# AREVIEW OF SPORTS.

Some Very Pleasing Features of the Wind-Up of the Local Football Season.

YALE'S TWO GREAT VICTORIES.

The Great Team's Element of Success-Benefits of the Popularity of the Game.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL BASEBALL

Unfair Criticisms of Slavin Because of His Proposed Battle With Peter Jackson.

The college football season of 1891 has ended, and it will be remembered as the best in the history of the game so far. Only a few years ago not one of us would have thought that there would be such a football craze in the United States as there is now, and I am fully persuaded that the craze has come to stay. Thursday's big contest practically wound up the season. There will be other games, of course, this year, but the interest in them will only be of a local kind. As far as Pittsburg is concerned the season winds up in a way that gives every assurance of a great football season here next year. The Thanksgiving contest between Shortidge's Media team and the East End Gyms showed conclusively that Pittsburg is a football city. Despite the rain and mud 2.000 persons visited the game, and that proves that under favorable circumstances the attendance would have been doubled This fact, taken into consideration with the other fact that the game has only been played here for a short time, proves beyond a doubt that football will be one of the great things in and about Pittsburg next

I have no hesitation in saving that the game will amply pay for itself here because weall know that Pittsburgers are the best people in the world for supporting anying in which they take an interest, and this being so it will be worth the while of our athletic organizations going to some expense in trying get together good teams. There is one way by which the game can be made highly successful and that is to organize a league or union for Western Pennsylvania. On several occasions I have mentioned this and I am glad that the idea is being favorably received by those interested. The organization of a league would not prevent the engagement of outside teams, because dates could be left open and any favorite team from a distance could be brought here. But whether a league is drganized or not one thing is certain, viz, that there will be more football played here nex: reason than we ever dreamt of a year or two ago, and there will also be a much setter class of teams here. We will undoubtedly have teams here that will be able to cope with some of the prominent teams in the country. In short everything indicates that football has come here to

Benefits of Popularity

There is always much good resulting from may athletic sport becoming popular. It not only increases the desire of young men to participate in the physical exercise the objectionable features from the game. This has been true in baseball and it will be true in football. When the public once becomes deeply interested in anything of the kind new under discussion it soon makes itself heard, and all evils and defects have to be removed or the game has to go. Critics beremoved or the game has to go. Critics become numerous, and as a result the bad is eliminated and replaced by good features. During the last few weeks thousands of people who probably never saw a Rugby football game before have begun to take an interest in the sport. The first thing they nterest in the sport. The first thing they notice is the rough features of the game and on this point there are objections numerable.

But while I am free to admit that in many instances matters are too rough to a very great extent the roughness appears to be much greater than it really is. There is nothing unduly rough in one young athlete throwing another down and falling upon bim. Young men who cannot stand this should not play Rugby football, and those who can stand it enjoy it exceedingly. But the roughness that is to be complained of most is the "slugging" and the clandes-tine and cowardly efforts of some players to try and injure players. It is regarding this feature that I have much hope of public opinion doing good. True, there are rules torbidding such roughness, but in many ways they can be cyaded and in many in stances referees lack the courage to enfo It is safe to predict that public point, and as soon as the public get anything like a good knowledge of football rules referees will be rigidly required enforce all rules regarding "slugmber well when Queensberry ing rules first became popular the gen-eral thing was to see contests in which the rules were wholly disregarded because of heir non-enforcement by the referee. But as a result referees were compelled to see that the rules were rigidly stuck to and the result was better. It will be the same with football. Referees will become more imperative and as they do so it will be better for the game.

The football world will now be satisfied that Yale has the best Rugby football team of the season of 1891. The blues have won two noble victories, and that of Thursday was no less glorious than their defeat of Harvard. Of course few of us would be surprised at Princeton's Thanksgiving de-From first to last of the have failed to see where either Harvard or rinceton had the equal of Yale, as far as cothat team was concerned, and the fact against her proves suberiority beyond all of the word gained by flukes, better play and that alone won the laurels. Well, let us say: Hurrah for Yale. When victories are won under such circumstances the vic-tors deserve all the praise and encourage-

ment we can give them.

But without going into details of the two big con contests these have been fully explained in the daily newspaper accounts. I may point out that Yale's successes give a good lesson to all football teams. They teach that victory cannot be relied on without persistent prac-tice and the best kind of team discipline. Yale football players have been untir ing in their practice work. They have inily worked together as if their entire suc eess in life depended on their football play They have been well coached nt they were at all times ready to receive advice and act on it. Beyond all, when out him and themselves. Now, without these essential qualities no team can at all be re and ammieur athletes generally should take a lesson from Yale's methods

and her achievements. While we now fully know that Yale's football team are superior to the teams of Harvard and Princeton, we do not for sure ow which has the better team between think that of the three Harvard is second best, although there is a great diversity of opinion on this point. As far as the respective scores of these teams against Yale are concerned, Harvard has the best of it. But her team's general work has always impressed me as being better than that of Princeton. It is a pity that the two teams It is a pity that the two teams

and if they were to play I venture to say that more money would be invested on the result than on any other athletic or sportug event that we have known.

Some Words of Complaint The few remarks I made last Sunday regarding the local baseball team evoked from the club directors some very pointed words regarding my "unfriendliness" to the club. One very genial director wrote me on the matter, pointing out that old adage that "no news is better than bad news." This is quite true under certain circumstances. But either the directors have been much mistaken or I have. I did not expect that I was saying a word against the playing ability of the team. All that I contended last Sunday was that the team was less attractive than the team of last year. Surely nobody will deny this. I also said that public opinion generally in and opinion generally in Pittsburg was to

the effect that a weaker team was being gotten together than the team of last year. was not my opinion. Personally, I do not think that a more unsuccessful team as far as playing is concerned can be secured than the team of last year. The failures of last season were extremely costly, and because of this it is my earnest wish that a cheaper method of securing players for next season

will meet with greater success.

