A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Features of Interest About the Game of Football as One Sees It Nowadays.

THE RULES AND ROUGH PLAYING.

Comment About the Challenge of Bullivan to Fight Slavin Twelve Months From Now.

LOCAL BASEBALL CLUB APPAIRS.

The Meeting of the National League and the Tume Work Done by the Marnates.

Almost every day is proving to us that football is becoming more popular than its most enthusiastic patrons ever expected it to become for a long time. Last year a general boom in the sport began, and it has not only continued, but has increased in force all round. As a result, we have more football clubs of all kinds in the country to-day than there ever were, and the quality of playing is considerably better. Pitts-burg has taken part in the boom, and a very good part it has been. But while football has increased in popularity here there are a large number of people who complain about the very rough features of the Rugby game. There is considerable reason for the complaints, but it might be well to point out that this undue roughness is not neceseary; that is, the rules of the play do not require it. It is also worth pointing out that what some people call "rough play" is not rough play at all. People who have not been accustomed to witness football games played under American-Rugby rules naturally come to the conclusion that almost every tackle or interference is prompted by a desire among the players to break each ether's neck, leg or arm.

It must not be forgotten that football is to all intents and purposes a rough game, and those who take part in it must never for a moment think that it is as harmless and as slow as croquet. Football as a recreation is more than 2,000 years old, and it has ever been one of the most lively sports and one which has afforded more opportunity than any other for the development of all our physical faculties. A young man, devoid of pluck, activity and endurance, need not enter into a football contest. Football is not for "spatied children," but only for those who can take a knockdown and give one and think nothing about it. And depend upon it, there is some hope for the young siblete who can come out of his college, leave his books behind and run and pitch and tumble about the football field for an hour or so. It is this idea more than any other that seems to be prompting so many people to encourage football playing now.

Some Leading Distinctions. These rough or alleged rough features of the American-Rugby game have caused one or two correspondents to write me on the One correspondent asks whether or not the Rugby game played here is the same Rugby game played in England. It is not and the changes have been made gradunily. True some years ago a number of Harvard students went over to England and returned with the English Rugby rules. The latter formed the basis on which the esent American-Rughy rules are built; but the leading feature which permits, I might say encourages rough play in the American game, and which is not to be found in the English game, is that of lining In the English game the players do ot line up ince to face as if they were gono to have a fistic encounter. The players stand far away from each other, and of course this prevents the rough play we often see in an American game resulting all to charge anyone with bluffing the man from a collision been the rush lines.

And the Irish game is also played in a that does not cause as much rough work as does the American game. In the Irish game one player cannot tackle anas does the American game. In the game one player cannot tackle anplayer except one of them has the As a preventative of rough play this good arrangement. In the English Slavin or anybody else to be compelled to is a good arrangement. In the English Association game a player is not allowed to touch the ball at all with his hands. It will seen, therefore, that as far as rough playing is concerned the American-Rugby game can according to rules have more of it than any other style of game. But when this is said don't think that anything is said to mean that there is undue roughness alowed by the American-Rugby rules. There is not, and when rough, or rather unduly igh play takes place, it is more the fault of the umnire than of the rules.

About the Rough Play. A day or two age Mr. J. D. Thompso ene of our local players, in speaking of a recent game at Exposition Park remarked that had the contest been played on any of the leading college grounds a good number of players would have been ordered off the field. Now this is a very important state-ment, simply because it implies that the umpire of an American-Rugby football game has much to do as whether or not the game shall be unduly rough. This ought to e very satisfactory and umpires ought to make their minds up to veto all rough play that borders on blackguardism. A days ago I witnessed a game wherein a ing player deliberately banged a Pitts burger's nose until the blood flowed freely, It is this kind of conduct that is causing such a large portion of the public to con pisin about rough playing and it is kind of work that umpires must by all means stop at once. It cannot be expected that good football players will act as gentle as lambs on the field, but it can be expected

that they will not act like toughs and blackguards. The Local Kickers.

There is now strong hope that our two prominent local teams will finally face each other. For some time past there has been considerable talk about a contest between the Three A's and the East End Gyms. The latter have been contending that the former were afraid to play them; but such has not been the case. It has been a question of getting a suitable date. Finally it has been agreed to have a game between the two teams on Wednesday next. If this arrangement is carried out the contest will be one of the most interesting there has been played here for a long time. The teams seem to be evenly matched, and most certainly the rivalry between them is as intense as it can be. If a game is played be-tween the teams it is to be hoped that everything will pass off all right. The teams are good ones, and they are proof of the increased interest there is now in the game in and about Pittsburg. If the efforts of the local athletic clubs in the way of getting together good football teams prosper in the next 12 months as well as they have done in the past 12 months, certainly we will have one or two excellent teams here next

Trouble in Their Camp. It is necessary to say a few words rela-tive to the state of affairs in the Western Football League. No organization was go ing better along than that one, but sudden ly trouble has appeared, and a kind of trouble that threatens the existence of the entire organization. The League may colanse at any time, and all because a majoriw of its members a few nights ago met and acted as if they were utterly devoid of There have been many curious and athletics, but I defy anybody to point out a more unique gathering than the delegates who made up the meeting of the Western Football League the other night. the men must have been hypnotized. The majority laid down the rule that the judgment of the referee as to whether or not a player touched the ball legally or illegally can be protested; indeed, a protest of this kind was sustained, the protest being against a team that had beaten another team by 4 to 1. Not one of the four goals was protested. This means that as far as judging and observing the game is concerned, a man at New Castle has more to sav than the referee, who was on the field while he game was going on. The thing is preposterous. Angoing on. The thing is preposterous. Another game was thrown out because Fred Goodwyn, President of the Pittsburg club, was referee, the Pittsburg team, of course, being one of the contesting teams. But the other team, the McDonalds, were, according to rule, notified that Mr. Goodwyn would referee the game, as it was an important one. I have seen the notification, and it was sent before the day of the game. There was no objection to the appointment, and the rule allows the Secretary to appoint anybody he chooses.

