

AN ANCIENT SPORT.

Something About "Ye Merry Game of Football" and Its Many Centuries History.

"Ye Merry Game of Football from Ancient Times Till Now" is the title of an illustrated article in St. Nicholas from the pen of N. O. Messenger. The Greeks invented the sport, and through the Romans it reached the Britons. In the time of Queen Elizabeth football was in high favor. It was played in the city streets, on the commons, and in the country lanes. There was not much rule or order to the game, the object being merely to put the ball into the enemy's goal, by fair means or by foul. The goals might be a mile apart, with ditches and hedges and highroads between. The players struggled in earnest, and broken bones were no rarity in the rush that followed.

This was probably the roughest and most brutal period in football's history. The accounts of the times speak frequently of accidents, and too often there were fatal incidents in the playing of the game.

Shrove Tuesday was football day in those times, and then the whole populace went football mad. Everyone turned out to kick the ball. There was one grand scramble to reach it as it was punted down the streets, over house-tops and across commons. The merchants barred shop windows and doors as the merry crowds surged through the streets, for scant heed was given to any obstacle that stood in the way of the pursuit of the ball. Sometimes two or more crowds, in chase of the flying pigskin, fell foul of one another's course, and then there was a to-do, and the strongest held the right of way, perhaps carrying off both balls, and causing the other crowd to join in their pursuit.

With the year 1800 the game began to be adopted by English schools and universities as the leading sport. In 1863 an association was formed, and it was made a scientific sport. At this time the game was played differently by different universities. Rugby permitted carrying the ball, holding runners, charging and tackling, while Harrow and Winchester only allowed kicking. In 1871 the Rugby union was formed, and rules laid down. Prior to 1873 American universities had paid little attention to football. It was Harvard that brought the game to the United States, and in order to have a team worthy of its steel taught it to Yale. "Old Bill" took gracefully to the drubbing that was involved in learning the first lesson, which was learned so well that for many years thereafter Harvard had no more victories.

The Rugby game has been developed in America mainly along the lines of interference and tackling. The Yankees were quick to perceive advantages which could be gained in this direction and put them into play. In 1866 Princeton introduced the "wedge," using it against Harvard, who in turn took it up against Yale next year. Then Harvard went one better and brought out the "flying wedge," which with the "V," the "push" and the "plow" are permanent features of football work. In the perfection of football playing into a scientific sport from the old rough-and-tumble games of the past an involved system of signals has come into use. The signals are made by calling out numbers. There seems to be no lessening of interest in the sport. There may be as many as 20,000 spectators, and the grand game of football, which began with the Greeks, was carried on by the Romans, developed by the British and perfected by the Americans, seems to be indeed the king of autumn sports.

BATHED IN GOLD.

European Celebrities Who Showed Their Love of Money in Curious Fashions.

On the occasion of giving a concert Mme. Sala engaged Paganini at a fee of 50 guineas, says the Golden Penny. The next day she repaired to the violinist's house, and handed him the sum in gold, the sight of which filled the great player with such violent emotion that he plunged his fingers among the bright pieces, which he poured over his arms and hands as though they were water. Despite this display of avarice, however, he returned the fee to Mme. Sala.

When he received £1,000 in gold as the price of some shares, the late Littleton Holt, the proprietor of the Iron Times, hastened to his hotel in the West end, and, retiring to his bedroom, emptied the money bags into his bed. Thither he promptly followed the sovereigns, among which, having for a time rolled and tumbled, he ultimately fell asleep.

For his novel, "Les Memoires du Diable," Frederic Soulie received from his publishers 10,000 francs in gold. Overjoyed at his good fortune he hurried home, and pouring the louis d'or into a football plunged his feet into the glittering treasure, where he kept them for over half an hour, smoking the while a Gargantuan cigar and building castles in the air.

Mme. du Barry, when at the zenith of her power, had a bath constructed that on touching a tap a cascade of golden louis—forming a reservoir that was always kept well filled—mingled with the flow of scented water. This device was fashioned, it is said, to represent the legend of Danse.