Once more let it be remarked in this paper that the directors of this club have in every possible way endeavored to get a winning team. Nobody can for a moment deny that and I don't know of anybody who has denied it. They are still willing to go after any available man of first-class abilities, and if ever a body of men deserved success it is these same directors. Baseball playing and players are so extremely uncertain that I would not be surprised if the cheaper team of next year does considerably team of next year floes considerably better than the expensive team of last season. Whether this will be done or not I don't say at this juncture, but it is to be hoped that such is the case. One thing the public can depend on is that the directors are certainly trying their very best to secure a team of victories bell viewers indeed. a team of victorious ball players; indeed, this is so much the case that if their efforts are not successful this time there will likely e a complete collapse of the club next fall. Baseball Affairs in General.

What is termed the war between the League and the Association is, judging from outward appearances, no nearer a termination than ever. The usual amount of rumors are still current, but not one of them seeems to have a solid foundation.
Two or three days ago I had a long conversation with Billy Barnie, the manager of the Athletics, of Philadelphia. Billy, to be sure we all know Billy and can be familiar, is a member of the Association committee whose duty it is to arrange a circuit for that organization. William tells me that the committee have been at work but that there and the committee have been at work but that there are the committee have been at work but that there are the committee have been at work but that there are the committee have been at work but that there are the committee have been at work but that there are the committee have been at work but that there are the committee have been at work but that there are the committee have been at work but that the committee have been at work but the committee has a committee have been at work but the committee have been at work but the committee has a committee have been at work but the committee has a committee have been at work but the committee has a committee have been at work but the committee has a committee had been at the committee is nothing settled yet; nor can he tell what will be done. He talked about a ten-club circuit, but let me say this will never be, and probably William Barnie knows it as well as anybody. He is opposed to the mo-nopolistic scheme of one organization with clubs, and I am with him on this point, although it might be better than the present condition of things. But what Billy said about peace was of

most importance, because he gave me to clearly understand that he and his colleagues are quite prepared to talk matters over with the League again. When pointedly asked what the Association wanted Mr. Barnie said:

"Let each organization remain as it is, that is, we to have a club in Chicago and one Boston; let each organization keep the players it now has signed. We will sign a national agreement to respect each other's contracts and reserved players to-

gether with the cities."

There really does not seem to be anything extraordinary about the foregoing, although there are one or two very important omis-sions. But if there is any trouble because the Association wants to put a club into Chicago, or because it wants to keep one in Boston, there ought not to be. So far there has not come before my notice any sound reason why the Association should not have a club in Chicago. That city can support two just as Philadelphia and Boston can support two. This being so, if there has any buying out to be done, let the

### establishment of a 12-club League. A Cricket League.

A gentleman who takes a very deep in terest in cricket playing in this cityan American—is anxious to have a little cricket league organized for next season. The idea is a capital one, although it is not new. There have been many expensive efforts made to get cricket playing thoroughly established in this locality, but so far they have all more or less failed. Two or three vears ago it did seem as if the historic game as going to take a firm hold, but circum stances caused it to droop again. It the organization of a little league will not sustain it nothing will, and it is because of this that I so heartily support the idea. There is no reason why a league of four or six clubs could not be organized, and if this were done I know of a gentleman who will offer a splendid trophy for the winner. There are clubs at East Liverpool, Jeannette, New Castle and Pittsburg that are tolerably strong. Good teams could be organized at other nearby places, and altogether it would

be quite an easy matter to organize a league, What is required is for those interested to get together at once and discuss the matter, formulate plans and appoint some active gentleman to take charge of the movement. In the meantime, if anybody has any suggestions to make regarding a meeting or anything else pertaining to the matter they can send a letter to this office and it will be handed to the gentlemen who are anxious to

The Local Swimmers During the week more than local interest has been displayed in swimming on account of the series of races between J. P. Fox and Joseph McEwen. Unfortunately, the latter broke down, or else the contest would have been even more interesting. As it is, the contests have brought the natato-rial art prominently before the public, the contests have shown there are as good swimmers in Pittsburg as in any other city in Amer-ica. As a result of the little boom a challenge in behalf of Mr. Flowers, of this this paper Friday for him to swim Johnson. the recognized amateur champion of Amer-

I trust the challenge will be accepted, for it is bona fide, and if it is accepted I have a strong idea that Mr. Johnson will come out second best. It may be interesting to know that Johnson's best time has been beaten recently several times by Pittsburgers, and Johnson holds the American record. But were a match to be arranged between Flowers and Johnson it might tend to develop some good swimmers in this country, and we need them. During this year we have seen how far we are behind the Britishers in swimming, and there is no reason why we should not be superior to others in swimming, as we are in almost everything else. If contests such as those just referred to were to be more encouraged I have every faith in the United States having the cha pion swimmers of the world before very long. True, such "water spaniels" as Nut-tal and Finney have made extraordinary records, but bless us what man has done

man can do again. Unfairness to Slavin. One of the most amusing things that has for a long time been before public notice is the way in which a few of the "whoopers up" for Sullivan are dealing with Slavin. We all know that for a long time past Slawin has been declaring his willingness to fight Sullivan; in fact he told Sullivan so and the latter stated he would accommodate Slavin as soon as he, Sullivan, returne sest, although there is a great diversity of from Australia. The latter returned and

said he will not fight Sullivan, even at the re-

mote date named; on the contrary, he has declared his willingness to do so. But in the meantime a big purse is offered for a contest between Slavin and Jackson, the battle to take place next June. Slavin accepts the conditions, and he has done perfectly right. But because he has agreed to fight Jackson, the friends of Sallivan are talking about "Slavin's crawl." Nothing could be more unreasonable and unfair. To demand, or to even think, that Slavin is going to remain idle for 12 months as a means of helping to advertise John L. Sullivan or anybody else is simply preposterous. Slavin has a chance to win preposterous. Slavin has a chance to win \$10,000 or \$20,000, and a good chance. If he wins he will, in all probability, be quite prepared to meet Sullivan at the time the latter names. The absurd way in which John L's friends are abusing the Australian will only do their champion's cause harm. According to the champion's own conditions there is plenty of time for Slavin to cover that much puffed up forfeit. But Sullivan has manfully stated that Slavin has just done the correct thing in agreeing to meet Jackson, as a battle between them will show who is the better man. This is what Sullivan wants to know, and he is perfectly right in a correction being of the state right in so expressing himself.