A Protested Game.

hundreds of occasions ably and impartially,

viz. Fred Goodwyn, and they have gone be-

that matters will be remedied and that no resignations will take place.

That Sprinting Affair.

Foot racing has received another great

blow in this city just when it was regaining its old-time popularity. The race be-tween G. Smith and Steve Farrell resulted

convinced that Farreil can deleat Smith in a 300-yard race just as sure as eggs are eggs. There was a time when I did not think so, but facts, of which I knew nothing then, convince me now. This being so I am forced to believe that George Smith tried to win, but saw, in fact knew almost

Attaching stake money is always to be

deplored, although in some case cases it is necessary as a protection against robbery and conspiracy. But there is an old custom, a rule I may say, which, as far as I know, has been lived up to for years. That is, that all protests

against a winner must be made on the grounds and on the day of the event. The great mistake, and, in my estimation, faul mistake of Smith's backers, was that they

did not act up to this recognized rule. Mark, Smith's backers, judging from their

expressions, are as fully convinced now that

hey were defrauded as Farrell and his

backers are that they were not. When a man is convinced that he has been robbed

of \$500 he is exceedingly impatient, and this may have been the case with Smith's

larity of sport in this city. There seems to

be a fatality about foot racing in this city.

Just as it is becoming popular something occurs to knock it into utter disrepute.

Sullivan's Challenge,

During the last few days there has been

much said and written regarding the forfeit

put up in behalf of Sullivan to fight Slavin

next year, that is, 12 months from now. The

way in which the Sullivanites have de-

proposition has been exceedingly amusing. The fact is the challenge is a very curious

12 or 13 months from date should be termed

a full-fledged bluffer. But we can take it

tie up \$2,500 for 12 months in hopes of fighting a man at the end of that time? Not at all. There is no reason about it. The mutability of human affairs tells

us all in plain language that it is to a very

great extent absurd to definitely make a

match now to fight a year hence. Of course, it will be profitable to John L. Sullivan to

have a match made, even with a forfeit of \$2,500 up. He is in a business that can

only be profitable to him as long as lots of advertising keeps him before the public.

Were the match spoken of by Sullivan

made just now it certainly would be a great advertising card for John L., and Slavin

also. Because of this a match may be made,

shortly, and he and Mitchell will tour the

It seems as if these two big men will

never get together, and the longer they are in meeting the worse it will be for Sullivan.

The latter is fast nearing an age where a

man's best form leaves him entirely, and,

judging from experience, it will surprise many people if Sullivan will be able to last

all and any circumstances must not forget

that Slavin is a big and powerful fellow, and has a very good knowledge of the pugilistic

Pugilism in General.

There has, indeed, been little doing dur-

ing the week, as far as pugilism is con-cerned. A number of exponents of the art are getting ready for battles. Greggians and

La Blanche have been matched, and the chances are that the former will give the

Marine all he wants. Greggians has not done sufficient yet to fully enable one to

form an estimate of his abilities. But he

stand a deal of punishment. These two qualities will enable him to make matters

Chappie Moran has returned from Eng-

land and declares war with Alf Levy, the late importation from England. Levy has

been circulating the report in America that he defeated Moran in England. They

never met, and the truth is that Moran de

feated a man who defeated Levy quite

easily. But it may be that the two hantams

Little Plimmer continues to please the

talent and the opinion is gaining ground that he is a good one, and of the firt-class. If he is as good as many people think he is

he will defeat Spider Kelly. But Plimmer's full measure will best be taken when he

Maher and Corbett continue to fight at

long range with little or no signs of getting

and statements of Corbett there is little hope

of his meeting Maher for a long time to come. But both of them are in the show

business and they can afford to talk as much

Slosson's Charge of Fraud.

reflects very much on the management of

the recent contest between him and Schaefer. Slosson has intimated that he did not re-

ceive as much money as he should have done. He was entitled to all the receipts

done. He was entitled to all the receipts after paying expenses, and he declares his share would have been bigger had somebody not taken a slice for himself. I mention this to show that almost every sport in the United States is sustained almost entirely the "receipt"

George Slosson, the billiard player, has

ring the week made public a charge that

close together. Judging from the

extremely lively for La Blanche

shall be my choice.

as possible.

has shown that he can fight and that he can

ng in a hot fight 12 months from now.

as Slavin intends to visit this country

leading cities.

on the mark that his case was helplesss.

Interest in local baseball affairs is at a very low ebb at present, and there is apparently little hope of the interest reviving for some time. To say the least, the work of the club officials has to a very great extent been very unsatisfactory as far as the getting together a good-team is concerned. Without going into details it is sufficient to any that the contract of the say that the contract of the say that the say the say that the say the say the say the say the say that the say that the say that the without going into details it is sufficient to say that not one thing has been done so far that will enthuse the patrons of the club. Excellent chances to secure good and reliable men have been neglected, and experiments are to be made somewhat similar to those of last year. Some of the directors of the local club are painfully aware that there has been too much dilitarings. King could have been kent here But the game was protested on a plea that a foul goal was allowed Pittsburg, and when that plea was downed the game was thrown aware that there has been too much dilitariness. King could have been kept here easily and let no one say that he is not a first-class man. Pittsburg will find that out next year. But King was lost simply because of trying to work one of these diplomatic schemes that nine times out of ten are toiled. King was blacklisted by the Association, and it was the intention of an official of the local club to ask the League clubs to keep their hands off King so that he would be torced to play in Pittsburg. This plan was unfolded to me by an official of the club, but Manager Powers landed in the city before the magnates met in New York and King was captured. But the most amusing feature of the whole business has been the protest of the local club against New York getting King. The latter was reout for the above remarkable reasons. Now, what can we expect as a result of such stupid and unfair proceedings? Nothing but a general breakup, because no man of any intelligence and independence of thought will stoop to referee a game if his decisions of fudgment are to be overruled the next day by people who did not see the game, and no secretary will act if games are to be thrown out because of his appoint-ments, and appointments, by the way, that were not objected to until after the game. The majority of the League have made a serious blunder, evidently, in their eager desire to down the Pittsburg team by hook or by crook. They have insulted one of the

shame and disreput

Local Baseball Affairs.

