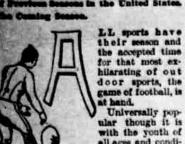
FEW RISTORICAL POINTS.

rds Show That It Was Known Well 2,000 Years Ago-The Games



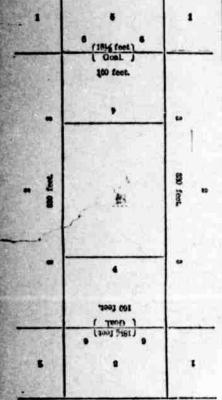
hilarating of out door sports, the at hand.
Universally popular though it is with the youth of all ages and conditions, the game is, by tradition and

Custom, peculiarly Travesties of the game, ollege game. Travesties of the game, we in football parlance as "scrub games," enacted in almost every city, town and let in the eastern part of the country, he football is exclusively a college

Of all the out of door sports employed by perican students as a means of keeping the scular end of their education abreast of intellectual end, football is the popular intellectual end, football is the popular favorita. As many as 25,000 people have turned out at the Polo grounds at New York in the tharpest kind of fall weather to see us of the big football games. The crowds at these games are getting bigger every year and there can be no question about the immediate future of the game. Football has tome to stay.

The game is no parvens in the field of sports. More than 2,000 years ago the Greeks and Romans played a crude game of football, and when the Romans went over to England they introduced the game to the Britons. It gradually worked its way into public favor they introduced the game to the Britons. It gradually worked its way into public favor until it became the national winter game, as cricket subsequently became the English summer sport. Shrove Tuesday (the Tuesday before the 5th of November) was the great football day. James I speaks of the sport in his "Baskilon Dorow." Apparently it was as rough in his time as the enemies of the game assert that it now is, for the monarch writes of it: "It is meeter for laming than making able the users thereof." Fatal accidents came to be more and more common features of the greent century the football observance of the game, and along in the earlier thirties of the greent century the football observance of the greent century the football observance of the game, in England about 1800, and the Foot Ball association was formed. In its efforts to do away with the rough features of the game, this organization hedged in the game with rules which made it a tame sport compared with the kicking, punching, tripping and recombine of the game of the game with the kicking, punching, tripping and

rules which made it a tame sport compared with the kicking, punching, tripping and pounding sort of game played by the boys of Rugby and other enthusiastic devotees of the old style game. So the players who preferred the livelier game organized the Rugby Football union in 1871, and soon after the game egan to be played in a desultory sort of way the United States. There was no formal merican football organization until the cen-mail year, when the Intercollegiate Foot-all association came into being. The rules topted by the Intercollegiate association we based on the Rugby rules, and it was agby football that was then formally intro-Rugby football that was then formally intro-duced in this country, and which is still the order of the day, though some more or less important variations have been made.



2. Touch in goal. 2. In touch. 3. Touch or bounds. 4. Twenty-five yard line limit of kick cot. 5. In goal. 6. Goal line.

MAGRAM OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL GROUND. Stripped of its technicalities as far as pos-fible, the game is played something after this fashion: The ground is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, as is shown in the above diagram of the field. The field measures 330 diagram of the field. The field measures 330 feet from end to end and 160 feet across between the outer side lines. There are various lines which cross the field, which are known as the five, ten, fifteen yard lines, etc., according to their distance from the nearest end of the field. An understanding of them, bower, is not necessary to a general knowledge of the game. At each end of the field, midway between the sides, is an arrangement of apright posts and cross bar, forming an immense letter H, twenty feet high and organism and one-half feet broad. These letare the "goals." The goals and the

atia, except the ball and the players, are maded for a game.

At the beginning of the game the ball is placed midway the goals, and the eleven men or each side take their stations. The seven "rechess" on each side form in parallel lines receiving ecross the field, the "curatter back". g across the field, the "quarter back" behind the center rusher, the two helf backs" take a station ten or twelve yards shind him, and the "full back" stations himmif in front of the goal which he is to defend. The side which lost the tors for the choice of s kicks off the ball, and the scramble and small begins and continues for forty-five sinutes, the time of interruptions being de-sected. A ten minute intermission is fol-owed by enother forty-five minute inning, and the side which has then scored the most

cints wins the game.

