

Late News by Wire.

Yale defeated Columbia in their wrestling tournament, capturing five of the seven falls. Columbia won only the heavy and lightweight matches.

M. Cure, the French billiardist, who will compete in the world championship tourney, which begins in New York April 9, arrived in that city March 24.

John J. Rooney won from Fred Russell in a wrestling match at Joliet, Ill., March 21. He threw his opponent the second two falls out of three, catch as catch can.

Jim Robinson, Princeton's noted trainer, died March 19, at 6:30 o'clock of heart disease. Robinson was 65 years old, and was the oldest trainer in America and the first athletic trainer to be engaged by an American college.

The fifth chess match by cable between British and American universities for the Rice trophy was played March 24 and resulted in a draw, each side scoring three points. The trophy therefore remains in British possession for another year.

C. M. Daniels, the New York A. C. swimming champion, in the dual meet between Central Y. M. C. A. and the Eastern club in the Y. M. C. A. natatorium at Chicago, broke the world's record in the 110 yard swim, covering the distance in 1:06 4/5.

Edward W. Gardner of Passaic, N. J., won the 1906 national amateur billiard championship by defeating J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of New York in the last regular game of the tourney at the Chicago Athletic Association's clubhouse, 300 to 256.

In the final indoor meet of the Drake track team Barton Haggard, a sophomore, hung up a new record in indoor pole vaulting for Missouri valley. The youngster cleared the bar at 11 feet 8 1/2 inches, just one-quarter of an inch more than that made by Chapman of the same team four years ago.

Two of the athletes chosen by the Olympic games committee to compete

At the meeting of the Iowa university senate the recommendations of the Angell football conference for the government of football were approved. The new governing rules were adopted without criticism or a dissenting vote, although they did not agree in all particulars with the ideas of the leading members of the senate.

The board of trustees of Northwestern university announced to the student body that intercollegiate football would not be played by purple teams in the next five years. It is understood from the manner of the announcement that baseball will suffer the same fate, the chief reason for abandoning the gridiron being lack of funds.

Baseball.

The Williamsport outlaw club is said to have vainly tempted second baseman Billy Gilbert of the New York team, with a \$500 per month offer.

Joseph Cassidy, shortstop of the Washington American League baseball team, died at his home in Chester, Pa., March 25. He had been ill for seven weeks with a peculiar disease which his doctor termed purpura hemorrhagica, the blood turning to water. A number of specialists, however, did not agree with the diagnosis.

Boxing.

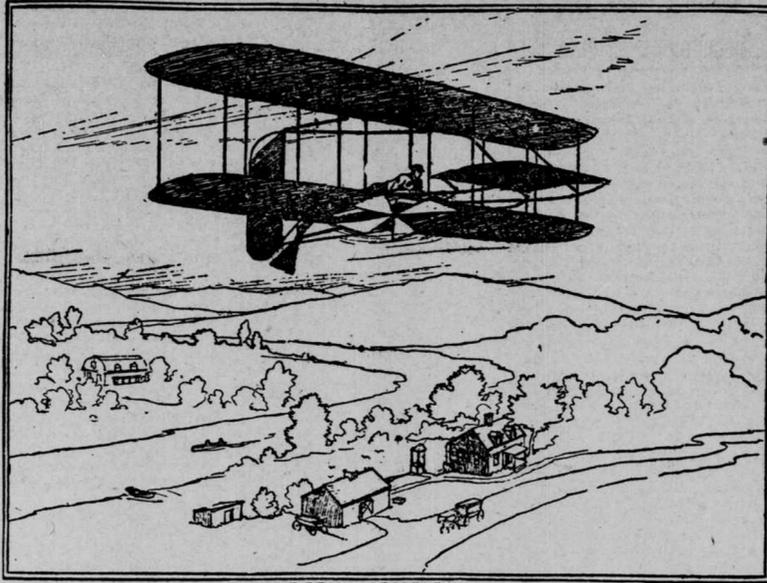
Jack Root is looking for a fight with Tommy Burns or Jack O'Brien and says he will bet \$5,000 on the match.

"Mike" Schreck stopped Dave Barry in the eighth round of their ten round contest at Terre Haute, Ind., March 23.