hardest workers for the League, and ath-letics generally, that has ever been in Pittsburg, viz., George Macpherson; they have unfairly called to question the honesty of a referee who has acted on New York getting King. The latter was re-leased here entirely because he would not sign for next season at a reduced salary. He would have done so finally, but it was too much for anybody to expect him to do yound all athletic rules and common sense to an extent that proves they should never at-tend another athletic meeting during the balance of their lives. But it is to be hoped But after King was released he was not officially approached by anyone. I have had many conversations with him and I knew that he could be secured to play here next year on fair terms. But the policy above referred to was in operation and as a result the club lost King just when he was thought to be safe. And if I am correctly informed the allowed the safe of the saf the club's chances to secure Jack Boyle were also ruined by dilatory action. A club di-rector told me the other day that it had been fully expected that Boyle would be in a way that cannot but cause general re-gret among those who patronize the sport. It is not for me to sav or to try and prove whether or not the contest was an honest one, but after fully considering everything connected with the two men, I am fully convinced that Farrell can defeat Smith in signed by Pittsburg, but that nobody had gone to see him. Killen and Davies, two of the most prominent young pitchers in the country, might also have been signed by Pittsburg if there had been any activity shown. It may be that Killen will be secured yet, but the chance is not as good now as it was. Altogether there is really noth-ing to get enthusiastic over so far as the doings of the directors are concerned. The great things promised are to be done

> The League Meeting. There might be much said about the annual meeting of the National League, but in crowded times there is not any reason why very much should be said about it at all. The magnates met, and as far as the reports up to date, Saturday afternoon, are concerned, they really did nothing at all except try and make a bigger bluff than the Association had done. It is worthy of note that as soon as the League magnates got down to work the Association moved to Philadel-phia, and as far as I know, and as far as we really ought to care, they may be there yet

> and may stay there.
>
> If there had been any sincerity about the magnates when they passed the 25-cent resolution it might be worth discussing. But they don't mean it, nor do they mean to abandon the national agreement For a day or two it may seem as if everything is in chaos, but there will be a calling back, and then everything will be all right.

backers. It is a pity that matters resulted as they did, and it is to be regretted be-cause of the harm it will do to the popu-Transfer of Players. Space is getting short, but I want to say this: That as sure as a peace settlement is made players who have jumped to and fro during this fall for big salaries will have to during this fall for big salaries will have to dance in their own organizations. Of course King is all right, and all players whose cases are like his. But it must be apparent to everybody that any threat about the national agreement is a stroke of policy that is very good in its way. Players may be transferred to-day or to-morrow, but depend upon it all players who have been transferred from one or clared themselves on this somewhat strange who have been transferred from one or-ganization to another since October will be returned except under rare conditions.

JUNING MARTIN, OF TRYAS.

New Yersion of the Story About the

Telephone and Convention. Judge Martin, of Texas, the man of telephone and blow-out-the-gas fame, will not be in the next Congress. The telephone incident will bear repeating. The job was put up by some of the practical jokers of Congress. was at the time of the Congressional Convention that nominated Martin's suc cessor. These practical jokers took their stand in the committee room in Ben Butler's house across the way, and called through the telephone for Judge Martin. The page rushed to the House and told the Judge that someone wanted him at the

Martin hardly knew what a telepho was, but he finally got up and went out. He asked the boy to do the talking. The boy, who had been coached, said: "It is a telephone from your convention from Texas. They are telling you how things are going

"All right," said Judge Martin, "what "They say," replied the boy, "that they think you will win." "Is that so?" replied Martin. "Keep

"They say, Judge," continued the boy, "they want to know what you think of the Alliance, and will you vote for free silver, and they want you to tell them what you will do on everything." "Oh," said Judge Martin, "will you just tell them that you can't find me." Martin then left the Capitol. In three

hours he came back expecting to find him-self cleeted. When he found he had been sold he was mad, and when a telegram came saying the other man was nominated he was the maddest man in Washington. The box kept away from the House for days, and Martin never caught him.

BITING A BULLET.

ackson Advised Sam Houston to Do It fo His Nerves in a Duel.

General Sam Houston, the noted Texas said Col. William Sterritt to Frank G. Carpenter the other day, was afraid of nothing. He won the attention of General ackson by his desperate bravery in fighting the Indians, and Jackson was his closest friend and adviser. It was Jackson who gave him the advice as to the steadying of his nerves in a duel. I have heard the story in Texas. It was while he was in Congress and he had a duel to fight with General White. Jackson told him that before he went to the field he should put a good-sized leaden bullet in his pocket and just before he was ready to fire he should take this out and put it in his pouth. and put it in his month.
"You can bite on this bullet," said Ar

drew Jackson, "and you'll find it will steady your nerves and you will get a fair shot at your opponent."

