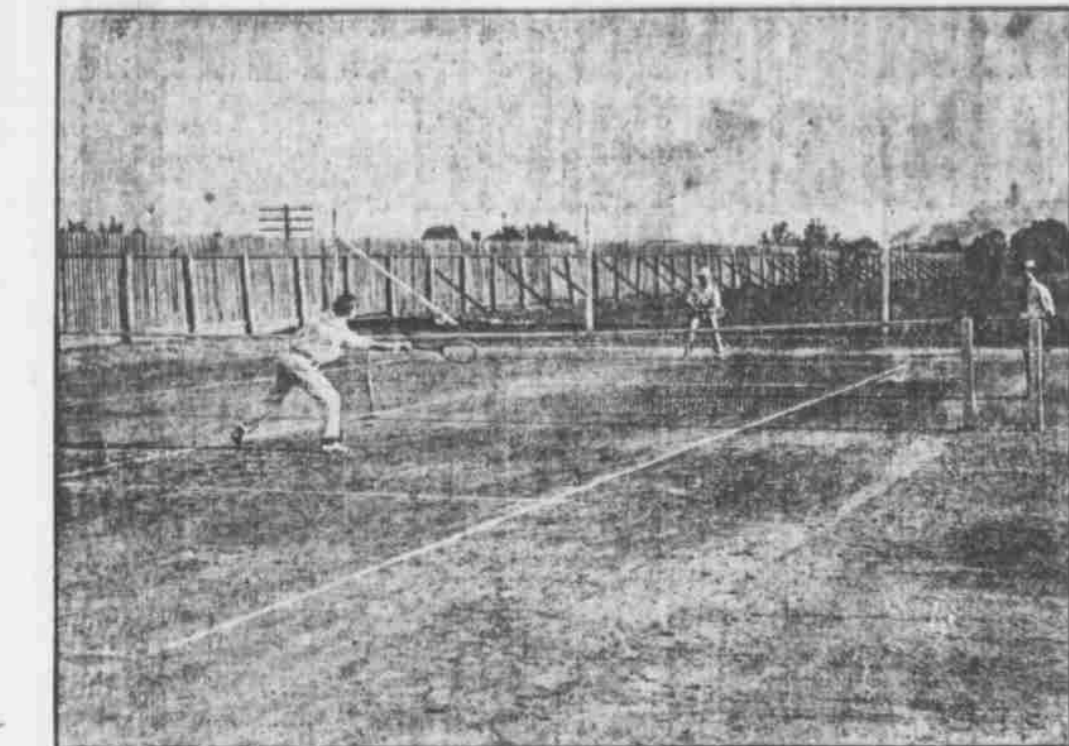
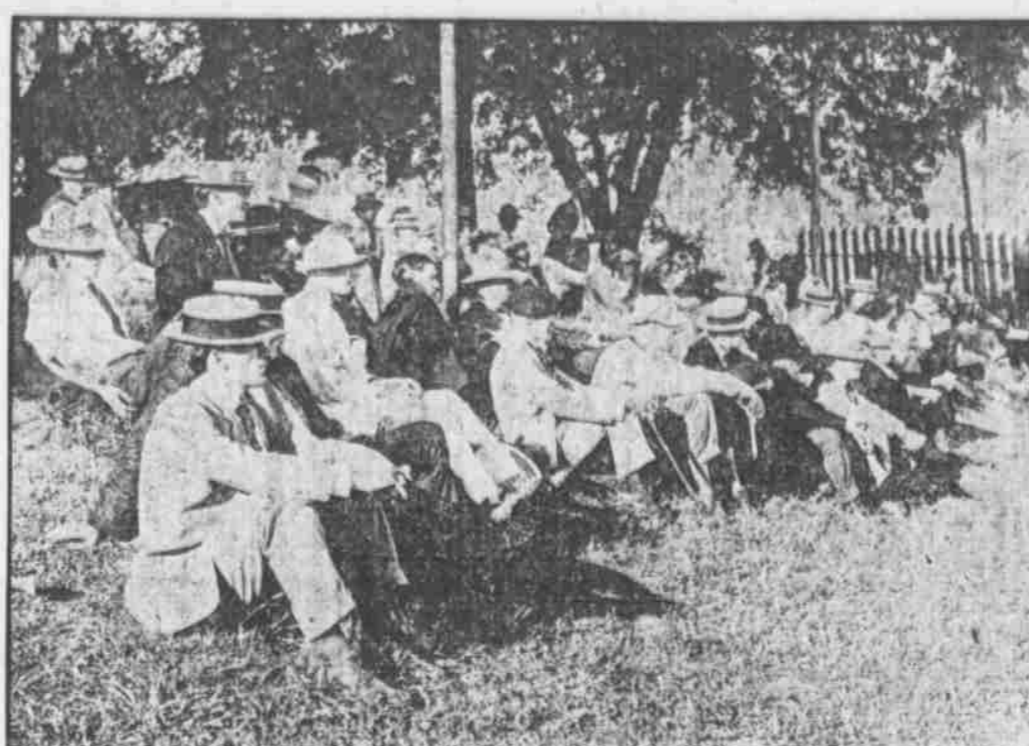