In the football contest of today, as evolved from the old Rugby game, actual kicking plays a very small part. The object of the game, as of yore, is to get the ball over-or at least back of the enemy's goal, but there or divers ways of getting it there and scorune is scored by points, and there are four count ways of getting these points. If ball is carried, kicked or passed across goal line by a player of the opposing side, touched to the ground, his side scores r points. If, when it is brought out into field, the representative kicker of his succeeds in kicking it over the goal, seed, the representative kicker of his side succeeds in kicking it over the goal, two more points are secured. If a goal is bicked from the field by a drop kick—made by dropping the ball and kicking it as it rises were points are scored up for the side kicking the goal, and if one side, driven into braits, is forced to touch the ball to the west behind its own goal, it makes a "safe-y teach down" and adds one point to the sees of the other side. The rules of the Introductate association, like the Rugby was, allow the players to run with the bell. In fact running with the ball is the principal method of getting it toward the enemy's goal now employed, and the game is becoming he and here of a kicking game. So, generally, as soon as the ball is once put in play it is most of the time in the hands of one or

other of the contending athletes. As soon as a player gets the ball and starts to run with it the opposing players concentrate their energies on stopping him and getting possession of the ball. The goal keeper and half backs do not venture far away from their goal, but the eight other players devote their attention to the man with the leather bag.



TRY FOR A GOAL. When the runner is caught his captor shouts "held," the victim shouts "down," and hostilities are then momentarily suspended and a so called "scrimmage" ensues. The rushers on each side range themselves in opposing lines, man to man, and one of the side having the ball stoops down, holds the ball close to the ground and passes it be-tween his legs to the quarter back, who stands just behind him. That worthy attempts to run with it or gives it to somebody else or passes it to one of the waiting half backs, who kicks it as far as be can. Then the old rough and tumble scramble is renewed and the games goes on until one side or the other scores a goal or time is called. When a goal is made the sides change goals, the ball is placed in the middle of the field and the

game is begun over again.

This is a rough description of the American game of football, though there are a thousand and one intricacies of the game which can only be understood by those familiar with the game. Once these intricacies are understood, the spectator discovers a thread of purpose running through all the seeming confusion of the game, and, if he is on the inside," be knows that every move of consequence in the game was made in response to a signal by one or other of the captains. The average spectator does not know this, and certainly does not know that the captain of a great football team, like that of Yale or Princeton, tries to study out each important game before going on the field, conjuring up every possible move and combination, and sometin es calling his men together and with them playing out on

paper the coming struggle.

A great college football contest is by no means an off hand free fight between "twenty-two Sullivans," as one leading journal once put it. It is a contest of skill and an exhibition of head work rather than a mere struggle of strength. The participants are not intentionally rough in their play, though the excitement of the hand to hand encounters and the eagerness to stop an opposing runner sometimes lead to apparent "slugging

The football season at the various colleges begins very soon after the opening of the The colleges all through the country are now beginning to reopen their doors, and within a couple of weeks the football men and the would be football men will be hard at work and will have begun to get themselves into training. Soon after the opening of the term the football magnates of each of the colleges where football is played invite all aspirants for football honors to participate in practice games and show what they can do. The most promising candidates are selected to fill the existing vacancies in the team, and then begins that most necessary work, the practice of the team as a team. By the actual opening of the season the men have become acquainted with each other's strong and weak points, and the team is ready to pull together harmoniously and play as a team instead of as individual players.



A FIGHT FOR THE BALL Though the game is more or less played all over the country, its chief seat is in the cast, The western colleges and universities do not devote as much attention to athletics as do the eastern educational institutions, and the game is not played in the west to any extent, though the students of Michigan ur versity have paid some little attention to football. The members of the Intercol-legiate Football association are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania, and the teams of these colleges are ball teams of the country. Of these colleges Yale is eminently the success ful college, in a football way, her team having almost continuously held the championship since the formation of the association. Whether she will sustain her reputation this

year remains to be seen.