Houston did this and he said he found the recipe to work like a charm. He wounded White and came off himself with-

A Minister Saves the Life of a Neighbor. Mr. Issac Snyder, a neighbor of mine, had an attack of the colic, and was wishing only that he could die. I gave him two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrho Remedy, and in a short time he was entirely relieved. No family should be without so valuable a medicine. JOHN S. BAKER, Everett, Bedford county, Pa.

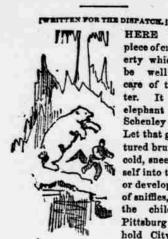
business, not even accepting the fashionable game of billiards. It also reminds us that the "society" game is not exempt from frauds any more than other branches of Sixth avenue. Safe Deposit Department German National Bank, Wood street and A CHILLY ELEPHANT.

sport. These frauds are to be found all over the country. Like parasites, they live on somebody or something else. In many in-stances we find them "buma" to-day and "managers" to-morrow. They taint and pollute every branch of sport and have been instrumental in dragging professionalism to Temperature of 90 Degrees. HIS QUARTERS SAWDUST-LINED.

If He Doesn't Stay Warm There He'll Have

to Dance for Exercise.

WINTERING THE OTHER ANIMALS



HERE is one piece of city property which must be well taken care of this winter. It is the " elephant out in Schenley Park. Let that good natured brute catch cold, sneeze himself into the grip, or develop a case of sniffles, and all the children of Pittsburg will hold City Coun-

cils as much to blame as Superintendent McKnight or Commissioner Bigelow. Despite his thick hide, this elephant is said to be uncomfortable at any temperature below 90 degrees.

That elevated part of the park where the zoological garden is situated is one of the coldest spots in Allegheny county. It catches the wind from both the Monongahela and Chio rivers, and the frigorific breath of Panther Hollow is nowhere else so blighting. To keep alive an animal of the tropics on this spot throughout the winter may become an elephant on the hands of Pittsburg Councils quite as large as that in the park. To let one of his ears freeze, for instance,



Exercise to Warm Him Up. would put Councils in a collossal dilemma A special contract might have to be made with the Philadelphia Company to thaw it

A Sawdust-Lined Barn. Better take time by the forelock, and surround his African highness with innumerable gas pipes at once. An old barn at the zoological garden has been lined with sawdust in the hope of making it warm enough for the elephant's winter residence. The seams and cracks have been well "stripped," and a stove will be put into the building next week. The Elephant is now living in this barn, and he seems to be very well contented with this place. His keeper, Patrick Meenan, tells me that it has been cold enough already, however,

to affect the animals' spirits.

A cold elephant acts just like a human being does—he shivers. An elephant's shiver, Meenan informs me, is a well-defined fremble, and I don't imagine that it would take more than three or four severe fits of that elephant's trembling to shake that old stable down. This, therefore, is another reason why the city fathers should tering, or else some day in January he may rush down Fifth avenue, carrying the roof of the barn on his back.

"But you can warm up the elephant by exercising him, can't you?" I asked. The Elephant Might Slide Down Hill.

"Yes, exercising him will warm him up a ttle," answered one of the attendants "but I am not certain how we can do that this winter, out h re in the country. These roads and hills are so steep that on icy occusions it might be very dangerous to take him out of doors. Suppose he gets to slid-ing down this road, for instance, on those four broad feet of his, where will he stop, and what would be my condition after being hauled along after him? Or, suppose he slips on that hillside there while going to slips on that hillside there while going to water and falls. Why that bulky mass of flesh would start sliding down and nothing would ever stop it until he would fall over the crags of Panther Hollow. Meenan, over there, wintered him in Pittsburg last year, but that was in a big, warm brick

building."
"Yea," said Keeper Meenan, "I had charge of him last winter and we kept him



The Sawdust-Lined Barn down in the Fifth Avenue Market House. It was warm and roomy there, and there was a level square in the rear where I could exercise him."

Exercising On a Plank "Can't you rig up some sort of affair to make the elephant try dancing or the like in winter, and thus keep him warm from good healthy exercise without walking these

good healthy exercises hilly paths?"
"Oh, I have him pretty well-trained to something of that sort now. Come, I'll show you." f the barn and up into the orchard, back of the building. There a plank had been laid along uprights, probably a foot high, with a pedestal at one end. Standing on this ped-stal the elephant made his introductory flourish, and was put through some laughable maneuverings by his keeper. One, particularly difficult, was to get up on the plank from the side. The plank is only one foot wide, and each of the animal's feet

measures that much across. After much panting the big brute succeeded in planting his feet alongside each other, and then he laboriously strove to maintain his equilib-"That kind of work ought to keep him warm this winter, if the snow doesn't get too deep and keep him in-doors all the time," said the keeper.

A Cave for the Bears. The carpenters are just finishing the winter den for the three bears. They are naturally cold animals, but their present open cage is being completely closed in on three sides. At one end is a big box half buried in the ground. This is meant for the sleeping cave for the bears. They enter it from the main cage. It is pretty well covered up the sides with earth, and plenty of dead leaves, grass and underbrush is mixed in with it to keep the place warm.

The cages for the wolves, foxes, coons, etc.,

will be remodeled something in the same fashion. Most of the birds will be taken to the city, where they can be kept in museums and other warm places during the winter. The arrangement of monkeys' cages at Schenley Park is good for winter weather. The cages are built into the old farm-house at the entrance to the zoological garden, so that the outer half of the cages may be closed up, and the monkes kept in the warm farm-house. The shivery greyhounds and most of the pet dogs belonging to the garden will be kept for the winter at houses of friends of the park.

CLIPPING FOR CASH.