A Britisher's Opinion A writer in the London Referes has the following to say about Slavin and Sullivan: "Possibly one may quote, in contravention of my doctrine that prices are down very much indeed in boxing, that quite fabulous sums are on offer, or said to be so, for a meeting between Sullivan and Slavin. Theirs is an exceptional case, and if speculous in this direction can be suprouted. lators in this direction can be guaranteed free from police interference-and you can obtain as nearly as possible absolute immunity, you know, in the States at a price—there ought to be a fair working profit on a very large purse indeed. Sullivan has to meet Slavin. That no reasonable person will doubt. The so long popular idel J. L. surely cannot find a way out from at least surely cannot find a way out from at least fixing a match. Time has arrived when he must either put up a deposit for a match or shut up from the championship racket. Simply, he must give the Australian a trial. In one way or another you could grant the partisans' reason for sticking to him as the champion so far, but no matter how much beating about the bush may intervene, ac appointed end stands evident—either give the Colonial best without a fight or stand up before him. Already a ton of excuses have been put forth and wildly absurd conditions hinted at. These all count for nothing. Postponing a match till the fall of hext year reads small and mean at first sight, though if the great Bostonian has been living freely, as is his wont, ever since he tackled Jake Kilrain, he might require all the interval to get himself properly in trim. Theatrical engagements are of some consequence, but may not reckon long. Look you, it is this way. Sullivan as an actor is very small, watery potatoes. Sullivan, the boss boxer, as an exhibition figure in a theatrical troupe drew money in his own country. Naturally managers were pleased to engage the celebrity whom the public flocked to see. But let him be defeated or back out of a profered match with the Australian, then theatrical engagements won't hamper him ten minutes. For why? His glory as a fighter will have departed, and his fistic or glove record was the only thing that drew the dollars. This being thus, I believe that Slavin need not trouble about securing a meeting with the Slogger, whose busi interests, let alone personal vanity, will not permit him to get away to avoid."

Pugilists in General.

What promises to be quite an interesting fistic contest is that between Joe Choynski and Billy Wood underlined for next month. It is likely that the Polish-American will be a strong favorite, as he has had much more experience than Woods, and has proven himself one of the pluckiest men before the pugilistic world to-day. But he is far from invincible, and when in Australia. tralia he was beaten at his own game, that of slugging. He is not a clever fighter as the word goes, but if he once gets at his opponent, wee betide the latter if he is not

so one of the demonisc order. Woods is a well-built and powerful young fellow in whom great hope is centered by the Denver people. I have seen him box and I have a very strong notion that Chovnski will not reach Woods without receiving a deel of pummeling himself Altogether at present it seems to me that while the chances of victory may be in favor of Choynski there is no reason why a dollar of odds should be bet on him against Wood. At a six to four rate I certainly should be on the side of Woods.

La Blanche, the vanquisher of Jack Dempsey, has come considerably down the scale, as he has agreed to fight Greggians for a purse of \$2,000. Surely a great change has taken place, as not very long ago La Blanche would hear tell of nothing but \$8,000 or \$10,000. It is difficult to tell how his battle with Greggians will end. latter, some time ago, easily defeated Billy McCarthy, and before that knocked out that very promising middle-weight, Charlie Turner. These victories would indicate that his chances of defeating La Blanche are good, and I think he will be the victor. PRINGLE.

### A DOLLAR INVESTMENT IN BULBS. How to Have a Window Full of Winte Flowers at Small Cost.

PWEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. It seems easy at first blush to answer the question how best to spend \$1 in bulbs for winter flowering. But the most casual consideration shows so many good ways o spending it, that it is hard to set down any one as unquestionably the best. For those who want flowers in quantity, without regard to color, nothing can be more satisfactory than the mixed hyacinths, tulips, crocuses and narciscii. In hyacinths, choose the singleflowered sorts, which bloom much better in the home than do the double ones. Four bulbs will cost 40 cents. They will be more satisfactory if grown in pots, and the treatment of all bulbs is nearly the same. Plant them in good rich earth— rotted turf and manure are best, with a lit-tle soot mixed in. Cover the crown an inch deep, then set the pot in either a cold frame or cool cellar for six weeks, until the bulbs make strong roots. Then bring them to light and warmth; keep them moist, but never wet, and in three weeks you will have flowers. For a long season of blos-

soms, bring in only a pot or two at a time. Fifteen cents more will secure half a dozen tulip bulbs, either mixed or the glowing scarlet Due Van Thol. Instead of the colored hyacinths you may have the white Roman ones, which are as cheap as the tulips and wonderfully beautiful in contrast with them. Fifty cents worth of the two will make a gorgeous window for weeks. To go with them I should advise an edging of snowdrops, at twenty cents a dozen, and a large Easter lily at thirty cents. This gives a color-scheme of white and scarlet, flecked with

If you fancy, or if your decorations in-cline to white and yellow, then by all means put your money into narcissus-Trumpet Major and White Pyrenees. A dozen of each will keep your windows two months in flowers. To make it truly golden and glowing, get a dozen yellow crocuses and set them along the edge. Next them set either canary bird or Chrysolora tulips, and back of them your tall-growing yellow

I strongly recommend this massing of color as well to all who have any other floral reserve than the window garden.

Mdme, Bernhardt's Certificate of Birth,

Pall Mall Budget.;
Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt's birth certificate has been found. She is not a native of Havre, as she herself supposes, but a Parisienne of the Latin Quarter. She was born in 1844, her mother being a Berlin Jewess, about a year from now. That was all right; but surely when a man puts up a torfeit to fight another man 12 months hence he has no grounds whatever for wanting that forfeit covered at once.