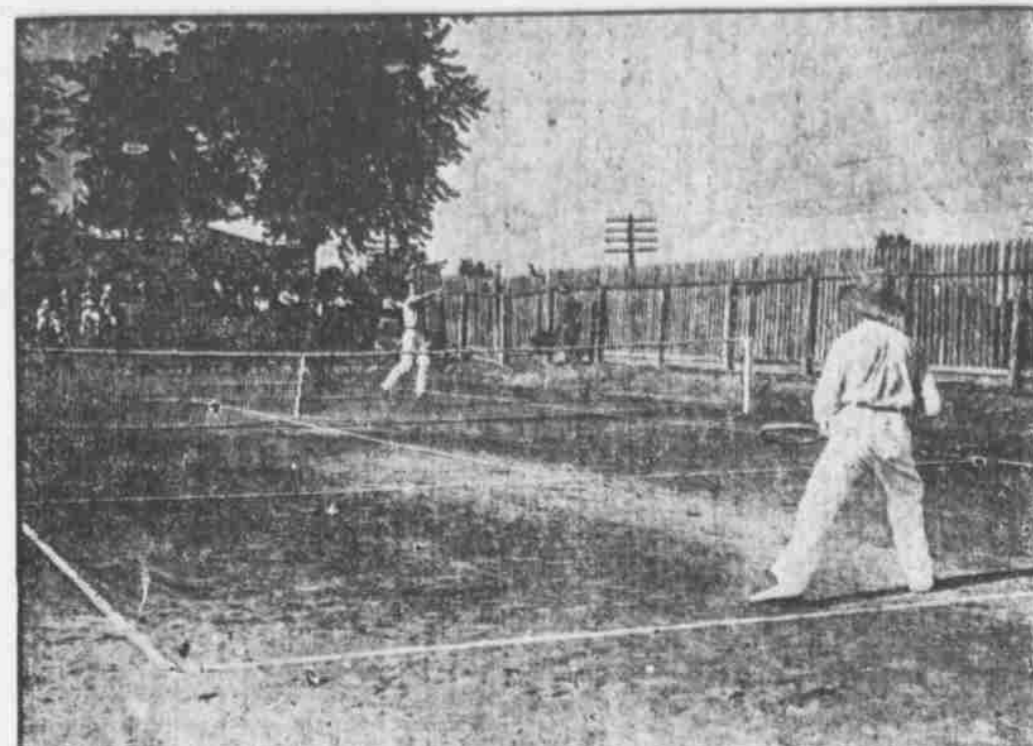
Lawn Tennis as a Healthy and Enjoyable Outdoor Summer Sport



SNOW OF CHICAGO RETURNS ONE OF BLATHERWICK'S DRIVES.



PART OF THE GALLERY WATCHING THE PLAY.



MATCH IN SINGLES BEFORE LARGE "GALLERY."

TIME was, not very far back, when a certain sporting writer of prominence would not permit the scores of tennis matches to be published on his sport page, saying that tennis was not a sport, but rather a game for cardies. This is all changed, and no sport had more playing members in Omaha than the ancient and honorable game of tennis. To play is to sport, to frolic is to sport, and tennis surely comes under these heads, for it is a game endowed with all qualities which bring out the best there is in a sportsman.

People who see women lobbing the ball backward and forward on some grass court think there is nothing to the game, but let these same critics view an Eberhardt and a Anderson playing for the championship, they will at once see that it is a game that brings out the best there is in a man. This was demonstrated in this city very forcibly two years ago, when Frank Eberhardt, one of the finest physical specimens that ever existed an athletic side, won out on pure form from players who were conceded by all to be more skilled at the game. Playing a steady game and never weakening when his opponents would make some phenomenal play which would win the applause of the galleries, Frank Eberhardt won the championship simply because he was in the most perfect physical condition. All athletic contests are tests of skill and endurance, and no man can think of winning an important event unless he is in prime condition, or even of holding a title unless he keeps himself in perfect form.