EDWARD BUNNELL PRELPS. SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

The Author of "The Light of Asia," Who

Is to Visit America. Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," and the greatest living authority, perhaps, on the religions of India and Eastern Asia generally, is about entering on a tour of the United States and Canada, and literary cirles feel a renewed interest in the man and his works. This interest is three fold. because Edwin Arnold is emphatically a three sided man. His personal history is interesting in itself, and all general readers know him in "The Light of Asia" and other works on Oriental religions, but in addition to those he is among the most able and influential editorial writers in Great Britain. For The London Daily Telegraph he has written nearly 7,000 leading articles and editorial comments, and he is credited by politicians with having kept the Beaconsfield government in power long after it would otherwise have fallen under the fierce attacks on its "eastern policy."

The peculiarity of these famous and powerful editorials was that they were written at white heat and literally on the spur of the moment; for measures are frequently decided in the house of commons after midnight, and many of the best editorials were in type within two hours after the vote which inspired Yet they are models of classical English. The writer's mind is shown in them to be a perfect machine maintained in perfect order, increasing its precision of action with increase of speed. England had at that time fallen into one of her languid moods. Leaders of publie opinion were saying that she ought to ignore Turkey and Servia, Egypt and the Danubian principalities, and that nothing was gained by the vigorous policy. Edwin Arnold and Edward Levy Lawson, the latter holding a controlling interest in the paper, boldly confronted



ing with glowing fervor on the maintenance of British power and prestige in the east. The effect was won-

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD. derrui. The arwith eagerness by all intelligent Englishmen are now regarded as having made

an era in British politics. Edwin Arnold was born June 10, 1882.

and is the second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a country gentleman and small landed proprietor of Sussex. His brother Arthur gained some reputation in the house of commons for his advocacy of the franchise, and also as a writer on eastern affairs. Edwin very early obtained a scholarship in University col-lege, Oxford, and in 1852 obtained the Newdegate prize for his poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar." After a short term as instructor he was made principal of the government's Sanskrit college at Poona, India, and since that date his

fame in America rests almost entirely or

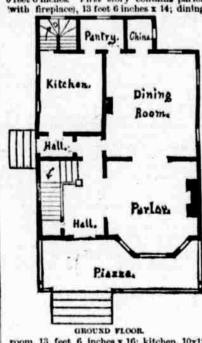
his works about India and Indian religions. It is only in England that his editorial fame is the greater.
Other works besides those on Indian religions have proceeded from his pen, the best known being some metrical translations from the Greek poets and a history of recent government proceedings in India. His "Light of Asia" appeared in 1871, and created a religious and literary sensation both in England and America. For this production the king of Siam decorated him with the order of the White Elephant. In 1883 appeared "Pearls of Faith, or Islam's Rosary, being the Ninety-nine Beautiful Names of Allah, with Comments in Verse," It was he who arranged the first expedition of Mr. George Smith to Assyria and induced the proprieton of The Telegraph to send Mr. Henry Stanley to Africa. Despite his immense and brilliant works Mr. Arnold is still comparatively a young man, still in full health and strength, and the public may confidently expect rich results from his tour in America.

ATTRACTIVE FRAME RESIDENCE. Its Cost Is Moderate and Its Arrangement

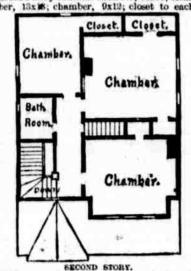
Convenient The following plans are taken from The National Building Plan association's book, Artistic Homes, published at Detroit. The memoranda accompanying them are as fol-



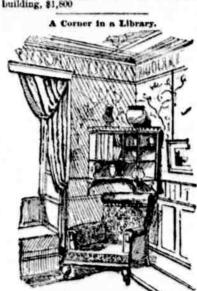
One and a Half Story Frame Residence— Post foundation. Height of stories in the clear—First, 10 feet; second, 9 feet. Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches. First story contains parlor with fireplace), 13 feet 6 inches x 14; dining



room, 13 feet 6 inches x 16; kitchen, 10x13; pantry, 5x8; china closet, 4x5; front hall, 10x12; back hall, 4x6; front and back stairs Second story contains chamber, 12x14; chamber, 13x16; chamber, 9x12; closet to each.



