



# THEATRICAL OPICS.

**DE ANGELIS' SUCCESS.**  
In this season of harrowing comic opera failures, Jefferson De Angelis is one of the few stars who have not only managed to keep their head above water, but he has, in "A Royal Rogue," scored a legitimate success. Heretofore Mr. De Angelis has been in the habit of playing a good many of his roles either on the broad of his back or standing on his head while he attempted to dislocate his spinal column with both his feet. He used to be, above all things else, an intensely funny acrobat. But, unlike some of his distinguished contemporaries who have been content to put themselves in permanent eclipse for a large salary at Weber & Fields, De Angelis has been searching for pastures new. He realized that there are lots of performers in the variety business who could bump their heads on the floor quite

closed for the second there was the typical old kitchen scene, the one with hams hanging from the rafters, a candlestick on the mantel and all that. I was horrified, and asked Mr. Booth if we should change it by ringing down the curtain. He said no, he could go on, but he cautioned the other players to "keep your eyes on me; don't under any consideration look behind you at the scenery."

"Well, the scene went off, and afterward, when I asked some of those in the front of the house, they made no comment, and I was convinced that in the intensity of the acting they had not noticed that the king was in the kitchen instead of the palace."—Francis D. Fisher.

### ONE WOMAN'S IDEA OF GLORY.

The night that Mary Mannering made her successful debut in "Janice Meredith," at Wallack's, after a twelve weeks' tour through the country which had proved a great financial triumph, her manager, Mr. Frank McKee, said to her: "Tell me, now that you're established as a star, what has pleased you most about the whole business?"

For a minute Miss Mannering hesitated; then she burst out laughing. "You won't tell anyone if I tell you?"

"Not a living soul," said Mr. McKee.

"Well, I'll tell you then. The thing that has pleased me most," said Miss Mannering, "more than the applause and the crowded houses, or anything else, is simply the fact of seeing my



MARY MANNERING, (As Janice Meredith.)

as hard and as often as he could, so he put brakes on his acrobatic specialties, and now travels to success legitimately with his own sense of humor as his most important accessory. "A Royal Rogue" has a good story, bad lyrics, and only a passable score, but Mr. De Angelis, as a laugh manufacturer, reigns supreme throughout its two long acts.

### NOTES OF THE STAGE.

J. H. Gilmour, now playing Flambeau with Maude Adams in "L'Aligou," will appear in vaudeville at the close of his present season.

Two American managers have formed a circuit of cities in Cuba and Mexico and will play there some fifteen attractions each season, the tour consuming about twelve weeks. Havana, Mexico, Cienfuegos, Vera Cruz and a score of other towns are on the route. The prosperous conditions of the countries named, particularly Yucatan and Mexico, are believed to offer great financial results for suitable American and European attractions.

### KING RICHARD IN A KITCHEN.

"Actors of the old school did not have the gorgeous stage settings of the present," said a veteran stage manager the other night, as he gazed at the stage in Ford's Opera House, while in a reminiscent mood. "I remember once we were playing southern towns with Edwin Booth and wanted to put on 'Richard III.' No special scenery was carried for this and I was told to look over the stock at the theater to see if there was any that could be used. The second scene called for the entrance of the king and all his courtiers into a royal hall. I picked out a set of scenery that I thought would do for the palace, but cautioned the stage hands not to get it on wrong side out. Well, the first scene was finished, and when the stage was dis-

name—Mary Mannering—in electric lights on Broadway."

### WIVES OF THE STAGE STRUCK.

Oh! the wives and the arts of these young women who are crazy to get on the stage. Here is a case in point. A few mornings ago, at the Madison Square theater, Miss Effie Shannon received the following letter:

Dear Miss Shannon:—Having read of your success as "My Lady Dainty," I am encouraged to think that you will be gracious enough to consider the case of a girl who is anxious to follow the path you have trod. I am told that I have talent, and all I need is an opportunity to prove it. This application for your interest may impress itself upon you, particularly, from the fact that I bear the same surname as yourself. Hoping to hear from you, yours anxiously,

"Mildred Shannon."  
Miss Shannon handed the letter to her manager, Bruce Edwards, with the request that he bear the young woman in mind in case a vacancy developed in the company. For answer Mr. Edwards immediately handed Miss Shannon the following letter he had received at the Empire theater, dated from the same address:

"Dear Sir—Having heard that you are intimately connected with theatrical affairs, I venture to ask that you will consider the case of a young girl who is anxious to go on the stage. I am told that I have talent and that all I need is an opportunity to prove it. This application for your interest may impress itself upon you, particularly, from the fact that I bear the same surname as yourself. Hoping to hear from you, yours anxiously,

"Mildred Edwards."  
Gibbon says that sugar was first brought from Asia to Europe A. D. 625.