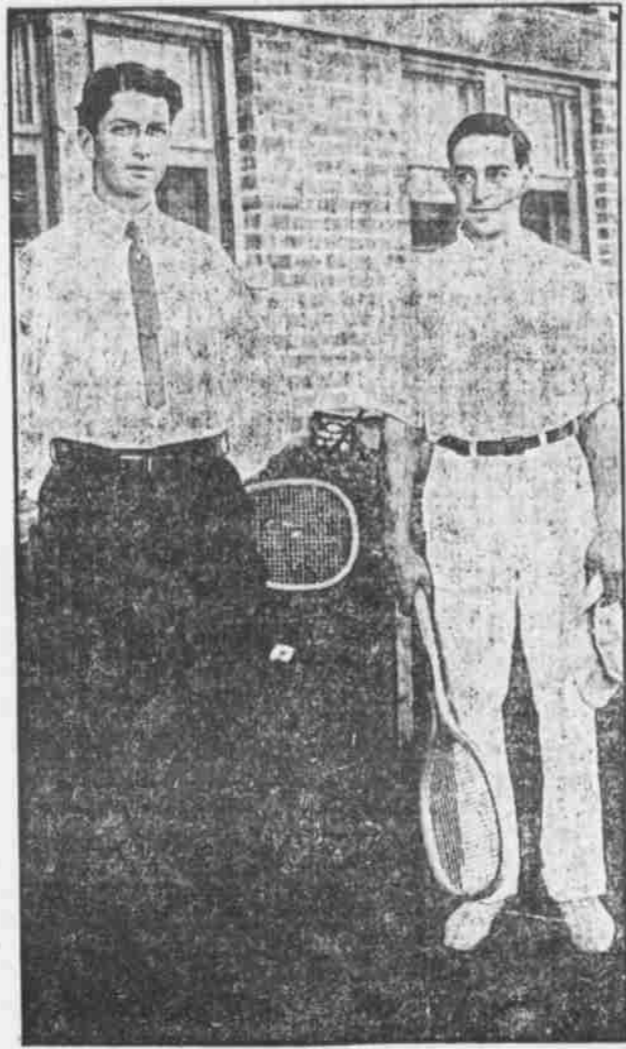
Growth in Popularity.

Thus from a game which was not thought much of by so-called sports, tennis has come to be recognized as one of the leading sports of this country and England. In England it has not much opposition in the bid for public favor, according to American ideas, cricket being the only opposing game except horse racing. In the summer time, but in this country there is the faster game of base ball to contend with. Tennis has not reached the point where it can expect to attract the numbers that base ball or foot ball does, still in the matches in which the cracks compete large "galleries" are to be present. The increase of interest is shown by the increase in the number of entries in the Middle West tournament which is held at the Omaha Field club each year. In 1902, when the tournament was first held under the auspices of the United States National Tennis Association, there were forty-two; in 1903 the number was increased to forty-five; last year the number was the same as in the preceding year, and this year the entry list jumped to sixty-six, which is a fine tribute to the game.

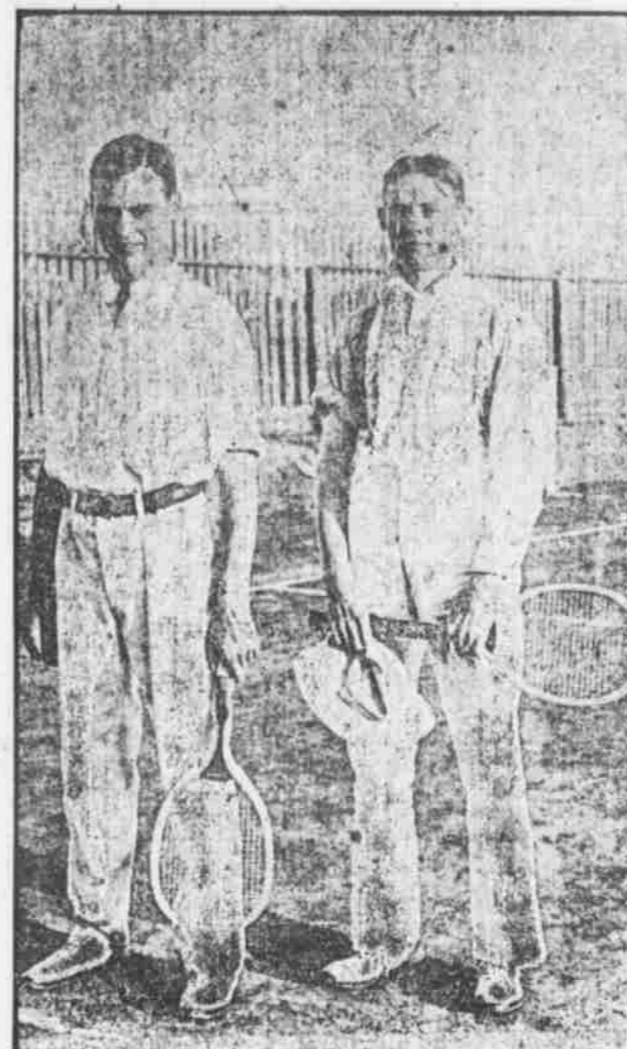
Not only in Omaha is the interest on the increase but every town and city of any size has had its tournament and there have been state tournaments, interstate tournaments and international tournaments galore. In the big tournament held at Newport during the week there were 106