Most assuredly to allow one's money to he six months is long enough. Slavin has not saw the light is an old and dilapidated one.

May Be the Cause of Breaking Up the Famous Triple Alliance.

REASON FOR M. DE GIERS' VISIT.

Pleasant Features About Miss Mitchell's

Approaching Marriage. FACTS ABOUT CHINESE POPULATION

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WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

European diplomats are at their wits' ends to invent excuses for their comings and

Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris ten days ago "to see his grand-daughter,"he told the reporters. Sure enough, the little girl was on hand to greet her famous relative, although the hour was

quite late and a great M. De Giera. how was made of treating her with bonbons, etc., but all the same, within an hour De Giers had begun a lengthy consultation with the Russian Ambasador, and, in a few days thereafter, attended any number of prolonged seances with the French President, the French Minister of State, and all the other notables of that Government worth talking about.

Coming so soon after his visit to Italy and his prolonged councils with Humbert and Di Rudini, this would seem to bear out the intimation made at the time that the Triple Alliance, so far as Italy is concerned, s on its last legs. It is probable that Italy is in about such a condition now that she is willing to sell her friendship at its full market value to the country that is willing to

pay for the same in cash. In discussing Italy's probable future novements, it would be well to bear in mind the fact that there is but one nation in the world that has a larger national debt, and that nation is France. The latter country has rich possessions and stands some chance of overcoming its indebtedness in time, but, with Italy, the case is practically hopeless. In the last four years France has reduced her debt \$747,467,310; in the same time Italy has increased hers \$2,160,896,515, or nearly double what it was in 1887.

In case the supposition proves true, that Italy has withdrawn from the Triple Alliance, or is about to do so, the query arises, what sort of a compact is this, that it can be dissolved so easily? If those countries composing it can withdraw at will, it is difficult for outsiders to understand the real import of the famous agreement between Italy, Germany and Austria. Can it be possible that the Triple Alliance, of which so much has been heard within recent years, is really an imaginary affair after all?

Interesting Statistics on China.

Not many years ago the population of China was estimated at about 500,000,000 souls. This was reduced 10 years ago to 405,000,000. More recent and thorough investigation, the result of which has just been oublished by famous German statisticians, Supan and Wagner, places the number at 350,000,000. As these figures have been arrived at after an immense amount of labor and care, it is hardly likely they will be changed in any great degree by future estimates. As will be observed, the last reluces the first figures 150,000,000, or nearly two and a half times the population of the United States. Truly a tremendous difference, but has the reades ever stopped to consider the immensity of the figures remaining. Idly sounding them on the tongue gives one no real idea of what is comprised in a number reaching nine figures, especially when that number represents human beings. Three hundred and fifty million is within 7,379,000 of the population of entire Europe. If China organized its army on a basis comparative with those of European governments and went to war it would require a combination embracing every country on the European continent to resist the intruder. The wonderful army of Xerxes would be as nothing in compari on with the Mongolian horde.

Another way is to take the total popula-

tion and compare it with anything else of magnitude that can be reduced to simple figures. For instance, if you stood every Chinese individual on his feet and side by side, allowing 18 inches for each one you would have a continuous line 99,432 miles long or very nearly four times around the earth. Stand them on top of each other, feet on head, and allowing an average stature of five feet six inches to each individual and you would have a string of Chinamen that would reach to the moon, around it, and half way back to the earth on the other side. If each person in China, consumes an average of five pounds of tood daily, it would require 319,375,000 tons to feed the

people a year.

There is only one small thing about the Chinese nation, and that is its national debt. That amounts to only \$38,500,000. It strikes me as being greatly to the credit of a peole, who could free themselves entirel from obligation, by the assessment of 11 cents per capita. In our own country, with all its greatness, about \$24 90 would be required from every man, woman and child to square our account completely.

The Mitchell-Rochefoucauld Alliance. Miss Mattie E. Mitchell, daughter of Sen ator Mitchell, of Oregon, will shortly marry

Duc Francis de la Roch efoucauld, a member of one of the most distinguished families of than the mere immolation of American beauty and

bility. We are assured that it does. Although the Mitchells are wealthy, I really do not think they com mand a great deal more money than Rochefoucaulds, and thus there is good reason to believe this to be at least one in stance in recent international unions in which hearts have been played against nearts. Miss Mitchell is a lovely girl, which hearts. Miss mitchell is a lovely girl, which almost goes without saying, inasmuch as her husband's surname is the synonym for comeliness of person, and he would naturally be a little fasticious in his selection, having such precedents as the lovely girls in his own family to go by. The Duc's sis-ter, whom I mentioned in these columns on one occasion, is by many considered the most beautiful woman living. He himself is one of the titled foreigners who have un-sullied reputations. His army and social records have been models of purity and One of the most interesting diamonds i

The Predictions of Wiggins The person or persons, who are in the habit of saying when they do this, that or the other thing, "there will be two moons in the sky" had better be eareful to make

manliness. In every particular this mar-

riage has much to commend it.

weather prophet, astronomer, etc., claims to be convinced of the presence in our heavens of a second moon, which, invisible to us, or in permanent eclipse, is still a satellite of our earth. I would be sorry to say anything that would offend Mr. Wig-gins; still more so, if I should reject any theory of his that would afterward prove to be correct, but it is almost impossible to re-frain from remarking, anent his recently expressed utterances on scientific matters in general, that he is living away behind the age. If he could have his earthly ex-

istence transported back to a period previous to the time of—say Thales or Hipparchus, there is no question that, with the the knowledge he possesses, he would be a highly successful practitioner in the line of business he now follows. Even in some of the countries of to-day, where a some of the countries of to-day, where a slight knowledge of astronomical science is mixed with myth and superstition, he would be a famous individual. The successful prediction of a few celestial or meteorological events, would make his fortune for him. There would be only one objection. The people of such countries might be apt to require too much precision in his prognostications. In the event of some of his phenomena failing to be exactly on time as phenomena failing to be exactly on time as promised, they might dally a little too familiarly with his neck. But Mr. Wig-gins is wise. In this country and Canada he is comparatively safe. In this respect we resemble our northern brethern very much. We are a very patient people.