The Right Age. Sarah—She's worth a million, and just the right age for you. Jerry—Any girl worth a million is the right age for me.—London Tit-Bits.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, makes a practice of devoting three hours every day to reading, and no matter where he may be he has never neglected this for the past 20 years.

A Hutchinson (Kan.) man has a mortgage on his farm he wants to pay off, and the loan company refuses to accept the money. The farmer has begun suit to compel the company to accept his money.

Sir Thomas Lipton did not neglect his business while in this country for the yacht races. He was in constant communication with his London agents, and it is said that his bill for this from the cable company employed was enormous.

The first five cadets in order of merit at West Point are all southern boys. They hail from Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Maryland. Mississippi bears the palm with two of her sons, one of whom is the head of the class.

The late Lord Morris did not gain a very favorable impression of the house of lords when he made his first speech there. When asked how he had got on he replied: "Well, I made a mistake. I should have practiced spakin' to a lot of gravestones before I addressed their lordships."

When luncheon time comes the president glances around his office at the white house and says: "Well, let's all go and have some luncheon," and marches in at the head of the company that happens to be with him, whether it is one man or a dozen. The number he has had at luncheon will average three a day, and there have been a dozen guests at breakfast at various times.

For the twenty-seventh time W. J. Soulsby has been made private secretary of the lord mayor of London, as the lord mayor elect, Sir J. Dinwiddie, has appointed him to that office for the coming year. Although Mr. Soulsby has been secretary to London's lord mayors for over a quarter of a century, he is not yet 50 years old. His task is to write 500 or 700 letters and to attend to the wants of some 300 callers who seek his advice upon every sort of subject from long lost relatives to taxation and bicycles.

THREE GALLONS A DAY.

Large Capacity of the Brewery's Employees Who Seem Immune from Drunkenness.

"Did anyone ever see a brewery employe drunk when he left his work at night?"

The question was asked in the course of a sidewalk discussion on temperance, says the Chicago Tribune. An agitator had gathered a crowd by standing on a keg and attacking the saloon as the foe of the home and the body politic. Then he attacked beer. A jolly-faced Teuton who was passing by heard him. At once the lecture became a debate. The agitator drew a thrilling picture of the results of beer drinking. The Teuton turned the visals of sarcasm on the illustration. Beer was the milk he had been raised upon, and he defended it sturdily.

"Let me tell you," he said. "I drink beer every day, many times a day. All the evening I drink my beer while I talk and think. It does me good. Beer? Say, my friend, look at the men who make it. Honest, sober, industrious men. Yet every one of them drinks enough beer in a day to drown little fellows like you. How much beer do they drink? I'll tell you. I worked once in a brewery where we were allowed for each man four gallons of beer a day. That was 32 glasses. That was not enough for me then, so I used to drink three or four more in the evening when with my wife I went to some concert saloon.

"Then the company, thinking to tire the men out, took off the restriction, thinking the men would drink so much they would get sick and quit it. Some drank 40 or more glasses in a day. Many only drank 25. There was no way to judge of it. Each man was near the tap, and when he wanted a drink he took it.

"But did those men get tired of it or get drunk? Never. I never saw a brewery workman drunk. The beer didn't hurt them. To-day they still drink their 25, 30, 35 glasses a day."

"What was true in the old Teuton's brewery days is still true in many Chicago breweries, where the men are allowed all the beer they want. No one keeps tab on them, and there is a reluctance among them to admit the amount they consume. It is said to average better than three gallons a day per man.

"It would be troublesome," "Now, you ought not to complain," said the prosecuting attorney to the sheriff. "Of course, it's no great pleasure to have to hang people, but it might be worse. Suppose we were made like you."

The sheriff gave a start. "Nine lives!" he cried. "Great mackerel! I'd throw up my job. By gum! a fellow doesn't know how much he has to be thankful for till he stops to think, does he?"—Chicago Post.

We Eat Nearly Seven Pounds Daily. The average adult in Europe requires as a day's ration about six pounds and thirteen ounces. Of this amount about five pounds will be water found in the common food and taken as beverage. Of the remaining part, one-fourth will be nitrogenous matter, three-fourths carbonaceous, with about 200 grains mineral matter.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Note or Checkmate. When a man marries he thinks he is getting a mate, but often the supposed mate turns out to be captain.—Chicago Daily News.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

"What troubles you, my lad?" "I was jist thinkin' how near I come to bein' a orphan. I ain't got but one ma and pa."—Chicago American.