B. W. MATTESON OF OMAHA, ONE OF THE COMING LOCAL PLAYERS.



HUGHES AND KOHN OF OMAHA, A PAIR WHO ARE WINNING FAME.



SCHNEIDER OF OMAHA AND HASSLER OF PAW-CITY—TWO COMING NEBRASKA PLAYERS.



"BILLY" WOOD OF OMAHA, SECRETARY OF THE FIELD CLUB TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE.

entries from all sections of the country.

Sufficiently strenuous.

Tennis is not the violent sport that base ball or football is and still to become perfect at the game it probably requires more practice than either of the other games. It is perhaps the oldest of all existing ball games, and at once, the most difficult to learn because of the intricacies of its laws, and the most interesting when learned because of the great variety of its combinations and the difficulty of solving rapidly the combinations which are constantly presented to a player by his opponent on the spur of the moment. There is no telling where a ball is to be returned, or at what speed and these conditions have to be met instantly.

Something of Its History.

Tennis has an additional charm from a historical point of view, because of the numerous historical associations. There is no fixed time as to the origin of tennis

but it is probably the outcome of some very simple sport played by the ancients. The first authentic dates on tennis are in the Middle Ages when it was played on the courts of the feudal castles in France and Italy. At first the pastime of kings, it soon became popular with the middle classes and from that time on has grown into favor. The French seem to have borrowed it from the Italians and made certain refinements. From France it journeyed to England. Judging from the French name by which it was designated it was played with the hand for a racket. The hand was afterwards protected with

a glove as still prevails in the Basque country. Upon the gloves strings and cross strings were next woven to give the ball a faster impetus and the addition of a short handle was a matter of a short time to make a transition from the glove to the racket.

Improvements in the game have been continually made, first by enclosing courts with walls and later by roofing them so that inclement weather was no terror to the tennis player. The weather is an interfering factor in these days as was witnessed during the last week when old Jupiter Pluvius put most of the Field club courts out of commission when he shed a few tears on the country hereabouts. Engineering skill of the present century has been brought into use in the construction of tennis courts, so that they are supposed to dry shortly after a rain, but this is a supposition contrary to fact at the Field club for these courts were the wettest spots in the surrounding country.

Beneficial to Any.

Tennis is a game which can be played by many who cannot indulge in the more violent games. That is, it would not be real tennis according to definition of some

of the cracks, but still the same rules could be used and plenty of exercise obtained by simply lobbing the ball back and forth. Any game that brings the player in to the free and open air is beneficial unless carried to extremes, and tennis can be played in moderation and yet give forth many of the benefits of the real game. Tennis and golf are about alike in this respect. Golf is a game which furnishes a good excuse for the players to tramp the fields and to be in the open air for stretches at a time. It is also a game which can be played by people who would not choose the faster games. Golf is a game more suited to more elderly men and it has not the vigorous action of tennis.

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Curious and Romantic Capers of Cupid

Dowries for Brides.