> Madagascar and Its Queen. Let us talk about people with long names Herewith is presented the portrait of a

> > vouthful woman - she was born in 1861who lives on a very large island on the Southeastern side of Africa. This island is named Madagascar and the weman referred to is Queen of the people on

compartively

it. Her name is Ranavalona and she is married to a man whom she affectionately calls Rainilaiarivony. Do not fear that the resources of the Malagasy tongue have been exhausted in the above efforts; greater efforts are to come. The woman, whose name I dare not repeat, is the niece of Queen Rasohenina, who reigned about 25 years ago, and a great grand-niece of King Andrianampoinimerina (what do you think of that one?), who died in the fullness of his years and of the fullness of his name 81

years ago. Is it any wonder that a people with so little respect for the alphabet should experience trouble? They have had it and experience trouble? They have had it and heaps of it, and now they are in great con-fusion, on account of a disagreement with their protector or rather master, France. This trouble arose over what might be termed a simple thing. The foreign representatives at Madagascar wanted exequaturs. The French President-General decided to grant the requests. The Malagasy government refused to allow him to do so. to the matter stands and it is feared that the obstinacy of both will eventually lead to serious consequences. In case of war, the French will have their hands full to subdue these people, notwithstanding the fact that they have quite a number of forts on the Island. Although the Malagasy army consists of only 20,000 men, this number could easily be incr ased to 50,000 if occasion should arise and it is well-known that the Madagascar Islanders are hard fighters. France's greatest difficulty would be in getting at the largest cities, all of which lie in the far interior and there are no roads in the country. Reduced to penetrating inland in small parties, by the rivers and rough paths, they would be picked to pieces by the natives, who excel in guerilla warfare.

History of Purple-Dye

The old familiar story of how the purple dye in the murex shell was discovered is going the rounds. There is nothing new in it, but there is a phase of the purple dyeing subject that is not any too well known, and which I think the transient story makes apropos. The terms "royal purple" and 'imperial purple" have become so common that purple is almost synonymous of power and position. How this came about was as follows: In early ages the most perfect purple, the Tyrian, was produced from the murex, a shell fish. A single murex would vield probably a drop of the secretion from which the dye was made, therefore it can easily be conjectured that it would require quite a number of the curious fish to color a garment of any size. In the time of Cicero a pound weight of wool so colored cost about \$185 of our money. Of course, none but the wealthiest class could indulge in the color at all, but, when wealth flowed in as a result of their successes in the field, and money was plenty with everybody, the wearing or purple garments became so com-mon that the Cæsars prohibited its wear to private citizens under pain of death. Byzantine emperors even penalized the use of purple ink, reserving it for their own roval signatures.

As the result of these measures the art of purple dyeing became entirely lost by the end of the twelfth century. It was not re-gained until the seventeenth, and that was through the discovery of William Cole, of Bristol, England, that the purpures lapillus was the identical shellfish mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. Other valuable pur ple dyes have been discovered in the mean time, but none, it is said, are of so rich a ue as that produced from the murex.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE STAGE.

The Face and the Form Have a Gree

Deal to Do With Success. In speaking of the requirements of the stage to a reporter of the New York Sun, Sarah Bernhardt says: "The face must be capable of a wide range of expression. All the sensations, all the emotions of which a human being is capable. She may be called upon to express all of these. Her facial expression must be the outward emdodiment of that something within which magnetizes. "Physique is important—proportion, contour, outline are indispensable to good stage presence. One may have talent and still from lack of physique represent but imperfectly the character assumed. Height is necessary for certain roles. How absurd would be a squatty woman in heroic parts!
Picture to yourself Jeanne D'Arc as a
chumpy, short-waisted woman overburdened
with 'embonpoint.' How ridiculous would be Cleopatra with narrow shoulders scrawny neck, or an angular body! And it was in her dressing room at th

Standard Theatre that she continued, in her quick, bright way, to speak of things dranatic between rouging of her lips nomade, dabbing powder across the cheeks, with a little whiff! A spraying of throat and hair with some sweet essence, and a hundred turns and motions, commands and exclamations, all apparently in the same

Sarah is activity personified, and notwith-standing all that has been said of her scarcity of sdipose, in her petticoats she is a dainty, fascinating bit of femininity.

The Story of a Diamond,

the world is the Orloff diamond, which belongs to the Czar of Russia. It weighs 194 carats, and is as big as a pigeon's egg. It was once one of the eyes of a Brahman idol. When the temple was destroyed in an Indian war, the Shah Nadir obtained this diamond. It was stolen by a French soldier, who sold it for \$10,000 to an English sea captain. He sold it to a Hebrew dealer for \$60,000, and in 1775 Catharine IL of Russia bought it for \$450,000.

THE DEBT OF ITALY is three moons hereafter. Prof. Wiggins, DUTY TO THE CHURCH

Difference Between Loving the Brethren and the Brotherhood.

THE METHODS OF PETER AND PAUL

Happy Medium Petween the Protestan and Catholic Churches.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE

There is a great difference between loving the brethren and loving the brotherhood. St. Peter, writing his first epistle, com mends his Christian disciples in the first chapter because they love the brethren; in he second chapter he exhorts them to love the brotherhood. The brotherhood is the society of the brethren. The brotherhood is the church.

One of the notable contrasts between the spostles Peter and Paul and their successors, the popes, the prelates and the presby ters, is in their attitude toward the church The New Testament takes but little ac count of institutions. So indefinite is the New Testament record of the discipline, the worship and the government of the apos tolic company of Christians that the Romanst, the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, can each say, "My way is the old way;" and each one can support his claim by excellent arguments out of the same Scriptures. The truth is that nobody knows what the old way was. It is as lost as the old table and the old chairs of the upper room in which the church began.

