

GREAT MEN FOR SPORT.

PASTIMES OF THE NATION'S
CHIEF EXECUTIVES.

Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland as Hunters and Fishermen—Grant's Fast Horse and Jackson's Cob Pipe—Lincoln Attended Theaters—Washington Enjoyed the Chase.

Presidential Amusements.

Mr. Cleveland is probably the most thoroughgoing sportsman that has ever occupied the Presidential office. At the same time the methods of hunting and fishing which he prefers are not such as are regarded with the highest approval by experts in the use of rod and gun. He does not care to cast the fly for trout, but prefers to troll for bluegill. Quail, which afford the finest sport in the neighborhood of Washington, have never served as game for him, success with them requiring patient waiting and great quickness. He has found it more amusing to shoot ducks from behind a blind in the Chesapeake, or to kill deer with a night light in the Adirondacks instead of stalking them by day.

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WASHINGTON AT THE END OF A FOX CHASE.

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MR. CLEVELAND TROLLING FOR BLUEGILL.

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PRESIDENT HARRISON HUNTING DUCKS.

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President Arthur was a really scientific fisherman. Sport with rod and reel was his favorite outdoor enjoyment. On one occasion he and Gen. Sheridan went out to the Yellowstone Park to fish, hunt and camp out. They got away so far out of reach of the telegraph that the Chief Executive of the nation practically forsook the reins of government for many days. If anything serious had happened to require action by him, as might very possibly have occurred, it would have been necessary to put scouts on his trail to hunt him down. Mr. Arthur tried his best to get some fun out of his term of office, but he found it very difficult. The President is the hardest-worked man in the United States, and he can hardly take a vacation without carrying the shop with him. When Mr. Cleveland went up into the North Woods, he still remained to

some extent in harness, a line of couriers connecting his camp where he went with the nearest telegraph office. Mr. Arthur was very fond of the theater, especially comedy, because he liked to laugh. Above all things he delighted in giving little stag dinners at the White House, to which he invited the men who talked best and were most congenial.

The billiard table on which Mr. Cleveland has played and will play again at the White House was originally purchased for President Garfield. Gen. Garfield had the present billiard-room in the basement of the Executive Mansion fitted up for that purpose, and he played there a great deal with his most particular friends. He was very fond of all kinds of games. He was a first-rate horseback rider, and held an honorary membership in the Washington Baseball Club. Before he became President he used to attend the base-ball games regularly.

President Hayes was nothing of a sport. In fact, it may fairly be said that he had no amusement whatever. He cared nothing for driving, and he was never known to play any games. He was socially disposed, however, and used to receive visitors commonly in the evening together with Mrs. Hayes.

Gen. Grant's favorite game was "Boston." He used to play it a great deal with Gen. Van. Vleet and Gen. Rufus Ingalls, the latter formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. Both of these officers are still living and on the retired list. The amusement in which the hero of Appomattox found most pleasure, however, was driving. He was extremely fond of speeding over the road holding the reins of a faster trotter. Nearly every afternoon he drove out in a buggy with his fleet mare "Julia." He also owned a dark bay charger named "Cincinnati."

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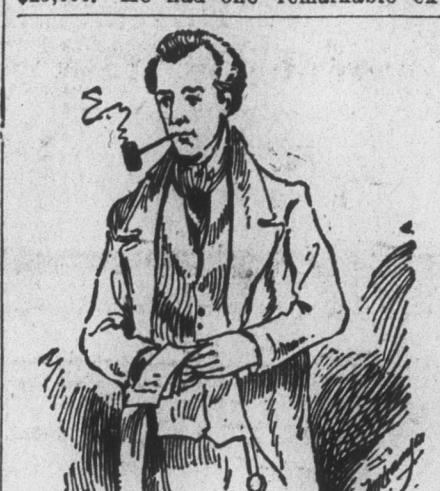
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stakes. He lived very simply at the White House, as if on his plantation, attended by the family slaves. He always asked visitors to take something from the sideboard in the dining-room which was garnished with decanters as well as with a bowl of juleps in summer and a bowl of egg-nogg in winter. In this sort of hospitality he expended nearly all his salary, which was only \$25,000. He had one remarkable ex-



JACKSON'S COB PIPE.

perience with a notorious woman named Ann Royall. She edited a paper called the Paul Pry, and made herself so offensive in various ways that she was indicted as a common scold under the old common law, and only by a very narrow squeak escaped immersion in the "ducking stool." One day she caught Mr. Tyler bathing in the Potomac and succeeded in interviewing him by sitting on his clothes until he told her what she wanted. This exploit has certainly not been excelled by the doings of any of the modern unscrupulous female reporters who contribute so much that is interesting to contemporary journals.