Bathroom, 5x8. First story, clapboards; second story, shingles. Estimated cost of



The accompanying cut, from a design by J. P. McHugh in The Decorator and Furnisher, shows a corner in a library, which, while not remarkable in arrangement, at the same time presents a pleasing and homelike picture. Nothing can be more depressing than the sight of bare walls and empty cor ners. It is a very easy task to place a cabinet in the position as seen in the cut, and it adds wonderfully to the appearance of the room. The judicious placing of a few rugs, portieres, easy chairs and pictures, and voilal the room is finished.

In a New York Dramatic Agency. The number of soubrettes this year is perfeetly astounding," recently remarked a well known dramatic agent. "Why, the office fairly swarms with them. Lord knows how I'm going to place them all, unless they have plays entirely composed of soubrettes. Think

I'll write a play of that description on purnot to disappoint my fair patrons." While he spoke six young and pretty girls trooped in together, laughing and chatting. "Nothing today," said the oracle, before they "Oh! I don't want anything but George du

Barry's address; it is of the greatest importance. "Tisn't a mash," she continued: "now "Can't help it. No addresses given. You know my rule." So the young lady departed with a sulky air .- New York Letter

It is no longer a rumor. It has grown to be a stern reality. Brooklyn will go into the League if it wins the Association championship, Mr. Day or no Mr. Day.

Some Points for the Benefit of Beginners.

HOW TO MOUNT AND DISMOUNT.

The Method for the Novice and That for the Expert-Positions to Be Avoided and Those to Be Chosen-Women os Bicycles-The Safety Machine.



ICYCLES are not hard to master. To learn to ride, one only has to have a little paself confidence. And, moreover, the dangers of bicycle riding have been greatly exaggerated. Count up, if you can, the num-ber of people whom you know ride bicycles and make a list of the number of injuries they

have received while riding. Then take an equal number of horseback riders and compare the number of their mishaps with those of the bicycle riders, and ten to one you will find the last list the longer of the two. It sounds somewhat paradoxical, but it is at the same time true, that most of the serious wheeling accidents occur to professional or thoroughly experienced riders.

The reason is that an old rider is apt to become careless. He forgets that he is on a wheel as he spins over the smooth asphalt, and when the stone or other obstruction ap-pears in his path he is not looking for it, and consequently is not prepared. So, biff! over he goes. A less experienced cyclist, on the other hand, would have been watching the road, and would either have avoided the obstruction or have put himself in such shape in passing over it that it would, at the worst, have only shaken him up a triffe,

Professionals or those amateurs who take part in races or tournaments, however, are the greatest sufferers from accidents. There are two reasons for this: First, the race tracks are of course crowded with wheels whose riders are all excited to a greater or less degree and are apt to steer wildly and run each other down. Second, a man in "racing form" must lean forward over the bandle bar of his machine, thus throwing the center of gravity before instead of behind the hub, and in such circumstances a pebble or inequality in his path that would hardly have jarred him had be been riding quietly along, would send him to earth in an instant and the unusual speed would add to the probability of serious injury.

The principle of the bloycle can be illus-

trated very easily: Take a coin and roll it over the floor. As long as it retains its mo mentum the coin stays upright. As it begins togo less rapidly it topples and finally falls. That is all there is to bicycle riding. As long as you keep your wheel going it will not fall of itself. If it goes over sideways it is your fault-not the wheel's. You must use your body's weight to keep the wheel upright



A COASTING ACCIDENT. the other way. If it persists in tipping give the handle bars a sharp turn in the opposite direction. Unless it has gone too far that will save it. If a novice goes at the matter intelligently and thinks the why of it out be fore he mounts the wheel two or three trials ought to give him full control of the equilibrium of his machine,

MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING. The next thing to learn is to mount and dismount quickly and gracefully. A rider should practice until he can get on and off without much trouble before he ventures on any much frequented streets. The simplest my much frequenced streets. The samplest way of mounting is of course best for the be-ginner. Grasp the handle bars with both hands and get directly behind your wheel. Put one feet on the mount, step and hep along on the other until you are under good headway. Then rise on the foot which is on the step, and with the other catch the pedal as it comes around on the upward turn. With a little spring to aid it, the pedal will swing you into the saddle. The mount just described, how-ever, should be only reserted to by begin-ners. At best it has a tendency to be awkward and is slow and unsatisfactory.