Some men get on in the world on the same principle that gives a man with a paint-pot the right of way through a crowd.—Chicago Daily News.

Johnnie—"Paw, did you ever hear us the missin' link?" Father (absently)—"You mean the missing ball. No, and that makes the fifteenth I've lost this season."—Boston Post.

Mrs. Stalemate—"I had my fortune told by Prof. Ketchum yesterday and, only think, he tells me I shall live to be 50 years of age." Mrs. Sharpe—"What, again?"—Boston Transcript.

"After all, you'll find the man who always tells the truth is the most successful in business." "Huh! He isn't in it with the man who is believed in everything he says."—Philadelphia Press.

Parental Cruelty.—Mr. Small—"My son, I want to see if you can't climb to the top of this grass-blade and back inside of two weeks." Mrs. Small (interposing)—"Husband, dear, I think it's wrong to hurry the child so."—Ohio State Journal.

The story is told of a colored man in Alabama who, one hot day in July, while he was at work in a cotton field, suddenly stopped and, looking toward the sky, said: "O Lawd, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard and de sun am so hot dat I b'lieve dis darkey am called to preach!"—From Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery."

An Opportune Moment.—"Will you marry me, and preside over my household as queen?" he asked. She was inclined to laugh his proposal to scorn. "You may never have such another chance," she continued, "for I know of a really excellent servant girl who is about to leave her present place, and whom I could engage at once." Thereupon she fell upon his bosom.—Philadelphia Press.

A STRONG PEOPLE.

Alaska Indians Who Are Extremely Tall and Possessed of Great Physical Power.

It now seems probable that not all the Innuits of Alaska are so small as has been supposed. Indeed, if one is to believe the tales of travelers who visited an island south of Behring sea, these Indians must be classified among the tallest people in the world. The travelers' story is given in Popular Science News.

On King's island Indians were found who by their physical characteristics belong to the Innuvit or Eskimo family, having small black eyes, high cheekbones and full brown beards which conceal their lips. The majority of the men are over six feet high, and the women are usually as tall as and often taller than the men.

These women are also wonderfully strong. One of them carried off in her birch-bark canoe a 600-pound steer, for use as an anchor to a whale-boat. When it reached the deck of the vessel it required two strong men to lift it, but the Innuvit woman had managed it alone. Another woman carried on her head a box containing 280 pounds of lead.

Both men and women are also endowed with remarkable agility. They will outrun and outjump competitors of any other race who may be pitted against them. Their strength is gained from very poor food, and they frequently travel 30 or 40 miles without eating anything. They live on carrion fish and seal oil. The fish, generally salmon, are buried when caught, to be kept through the winter and dug up as consumption requires. When brought to the air they have the appearance of sound fish, but the stench from them is unbearable.

In the matter of dwellings these Eskimos are peculiar. Their houses are excavated in the sides of a hill, the chambers being pierced some feet into the rise, and walled up with stones on three sides. Across the top of the stone walls poles of driftwood are laid, and covered with hides and grass, and lastly with a layer of earth.

These odd dwellings rise one above another, the highest overlooking perhaps 40 lower ones. Two hundred people live in the village.

The Bulgarians. The Bulgarians are the equals in modern civilization of any nation of eastern Europe. They are not savages, as some of the most excited of our people seem to imagine. They are a Christian folk, whose good will toward Americans in general and American missionaries in particular has been too often displayed to leave room for any doubt of its existence. Although the Greek church is the national religion of Bulgaria, many Bulgarian public men are graduates of or have been students at Robert college, in Constantinople, an institution affiliated with our missionary enterprises. Indeed, Bulgaria's political and social development has been in no small degree stimulated by the culture spread by our missionary efforts. There is not the slightest ground for the many slurs and sneers at Bulgaria which have appeared in the American press since Miss Stone was taken captive. It may be added that the Bulgarians have what many persons well deem the national virtue of hating the Turks intensely.—Boston Transcript.