# Baseball

**McGINNITY RAISES A ROW.**  
President Ebbetts and Manager Hanlon of the Brooklyn club are wroth over McGinnity's alleged statement that he had left the employ of the Brooklyn Baseball club because Ebbetts owed him \$600.

**McGinnity's Claim.**  
McGinnity says that, when he left the Indian territory to try his luck in the east in 1898, he asked of the Baltimore club \$900, and \$1,500 if he pitched good ball. In the letter to President Ebbetts he said he would leave the matter of salary entirely to Ebbetts. At that time the consolidation between the Brooklyn and Baltimore teams was taking place, and McGraw was given charge of the men and allowed to fix the salaries. When McGinnity drew his first month's salary he was paid at the rate of \$900 a year, although he had won his games to date. He continued to do good work and received the same money. At the end of the season McGraw gave him \$300 as a present from the club, for his good work, and now McGinnity claims that he has \$600 coming to him from Ebbetts.

**The Other Side.**  
Manager Hanlon says in reply to McGinnity: "If I had known that McGinnity had any grievance I would have given him \$300 out of my own pocket. I thought enough of my ability to do so. I saw him every day in Brooklyn during the season, and he never even intimated that he wanted money due him from the previous season. The whole thing was settled by McGraw, and Ebbetts and myself had nothing to do with the salary question. I cannot see why he has been so silent until now, if what he claims is true."

**Mr. Ebbetts' Say.**  
President Ebbetts said he had never received a demand from McGinnity in any shape for money. "Why," he said, "this is the first time I have heard anything about McGinnity being dissatisfied. Do you think that a man would wait nearly two years before making a kick of that kind?" Ebbetts produced letters showing that the salary question was left entirely to his discretion. Ebbetts and Hanlon think that McGinnity is simply trying to make the Brooklyn Club look like thieves, or else the rumor is absolutely without foundation.

### YOUNG ISSUES MANIFESTO.

The minor leagues, which decided not to adopt all of the amendments made by the National League to the playing rules, have been notified by President Young that the code must be lived up to the letter. Article 32 of the National Agreement covers the case. The minors are therein required to follow the rules, under penalty of forfeiting their rights to protection. It is better for base ball to have the same system of conducting games in all organizations, whether professional or amateur. Without regard to the practicability of the recent changes in the code, it is to be regretted that the American League games will not be conducted under the regulations which will govern the National League contests. Two codes will cause confusion, not alone in the cities, which have opposition clubs, but throughout amateur circles. Some of the college and amateur clubs will adopt the National League's new rules, but a majority of them will follow the example of the American League and observe the code of 1900. The rule makers in both the National and American Leagues have the same object in view in making changes in the game. They are intent on adding to the attractiveness of base ball. If the patrons of the National League show that they do not approve the recent amendment, they will be repealed; if the American League finds that its games are not acceptable to its supporters, the innovations introduced by its rival and approved by the public will be utilized.

### PITCHER NEWTON.

Eustace J. Newton, one of the pitchers of the Cincinnati club, was born at Mt. Carmel, Ind., Oct. 26, 1877, and learned to play ball while a student at Moore's Hall college. He made his debut as a professional with the Norfolk club of the Atlantic League in 1897, and remained with that team the following season. In 1899 he joined the



EUSTACE NEWTON, Indianapolis club of the Western League, and made such a creditable record that he was transferred to Cincinnati the following year. He won nine and lost fourteen games last year and is expected to do much better in

the present race. His most notable pitching feat was shutting out the Milwaukee club in 1899 without a hit. Young Newton finished a medical course this spring and on his retirement from base ball, will practice that profession, probably at Indianapolis.

### WADDELL'S CAREER.

George E. Waddell, better known professionally as "Rube" Waddell, the eccentric pitcher, was born Oct. 13, 1876, at Bradford, Pa., but learned to play ball at Prospect, Pa. His excellent work in the pitcher's position attracted the attention of the officials of the Louisville club, of the National League and American Association, and he was given a trial, appearing with the team on Sept. 8, 1897, at Louisville, against the Baltimore. His next trial was against the Pittsburgh on Sept. 15, at Pittsburgh. The Louisville management placed his name on its reserve list for the following season, but early in 1898 farmed him to the Detroit club of the Western League for develop-



**GEORGE E. WADDELL.**  
ment. Waddell remained with the Detroit club until the latter part of May, participating in eight games and doing exceedingly well, when he deserted the club, and went to Chatham, Ont., and played with an independent team.