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Cherrent particulars as to the character of the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them to have at hand when the securities—important knowledge for them The One at Schenley Park Likes a

of friends of the park. A Chance for Some Sleighriding. If old Boreas is kind there is likely to be Park. If snow be plenty the broad and handsomely graded roads which Commis-sioner Bigelow has constructed will be the



Cage and Cave for the Bears

scene of merry sleighriding. In but few cities of the country will there be such op-portunity for a grand and continuous sleighride. Drive your sleigh in from Forbes street, and in five minutes you will be in the heart of a wild country, hill and valley clad with snow—snow that is really white, not the smoke-begrimed article that is typical of lower Pittsburg. Make the cir-cle of the noble roadways which encircle these hills, and then continue your ride on out Forbes street—down Shady lane—out out Forbes street—down Shady lane—out Highland avenue to the other park—and, my word for it, by that time your horse will be tired.

will be tired.

Already some East End people are revolving in their minds the idea of petitioning Councils to erect toboggan slides and skating ponds in the park. The average toboggan slide would not cost any more than the swings which the city has already wilk in the clean the foot of Panthar built in the glen at the foot of Panther

Hollow. Winter Amusements in the Park. If the city furnishes children summe smusements, it is argued that the preceden is set and it may just as readily furnish winter amusements. The climate of Pittsburg gives it more snow usually than Balti-more, Washington and even Philadelphia get. Why not take advantage of the bene-fits thus gained from climate? Naturally, Schenley Park affords opportunity for mak-ing magnificent toboggan slides. Some of her hillsides might be boxed into chutes that would form slides of unequaled length and safe grades, furnishing a sled ride which would make children generally grateful to the city. There are some natural basins, also, in the park, and a couple of water-plugs turned into these for a few hours would make half a dozen skating ponds. Altogether, there is no reason why Schen-lev Park might not be a scene of pleasure all the winter through, unless it be that the weather takes a notion to protect the big elephant with mildness and keep fresh and

elephant with his bright the carpet of green.

L. E. STOFFEL SAM HOUSTON'S FIRST MARRIAGE. Two Stories to Account for One of the

Mysteries of the South, Of Sam Houston's first marriage, they have one version in Tennessee, but there is another version in Texas. The Tennessee story is that while Houston was Governor of the State he fell in love with a very pretty young lady named Allen and propored to her and after a time was accepted. Within a very short time, the next day after the marriage I think, he left his wife without a word of explanation. He protested that the cause of separation in no way affected his wife's character. He left Tennessee and went among the Cherokees and lived with them for three years. And during this time it is said that he got a Cherokee wife. As to the last I do not know but the marriage and separation are

onceded facts.

Now in Tennessee it was claimed that as soon as the wedding party was over Governor Houston's wife told her husband that she had been forced into the marriage by her parents and that she loved another. Houston thereupon said that he would not compel her to live with him but he would give her a divorce by leaving the State. This he did,

taking all the blame.

In Texas it is said that this story may or may not be true but that another reason for his leaving his wife was a wound in his shoulder resulting from a shot which he had received in the Indian wars which at this time made him very offensive to those who were closely associated with him. At all events he acted most magnaminously in the matter and he never made a public explanation of his course. He married again after he went to Texas and there are a num of his children living in the State to day. There are several boys and one girl. The boys are bright, well-to-do young men and the girl is a brilliant writer and she not long ago wrote a scathing review of some articles which had been published concern

THEATRICAL INSURANCE

t Comes High, but Is Different From Any Other Kind Issued.

The item of insurance to traveling theat rical companies is an important one. Every company carries from \$2,000 to \$10,000 worth of scenery and properties. On this they carry a queer insurance policy at 5 per centum. The wardrobes and properties of a spectacular show are usually more or less covered by insurance at the same rate. They are valued at from \$5,000 to \$15,000, and wardrobes and scenery and properties often aggregate a large sum of money.

The insurance policy is queer b cause it expressly differs from all other kinds of fire insurance in not requiring a stated place of use or storage. It comes high, but careful managers considers such insurance a good

A New Sort of Racing.

The little boys of Brest, roused to emulation by the deeds of bicyclists, have inaugurated a species of course which threatens to extend. They have had "long dis-tance races" with their 1.00ps-wooden hoops, of course, for no French boy is ever seen with a hoop of iron. In their opening event they traveled ten kilometres, from Brest to Guipavas; in the second, they went three kilometres, from Brest to St. Pierre-Quilbignon. Controllers were posted at points along the routes; the competitors were badges; prizes were bestowed; bets may certainly have been engaged, and fair onlookers may have lost their hearts. The little boys of Brest are to see their records broken by some little boys of Paris who have written from their schools to the

A Uneful Pinster. The ordinary sprain, as a rule, receives with which it is regarded often leads to serious after effects. If the stream of run

ning water, which most people know enough to have recourse to in case of sprain, be sup-plemented by the application of a plaster composed of one part of carbonate of lead and two parts of olive oil, in ordinary cases, and two parts of olive oil, in ordinary cases, very little subsequent trouble is likely to arise. So effective is this plaster that Dr. Duhamel, who has been trying its effect in Paris on shumber of hespital patients, most of whom were suffering from sprains of the ankle, states that his patients were able to walk as soon as the plaster and retaining dressings had been applied.

a Thousand Others.

BUSINESS MEN ARE THE PATRONS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Nov. 14. -The demands of usiness and the general process of evolutio bring out queer combinations. Some ingenious fellow starts a scheme and works up a paying clientele; another sharp fellow improves upon it and a score of other fellows take it up on a larger scale. In a year or two it becomes a part of our business system, is accepted as a matter of course, and if anybody thinks about it at all it is to wonder how things went on so long with-

This idea struck me forcibly the other day while looking into one of the "clipping bureaus" down town. A number of girls were seated at as many reading stands were seated at as many reading stands skimming the newspapers, marking paragraphs, turning and skipping and rustling among the leaves that have blown in from Maine to California. These keen-eyed and nimbled figured girls are doing the reading professionally for people who are too busy to do it for themselves, and they are doing it a good deal more thoroughly and exhaustively than any one man could possibly do even if every day contained 48 working hours and he hadn't anything else requiring attention.