If any doubt existed as to Joe Gans' ability to beat any man in his division or in the welterweight class, they were removed the night of March 17 when he knocked out Mike "Twin" Sullivan at Los Angeles in ten rounds.

Battling Nelson and Terry McGovern are practically matched to meet

CLAIM SUCCESSFUL AEROPLANE



WRIGHT BROS. AEROSTAT.

The Wright Brothers of Dayton, Ohio, whose partially successful experiments with aeroplanes have been chronicled from time to time, made a statement to the Aero Club of this city, which seems to indicate that the problem of "flying" has been at last solved, says the New York World.

The public has known that Orville and Wilbur Wright sold the rights of what appeared to be a practicable airship to the French government, but the practice flights have been held in private and no full statement of the success of the machine has been made until now. The communication says that in 1905 the Wright aeroplane, propelled by a gasoline engine and carrying a man, made a half dozen successful flights, varying in length from ten to twenty-five miles. In their statement the inventors say:

"Though America, through the labors of Prof. Langley, Mr. Chanute and others, had acquired not less than ten years ago the recognized leadership in that branch of aeronautics which pertains to bird-like flight, it has not heretofore been possible for American workers to present a summary of each year's experiments to society of their own country devoted exclusively to the promotion of aeronautical studies and sports. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we now

find ourselves able to make a report of such a society.

"Previous to the year 1905, we had experimented at Kittyhawk, N. C., with man-carrying gliding machines in the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903; and with a man-carrying motor flyer, which, on the 17th day of December, 1903, sustained itself in the air for 59 seconds advancing against a twenty mile wind for 352 feet.

"Flights to the number of more than 100 had also been made at Dayton, Ohio, in 1904, with a second motor flyer. Of these flights, a complete circle made for the first time of three miles, each made on the 9th of November and the 1st of December, respectively, were the more notable performances.

"The object of the 1905 experiments was to determine the cause and discover remedies for several obscure and somewhat rare difficulties which had been encountered in some of the 1904 flights, and which it was necessary to overcome, before it would be safe to employ flyers for practical purposes. The experiments were made in a swampy meadow about eight miles east of Dayton, Ohio, and continued from June until the early days of October, when the impossibility of longer maintaining privacy necessitated their discontinuance.

"In the past three years a total of 160 flights have been made with our motor-driven flyers, and a total distance of almost exactly 160 miles covered, an average of a mile to each flight, but until the machine had received its final improvements the flights were mostly short, as is evidenced by the fact that the flight of Oct. 5 was longer than the 105 flights of the year 1904 together.

"The lengths of the flights were measured by a Richard anemometer, which was attached to the machine. The records were found to agree closely with the distances measured over the ground when the flights were made in calm air over a straight course; but when the flights were made in circles a close comparison was impossible because it was not practicable to accurately trace the course over the ground. In the flight of October 5th a total of 29.7 circuits of the field was made. The times were taken with stop-watches.

"In operating the machine it has been our custom for many years to alternate in making flights, and such cars has been observed that neither of us has suffered any serious injury, though at the earlier flights our ignorance and the inadequacy of the means of control made the work exceedingly dangerous."

TEACH IN BUDDHIST TEMPLES.

Places of Worship Now Used for Modern Education.

"During a recent visit to Hai Cheng," says Consul General Sammons, "a city of between 20,000 and 30,000 population, located near Liao Yang, on the Chinese Eastern railway, the Chinese magistrate, Mr. Kuan Feng Ho, informed me of his desire for illustrations and price lists giving information regarding the following articles: Simple mechanical devices for spinning cotton yarn by hand, simple mechanical devices for weaving cotton cloth by hand, hand machines for weaving coarse sacking, simple hand power machinery for weaving coarse silk and machinery for making rope by hand.

"This particular magistrate is one of the most progressive Chinamen I have met in the Orient. He is a disciple of Yuan Shih Kai, the Tsin Tsin Viceroy, who is advocating reform methods for China.

"He has turned the two large Buddhist temples and a temple to Confucius, in Hai Cheng, into temples of modern education and modern prison reform methods. The more important temple is the seat of education in Magistrate Kuan's district, which comprises a large part of that section of Manchuria between Mukden and the port of Niuchwang. Two bright Japanese male educators are in charge, and the chief aim is the practical one of preparing native teachers for the schools soon to be established in the entire district."