### THE CASE OF PITCHER GARRICK.

Pitcher Carrick, formerly with the New Yorks, but now with the Washington American League club, has something to say why he did not sign with the New York club again this season. The following letter to the New York Sun explains itself:

Dear Sir: I have seen statements that I demanded an exorbitant price for my services this season regardless of the kind and generous treatment that I have received from the New York club. These are the facts: Last season they sent me a contract, calling for \$1,500, a very small raise from my 1899 salary, so I wrote the management asking them to make it \$1,800, but did not even get an answer. Rather than not play ball at all I worked for that sum last season, and worked hard, hoping what I asked for would be made up at the end of the season, or at least recognized in this season's contract.

"My contract for 1901 called for \$2,000, \$500 more than last season, but I feel that \$300 was due me on last season's work. Hence I did not appreciate the advance, especially as I had been offered much more by Washington. Now about my wanting half of Manhattan Island, etc., I asked for \$3,000 and no bonus for signing."

"W. M. CARRICK."

### WITH THE PITTSBURG CLUB.

He began the season of 1900 with the Pittsburgh club, having been transferred when Pittsburgh absorbed the Louisville team. Once he shut Cincinnati out without a run, allowing it only three safe hits, but on July 7 was suspended indefinitely. Manager Mack of the Milwaukee club, American League, engaged him, and once he pitched two games on one afternoon against Comiskey's Chicago White Stockings, in which he won both, the first one lasting seventeen innings and the second one five. He won a twelve inning game from Kansas City and one of ten innings from Detroit, and pitched in a twelve inning tie game against Chicago. At that stage of the pennant race, when every game meant a great deal to Milwaukee, the loss of Waddell was a severe blow, for after pitching on August 31 he returned to the Pittsburgh team appearing with the latter against the Boston, at Boston, Sept. 3, when Pittsburgh won by 14 to 1, the home team making only four safe hits. Later he twice held the St. Louis down to four safe hits, and once shut it out without a run. He participated in twenty-two championship games with Pittsburgh last year.

### WHEN BARNEY WAS IN BAD.

One afternoon, late in September, the ninth inning came on with the score Cincinnati 8, Louisville 3. Suddenly, after two of the colonels were out Dexter made a hit; single after single followed, and the runs began to roll in. The crowd went wild. Barney Dreyfus was up in the grandstand, jumping up and down, yelling at the top of his voice, and trying to get \$12,000 worth of satisfaction out of the game. Big Hans Wagner soaked out a triple, and two runs came home, tying the score. Barney jumped to his feet to give a great yell. His voice broke, piped shrilly, and died away in a faint screech. Turning to a companion Barney, who was barely able to speak, said: "Dot is right, dot is right. The first time dis season vot I got a chance to yell den I lose mine voice."

# General Sporting

### VOLODOVSKI WAS NOT IN CONDITION.

The defeat of W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski in the biennial stakes was not unexpected except to a few sanguine speculators who bet on him rashly without knowing anything about his condition, says a London cablegram. Most of the English trainers have been skeptical about him for some time. Indeed, John Huggins, the colt's trainer, was not any too hopeful about him. Huggins had to train him slowly on account of his hocks, and Volodyovski's defeat was due in great part to lack of training condition. Huggins has not lost faith in Volodyovski. He believes he will win the Derby unless something unforeseen crops up. He is in no hurry with Volodyovski, and will give him plenty of time to get in condition for the great English classic event. Mr. Whitney is likely to have a strong rival in Olympian, James R. Keene. This colt has improved very much since he has been here, and he is now talked about as a factor in the result. Messrs. Keene and Whitney are bitter rivals in both the financial and turf worlds in America and it is quite probable that the enmity will be fought out here among their horses. It would be an interesting event and add zest to the race if Volodyovski and Olympian should have the struggle between them. Joseph R. Rigby is the "star" rider of the French turf. He frequently brings home two or three winners. He is under contract of Mme. Menier.

### EXPERTS TO GO ABOARD.

The leading trap shooters of America who have been chosen to represent the United States are laying plans and devoting much time to practice shooting. The forfeits have been deposited with the honorable secretary of the Middlesex Gun club and the balance of the state, \$2,000, will be forthcoming before July 15. The team and substitutes which have already been chosen will spend the week of July 15-20 at the Pan-American exposition, after which they will spend the following week in practice at Interstate park, Long Island, N. Y., and sail on the steamer Lucania, July 27, for London. Five principal contests will be shot in the largest cities of the continent in teams of ten men each at 100 targets per man, or 1,000 targets per team for a purse of \$2,500 per side. The targets will be thrown at 18 yards rise, the Americans to shoot but one barrel and the foreigners to be allowed the use of both barrels. The best three in five contests to win the series. The first contest will be shot at London, the second at Glasgow, the third at Edinburgh, the fourth at Dublin and the fifth and final at Paris. The team picked to represent the United States is composed of the best all round shots at both targets and pigeons that this country affords and there seems no lack of confidence that they will return with many laurels after visiting the foreign shores.