It Was Any Way With St. Paul. Just how St. Paul set things in order at Corinth no man can say. Probably St. Paul Corinth no man can say. Probably St. Paul was guided on that occasion, and on most other occasions, by the principle of opportunism. He did that which the opportunity demanded. He was a great deal more concerned with getting the truths of the Christian religion into the hearts and lives of men than he was with any particular way of doing it. Any way to help men! Any way to save the souls of men! St. Paul cared more for the brethren than he did for the brotherhood.

On the other hand, there were some pe ple in Jerusalem, as there have been a great many people in a great many places since who seemed to think that men ought to be whelped only in the one old way. Whoever would be saved must keep the law of Moses. Really, I suppose, they believed that noth-ing else would effectually help men. They laid such emphasis, however, on the old way that the supreme purpose of religion seemed to be not so much to make people better as to make them better by a particu-lar process. Nobody had any business to be good in any other way. To bring in any new method was to endanger the whole sys tem of religion.

Paying Attention to Form.

These people wanted to furnish the chan-nels of all the Christian churches with a table and set of chairs made exactly like those which had stood at Pentecost on the loor of the upper room. They were against any man who suggested that although that furniture answered excellently for Jerusalem, something else might do better for Alexandr a or Rome. These people insisted that all "fishers of men" ought to use the was used in the year one. Paul must fish at Athens just as Peter fished at Capernaum. The methods of the Lake of Galliles nust be the methods of the Mediterranean. This way of looking at things set the emphasis upon the old precedents, attributed great importance to the established customs of the society, elevated the brotherhood over the prethren.

over the brethren.

These two ideas about religion have contended from the beginning. You remember how the apostles found a man one day who was doing their work, and doing it more successfully than they were, but not according to their method. This man followed not with them. He loved the brethren; he loved every brother in the street. He wanted to help all who needed help and he did help them, in the name of Jesus. Did Not Love the Brotherhood.

But for some reason he seems not to have loved the brotherhood. He had no con-nection with the brotherhood. And the brotherhood did not like that. They for bade the man. They said that all the good work of casting out devils in the Master's name belonged to them. That was the brotherhood's business. They put a stop to that beneficient ministry. They were quite willing to let the brethren go on being vexed with devils, for the sake of the broth

It was about this matter that discussion arose in the days of the apostles between the Jewish and Gentile converts. The Jews were not willing to relax the regulaions of the religious society to meet the new conditions. Instead of going out with hands extended to welcome and bring in every Gentile brother who desired to take hrist for his teacher, they stayed back, effecting that such an invitation would b neonsistent with the customs of the brother-good. And when Paul and Peter received these brethren, and brought them by a new way into the brotherhood, and men began to become Christians without ever being Jews at all, these conservative people were indignant. Peter lost the Presidency of the church at Jerusalem.

The First Christian Controversy. Paul was complained about, called a heretic, hindered in his work, and perse-

outed. This was the first Christain It was the occasion of the calling of the first Christian council. That was what they talked about there at Jerusalem; should their first care be about the brother-hood, that is, about the keeping of the old customs? or should their first care be about the brethren, that is, about the saving of the souls of all men in any way?

The question was decided at Jerusalem in favor of the brethren. The mind of the Apostolic Church, as then expressed, was for setting the salvation of the individual above the preservation of any ancient custom. It was settled that the brotherhood existed for the brethren, not the brethren for the brotherhood. Nevertheless, the thought of the church for centuries ran in the other channel. The great work was the building up of an institution, the strength ening and elaborating of an ecclesiastical organization. To erect stupendous build-ings, to maintain a splendid ceremonial, to gain money and to get power, were the undertakings which largely occupied the mediaeval churchmen.

Result of the Reformation Then came the Reformation. The Reforms tion was that old Jerusalem council over again. The question once more come up for settlement-which is the more important the soul or the church. The brethren or the brotherhood? The supreme purpose of the Reformation was to readjust the broken balance They took away the emphasis from the federal idea in religion, and set it on the individual idea. They taught that the soul of one man is worth more than all the ecclesiastical organizations in the world. Perish the brotherhood if it hinder the

brethren! The Reformation, however, was not b any means an unqualified success. That, indeed, could hardly be expected. The Reformation was a reaction, and a reaction is a fall from one extreme into another. It is an endeavor to get a more accurate measure, by taking all the weights out of one side of the scale and putting them on the other. The immediate result of the Reformation was anarchy. The brethren were now in the ascendant; the old brother hood was abandoned; every brother did wha was right in his own eyes. The world was filled with confusion. A hundred strange doctrines followed the unguided readings of untrained theologians in the pages of the Bible, and a hundred fanatical sects arose to

represent them. The Formation of New Churche Every man who even fancied that he had iscovered a new truth, got his friends and is neighbors tegether, and formed as many

of them as he could persuade to follow him into a new "church." Along with this went, in some places, a forsaking of the Ten went, in some places, a forsaking of the Ten Commandments, and, in other places, a rejection of the Christian creed. Men proposed to have no authority over them whatever. The standard of faith, the standard of morals, was to be new-constructed by every individual, out of the Bible. All the old traditions, the old ways, the old interpretations, were to go for nothing. The Christian religiou had been asleep or dead for 1,600 years. And now every man was an 1,600 years. And now every man was an apostle. The old despotism was followed by the dismemberment of Christandom; the old superstition was followed by the new

skepticism. And these evils continue to the present day.

Thus the Christian world was divided, and is divided still, into two opposing camps, Protestant and Catholic, each of them representing one of these contending ideas of religion. The underlying principle of Protestantism is the exaltation of the brethren shave the brotherhead; the underlying above the brotherhood; the underlying principle of Catholicism is the exaltation of the brotherhood above the brethren.