Changing One's Occupation.

"It is not everyone who wishes to change his occupation, but one frequently hears of people who have forsaken one profession or trade for another, and in their new calling have reached the highest rung in the ladder of fame," says Ideas. "The spirit of genuine self-help is the root of all growth in the individual, and constitutes the true source of national vigor and strength. Before a man definitely decides upon making a change from one calling to another he should question himself as to his energies, capabilities, and chances of success in the new calling he proposes to enter. The early ease at which youths in this country take to a profession

Corporal's Weird Reasoning.

"Such reasoning," said Gen. F. D. Grant in a military argument, "reminds me of the reasoning of old Corporal Sandhurst."

"Corporal Sandhurst was one day drilling a batch of raw recruits. "Why is it," he said to a bright-looking chap, "that the blade of your saber is curved instead of straight?" "The blade is curved," the recruit answered, "in order to give more force to the blow."

"Nonsense," said the corporal. "The blade is curved so as to fit the scabbard. If it was straight how would you get it into the curved scabbard, you idiot?"

Tailor Evidently a Benedict.

Geronimo, the Apache chief, has gotten married for the eighth time.

"You are a brave man, Geronimo, to marry so often," a paleface said the other day to the old warrior.

"Brave? Not at all," returned Geronimo. "The fact of the matter is that an Indian is master in his own house and marriage hasn't the terror for him that it has for a white.

to trade accounts, in a great measure, for the number who do not find their calling to their liking, and desire, perhaps not unreasonably, to make a change. Having decided that their work is uncongenial, too many let their minds drift on the dark sea of no hope instead of trying to find out the surest way to succeed."

A Bangor Minister's Story.

A certain minister of Bangor, Me., joined a fishing party of his friends for two weeks in a woods camp. Sunday morning some of the boys wanted to go fishing, and got away without being seen by the minister; but one fellow, slower than the rest, was caught by the minister just as he was setting up his rod. The fisherman made excuses, and added: "I suppose you would not care to go?"

In answer, the minister told the following story: "When I was settled in the church at Dixmont, in the first years of my ministry, I was called out of bed one night to marry a couple who had both been bereft of their first partners by death. When I got

to the place, where I asked the man if he took this woman to be his lawful wife, he exclaimed: 'Look a here, parson, what in h—l do you think I'm here for?'"

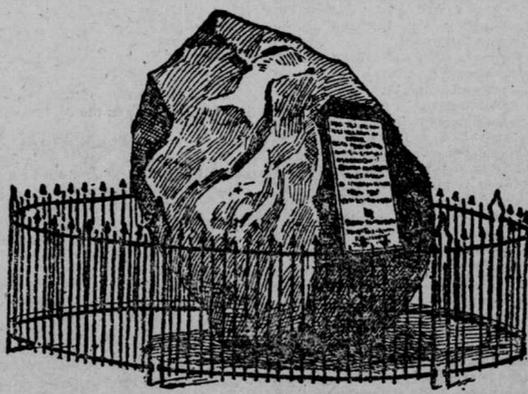
French Foreign Legion.

The picturesque French Foreign Legion which has just obtained the honor of bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor on its standard, dates from 1831, and to some extent takes the place in the French service of the old Swiss mercenaries, many of whom are numbered among its earliest recruits. It only serves abroad, however, and has principally served in Algeria.

Japan Raising Peanuts.

Japan has just entered the peanut market with a grade of nuts which is attracting attention. English walnuts come from California, France of Italy, with France furnishing the largest supply. The prices which rule throughout the country are fixed by an association of growers in California.

WHERE INDIAN PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED



Columbus (O.) chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has erected this monument to mark the spot where Gen. W. H. Harrison made his famous peace treaty with the Ohio tribes of Indians in 1813.

Whites and their wives!

Geronimo chuckled. "Why, once I went to a tailor's shop in Washington with a congressman who wished to order a new suit.

"The congressman selected the cloth and the tailor measured him, calling out the dimensions to a clerk with a book. After the measuring the tailor said:

"Married or single, sir?" "Married," replied the congressman.

"One pocket concealed in lining of vest," the tailor bade the clerk."

High and Low Life.