A novel marriage portions that with which Herr Duchatschek, a native of Konigsgratz, dowered his daughter must find place. Her weight in silver was the promised dowry, so on the wedding morn, before proceeding to church, she was weighed in the drawing room before the assembled guests. The scales registered sixty-two kilograms, a weight which brought the lucky bride a sack of 13,500 silver coins. Similar instances of a bride's dowry being in direct ratio to her corporeal avoirdupois are on record. Some time back a citizen of Huntington, Conn., who possessed a daughter of the abnormal weight of 400 pounds agreed to bestow upon her a portion of \$1 for every pound she weighed. The offer brought forward a bold suitor in the person of a Mr. Marang, who gallantly led his weighty and well-dowered bride to the altar. In Peru, too, the bride's dowry consists of her own weight, not in gold or in silver, but in sugar. Wright, too, influenced Mr. Bant, a prosperous English tradesman, when he informed his daughter that, as he admired big men, her dowry should be graduated by the excess of her husband's bodily weight above her own—this excess to be calculated in gold. The day previous to the wedding the parties went to the scales, and that the husband was a man after his father-in-law's heart can be assumed from the fact that he received with her more than \$20,000.

An old Lancashire (England) paper gives an amusing account of a small farmer who agreed to give to his daughter for a marriage portion as many guineas as she could walk miles a day. The fact came off in the neighborhood of Manchester and the sturdy lass tramped more than seventy miles. When, however, the time for settlement arrived it was discovered that the father was not worth as many shillings as he should have paid in guineas, whereupon a subscription was opened by the neighboring gentry, who admired the girl's pluck, and an amount was collected that amply compensated her for her exertion.

A wealthy London solicitor whose daughter had received an expensive education promised on her becoming engaged to give her fifty times the amount she could earn in a year by her own exertions. Though she found that her expensively acquired accomplishments were more or less a drug in the market, she managed, by giving music and drawing lessons, to earn sufficient to entitle her to receive on her marriage the handsome sum of \$5,000. Another father, who had but small faith in his prospective son-in-law's industry, agreed to give his daughter on her marriage an amount corresponding to the amount which the bridegroom should make in the course of twelve months. He had, how-

ever, counted without his host, for the young man, chancing to obtain some good Stock exchange information, tabled a sum that the other could only cover on his daughter's sweetheart agreeing to advance the deficit.

On receiving a very handsome tip from a customer a waiter at a fashionable London restaurant begged the giver in his daughter's name and upon being asked for an explanation said that he had agreed to bestow upon her as a wedding portion an amount equivalent to the tips he should receive in a year. On the gentleman subsequently making inquiries he was told by the waiter that his daughter's dot had worked out at more than \$100.

Revised Marriage Rituals.

The revised report of the Pennsylvania general assembly's committee on forms and services contains the rituals of the respective churches, and while much alike, they show a striking contrast in the marriage service. In the Presbyterian church the woman must promise to obey; in the Methodist Episcopal church she need take no such obligation.

The Presbyterian service goes as follows: "Then the minister shall say to the woman: Wilt thou have this man to be thy husband and wilt thou pledge thy truth to him, in all love and honor, in all duty and service, in all faith and tenderness, to live with him, cherish and obey him, according to the ordinance of God in the holy bond of marriage? The woman shall answer, I will."

The Methodist Episcopal service reads: "Then shall the minister say unto the woman: Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love, honor and keep him, in sickness and in health, and forsaking all other keep thee only unto him as long as ye both shall live? Then the woman shall answer, I will."

Playing Cards for Cupid.

There are six New York aldermen who have offices within a five-minute walk of the city hall. They would probably grow indignant and deny that they located near the city hall for business purposes, but the fact remains that they do a lot of odd jobs in their capacity as city fathers, quite directly or indirectly, net them quite a little sum. One alderman married twenty couples in a single day, all of them brought to the office by the city hall hangerson known as "cupids." These men hang around the corridors and when they see a young couple wandering around and looking foolish they know just what to do. The "cupid" is always willing to direct them to an alderman's office, and for that they will place an amount corresponding to the amount which the bridegroom should make in the course of twelve months. He had, how-

Nebraska Makes Fine Showing at Portland

NEBRASKA is making a showing at the Lewis and Clark exposition that has distinguished the state among the many which are participating in the Western World's fair. Nebraska's moving picture shows are known to every one who visits the fair, and the state's resources are exploited in a manner striking and artistic.

Nebraska occupies a block of space in the Palace of Agriculture, near the center of the building. Anyone can tell you where Nebraska's section is, because everyone has been there. The originality displayed by the commissioners in designing the theater building and arranging the exhibits has placed Nebraska in a class by itself.

Nebraska at the fair wears a dress of yellow. This in itself distinguishes the state from the others. The theater building, where the moving picture shows are held every hour during the day, from 10 o'clock on, is in the design of an Italian villa.