The Labor Saving Movement.

The evolution of the clipping bureau is, on a different scale, similar to that of stenography, typewriting and other labor saving devices in professional life. The advanced modern idea of commercial and professional life is the greatest personal at-tention to details with the very smallest expenditure of time and labor. To increase number of your eyes and ears and hands

the number of your eyes and ears and hands and feet for business purposes without unnecessary physical or mental taxation is one of the secrets of success.

"The mental processes have no natural relation to the physical exertion of skill necessary to reduce them to practical use," said an eminent author and publicist to me some years ago. "The world is full of men whose strength and activity of brain are wholly out of proportion to their physical endowments. There are thousands of willing and capable eyes and hands waiting for the command of the great directing power. The end of the most perfect human life is in the fitting of these human elements each to each and to the greatest advantage of to each and to the greatest advantage of the whole. At the head or all the means within reach of us to accomplish this stands the newspaper press."

Boiling Down the Newspaper. But the newspaper press of his idea meant a good deal more than the morning or evening or perhaps only weekly paper usually read by the American. It meant the whole newspaper system. A single newspaper of this day often means more than any man in business life can read, much less digest. The system as a means of information is out The system as a means of information is out of reach. That is to say, it was out of reach till some fellow started this clipping idea. By this scheme you can get from 2,500 newspapers every day any information contained therein on any particular subject in which you are interested.

Nearly everybody reads the newspapers with a keen eye for that particular field of news in which business interests are involved. It may be politics, stocks, baseball, books, produce, bonds or pork or something else. If you could have placed before you every day the current news on your

you every day the current news on your particular hobby it would surprise you to see how many people are writing and talking about it. One of the best results of the you every day the current news on your particular hobby it would surprise you to see how many people are writing and talking about it. One of the best results of the clipping bureau is in relation to public affairs. It is the concentrated voice of public opinion. At Washington it has assumed a greater importance, for it is there a means of

Determining Public Policy.

Every governmental movement is usually commented upon by the press, whether it is as to finance, Indians, lands, foreign af-fairs, pensions or anything else. Not an editorial fine is written on any of these sub-jects but speedily finds its way through various sources to the desks of those in au-thority. Those interested in the personality of politics get every day what is being said of possible political candidates and through this means political leaders keep an hourly hand upon the public pulse. With the entire newspaper system at com-mand there is no excuse for errors of judg-

ment as to the country at large.

The extent to which the modern way of reaching the great newspaper system is used will astonish those who have given the subject no attention. There are bly a dozen clipping bureaus here and others in Boston, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco. They aggregate many thou-sand subscribers. The uniform reward for finding each item is but 5 cents. The uniform price to the employe or searcher is a small fraction of a cent. I am told at one place that the search girls get but 1 mill to 2 mills per article found and yet make from \$1 to \$2 per day. At the former price the searcher would get 1,000 articles for her \$L

One Test of a Good Newspaper. The number of subscribers and the variety of subjects being very great this is still astonishing. It is because of this fact, that astonshing. It is occause of this fact, that the variety of subjects covers almost every newspaper topic, that such work is possible and paying. When you see a newspaper that has been through the clipping bureau there is mighty little of it left. And when you see what is left you will see matter in which the public severally is not interested. which the public generally is not interested particularly. The intelligent woman with a blue pencil sees things at a flash and like a flash it is marked for the shears—one, a hash it is marked for the shears—one, two, three, four, ten, fifteen—one after another until the paper seems to have been struck by lightning. The greater the wreck the greater the newspaper.

There are certain subjects in greater demand and hundreds of newspapers must be myselessed delile to cover them. Supporting

ourchased daily to cover them. Supposing for instance, the manager here has 50 su scribers for inf rmation on a single topic, Say that topic is located some morning in The Herald, then the searcher having found t once finds it 50 times and 50 copies of The Herald are necessary to fill the orders. Mainly for Business Purposes.

The clipping is simply dividing up newspaper information among those who want it. Twenty-thousand subscribers to a single bureau of clipping and 20 professional searchers reading the thousands of daily newspapers for them. Many of these subscribers are the search of t scribers do not receive more than 20 or 30 clippings a month, but some big firms and corporations often have monthly bills running up into the hundreds.

"It is purely commercial," said Colonel William F. G. Shanks, showing me the prominent names on his list—"they subscribe for business reasons. We have not a single subscribe subscribe subscribe subscribes and subscribes are subscribes as the subscribes and subscribes are subscribes as subscribes as subscribes are subscribes as subscribes as subscribes are subscribes as subscribes as subscribes as subscribes as subscribes are subscribes as subscri single subscriber whose order is not based upon business rather than personal reasons. We have what we call our bankers' special service—a daily service of early informa-tion of proposed issue of State, county, municipal, water, street, railway or cor-poration bonds. We send special subscribers to this service the first mention of any ers to this service the first mention of any proposed loan, trace its history through the preliminary legislation, give notice of adver-tisements of sealed proposals for its pur-chase, and finally announce the name of the purchaser and the price paid for the bonds.

Investment Prospects Watched, "The report which is printed daily also gives new organizations of railways, manufacturing and other substantial corporations seeking capital. We have as subscribers hundreds of the biggest investment banks, bankers' trust and insurance companies who want early information of such proposed issues of bonds; besides a larger number of investors who wish to know through us the

There must be some odd featur's of the business, are there not?" I inquired.
"Weil, I should say so! If you had been here an hour ago you would have seen us dispatch a man hundreds of miles to secure for a subscriber a dozen copies of a libel direct from the office of the paper printing it. We can't avoid doing work of this sort for subscribers when they insist on paying handsomely for it.