The Realistic School. "This," said the Eminent Artist, "is my famous study of the 'Cows in Clover.'"

"But where is the clover?" we asked, not seeing any of it in the picture.

"Oh, the cows have eaten it, you know."—Baltimore American.

HISTORIC GUNS SAVED.

Four of the Cannons Used in Battle of New Orleans Rescued from Total Decay.

Four of the guns used at the battle of New Orleans, the last land engagement of the war of 1812, and which served as accessories to the Clark Mills equestrian statue in the center of Lafayette square, just opposite the white house, having undergone repairs that stopped their falling to pieces. The statue guns used in the engagement at New Orleans, when Jackson, with a small body of men, repulsed 13,000 veterans who had served under Wellington and drove them from the city. This conflict took place on January 8, 1815, and, while the British loss was 700 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 500 taken prisoners in a conflict lasting only 35 minutes, Jackson lost only eight men and 13 were wounded.

Jackson came to the white house as president of the United States in 1833, and 20 years after the guns used in the New Orleans engagement were gathered together, and on the anniversary of the great battle, January 8, 1853, the unveiling of the statue took place with great ceremony. The guns that stand at the four corners of the statue have stood upon the carriages upon which were first placed, and until the last few months showed few traces of time and weather.

Lately, however, Col. Bingham noticed that the old woodwork was fast rotting away, and the guns were likely to fall from their carriages at any time, and he at once ordered the necessary repairs. With a regard for the historic value of the carriages, as well as the guns themselves, Col. Bingham left the old ones intact, using new material only where necessary, and stopping the decay with fresh paint.

MUSTN'T MENTION TOLSTOI.

Russian Government Issues Very Strict Orders to Editors and Publishers.

The Russian government has peculiar ways of doing certain things. For instance, shortly after Count Tolstoi was pronounced heretical by the holy synod, the Russian Red Cross society placed postal cards adorned with Tolstoi's likeness on the market. This society is under the patronage of the dowager empress, and is an arm of the government.

Recently the railroad ministry offered Count Tolstoi a special car in which to travel to the Crimea. The other day the correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean received a copy of the following secret circular: "Ministry of the Interior, Chief Board of Press, Aug. 24, 1901."

"In addition to the communication of March last prohibiting the publication of any telegrams or communications expressing sympathy with Count L. Tolstoi, the chief board of presidents, by order of the minister of the interior, by authority of article 140 of the statute of censorship and press, proposes to the editors of periodicals, not submitted to previous censorship, that they shall not publish any information about the journey of Count Tolstoi to the South of Russia or about the greetings directed to this writer on the part of his admirers.

"Prince Chakhovsky." Nearly every week this board issues secret circulars prohibiting the discussion or publication of information about some question or other. These circulars are also sent to provincial censors. The board's proposals are usually considered commands. It is not advisable to ignore them.

COLORADO COLLEGE ENRICHED.

An Unknown But Generous Donor Contributes \$100,000 to the Hall of Science.

President W. F. Slocum, who has just returned from a summer spent in the east, has announced to the trustees of Colorado college the receipt of \$100,000 cash toward the erection of a hall of science. The generous donor withholds his name at present. The college has received numerous gifts from Massachusetts benefactors.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has given the institution \$100,000, half of the amount to be applied on the proposed building. The latter was given January 1 last. The building then was projected to cost \$100,000. The plans have since proved too inadequate. With the aid of the last donation a building to cost \$200,000 will be designed.

It is rumored that Dr. Pearsons, who has always expressed a partiality for the college, is the anonymous donor. He spent some time here last winter and inspected the plans for future buildings to cost \$2,500,000, and expressed his approval of the plan. Recently Millionaire W. S. Stratton bought a \$50,000 natural history collection to place in the hall. It is the most valuable west of the Field museum of Chicago.

Musie to Cure Anarchism. A convention of choir-masters and music teachers was held at Birmingham, England, the other day. The president prophesied that anarchism would die a sweet natural death. He went on to say: "The softening influence of music is so delightful that the time will come when the inability to sing from solfa will be an extraordinary as the inability to read or write. When the spread of music has reached the required degree anarchism will cease."