Society Youth—Say, Jack, can't you lend me \$5? I've got to take a lady to the opera tonight.

Poor Clerk—Yes, George I can; but you received a check from your father this morning. Where's that?

Society Youth—Well, the fact is, I stepped into my tailor's to get a necktie, and hadn't anything but the check with me, and the rascal, instead of handing me the change, gave me a receipt for balance due.—New York Weekly.

Furnishing a Desk.

The up-to-date writing desk has more appurtenances than our forefathers dreamed of or than the average letter writer could name offhand as belonging to what the furnishers call a properly equipped desk. The modern sets are of bronze, china silver or green metal and some of them contain twenty pieces.

Some of these in a silver set are large, flat blotting pad with silver corners, silver and glass ink-stand, tray for small paper and envelopes, silver handled letter opener, sharp eraser, roll blotter with silver handle, pen rack, little silver cup containing a bristle penwiper, candle-stick and seal.

Lava Seemingly Inexhaustible.

Mt. Matautu, on the island of Savaii, Samoan group, has covered thirty square miles of land around it with lava, and a stream twelve miles wide is flowing into the sea. The lava is thrown up 1,200 feet and at latest accounts had increased the height of the mountain, since August 21, by 3,000 feet.

THE MODERN BLACKSMITH



TO BLACKSMITHS in country towns important positions are allotted nowadays. Since the times of which early poets wrote the business of the horseshoer has broadened out to such an extent that he is recognized as running a shop second in importance to no

other in town. In thousands of instances the blacksmith wields an influence in the town council; frequently he is the mayor. It is a common thing to find him an alderman, and in some instances at least, the residence of a

village blacksmith in a prosperous town is as fine as that of the banker. In a great many instances he has a good store of books; there are fine pictures on his walls. The earnings from his trade are invested in shops that are equipped with every modern appliance and in many other ways his general prosperity is made plain to the world.

Men in the country now are more particular about having fine horses on their farms and naturally more careful about the way they are shod. There has been almost as much improvement in fitting a shoe on the foot of a horse as there has been in the work of a dentist in repairing the human teeth.

And all this change despite the invasion of the equine field by the automobile!

HISTORIC GLORY OF SPAIN

Marked though it has been by faults largely those of the ages, the geographical history of Spain is glorious to the highest degree, whether measured by its material or moral results, says the National Geographic Magazine. With the discoveries of Columbus and the world circumnavigation of Magellan, modern geography was born. Indefatigable in purpose, unsurpassed in bravery, unyielding in religion, but differential to racial prejudices, gracious in manner and courteous in speech, Spanish explorers made an indelible impress from one end of the earth to the other. In the Antilles or South America, in Mexico or the Philippines, they thoroughly implanted their customs and ideals, their administration and religion, their laws and language. The Spanish civil law, whose first Mexican code antedated by half a century any English settlement in the United States, is to-day, in pure or modified form, second as to area and population only to English law, while the melodious language of Spain is the daily speech of nearly triple its home population. In the aggregate the Spanish explorer, by ex-

tending the sway of law over and instilling Christianity into the hearts of the natives of new lands, has exerted a more potent influence than has any other nationality.

Of all explorations none appeared at the time richer than those of Portugal, from Prince Henry, the navigator, to Diaz and Vasco de Gama; yet they were morally perverted. The coasts of Africa were circumnavigated and exploited and the trade of India made attainable by sea. Pope Alexander VI, by the famous demarcation bull of May 4, 1493, confirmed the possession of the eastern half of the newly discovered world to Portugal, which at once rose to commercial supremacy and the height of its material glory. But traffic was the sole aim, and the African slave trade a most essential factor in its profits. During four centuries Portugal was distinctly foremost in this human traffic, which by its horrors and immoralities has not alone outraged the spirit of Christianity, but has also, particularly in America, produced conditions vexatious and portentous to an alarming degree.