Corn samples and products of corn are most attractively displayed on two tables placed in a little court in front of the theater. There are eighty-one varieties of corn shown, and of this number twenty varieties are of sugar corn and fifteen of pop corn. Of special interest is a remarkable exhibit of evolution corn, grown by Theodore Williams of Benson, Neb. The corn products shown number twenty-six

and include various kinds of starch, American gum, gluten feed, corn oil cake, brewer's sugar, gluten meal, anhydrous sugar, yellow climax sugar, chopped feed, corn rubber, corn syrup, crude and refined corn oil, glucose, gum paste, British gum and dextrine.

Directly in front of the entrance to the theater, between the tables bearing the corn display, stands the stuffed skin of the 2-year-old steer, Challenger, which weighed 1,920 pounds and was practically perfect in points. Challenger won easily over all competitors at the International Fat Stock show and exposition at Chicago in 1902.

At the rear of the theater the comfort and convenience of visitors is provided for by an open reception room, where there are comfortable chairs and a large reading table which is supplied with Nebraska newspapers.

Nebraska's showing of small grains is arranged in pyramid form, and excellent samples of threshed grains are to be found in jars. Sheaves of winter, spring and macaroni wheat and splendid specimens of oats, rye, and barley in the straw make up the pyramid. Some hundreds of samples of vine seeds, in which Nebraska excels all other states, have attracted much attention.

Two large pyramids of corn in the husk, situated at either side of the writing table in the reception room, compose a striking

feature of the state's display. About the theater building, and composing most attractive rural decorations, are wonderful grasses native to Nebraska. These compose one of the state's most remarkable exhibits. A bale of alfalfa, recently received by the commissioners, has attracted much interest.

Probably nothing has done so much to tell the world of the greatness of Nebraska as the moving picture shows which are given in the theater in the Nebraska section. These pictures have as their chief charm their absolute realism.

The pictures show such scenes as plowing and planting, and early harvesting, fruit culture, raising of vegetables on a large scale, the poultry, sheep and swine industries, the dairy and beef cattle industry, ranch life, and the best sugar industry. That the pictures and talks interest the people is shown by the fact that the free entertainments are better attended as the fair progresses.

Visitors at the Nebraska section have been most favorably impressed by the courteous treatment accorded them by the people in charge. William James is superintendent of the exhibit, and G. C. Sheild is assistant secretary. Both are to be found at Nebraska's headquarters all the time. G. L. Loomis, vice president and treasurer of the commission, and H. G. Sheild, the secretary, are expected in a short time.



NEBRASKA'S EXHIBIT AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PORTLAND, ORE.

always interesting, no matter in what form and tennis is a game which requires development of both mind and body. Some sports which are always kept before the public gaze require only physical development, but in tennis the mind is an important factor, and we are constantly hearing of a tennis match being won by superior head work. In the recent tournament for the championship of the city Conrad Young beat Art Scribner by superior head work all the way through. Scribner had been playing at the University of Nebraska and was in perfect form, with all sorts of strokes and returns, and it was said and even feared by Young himself that his superior condition would tell in the long three out of five match, and that he would win out if the match went for more than three games. Young brought his superior experience and long head into the game and by applying unexpected tactics literally ran Scribner off his feet. He would run forward with his serve and kept Scribner running back and forth across the back court until the younger player was worn out and his superior training was reduced to naught. This is merely given as an illustration of what a magnificent game it is to develop all parts of a man.

The mind is also on the alert to anticipate the play of an opponent and to force the play. A player must not only see and anticipate the action of his opponent, but must also be scheming to work the same idea on his antagonist. The crack player is so developed in this matter that in playing against a weaker player he is able to continually place the ball absolutely out of his reach.

For these and other reasons tennis can readily be classified as one of the real sports and a sport which can be played by more players than most any other game. It is a game for the novice to play during the falling shades of evening, as well as for the expert during the heat of the day. It is an ancient game and one that will long live because of its very character.

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One of his eccentricities while in the place is to pick a flower from the floral tributes, principally from the one sent by one of the survivors of the dead person, and after looking about the room for some time pin it upon the breast of a mourner. At the conclusion of the services at the house he has been known to follow the cortege for miles to the cemetery, and on arriving there takes rest upon the rear end of a carriage. No matter what the weather might be, he may be daily seen wherever there is a funeral in the suburb, and although harmless and known to the police, diurnally follows his odd notion.