Exports of Swiss Watches. Switzerland exported last year 1,048,777 silver watches, 2,365,428 silver and 800,238 gold watches.

INVITES M. LE BARGY.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Hopes That the Witty French Dandy Will Come to Chicago.

Mrs. Potter Palmer found herself seated next to M. Le Bary at a dinner given by the duchess of La Rochefoucauld, daughter of Senator Mitchell, the other day and the conversation naturally turned upon the subject of the French Beau Brummel's proposed visit to Chicago to lecture before society. Mrs. Palmer said later:

"I was at first disposed to chaff him, but was soon convinced that he would have much of importance to say upon the art of dressing if he could be induced to come to America. M. Le Bary is a very interesting and a very witty man. I asked him to criticize, confidentially, the appearance of the other women guests at the dinner. He did so, and in the most amusing and instructive way. My own toilet was discussed next, and I must confess that I learned a few points which I shall find invaluable in the future.

"The upshot of it all was that he became great friends. Mme. LeBary, whom I had previously met, is perfectly fascinating. I have hopes of their accepting my invitation to come to America, though I doubt if M. Le Bary would lecture."

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer are just back after several weeks' stay at Bellagio, on Lake Cobh. There they met Mr. Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, with whom they formed an immediate friendship. Mrs. Palmer also invited Mr. Labouchere to visit Chicago and Newport as their guest.

"Are you sure you can get me hooded properly?" inquired the irrepresible M. P. Mrs. Palmer assured him she could, and Mr. Labouchere promised to go next year, "loaded with enough epigrams to make a huge sensation."

JAP OFFICERS HONORED.

Many of Them Receive Marks of Distinction for Their Services in China.

Many of the chief officers connected with the Japanese expeditionary forces sent to China during the recent "boxers" rebellion have been rewarded for their services by receiving the next higher class of the orders already held by them.

Vice-Admiral Togo and Lieut. Col. Shiba, however, are treated exceptionally, being raised two ranks. Col. Shiba thus becomes holder of the third-class Order of the Rising Sun and the third-class Order of the Kite. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the value of these decorations from a foreign point of view. Perhaps the best comparison is to say that a third-class in Japan corresponds with an English companionship, a second-class with a grand cross.

A second class is comparatively difficult to obtain, the theory being that some specially signal service must be performed to establish a title to it.

Maj. Gen. Fukushima, to the surprise of foreigners generally, has been raised only one step, ascending from the third to second of the Rising Sun and from the fourth to the third of the Golden Kite. He has, in fact, become possessed of a K. C. B. in place of a C. B., though the parallel is not quite accurate, since the Japanese order does not carry any title of nobility. It must be confessed that this reward seems inadequate.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Being Gathered by the Royal Commission in Scotland and Ireland—Students Interested.

The work of the royal commission on historical manuscripts in Scotland and Ireland is making steady progress, and some reports of exceptional interest to students may shortly be looked for, says the New York Tribune's London correspondent. Among the forthcoming calendars of collections in Ireland are two which will receive particularly hearty welcome. One of the volumes in question will be, in effect, a supplement to a report issued 60 years ago upon the archives of the town of Galway. Former conditions of life in Galway were peculiar, inasmuch as, owing to its geographical position, the internal administration of the town was to a great extent beyond the immediate control of the government in Dublin. The municipal records show in detail the arrangements by which the Galway authorities legislated for the civic community within their walls, and regulated transactions with the occasionally hostile people of adjacent districts, as well as with traders from England and the continent. Another Irish collection in regard to which further information is promised is that preserved at the Dublin college of the Irish Franciscans. This collection includes papers of rare value on the labors of and the establishments founded by Irish missionaries in England and on the continent.

American Engines in Spain. The English consul at Bilbao, commenting on the importation of American locomotives into Spain, says all the orders were at first offered to British firms, but went to America owing to the quickness of delivery guaranteed by the American firms and also because the price was lower than that asked by the English. The consul admits the superiority of the American locomotives over the British for Spanish railroads.