The next mount to learn will not be difficult after the first has been thoroughly mas-tered. Walk on the left side of the machine, with both bands on the bars. Without breaking step cross the left foot in front of the right and place it on the step. Then swing the right leg around behind the backbone



BACING FORM.

and to the pedal on the upward turn, rising with the pedal, and sliding easily and naturally into the saddle. Another, and by all means the best, is known as the "pedal mount." Walk on the left side of your machine as before, but place the left foot directly on the pedal as it comes up, ignoring the step, and throwing the right leg over the backbone of the machine. This is the quickest and most graceful way.

In riding, sit upright, grasping the handle bars with your palms upward. In that way your elbows will be thrown in toward your body and your shoulders will be thrown back. "Drop" or "cow horn" handle bars are considered preferable to the straight for many reasons. Under no circumstances get in the habit of riding with your palms over the handles. It brings the shoulders forward, contracts the chest, and would undoubtedly, if persisted in, have a bad effect on the lungs. To lean forward, as racers do, is bad form on the road. It is awkward, unhealthy and

dangerous. Don't do it Another thing which should be mustered early is the science of "coasting." This consists of putting the legs over the handle bars and "letting her go." Of course, when coast-ing full centrol of the brake should be retained. It is really much safer to coast down a hill than it is to make the trip with the feet on the pedals. With your legs over the ban-dle bars a header is a matter of very little consequence, for you are costain to land right

side up like a cat. ADVANTAGES AS AN EXERCISE Contrary to the very natural supposition leycle riding is not merely exercise for the legs. In fact, nearly every muscle in the body is called into activity while riding, and the beginner almost invariably feels tired in the muscles about the trunk, particularly in those at the sides of the abdomen, before he

does in the legs.
"Safety" and "bill climbing" bievels

have become common during the last year or two. They have some advantages over the big wheels, but there are many riders who prefer the latter and will probably stick to their preference. The safeties have two wheels of more nearly an equal size. The speed given by the greater circumference of the large wheels is made up for by a multiplying device in the safeties. Of course mounting and dismounting from the low machines is a comparatively simple matter, but as much care should be given to the position as is necessary on the high wheels.

MONEN ON BICTCLES.

A comparatively recent invention is the woman's bicycle. It has already become



A WOMAN CYCLIST. opular in the east, notably in Washington, Boston, New York and vicinity, and is rap-idly gaining favor in other localities. In appearance it resembles the man's "Safety" to a certain extent, but the saddle is supported by a backbone connected with the rear wheel only, and leaving ample room for the skirts between the saddle and the front wheel and fork. The wheels are joined by a low reach, and the skirts are protected from the chain or other attachment which communicates the motive power from the pedals to the wheels by a wire or sheet iron guard. A woman in riding one of these bicycles dis-plays no more of her ankles than in walking. A good costume for women riders is described in Cassell's Magazine thus:

The gown must not be over two yards in width, or it may catch in the wheels; it must be guiltless of steels or other dress improving arrangement; it must be long enough to touch the instep as it reaches the lowest pedal. It must be made plainly and neatly, with no floating flounces or frill. A color calculated to withstand dust and grease is the most sensible wear, and jewelry, colored ribbons, artificial flowers, etc., are entirely out of place. Shoes should always be worn,

and the headgear should be chosen with a view to wind, sun and possible showers."

The large number of League bicycle tournaments which are being held this month in various parts of the United States and Canada call special attention to the sport at this time, and next season will probably be begun with a new set of records.