Jackson's Cob Pipe. The favorite solace of Andrew Jackson's leisure was smoking a corn-cob pipe. He declared that no other vehicle for the absorption of tobacco smoke was so sweet and delightful. It is said that his wife also, during her lifetime, was addicted to the corn-cob. As will be remembered he introduced a new order of things at the White House, disdaining aristocratic refinements and doing away with the elaborate etiquette previously in vogue. His favorite sport was cock-fighting, and at home he owned a breed of birds which were regarded as invincible. Some of them he brought to Washington to fight, but much to his disgust, they were defeated.

Little is known about the diversions in which James Monroe found recreation. Jefferson sought to escape from the duties of government by playing the fiddle. Neither he nor Madison was a sportsman in any sense. John Quincy Adams was the pedestrian President and swimmer.

Gen. Washington was in his prime a great sportsman. He was particularly fond of fox hunting, keeping a pack of hounds from imported stock and several hunters. With these he hunted almost every day. In fact, he lived in all respects as does the typical country gentleman in Virginia at present. The story that Washington once threw a stone across the Potomac was long ago exploded. Such a feat would not have been possible for any man who was not constructed after the pattern of a rifle.

The fact seems to be that he did throw a shilling across the Rappahannock. But, whether he did or not, Mr. Dewey declares that the greatest exploit of his life was to "throw a crown across the Atlantic."

Lincoln Love! Shakespeare. President Lincoln was too seriously and anxiously busy during his tenancy of the White House to indulge in many amusements. The favorite occupation of his leisure moments was reading Shakespeare. He went to the theater a good deal, especially enjoying the plays of Shakespeare. His favorite character was Falstaff, and he had a cordial personal liking for James H. Hackett, who was the greatest Falstaff this country ever produced. Their intimacy was broken up by Hackett's ambition to represent the United States abroad as a Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Lincoln did not think it proper to confer this honor upon the actor, and a break in their friendship was the result. That is the way in which presidential friendships usually end. A President can hardly venture to indulge an intimacy with anybody, because if he does so the person admitted to confidence almost invariably demands something which can not be granted. In this respect a President of the United States is most unfortunate. Scarcely any tramp is so entirely friendless as he. Those whose friendship is most desirable shrink from approaching him lest their motives be misconstrued, and he is perpetually surrounded by a crowd of political and other sycophants. "It is hardly possible for him to have a real friend."

President Pierce was enormously popular. Every day he took a regular constitutional from the Pennsylvania avenue and back, bowing to everybody right

and left. He and his wife paid social visits regularly, quite contrary to usage, to the families of their New Hampshire friends who had clerkships in the departments, and he entertained them as guests. President Harrison the first used to go to market early in the morning two or three times a week, and on one occasion he was caught in the rain,

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IOWA HAS PURE MILK.

The Hawkeye Inspection System—A Good Law That Is Rigorously Enforced.

There are no pale, sickly or unhealthy babies in Iowa; they are all fat and jolly. This highly satisfactory condition of Hawkeye infants is, directly due, so Dairy Commissioner Tupper claims, to the first-class milk law in operation in the State and the able manner in which it is enforced. Iowa, it is admitted all around, has one of the best dairy laws that were ever framed. From the very day it went into effect, however, the quality of the milk used in the principal cities in the State has steadily improved, and now it is found that the product of the dairy there is way above the legal standard. Milk to be good must, according to the law, contain 3 per cent. of butter fat. During the month of July, out of the many tests that were made in various parts of the State, there were only four dealers whose milk was 1 per cent. higher than the legal figure, while the bulk of the milk barely passed the law. Tests made a month later, however, showed the milk of fifteen dealers to contain 4 per cent. of butter fat, and now it is rarely that the tests show less than 3.50 or 4 per cent. Commissioner Tupper is now satisfied that there is no State in the Union where purer milk is sold.

The law provides that any person who shall sell, or exchange, or expose for sale, deliver or bring to market for domestic use, or to be converted into any product of human food whatsoever, any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated, unwholesome or skimmed milk, or milk taken from an animal having disease, or was taken from an animal fifteen days before or less than five days after parturition; shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and be liable in double the amount of damages to the persons on whom such fraud shall be committed. The law authorizes the dairy commissioners to appoint agents in every city having over 10,000 inhabitants, and to collect samples of the milk sold in such cities. It is their duty to forward such samples to the office of the commissioner in Des Moines. The compensation of such agent at any one time is not to be more than \$3 for collecting and delivering the same to express companies. The law also provides that the number of times samples are collected in each city shall not exceed an average of thirty times during any one year.