Baggage Checked in Germany. The railway companies entering Berlin have recently adopted the American plan (with modifications) enabling passengers to check baggage to their homes before arrival of the train.

ARE BUILT TOO LIGHT.

Cause of the Disasters to the British Torpedo Boats.

Officers of the United States Navy Not Surprised at the Sinking of the Cobra—Safety is Sacrificed for Speed.

Naval officers on duty at the navy department say they are not at all surprised over the accident to the English torpedo boat destroyer Cobra and that the breaking of the vessel's back confirms their judgment as to the inadvisability of constructing boats of this class for speed only and without regard for safety. The fact that the Cobra buckled up without having struck a rock is not considered surprising, as vessels of this type are little more than large canoes, and in the English method of construction weight in the hull is sacrificed to secure great speed. Filling a mere shell with machinery too heavy for the extremely light framework of the torpedo boat is considered here to be responsible for the accident.

The navy department here is not at all fearful of any such trouble with the American torpedo boats. When it was first decided to add torpedo boats to the American navy European designs were closely followed, but in recent years the navy department has adopted designs considerably improved. Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment and one of the members of the board of construction, said the other afternoon: "We long ago foresaw the danger of sacrificing weight for speed. An extra knot of speed will not compensate for the weight lost in securing great rapidity. In the torpedo boats now under construction we have sacrificed two knots of speed to give the hull a safe weight, and while this will reduce the speed of the boats to some extent, we will more than make up the lost speed in safety. We are not only doing this in the construction of torpedo boats, but with cruisers as well."

The recent issue of "Notes on Naval Progress" by the bureau of naval intelligence gives an account of marine casualties of the year. It shows that in nearly every instance where a torpedo boat struck a rock it was so badly damaged that it was impossible to prevent its sinking. Just about a year ago, while the torpedo boat Trombe, of the French navy, was having its first trial and was going at a speed of 25 knots, it struck a rock with full force. The shock was terrible. The bow was crushed upon itself like an accordion for a length of 18 feet, stopping at the first water-tight bulkhead. The anchor gear was also smashed. Another French torpedo boat struck a rock near the Isle of Brecht and sprung a leak. It sank suddenly just as the dock was reached.

LIVED WITH CAVE-DWELLERS. Dr. Carl Lumholtz Lectures in Sweden on His Five Years' Adventure in Mexico.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, the traveler and explorer, who has been spending the last five years in the hitherto unknown regions of northwestern Mexico in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and who is the first white man who has lived among the cave-dwellers in those remote parts, lectured the other night before the Geographical society at Christiania. At first the cave dwellers resisted his taking up his abode among them, but eventually he gained their confidence and was allowed to remain. He learned their ways, their language, and their songs, and joined in their dances. One chief among the cave dwellers even went so far as to offer him his daughter in marriage, and on another occasion he was almost compelled to marry one of the girls belonging to the Corn tribe.

The Mexican Indians are monogamists and lead on the whole a happy existence. Among many of the tribes he found a higher degree of morality than in civilized countries. They are highly intelligent, and are, the lecturer said, a far superior race than those of their kinsmen in the United States and South America. Theft and disease are both unknown among them. Their principal food consists of Indian corn and beans. They attain to a great age.

OPPOSE DR. KOCH'S THEORY. American Physicians, Led by a Chicago Man, Express Their Disbelief in His Ideas.

The theory advanced by Prof. Koch that tuberculous germs were not communicable from the bovine to the human animal has failed to meet with the approval of the physicians of America. At the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Health association, held in Buffalo the other day, resolutions assailing the Koch theory were passed.

Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, of Chicago, who attended that convention, has returned to Chicago and told of the work done by the convention. It was Dr. Montgomery who introduced the resolutions assailing the Koch theory and demanding that proper precautions be taken to prevent the spread of consumption. These resolutions were passed by a vote of 59 to 1.

At the convention, which was attended by eminent specialists from Canada, the United States and Mexico, the first day's session was devoted to the discussion of the causes for tuberculosis and the methods best calculated to prevent its spread.

French Soldiers in Africa. France has ten regiments of soldiers in Africa.