Catholic and Protestant Churches. Both are right—and wrong. Each needs the other. The love of the brotherhood divorced from the love of the brethren will always lead to superstition, to an undu reverence for forms and customs, to some sort of tyranny. The love of the brethren separated from the love of the brotherhood separated from the love of the brotherhood will always minister to foolish division, to confusion of faith, to ecclesiastical anarchy. Catholicism is not the right religion; Protestantism is not the right religion. We ought to be Catholic Protestants and Protestant Catholics. We ought never to be satisfied until we are just as Catholic and just as Protestant as St. Peter and St. Paul. St. Peter, who said "love the brotherhood," said also "love as brethren." St. Paul, whose characteristic doctrine of justification by faith is the great doctrine in the Protestant creed, had more to say than any other New Testament writer about the Church.

We ought to love the brethren. Religion is for men. The mission of the Church is to

We ought to love the brethren. Religion is for men. The mission of the Church is to help everybody who needs help. There is constant need of humanizing the work of the Church that is, of emphasizing this supreme purpose for which the Church exists—to make the world better. The test of any method, of any custom in the Church, is not its age but its actual usefulness. That ministry, for example, is a valid ministry which succeeds in saving souls. That organization is the best which can show the best results. In the Church, as everywhere else, the proof of the tree is in the fruit.

The Church of the Fature.

We ought to welcome every innovation, every new idea, in proportion to its attrac-tive influence. The Church is meant to bring the life of Jesus Christ to the knowledge of every man in the world. The Church is set to teach the great truths that He thught, and to get all the people to believe them. Every endeavor to make that life more real, and that truth more true to men has a right place in the Church. The Church ought to be big enough to take in all the brothren. There ought to be no need for anybody who loves the Lord Jesus Christ and wants to lead others into the light of that love to go out of the Church to do it. Somehow, in the great remnited Church of the future, every sort of worship, every variety of ecclesiastical organization, every kind of man, will have a place. There will be room in it for the mistaken people. There will be room in it for the men of one idea. There will be room in it for all the brethren, and for all who love the brethren. The only people who will have to stay out will be those who are not good enough Christians to tolerate differences. In the Church of the future, in which men will care more for souls than they will for systems, and in which the love and service of the Lord Jesus Christ will be the beginning and the middle and the end of all religion, there will be a great deal of affirmation but a great scarcity of negation. is set to teach the great truths that He

People will be content to set forth what they actually believe, without pronouncing condemnation on those who believe other than that. There will be no effort to force faith. There will be such thorough confl dence in the divinity of truth that truth will

dence in the divinity of truth that truth will be left to prevail in its own way and in its own time, without the assistance of intolerance.

On the other hand, while we ought to love the brethren, we ought also to love the brotherhood. It is Christ himself who directs us to "hear the Church." The customs of the ancient society, the ways of the Church ought not to be readily laid aside. The probability is that the brotherhood is wiser than any of the brethren. The established order is the growth of long experience. It is the result of dealing for centuries with human nature. These ways have been found helpful. They have been tried and proved. The chances are that they are the best ways that can be dis-covered. Welcome, indeed, all new ways, if covered. Welcome, indeed, all new ways, it they are better ways. Let us not be so committed to a system as to decline all possibility of betterment. To get a good work done is what we want, not to get it done in any narticular way, even the most venerable. Nevertheless until the new has shown its superiority, the old is better.

The Customs of the Church. We ought to be loyal to the Church. We ought, as St. Peter says, to love the Church. The customs of the Church ought to be as dear to us as the customs of the family. We ought to try to learn all that we can about the Church, its history, its interpretations of doctrine, its ways of helping people, its place in Christendom. A am gorry for anybody who belongs to a sect whose membership is in a little, narrow, exclusive religious society which was established for the emphasizing of some one fragment of Christian doctrine, or for the sake of protesting against some old departure from the truth. I am sorry for anybody who cannot be enthusiastic about his church, who does not honestly believe that it is the very Church itself, that Christ was the actual founder of dear to us as the customs of the family. We itself, that Christ was the actual founder of it, and the apostles its first ministers, and that there is room in it for the whole cir that there is room in it for the whole cir-cumference of Christian truth, and that all Christians of all names can find in it all that is best in each of their denominational posi-tions, and a great deal more. Something is the matter, either with the Church or with the Christian, when the Christian does not love the Church. Grond Hodges.

THE JINGLE OF A COIN

Will Almost Invariably Expose the Mar

Who Is Shamming Deafness. That no man is proof against the love of money is evidenced by the case with which money is evidenced by the case with which a physician can expose a man who is feigning deafness, says Dr. Wallace Smyth, of felt when he looked at David and before he St. Louis, in the Globe-Democrat. A man can pretend to be deficient in any one of the es, and it is sometimes necessary to subsenses, and it is sometimes necessary to subject him to an electric shock to break down his self-erected barrier. But if a man who is pretending to be deaf is approached from behind while standing on a stone floor or sidewalk and a coin is dropped so as to ring, he will invariably turn sharply around with

a view to picking it up.

This simple device is frequently resorted to in countries where conscription is the rule and where deafness or any other infirmity relieves a man from army service. I saw it tried in Paris on six alleged youths in succession, and much to the examining physician's amusement it succeeded in ex

posing the sham every time. [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] When through the long hours of the night
A restless vigil oft I keep,
And ponder, till the morning light,
On all the cares that banish sleep.
There sits upon my tumbled bed
A tensing demon at my head,
And whispers in my tortured ear,
So loud I cannot choose but hear,
A dreary catalogue of woes
That all begin alike—"Suppose:"

"Suppose! Suppose!" he whispers first, "Suppose the kitchen boiler burst? "Suppose the kitchen boiler burst! Suppose the doctors say the worst Of poor rheumatic Jimmie's case. nopose you never sleep again Suppose you get that horrid pain you had last winter in the face? Papa is looking rather pale: Suppose his splendid health should fail? Suppose the gout should attack his toes Suppose! Suppose! Suppose! Suppose!

