of the United States national association have mapped out is a most inspiring one.

Carried to completion with a zeal that may be expected, the standard of the American game is surely destined



WILLIAM A. LARNED, FIVE-TIME NATIONAL CHAMPION.

to reach a lofty place, which will broaden the scope of lawn tennis in a manner hitherto unknown in this country.

To begin with, that wonderful pair of Californians, Maurice F. McLoughlin and Melville H. Long, are to visit the east this season to play through all of the important tournaments right up to the national championship at Newport. They learned the ways of eastern stars last year, and they believe they can take the honors back to the Pacific coast.

The Californians undoubtedly have hard work before them. Anthony F. Wilding, the great Australian, is to play in this country. Possibly the English cup team of challengers may be at Newport also, for it is pretty certain at present that the team named by England will cross the Atlantic ocean again to try the ties for the blue ribbon of the courts.

So William A. Larned, the national champion in singles, and Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Backett, the doubles holders, seem to be in for the trial of their lives. It is predicted that Larned is due for a defeat this year. The hope is that one of the younger Americans may save the title from the foreign invasion.

The figure westerners are to cut in national lawn tennis promises to set a new standard for the game. Since their achievement in arranging the Clay court championship of the United States after the hottest controversy ever known in the sport they declare the tournament will surpass that at Newport in every respect. The tournament will be held on the courts of the Kansas City club. Probably a match will be arranged with the national winner at Newport to demonstrate the merits of the clay court and turf games.

Johnson Swiftest Twirler.  
Walter Johnson, the star pitcher of the Washington Americans, is the speediest twirler in baseball today.

### WASHINGTON DOPE

Although the friends of waterways are asserting that the president will sign the river and harbor bill, there is no denying the fact that considerable uneasiness prevails among members of the House and the Commerce Committee of the Senate, over the repeated rumors that President Taft will veto the bill unless three or four paragraphs of the bill are eliminated in conference. These particular sections provide for projects, neither passed upon or recommended by the Board of Army Engineers, and which under the circumstances, are giving the conferees some trouble.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress during its entire life has insisted that no project should have consideration in a river and harbor bill unless it has the approval and recommendation of the Engineer Corps of the Army and it has made its campaign of education along these lines. It is thought by both Chairman Alexander of the House Committee and Senator Nelson of the Commerce committee that an agreement can be reached on the items in question and that the bill will go to the President in such a way that it will be entirely satisfactory to him.

In this connection, it is thought that Senator Burton will not make any further fight on the bill with the projects eliminated to which he called attention in his two day's speech in the Senate in antagonism of the "piece meal" appropriations as he characterized some features of the measure. One thing is certain that the bill in its entirety is the most scientifically drawn bill which has ever passed the Congress of the United States providing the sinews for improving the rivers, harbors and canals of this country.

Congress has taken the initial steps toward regulating the use of wireless telegraphy by amateurs. It was proposed to license all machines and to place a great many restrictions upon their use. But a party of boys from New York came over to Washington and appeared before the senate committee in their own behalf and created such favorable impression that the committee materially modified the proposed drastic legislation. In the meantime the boys met Mr. Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol who promptly won their hearts and by the display of an appreciative interest in their work convinced them that he was their friend. Later when they learned that Mr. Woods is to be on the Commission to regulate "Wireless" they were satisfied. Since then Mr. Woods has been experimenting with the object of developing a system which will enable amateur operators to keep up their work without interfering with Commercial and Official messages. He has prepared a design which will accomplish this and will at the same time give the boys a radius of operation of ten miles or more. The plan is so simple and the cost of changes in existing systems so cheap that every boy who desires to carry on wireless communication with his school friends and neighbors will have no difficulty in so arranging his apparatus as to avoid interfering with important dispatches. Mr. Wood will shortly be ready to distribute his plans and instructions and any amateur wireless operator will then be able to secure free of charge all necessary information for his guidance.

Visitors to Washington invariably note with surprise the line of demarcation on the Washington monument which shows where the original structure stopped on nearly a half century and where the new structure began under General Casey some 30 odd years ago. The Washington monument fund originally a voluntary contribution proposition, is said to have formed the start of several considerable fortunes in the Georgetown section of the National capital. Anyway there was a big scandal connected with the handling of that fund and this scandal was not country wide but world wide. The Washington monument as existed up until 1875 was the stock joke of the cartoonist of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna but at last the Federal Government took hold of the shaft and completed it to the satisfaction of every one and to the elimination of all scandal.

Now comes a story to the effect that years ago there was collected in the city many thousands of dollars for a Lincoln memorial. The money was paid to a commission of which the late Francis E. Spinner was treasurer. Some how or other the great wave of patriotism which started this fund receded and nothing has been heard of the Lincoln memorial. When it was discovered that there is something like \$1500 due to the fund from interest on bonds of the District of Columbia in which the late Treasurer of the United States invested a part of the funds of the association. All of a sudden effort is to be made

in Congress to discover what became of the contributions made by the people some 30 odd years ago, and the only thing that is known, apparently, is that the late Clark Mills was paid a considerable sum for designing a statue which was never erected and the plans for which seem to have vanished completely.

### A LANGUAGE LESSON.

The Verb "to Strike" Illustrates the Difficulties of English.

The verb "to strike" is likely to provoke more or less bother among persons seeking to acquire the English language. It may have any one of several meanings.

"To strike" means to hit, beat, assault. It is this meaning of the term that is brought to mind by the spectacle of a blackened eye. Often it may be avoided by moving on when the policeman says so.