People Who Patronize the Clippers. "We sold half a dozen copies of all the eports of the Hopkins-Searles suit for as many different firms of lawyers. We sell from 5 to 20 copies each of every notice of a bridge to be built, a pavement to be laid, a public building to be contructed, a new electric light company or railroad company organized or new corporations or municipalities having to print bonds accord-ing to stock exchange regulations; death notices for printers of stationery, and names and addresses of men who have heirs born to them for the use of firms who sup-ply everything for infants from infants food to perambulators; the destructions of safes by fire or burglary; of machinery by acci-dent or fire; injury to persons or corpora-tions—that last is for lawyers and some few trade papers, and a score of odder subjects but less illustrative of the actual advantages of the business CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

MARTIN SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Loved to Carve Speaker Reed.

The Doughty Texas Judge Would Hav

Speaking of Texas recalls the bowle knife of Judge Martin, and the fact that the next Congress will be free from the danger of a thrust from it. During his last days in Congress Martin was pining for a fight. He went around, it is said, with this bowie knife slung back of his neck, and he longed for an opportunity to use it on the adipose form of Thomas B. Reed. He could not understand how such words as he heard could be used in Congress between gentlemen and not cause a fight. He thought himself the special protector of Mills, and he sometimes got up close to him during his controversies with Reed. At one time, when a Democratic member denounced Reed, Martin rushed to the front of the House and threw his bony finger at the Speaker's desk, and yelled out: "Didn't you hearn it? He

and yelled out: "Didn't you hearn it? He denounced ye, he denounced ye."

He evidently expected Reed to come down from the Chair and fight, and he was eager for the fray. Martin looked for days for the correspondent who reported the story of his blowing out the gas at Willard's Hotel, and he threatened to cut off the ears of the page who fooled him about the telephone. the telephone.

PISTOL OR BOWIE KNIFE Cassius M. Clay Says the Latter Is the

Weapon to Carry. During the interview which I recently and with General Cassius M. Clay, the Kentucky gladiator, writes Frank Carpenter, I asked him which he considered the safest weapon to use in a personal en-

counter, the pistol or the bowie knife. "The bowie knife by all means," replied General Clay. "The best of revolvers often misses fire and you may get so close to your enemy as to be unable to use it. Your bowie knife never misses and scientifically used it will cut to the death every time. During will cut to the death every time. During my life I have had to be on my guard. I would have been dead long ago had I been a coward or gone about unarmed. My bowie knife I have always carried with me during my campaigns and it has several times saved my life."

General Clay's house at Whitehall, Ky., is built like a fortification. The walls are

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

[WRITTEN POR THE DISPATOR.] The mystery of life will be found to be A result of conditions as we shall see. The leaves and the flowers the spring brings

Serve their purpose and then return to earth. Where now are the children of years to come Whose lips are yet clay and whose tongues are dumb?

Mutations of matter shall bring them forth, In corpuscular germs shall be their birth.

Nor along the line is there anything strange, No less and no more than a law of exchange, They come, they live and a while they stay, With some varied experience along the way. And they see-saw through in a tread-mill

round.
And seldom they think of the little mound—
The little hillock that marks at last
The wreck whose organic form is past. What was that "life" that so came and went;
in youth so erect, in age so bent;
in youth so sturdy, so strong and gay;
in age decrepit, so wan and gray;

The life that came with a helpless cry The life that closed with a weary sight The life that dwelt in a home or clay! The life that finally "passed away! If we seek for the truth, let the verdict be, What the evidence warrants, nor disagree

If but by analysis, close we stay, To solve each problem, we find a way. But it is not meet that we first conceive. That a fact can be moided to what we

lieve,
With a logical method and a similar rule,
We must get at each fact as we did in scho

The victims are legion, of warp and kink. Thus truth may differ from what we think And as soon as possible all should learn, That no natural law from its way will turn, A man and an engine are much the same, The difference is rather in how they came, One's force is electric, the other is steam, But man as a motor holds sway supreme.

When our physical frame is at its best, All its parts work in harmony and with zest; The stomach, its fuel, transforms to force, Which along the nerves to the brain must

The brain as a battery, then and there, This energy stoves which it need not spe And mark how sudden. Is loss from gain, If any mishap befalls the brain.

grees Wipe out all intelligence, nor need it surprise That much is dependent on where the brain

Quantity, quality, culture and kind, These are factors in the makeap of mind With all parts in harmony, nothing strife— We see at its highest, the condition of life. When the motor generates less of force, It will run in a wobbling way, of course; It wheezes awhile and starts anew.

Firebox, crown sheet, steam chest, stack. Governor, bulance wheel, going to rack, Cross-head rattling and thumping shaft, With a general clatter fore and aft.

Worn out bearings and shaky all through.

Valve seats battered and grate all sprung, Pumping air, with a leaky long, Thus it rons along till there comes a day Of collapse and wreck, like the Deacor Shay!

Yet, though 'tis thus, there is nothing lost, For life in general is worth its cost, Once the engine is junk and the metals rust, Each part goes back to its former dust. It is Nature's law and is so decree That the living forms from the

feed. So each vernal blade that the zephyr waves In all of this there is then no strife, For death is the inverse side of life, But when any brain its career has run, That life and those mental conditions

WAMPUN, PA., November 10, 1891.

OLD AT FORTY-FIVE.

An Eminent Physician's Pessimistic

View of the Physical Man.

NOVEL KNIFE TO PEEL ORANGES.

Making Plants Grow by the Use of Chemicals Instead of Soil.