"Suppose the landlord raise his rentr Suppose your Charles his luck abuse To speculate with every cent And all his hard-carned fortune lose? Suppose the horses run away" (On, on, the teasing urchin goes) "Upon Virginia's wedding day? Suppose! Suppose! Suppose! At last I answer once for all, "Suppose: Suppose the sky should fall?"
The bed is soft, and warm and wide; I turn upon the other side;
With quiet breathing, long and deep,
I try to cheat myself to sicep,
Yet still the demon interposes
To rouse me from my sweetest doze
I'd like to smother in the clo'es

Suppose the landlord raise his rent?

## TALES FROM WILDER.

Episodes of the War Improved Upon by Loquacious Veterans.

THE CONTENTS OF A BALE OF HAY.

A Mean Man Who Gave His Wife \$100 in Promises on Her Birthday.

CONUNDRUM PUT BY A NEWSDEALER

PRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

If a man is railroading, steamboating and staging about a country, and longing for somebody to talk to, he finds himself in luck when he drops upon two or three veterans who are swapping war stories. I've heard these war stories called chestnuts, but I never heard the same yarn twice, and from the number which each survivor seems to have brought home in his mental knapsack I don't see any need for a soldier to

tell any story more than once. A couple of "vets," just returning from a G. A. R. reunion, staged with me from a railroad station to a little town a few miles ack, and both were loaded to the muzzle with war stories. They fell to talking of the difficulties there used to be in the army to get anything liquid to float a jollification along. One told of the company of pickets who traded coffee for apple-jack, which they brought into camp in their gun-barrels. This reminded the other of the cavalry regiment which got drunk in camp after returning from a scouting trip which took in a distillery. Their canteens were inspected just before entering camp, but they had ex-pected this, and filled their scabbards intead. Then the first one said:

A Precious Bale of Hay. "That's nothing to Jim Whilliger's little trick. Jim was a cavalryman and had a very fine horse, but provender was awful scarce just then for some reason; all the horses in the regiment were awful thin, and there was no hay or oats in the God-forsaken corner of the South where the regiment was. Jim used to spend an hour or two a day pulling grass in a weedy old field, all for his darling horse, so one day when he saked his captain whether he couldn't order a bale of hay from the North, from his brother who was in the feed business, the Captain said, 'of course.'"

"Down came the hay in a few days, express prepaid, and Jim took it into his own hut and watched it as if it were pie; he said he'd trust the boys with anything else borses in the regiment were awful thin, and

said he'd trust the boys with anything else he owned, but he wasn't going to trust his horse's food to anybody. Next morning Jim didn't answer to rollcall; neither did his chum, who lived in the hut with him. The Orderly Sergeant went into the hut and shook 'em, but 'twas no go—they were as drunk as tramps on election night: and eash lay buried in the hay, which had been unbaled. Jim sobered enough to feed his horse, but next morning he was drunk again. Everybody wanted to know where he got his liquor, so they could go and do likewise, and when he wouldn't tell they got mad and began to spy on him. They didn't find out, though. A ten-gallon kez of whisky was in the middle of that bale of

"Well, what came of it all?" "Oh, the Captain ordered a bale just like t-for himself." Some Very Mean Men,

Coming down the Central Road a few days ago a trio of family men, who saw "coming events cast their shadows before," began to ask points of each other about Christmas presents, and then the conversation turned ipon men who are mean even in their present giving. One fellow told of the minister who was given a purse on Christmas on condition that he should present the contents to story of the man who gave his little boy a quarter Christmas night, stole it back be-fore morning and then spanked the young-ster for losing the money. The third man came out of a brown study and said:

"That's nothin' to Bill Batch's little game. Bill was a sentimental cuss in his alk, an' could look as big-eyed and melancholy as a canal hoss when there ain't no oats to be hed, so women thought he was lovely, an' he married the finest gal in our township. One of her folks left her some money, an' Bill run through 'fore she could buy as much as a calico dress for herself. After they'd been married a year or two her father died and left her the farm, but Bill run through that, too, in the course of time, for he never done no work but write po'try and hold up the bar of the saloon. One day his wife's birthday came 'round, an' ther' wa'n't much in the house to eat, an' she was backin' her life out with a cough that took her off a spell later. Well, 'fore Bill slid out of the house for the saloon he give one of the young uns a letter to give to the mother, an' this was in it:

His Birthday Remembran

"MY DARLING WIFE—I congratulate you on the return of your natal morn. May the sun to-day forget to shine except upon you, and may nature be one grand, exultant smile over the sweetest specimen of her handi-work. As a slight token of my affection I present you \$100; I inclose \$1 of it and will hand you the rest when times are better. "Your Loving William."

"Well I'll be blanked!" exclaimed one of the listeners. "What did she buy with the dollar?"

"Nothin': Bill forgot to inclose it." Hurrying toward the ferry one after giving some recitations in Williams-burg, I was stopped by a small boy with one dirty newspaper under his arm. For once in my life I had a chance to feel big, realized that a boy with a sling can do more damage than an army with banners. The child had legs like pipe stems, a face like a dirty doll and fingers like the claws of a

"Mister," said he, waving his single paper before me, "wot's the diffrence tween As I hadn't my guessing cap on, I gave it

"Cause," said he, with another wave of the paper, and passing his hand along the front of my dress suit, "you're pooty well stocked out in clothes an' I'm pooty well slosed out o' stock."
So I had to buy the paper.

Merrily yours, MARSHALL P. WILDER MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS

The Spread of Diphtheria and Other Di cases Might Be Prevented. Health Commissioner Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, of Boston, says the increased prevalence of diphtheria in some of the more thickly settled wards of that city may be

due to many things, but thinks not the least important cause is the absence of medical inspection of the public schools. There is no doubt that a disease like diphtheria is often propagated in the public schools.

The examining physician would immediately detect the danger that the presence of a child ill with a contagious disease would present, and he could take steps to remove

the danger. As it stands now it is difficult to see how anything could be done to pre-vent the affliction of an entire school by a serious contagious disease. Even any of the very serious contagious diseases might gain ground, whereas the presence of examiners ground, whereas the presence of would do away with such danger.