"To strike" means a mere attempt to hit, as when a batter, according to reports on the sporting page, "fans the air," therefore a miss. This suggests a contradiction; but, no matter—there are others in the language.

"To strike" means to leave a job because of dissatisfaction with conditions. This sort of strike is never a miss, for it hits something every time.

"To strike" when qualified by the words "it rich" is to discover while prospecting a deposit of precious metal or an ore bearing vein. From this use the term has been adapted to express the achievement of sudden wealth in any field. To make "a strike" in bowling, however, is different.

Again, "to strike" is to make a gentle touch directed toward a friendly pocketbook. Here the strike is in the effort and not in the result. Chances are there will be no result.

A few lines might be devoted to "pare," "pear" and "pair," identical in sound, but in nothing else except spelling by the foolish method.

Briefly, "pare" is a verb meaning to denude of tegumental covering, but applies mostly to fruit; also potatoes. You may pare an apple, which is to skin it, but you may not pare an elephant, although it is possible to skin it if you have the elephant. Pear is a pomological product that grows on a tree. If the tree had but two pears there would be a pair. A married couple sometimes constitute a pair. A pair, in short, is made up of two of a kind.

By remembering these simple facts the student will be enabled to avoid confusion.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### The Tomato.

The tomato, wholesome, toothsome, capable for such variety of edible use as it is, was not found out by man until comparatively recent times. It is a native of western South America, whence it was introduced and cultivated in Europe during the sixteenth century. At first its wrinkled fruits were regarded with suspicion, and it was grown to be looked at as a curiosity more than anything else. Cultivation smoothed out the wrinkles and developed the tomato so that in the eighteenth century both yellow and red varieties were known. There are many old people living today who relate that in their childhood the tomato was known as the "love apple" and was poisonous if eaten too much of.

### Different Sorts of Credit.

Once in a little crossroads store in Georgia an old dorky came shambling in.

"Hello, Uncle Mose!" the proprietor greeted him. "I hear you got converted at last at the camp meeting and have given up drinking and other bad habits."

"Yas, sah; Ah done seed de error ob mah ways an' turn roun' an headed fer de narrer path," Uncle Mose declared fervently.

"Well, you deserve a great deal of credit for that, Uncle Mose," the merchant said approvingly.

"Yas, sah; t'ank ye, sah," Uncle Mose exclaimed delightedly, "dat's jes what Ah thought, an' Ah 'lowed Ah'd come in hyah an' git you all to gib me credit for some bacon an' meal."—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Too Well Known.

Titus Titmouse was infuriated, but the editor of the Wind shut him up in two seconds.

"Is this the newspaper office?" inquired Mr. Titmouse.

"It is," responded the man at the desk.

"Didn't this paper say I was a liar?" and he began prancing.

"It did not."

"Didn't it say I was a scoundrel?"

"It did not."

"Well, some paper said it."

"Possibly it was our contemporary down the street," suggested the editor as he picked up a paper-weight. "This paper never prints stale news."

### Why a Boiled Lobster Is Red.

In all crustaceans, as, indeed, in almost everything in nature, there is a certain per cent of iron. Upon boiling the lobster is oxidized. The effect is largely due also to the percentage of muriatic acid which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the burning of a brick. In boiling a lobster its coat ceases to be a living substance, and to a certain extent it takes a new character. It is as a brick would be after burning. This effect can also be produced by the sun, but necessarily not so rapid, as the heat of that luminary, although more intense, is not concentrated sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a bleaching influence which consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell white or nearly pure line.

### Compact Quarters.

It was the tiniest of tiny flats.

"Yes, sir," said the maid, "the stork arrived with a fine baby boy."

"Great Josephus!" exclaimed Mr. Flatte, who had been away on a trip. "That means more room."

Have you hung the broom in the air shaft?"

"Yes, sir."

"And trimmed the leaves of the rubber plant down to one-half their normal size?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then take the pet dog to the fancier's and have his tail cut off."

We must economize room some way. Thank goodness it wasn't twins!"—Chicago News.

### The White Pine.

The white pine is distinctively a northern tree. The native distribution of the tree was from Newfoundland on the east to Lake Winnipeg on the west and thence to the southern boundaries of Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. The white pine belt also followed the Appalachian range as far to the south as Georgia. The best growth of the tree was in Maine and the British territory east of the state, along the St. Lawrence river, in New Hampshire, Vermont, northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and central Pennsylvania.

### Turned the Laugh.

"Who is there," cried the impassioned orator, "who will lift a voice against the truth of my statement?"

Just then a donkey on the outskirts of the crowd gave vent to one of the piercing "heehaws" of the tribe. The laugh was on the orator for a moment; but, assuming an air of triumph, he lifted his voice above the din to say:

"I knew nobody but a jackass would try it."

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## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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# Special Sale!

We find after an exceptionally good business on Lace Curtains this spring, we have several numbers with just a few pairs left.

COMMENCING MAY 12 we will give you the following prices on what is left. No pairs broken.

4 Pair Lace Curtains sold at \$7.50, Special \$3.98

6	"	"	"	"	\$6.00,	"	\$3.98
4	"	"	"	"	\$3.00,	"	\$1.89
4	"	"	"	"	\$4.50,	"	\$2.48
2	"	"	"	"	\$9.00,	"	\$4.98
4	"	"	"	"	\$7.50,	"	\$3.98
6	"	"	"	"	\$5.00,	"	\$2.98
5	"	"	"	"	\$7.50,	"	\$3.98
4	"	"	"	"	\$7.50,	"	\$3.98
3	"	"	"	"	\$8.00,	"	\$4.98

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