OBSERVATIONS ON WHIST.

Difficulty of Attaining Great Skill in the Game-The Power to Finesse. Learning to play whist is a good deal like learning to write shorthand. Almost any one by practice can learn to write one hut dred words a minute, or possibly may get up to one hundred and twenty-five, but beyond that very few writers go, although almost every shorthand writer claims that he can. So in whist it is easy to get up to a certain point, but beyond that few can go. Any one who has mastered the rules of the game may be able to play it for some time perfectly; but every once in a while the occasion arises which only the really great whist player can meet. One of the greatest and most difficult of plays is the grand coup of which Deschappeles was such a master, and which is explained in every good whist book. But generally speaking the test of a good whist

player is in his power to finesse.

1 remember, at a recent game which I sat in, I held the a and kn of spades. My part-per played a small spade, and knowing by the fall of the cards that the kn was good l played it third hand, reserving my ace to capture the king if possible. It would of course have been bad play to have dropped the ace. A stranger who was watching my hand, when he saw me put on the jack and knowing just enough about the game to have learned the rule "third hand high," said after the hand was played: "Umph! Don't you know that it is the rule to play third hand high. Of course I knew what the rule was, but rules in whist are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Learn them first and then mix them up with common sense. Some people claim that you are ofter apt to deceive your partner, but you won't if he knows what he is about,

It would be impossible in a short article to give all the rules about finessing, and indeed it is not necessary. Once the principle is understood, it will apply itself to every case. Suppose, for instance, that you have the k, kn, 9 and 6 S, and the player on your right leads originally the 8 S. We are, of course, supposing that he plays from his fourth best.

Now, an instant's thought will show you at once that he has in his hand the a, 2 and 10, because he must have three cards above the 8, and you have the others. Now, the proper play, ordinarily second hand, would be the 6, but you know that the 9 in this case will take the trick, and you play it. This won't deceive your partner, because he will be on the lookout for just such play, and he will know that when you play the 6 afterward you were not signaling for trumps. The rule about the trump signal is not to play a high card beforea low one, but to play a high card unnecessarily before a low one.

The instance given above can be applied to your partner's play. Suppose he held the a, q, 10 and 8 S, and should play the 8. As you hold the k, kn, 9 and 6, his 8, of course, would be perfectly good (barring trumps), and you because he must have three cards above the 8.

hold the k, kn, y and o, his s, or course, would be perfectly good tharring trumps), and you would pass it, unless for some other reason you desired the lend. It is a common rule with a and q to play q third hand, but a sta-dent of the game will readily perceive that this principle can be applied to a vast number of other cases.

EL RIO REY.



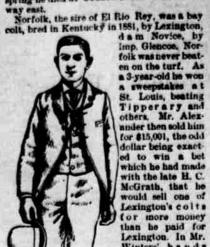
With this is given a portrait of El Rio Rey, the colt which The New York Spirit of the Times says is unquestionably the best two year-old of the year. He has been considered a phenomenon all the season, but he has been corded his unquestioned rank as leader by reason of his recent victory in the Eclipse stakes at Westchester, when he did three-quarters of a mile in 1:14. Still more recentat Morris park, he did the same distance in 1:11, making a new record.

El Rio Rey is thus described by The Spirit: Is a bright chestnut, with a narrow blaze in his face extending over the nose, the near fore and both hind legs white. He has a beautifully expressive face and a large full eye of intelligence, large nostrils, long tapering ears, a round muzzle, high cheeks, an exquisite neck, full throttle, short from the throat latch to the breast, which is full but narrow, well inclined shoulders, a grand back and deep ribs closely coupled, and full flanks. His best and most striking point is his enormous quarters, which are as massive as those of a steer, and run away down full to the iskin; his arms are very big and broad, and

his legs are good, as are his feet. His worst point is his ankles, which are not the best. His action is rather slovenly and sluggish in his slow paces, but when extended is very taking and his propelling power enormous. In short, he is like his brother Emperor of Norfolk in style-enormous size, bone and substance joined to high quality. El Rio Rey was foaled June 16, 1887, at the Acrovo stud of Mr. Theo. Winters, in