AN INDIAN IN CONGRESS. Charles Curtis, a Quarter-Blood Kaw, Elected from Kansas.

Kansas is always doing something unexpected in political fields, and at the recent election it again did a notable act in choosing a quarter-blood Indian to represent the Fourth District, including the capital city of the State.

Charles Curtis, Congressman-elect, is the son of a quarter-blood Kaw Indian and Captain O. A. Curtis, of the Kansas Volunteers, Fifteenth Regiment. His grandmother still lives on the reservation in the Indian Territory and is very proud of her offspring's prominence. He was born in North Topeka, Jan. 25, 1890. His mother died when he was 3 years of age, and he was brought up by his father's parents. He was literally the architect of his own fortunes, having been a jockey until his 16th year, commencing as soon as he could manage a horse. He rode horses summers in Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Iowa, and Missouri and attended school winters, thus securing an education. In 1876 and 1877 he drove a night hack to support himself, going to school daytimes. In 1878 he had the rights of majority conferred by the district court of Shawnee County. In 1879 he entered a law office, and in 1884 was elected County Attorney. He received the Republican nomination for Congress last June, made a house to house canvass, and was elected by a majority of 3,000 over a fusion candidate.

A striking incident of his canvass was the appearance in his audience in the south part of his district of his Indian grandmother, who wept tears of joy at the "big talk" of Charlie. When the speech was over he went down to her and kissed her, amid the applause of the crowd. He is an eloquent speaker and has a striking appearance.

Enroll of Officers. Alluding to one or two conspicuous recent instances, the New York World says:

Neither neuralgia nor drink nor insanity nor debt is necessary to make a United States army officer feel like committing suicide. Slow promotion and lack of occupation causes many an ambitious man to occasionally wonder if life is worth living. Nevertheless, very few undertake to decide practically that it is not.

Nothing is easier to demonstrate than that men who are worth anything at all must sometimes vary either their employment or their enjoyment. The profession of arms opens up the most glorious possibilities in times of war, especially in the service of a nation which is well calculated to take care of itself as the United States. But it may prove exceedingly lonesome as it is certainly monotonous in times of peace in a country like this, where the arts of peace are always to the fore, except in the very heat of conflict.

In Germany, on the contrary, these hypochondriacs would be the jelliest of fellows, having men whom they could command almost absolutely and having for their imperial master a young fellow who may not correctly understand the first principles of campaigning, but who loves military reviews better than he loves even the empress and his children, and almost as well as he loves his all-important self.

In other armies in Europe also the jaded, lonesome American officer

turned European could reflect that millions were toiling and dying for him. Here he sees hundreds of thousands coining money and getting carloads of enjoyment while he lives off of revellie and taps. But, save for the few thus inconvenienced, it is all right. A commercial nation, easily mobilizable, does not need to imitate tottering despotism in turning its brave officers and men into mere janizaries.

THE BIGGEST OF ITS KIND. A Monolith from Wisconsin for the World's Fair.

A great brownstone monolith will stand in Jackson Park, Chicago, during the World's Fair as a specimen of what is produced from the vast quarries of Wisconsin that lie along the shores of Lake Superior.

The pillar, for which the claim is made that the world never saw its equal in size, can trace its conception to a jocular remark made by Frederick Prentice, owner of the large quarries near Ashland, to ex-Gov. Sam S. Field.

While conversing on matters relative to monster pillars of stone in the shape of obelisks, Mr. Prentice remarked that he could surpass the largest Egyptian production from among his quarries on the Bayfield shore of Chequamegon Bay, or on one of the numerous Apostle islands. To Mr. Field it hardly seemed feasible, but the earnestness of Mr. Prentice and his declaration that if the State of Wisconsin would accept and erect the monument he would deliver it to the State without cost, for a State exhibit at the World's Fair, so impressed Mr. Field that he opened communication with the Board of World's Fair Managers.

This correspondence, although appearing to the commission to suggest an impossibility, led them to make a visit to Ashland, and in company with Mr. Prentice, to view the quarries. After looking over the ground, they practically accepted Mr. Prentice's generous tender, and agreed to take the stone as soon as it was broken from its bed, and move and erect the same on the grounds to be designated by the Fair officials at Chicago. Accordingly work was commenced at once with five steam channeled and about forty men, and the work has been pushed until the large pillar was worked out.