FIGHTING OPIUM IN PEKIN

Pekin, the capital of China, is fighting the "opium-shop evil." Efforts are being made to reduce the number of dens and to restrict the smoking of the drug and to curtail the loafing and vice that accompany opium smoking by compelling each shop to take out a license and to pay a tax according to the number of "lamps" in each shop. The shops are divided into four classes and the fees are graded accordingly from \$1 a month to twenty cents for each lamp, payable on the 10th of every month. The recent proclamation of the Pekin sanitary department reads as follows: "Opium smoking is extremely harmful to the health and the shops where opium is smoked are the retreats of loafers. Such places should really be altogether prohibited, so that the people might enjoy more prosperity, and dens of thieves would thus be done away with. But as opium smoking has become such a habit it cannot be got rid of entirely and at once. The evil can only be removed gradually.

"There are in the outer city of Pekin many opium shops, and it is evident that the smokers are increasing every day, which is very bad. The department has taken into consideration the matter and arrangements have been made for those who will abandon the habit. In addition, the opium shops opened in the outer city of Pekin have been divided into four classes and are to be taxed after certain regulations. They are to register themselves according to their classes and the number of lamps for the payment of taxes so that inspection can easily be effected.

"Shop owners are hereby informed of the regulations and that they are to come to this department for registration beginning from the 30th day 1st moon 31st year of Kuang Hsu. If any one dares to make a false declaration as to his class or the number of lamps, opens shops without license or refuses payment of the tax, if discovered, the building used for smoking opium will be confiscated and the owners strictly fined as a warning to these private dealers in opium shops. All must respect this order and not disobey."

HAD TO BE IMPRESSED

The driver of the Oaktown stage was a person of much amiability and a large fund of anecdote, but his memory was by no means of the best.

"The inhabitants of his native town made many excuses for him, but summer visitors found his failing a particularly trying one.

"That man should be complained of and should lose his position as express agent and mail carrier!" said one exasperated man who had been obliged to remain in Oaktown over another night, owing to Ranny Peet's forgetting to call for him.

"Well, now, I guess you didn't impress it on Ranny that he was to take ye," said an Oaktown man, moved to mild remonstrance.

"Impress it on him!" echoed the summer visitor. "I wrote my name on his order book in the postoffice."

TRAVEL BY STAGE COACH

It was in 1658 that the first regular stage coach began running between the two capitals, London and Edinburgh. It ran once a fortnight and the fare was £4, which would be a good deal more than \$20 to-day. The time taken to the journey is not accurately known, but between York and London it was four days. This lavish system of communication was not, however, kept up, as in 1763 the coach ran between London and Edinburgh once a month only, taking a fortnight, if the weather was favorable, to the journey.

In 1754 a heroic effort was made to improve the London and Edinburgh coach. The Edinburgh Courant for that year contained the following advertisement:

"The Edinburgh stage coach, for the better accommodation of passengers,

I should like to know what more I could have done."

"Well, now, it's like this," said the farmer, with a half-apolgetic air. "Sometimes there's a number of orders on that book, and Ranny might happen to forget one of 'em, so what folks most generally do is just to write their names in the book, and then speak to Ranny about it when he's up on the trip before the one they want to go on. And then they ask Lemu', the postmaster to kind of remind Ranny when he stops for the mail. And then we always deem it wise to be all ready to start in time enough so's we can walk down to the cross-roads and head Ranny off, just for fear it might slip his mind, allowing time to go back for a trunk in case there's one to be lugged."

Youth's Companion.

In the days of stage coaches people sometimes clubbed together and hired a post chaise for their journey as being quicker and less expensive, and Scottish newspapers occasionally contained advertisements to the effect that a person about to proceed to London would be glad to hear of a fellow "adventurer" or two bent on the same journey to share the expense.

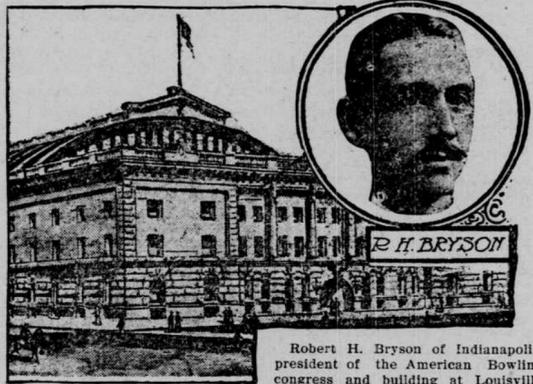
THE ONE NEEDFUL THING

Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S., had as its president for many years a very able New England divine, the Rev. A. W. Sawyer who was not given to much smiling or joking. On occasion, however, he knew how to press wit and even sarcasm into his service with great effect, and he was very popular with his students.