### A GOOD SELECTION.

In selecting James E. Sullivan of New York as manager of athletic sports at the coming pan-American exposition, the exposition authorities have without question chosen the right man for the place. The position is one in which the incumbent will be called upon to exercise both firmness and good judgment, and in which a thorough knowledge of athletes and athletics will be essential. These qualifications are possessed by Sullivan to a (To Be Manager of Athletic Sports at the Pan-American Exposition.) greater degree, perhaps, than by any of his contemporaries in the field of athletics, the late "Father Bill" Curtis having frequently and in many ways testified his high regard for Sullivan's excellent judgment and ability as a director and counselor in athletic affairs.

Certainly no man has had greater experience in this direction. He was chosen by Albert G. Spalding, director of athletic sports at the Paris exposi-



JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

tion, as assistant director and the success of the competitions at the world's exposition in the French capital was due largely to his excellent handling of affairs.

### Twenty-Five Years in Athletics.

For twenty-five years Sullivan has been actively identified with athletic sports. He is the secretary of the Amateur Athletic union of the United States and president of the Metropolitan association. For ten years he has acted as chairman of all A. A. U. national championship committees, and

has managed the greater number of its championship meetings. He is president of the Outdoor Recreation league, which maintains a number of public playgrounds and outdoor gymnasiums for children in New York city, and has been chosen to referee the coming intercollegiate championship games. He is president of the Cliff Haven Golf club, and chairman of the sports committee of the Lake Champlain summer school. As president of the New Jersey Athletic club and as president and captain of the Knickerbocker Athletic club he administered the affairs of both organizations in a manner that redounded to their decided benefit.

Sullivan has been hard at work for some weeks past on the coming games at Buffalo, and anticipates a series of competitions that will prove by no means the least attractive feature of the big exposition.

### McGOVERN'S NEXT FIGHT.

McGovern will hardly dare take on Bernstein or Broad at San Francisco. The public and police will not stand for any such imposition, especially after the farce with broken down Oscar Gardner. He must fight either Erne or Herrera, and will probably take on the Mexican. Harris seems to have no fancy for McGovern's fight against Erne at 133, and Frank would be light to fight at any weight making a purse of the lightweight championship. Lightweight champion McGovern would dearly love to be, but he can never gain the pinnacle with Erne and McFadden yet unbeaten



JOSE HERRERA.

(Famous Mexican Lightweight Pugilist, Who May Fight Terry McGovern.)

at the weight. It is likely that Terry could whip Frank almost as fast at 133 as he did at 128, but McFadden is a different proposition from his peculiar fighting style. Herrera is considered a much softer mark by the foxy Harris. There will also be kegs of money in fighting Herrera. Californians will turn out in droves to see a man of the coast against McGovern, while the men from Bakersfield, rich miners, will come up in multitudes. Herrera is apt to give McGovern an awful fight, and, in any event, will be tougher game than poor old broken-down Oscar Gardner.

### THE WHITNEY STABLES.

There is no longer any doubt that William C. Whitney is going into the breeding business on an enormous scale. This is easily indicated by the movements during the past eight or ten weeks at La Belle farm, near Lexington, Ky., as the former secretary of the navy has named his splendid acres near this city.

One of the best indications of the intentions of Mr. Whitney is the fact that in the last three months he has almost doubled the number of brood mares on the farm, and this, too, despite the fact that he has made the heaviest sort of drafts on his Kentucky estate. These drafts have been sent abroad, where they will be bred to the greatest sires of the thoroughbred class in the old world.

### Has Flower of the Country.

Although the number of mares now at the farm number but sixty-five—small as compared with some of the holdings in this part of the country—it must be remembered that Mr. Whitney's are the very pick of America. Not alone are they of the highest class and of the bluest blood in breeding, but they cost their owner what would be a fabulous fortune to the ordinary mortal. Then, too, all of them have a past on the running turf that entitles them to the rarest consideration. So that all old it is doubtful if ever before a farm in the world had nestling on its bosom such an array of equine culture and ability. Four of the mares now quietly nipping the blue grass in the cozy dells of La Belle cost a total of \$83,500. This is but a small amount compared with the cost of the others, for in every nook and corner of the mammoth establishment are to be found proud matrons of the stud who have cost their owner small fortunes.

In the magnificent stud barn, built suitably for the highest born mortal, are housed three stations whose cost aggregates \$113,000. They are Hansburg, Imp. Medder and Lissak. Altogether the sixty-eight head on La Belle would come close to footing up a total of \$900,000 in cost.