California, and is a full brother to Duches f Norfolk, Duke of Norfolk, King of Norfolk, Vera, Emperor of Norfolk and The Czar. Duchess of Norfolk was run in the east in 1887 and showed an ability to race with the King of Norfolk was a first class byear-old, but he trained off early. As to Emperor of Norfolk, he was probably one of the best race horses which appeared in this country during the generation. The Czar seemed likely to follow in his footsteps, but after winning the California Derby Inst

g ne men at Council stuffs while on his



Lexington. In Mr. Winters' hands CASEY WINCHELL Jersey Derby at Paterson, N. J., beating Tipperary, Kentucky, Eagle and ten others in 2:46%. He was then taken to California, where, in the spring of 1885, he defeated Lodi, two mile heats, in 3:43%, 3:42%, 3.51%. The same autumn he won three mile heats, beating Lodi in 5:27%, 5:29%. In the opinion of many Norfolk was the best son of

opinion of many Norfolk was the best son of Lexington.
Marian, the dam of El Rio Rey, Emperor of Norfolk, King of Norfolk, Duchess of Norfolk, The Czar, etc., was bred by Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson in Illinois and taken to California. She was a daughter of Malcolm (who was long considered the best son of Bonnie Scotland), her dam being Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire; grandam the renowned mare Charmer, the best mare of the day on the turf and a daughter of

of the day on the turf and a daughter of the day on the turf and a daughter of imp. Glencoo and Betsy Maione, by Stockholder.

A portrait is given of Casey Winchell, the jockey who rode El Rio Rey, both at Westchester and at Morris park.

Actor, Playwright, Author. George Fawcett Rowe, the actor and dramatist, who expired recently at the Glenham hotel, in New York, was born in Exeter, County Devon, England, about 1836. His father was an Englishman and his mother a Spaniard, and the son inherited idiosyncrasics from both. When quite a child he wrote a play called "Alfred and the Cakes," and learned to sketch and paint from his mother. When a very young man he went to London and became a scene painter. From this he took to acting. In 1852 the Australian gold fever broke

out and Mr. Rowe went there to seek his fortune. He painted and wrote and acted until he got a theatre at Melbourne and became a manager. During these years in Australia he translated

ephemeral affairs and soon passed GEORGE F. ROWE. out of existence. He made a tour of India, China and Peru and at last brought up in New

werek

and constructed over fifty plays.

They

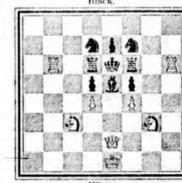
In 1866 he opened at the Olympic theatre, on Broadway, under the manage-ment of Mrs. John Wood, and was successful. From this time forward he played frequently to American audiences with favor, but was especially good in Dickens' characters. As Micawber and as Silas Wegg he did remarkably well, making considerable money out of the

latter impersonation.

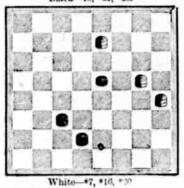
He wrote a comedy called "Brass," which failed. Indeed most of his dramatic writings were failures. His "Geneva Cross" was a great success, but he was accused of taking it from the French. In his later days he was not in good circumstances, but his friends stood by him and helped him on.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 26-By G. H. Thornton.



White to play and mate in two moves Checker problem No. 26-Walter J. T. Hen-Black-15, *22, *26,



White to play and win. SOLUTIONS. Chess problem No. 25; White.

Checker problem No. 25: Black 2, 7, 11, 12, #31. White *1, 20, 23, Black. White 1..23 to 18 2..90 to 11 3..54 to 20 .31 to 27 .11 to 16 . 7 to 16 4. 2 to 6 . 1 to 10

PROBLEM NO. 9, BY "MOSSBACK." Black-1, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20*, 24,



White-5, 9°, 11°, 16°, 25, 26, 29, Black to move and win. Following is the solution

Mossback : 19 - 155-14 15-22 7-11 16-7 White wins.

Attorneus.

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