When the large female seminary building erected near the college was nearing completion, the financial committee, of which Dr. Sawyer was a member, if not chairman, was charged in stentorian tones by a minister, fluent in speech, but without college training, with being guilty of deeds of darkness that needed to be uncovered.

This charge of misappropriation of funds was made at the Baptist convention for the maritime provinces, held at Truro, N. S. The speaker resumed his seat, and for a little there was a painful silence. Then the comparatively slender form of Dr. Sawyer was seen to rise and move slowly and quietly out to the front of the platform.

The dry old doctor brought down the house by looking up over his glasses and quietly remarking: "The good brother thinks there are some awful works of darkness that need to be uncovered. About the only thing I know of that needs to be uncovered is a gold mine."



Robert H. Bryson of Indianapolis, president of the American Bowling congress and building at Louisville in which tournament was held.

in Athens next month have dropped out, according to a statement made by Manager Matthew P. Halpin. They are Ellery H. Clark of Boston and D. A. Sullivan of Anaconda, Mont., and both were expected to compete in the pentathlon.

The New York Athletic Club's aquatic team made a clean sweep in its dual meet with the Missouri A. C., held in the latter's link at St. Louis. In defeating Marguard Schwarz of the M. A. C. in the match 100-yard swim C. M. Daniels of the N. Y. A. C. also broke the world's record by two seconds. The time was 56 seconds.

Announcement has been made of the English swimming championships, and unless plans go awry several American swimmers, including C. M. Daniels, the United States champion at all distances, will be in England at the time of their decision. The first of the English events will be held at London July 7, and the American swimmers who compete at Athens in the Olympic championships, including Daniels, Spencer and Schwarz, will probably go to London after the conclusion of the Olympic meet with the idea of preparing for the English races.

Trotting.

The new Year Book shows there were 2,028 standard performers that took their records during 1905—that is, 2:25 pacing and 2:30 trotting—there being 1,081 pacers and 947 trotters. There are altogether 24,058 horses that have secured records in standard time since 1845, when Lady Suffolk first trotted a mile in 2:28 1/2. The list has more than doubled in the last ten years.

Football.

Those interested in the introduction of Rugby football in the United States are working to have one or more English teams make a trip to this country next fall.

There is no chance that the action of Northwestern university in abandoning football for five years will be followed at the University of Illinois. It is safe to say that football will be played on Illinois field next fall.

The joint athletic committee of the University of California and the Leland Stanford university has adopted a resolution recommending that the two institutions substitute the Rugby football game for the present game until a satisfactory national game is developed.

The University of Michigan senate has adopted without dissent the recommendations of the second football conference of the "big nine" Western colleges, which was held recently at Chicago. This practically means the adoption of the recommendations by the conference, as most of the doubtful colleges have already assented.

Golf.

The Wisconsin State Golf Association has named the week of June 25 for the state golf tournament at Janesville.

The western amateur golf tournament which was to have been held over the course of the Glen Echo Country Club during the week of June 18 has been postponed and will take place during the week of July 2. This action was taken on account of the dissatisfaction of the Chicago clubs with the former date. A great number of their best golfers are college men and would have been unable to attend the tournament in June on account of their college work. President George S. McGrew of the Glen Echo Club would have been better pleased with the earlier date, but he states that the links will be in as good condition in the early part of July.

On the Turf.

C. E. Durnell and J. J. McCafferty were ruled off the turf for life by a decision rendered by the stewards of the Pacific Jockey Club, which has control of racing in California.

Danny Maher, the jockey, interviewed by a correspondent at Newmarket, says the report of his engagement to Dorothy Cooper, daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, his wealthy employer, is untrue. "This is the first I've heard of it," he said. "This rumor is quite unfounded. I can't understand how such stories get about."

Official announcement is made by the New Memphis Jockey Club officials that the Montgomery Park meeting will commence April 16 and end May 9, assuring twenty-one racing days. Secretary MacFarlan also announces that the Montgomery handicapping will be decided on the opening day, the Tennessee Derby April 24, the Oaks on April 26 and the Peabody handicap on the final day.