HOP TEA THE BAGE IN ENGLAND IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATORLY

If Sir James Crichton Brown is to be believed, and he is one of the first physicians of the day, the time is fast approaching when, unless a radical change in manner o living is made, men will not live out half their days. Dr. Brown says that men and wor en are growing old before their time Old age is encroaching on the strength of manhood, and the infirmities associated with it are stealthily taking possession of the system some years earlier than they were wont to do in former generations, Deaths due simply to old age are now reported between 45 and 55 years of age, and in large numbers between 55 and 60, and there has been a reduction in the age at which atrophy and debility-another name for second childishness-kill those who have passed middle life. Presbyopia, or the long-sightedness of old age, in which near objects cannot be distinctly seen unless held at a considerable distance from the eye, is believed to begin earlier than it

The eminent oculist, Critchett, says that his experience of over a quarter of a century leads him to think that both men and women now seek aid from glasses at an earlier period of life than their ancestors. From another authoritative source we find that people who have lived in hot climates like India become presbyopic four or five years earlier than they would otherwise have done, for life in a hot climate really means excessive wear and tear to a European. From the same source we learn that the ordinary age for the adoption of spectacles for reading used to be 50; it is now nearer 45. Dr. Brown further tells us that the teeth are dropping out earlier, baldness is more prevalent, senile insanity is more common, and suicide is increasing.

used to do.

These are very unplesant facts, but they appear to be well substantiated. The best and truest remedy for the loss of old age is to teach children more earnestly the fact that to enjoy the inst half of life they must take care of the first half.

Machine Trade in America. Some impartial and interesting testimony

as to the status of the machine trade in this country was given at the last meeting of the Manchester, England, Association of Engineers, in a paper on "Some Leading American Workstops." The author said he wens to America with very high expectations as to America with very high expectations as to the wonderful engineering work he would see, and he confessed that what he saw far surpa-sed his anticipations. At a shop he visited in Boston, for example, he saw patent milling cutters being made at the rate of 64 per hour by a dozen men. Five dollars spent in wages produced \$150 to \$100 worth goods. He thought that perhaps one secret of the success of the machine trade in America was the extent to which specialization was carried. Another point was that in comparison with the Americans, the English are lacking in capital. There was gold enough to be found in England for a Canadian or a South American railway, or for an imaginary gold mine, but in Manchester, for instance, it was impossible—he spoke from experience—for a man with some brains to raise \$1,000 or \$1,500 to work with. In America, as it seemed to him, engineers put their savings into their businesses, for the purpose of improving and extending them, to a greater extent than the English do.

Growing Plants in Sand.

Prof. W. O. Atwater has no fearsabout the food supply of the future. He states as his belief that the doctrine of Malthus—that the time will come when there will not be food enough for the human race, owing to the theory that population increases in a geo-metrical and food supply in an arithmetri-cal ratio—is one which need never give the world any uneasiness, owing to the great advances which are being made in chemistry. Science has shown what are the essential factors in vegetable production, and plants can now be grown in water or in sand by adding the proper chemicals. To test this, sen sand was brought from the shore of Long Island Sound to Prof. Atwater's laboratory. To divest it of every possible material which the plant might use for lood except the sand itself, it was carefully washed with water and then heated. It was put into glass jars, water was added, and minute quantities of chemical sails were dissolved in it. Dwarf peas, planted in this sand, grew to the heighth of eight feet, while peas of the same kind, planted by a skillful gardener in the rich soil of a garden close by, reached the height of only four feet. world any uneasiness, owing to the great ad

A New Beverage in England A new industry has sprung up in England in the manufacture of hop tea. Hop tea is blend of Indian and Ceylon teas with Kentish hops, prepared by a special drying process, in which the hops come in contact with pure air only, and are not subjected to with pure air only, and are not subjected to the fumes to which brewers' hops are ex-posed. It is claimed for hop tea that the in-troduction of the hops not only improves the flavor of the tea by ginning it a malty aroma, but the sedative in the hop counter-acts the exciting effect of ordinary tea upon the nerves. It is also claimed that the tonic property of the hop modifies and dimin-ishes the astringency of ordinary tea.

Novel Orange Peeler

A remarkably ingenious and simple orange and lemon peeler is now being introduced, by which it is claimed 1,600 oranges may be peeled without solling finger or glove, or losing a drop of juice. The peeler glove, or losing a drop of Julice. The peeler is a piece of wire, nickel plated, very much in the shape of a button heok, but with a tiny biade let into the inner bend of the hook. When the point of the hook is drawn into the fruit it slides between the pulp and the peel without danger of entering either while the blade divides the peel easily and rapidly, after which it may without trouble.

Biercles for Military Work.

It is considered that one man on a bloyel would outdistance relays of cavalrymen at 30-mile intervals for 300 miles. An important consideration is whether the bicycle can carry food enough for a courier, and another point which would have to be definitely settled by a series of contrain is the kind of man to be enlisted in a bicycle corpse-whether he should be light and slim, like the ideal cavalry soldier, or a large man, with the muscle and brawn of the infantry soldier.

Seat Attachment for Bleycles. An arrangement has been devised by neans of which children can derive from bicycling the benefits of mpid motion in the open air. This consists of an extra attachment, to hold a child in front of the rider in such a manner that it cannot fall out and will not throw the machine out of baiance, while it may also be adjusted to suit children of different sizes. When the child is not riding the sent may be easily removed and the bicycle used in the ordinary way.

An Imitation Parquetry Border. A new idea to give an ordinary room the appearance of a parquetry border is to cover the floor with wall paper, forming a design representing wood parquetry. This is after-ward varnished, and the floor will then so closely recemble inlaid wood that only a comoisseur will detect the difference. An oriental ring thrown in the center of the floor will complete the floor decoration.