The monolith is of Lake Superior brownstone. Mr. Prentice's first proposition to furnish the monolith was for a stone just a trifle larger than the Egyptian obelisk, which is 105 feet 7 inches, exclusive of the foundation, and 9 feet square at the base. He first intended the monolith to be 106 feet in length and 9 feet 2 inches at the base, but upon a later consideration decided to have it 115 feet long, 10 feet at the base, and 4 feet square at the top. The apex will be about 5 feet long, and will be tapered to about a 6-inch tip. The entire monolith will rest upon a foundation of granite 10 feet high and 12 feet square.

Photographic Black. In "charging" the little wax cylinders used upon the Edison phonograph for recording and reproducing speech or song, the singers or instruments whose notes are to be recorded, are placed as closely to the large speaking horn of the phonograph as possible in a room from which all other sound is carefully excluded. If there is more than one singer or instrument they are grouped in a semi-circle. Four or five, sometimes as many as seven phonographs, are arranged also in a semi-circle. The sounds are recorded on all simultaneously, but not with equal perfection, some of the cylinders being better than others. By this process, if a large number of cylinders are needed to supply all the phonographs controlled by the company, the music is simply repeated as many times as is necessary. After testing the cylinders are then ready to be placed upon the phonographs at the railway stations, seaside resorts and other public places, where the curious audience of one drops a nickel in the slot and then smiles to himself and wonders why every one else doesn't smile in enjoyment of the feast of song. A much more rapid process is used by Mr. Edison in his works.

What is called a "master record" is made upon a single cylinder, which is used similarly to the matrix in the stereotyping process for reproducing or multiplying the cylinders as many times as may be desired.

She's a Genius. Near the town of White Oaks, N. M., lives one of the most remarkable women even of this most remarkable age. The house in which she lives, a low, white-walled adobe building covered with green vines and fitted out with rich carpets, artistic hangings, and all the dainty belongings with which a refined woman loves to surround herself, was built with her own hands. The huge ranch on which it is located, with 5,000 cattle, is managed entirely by her. It is she who buys or takes up the land, selects and controls the men, buys, sells, and transfers the cattle. She is also a skillful and intelligent prospector, and found the valuable silver mine on her territory, in which she now owns a half interest. She sings charmingly, accompanying herself on the piano or guitar, and handles a cambric needle or water-color brush as dexterously as she uses an adze or a jackplane. She entertains delightfully at her home whilst parties, little dances, and even an occasional German. Her name is Mrs. Barber, and she has been twice a widow. A woman who can run a ranch, build a house, manage a mine, and engineer a successful German deserves a prominent place in the ranks of women of genius.

turned European could reflect that millions were toiling and dying for him. Here he sees hundreds of thousands coining money and getting carloads of enjoyment while he lives off of revellie and taps. But, save for the few thus inconvenienced, it is all right. A commercial nation, easily mobilizable, does not need to imitate tottering despotism in turning its brave officers and men into mere janizaries.

THE BIGGEST OF ITS KIND. A Monolith from Wisconsin for the World's Fair.

A great brownstone monolith will stand in Jackson Park, Chicago, during the World's Fair as a specimen of what is produced from the vast quarries of Wisconsin that lie along the shores of Lake Superior.

The pillar, for which the claim is made that the world never saw its equal in size, can trace its conception to a jocular remark made by Frederick Prentice, owner of the large quarries near Ashland, to ex-Gov. Sam S. Field.

While conversing on matters relative to monster pillars of stone in the shape of obelisks, Mr. Prentice remarked that he could surpass the largest Egyptian production from among his quarries on the Bayfield shore of Chequamegon Bay, or on one of the numerous Apostle islands. To Mr. Field it hardly seemed feasible, but the earnestness of Mr. Prentice and his declaration that if the State of Wisconsin would accept and erect the monument he would deliver it to the State without cost, for a State exhibit at the World's Fair, so impressed Mr. Field that he opened communication with the Board of World's Fair Managers.

This correspondence, although appearing to the commission to suggest an impossibility, led them to make a visit to Ashland, and in company with Mr. Prentice, to view the quarries. After looking over the ground, they practically accepted Mr. Prentice's generous tender, and agreed to take the stone as soon as it was broken from its bed, and move and erect the same on the grounds to be designated by the Fair officials at Chicago. Accordingly work was commenced at once with five steam channeled and about forty men, and the work has been pushed until the large pillar was worked out.

The monolith is of Lake Superior brownstone. Mr. Prentice's first proposition to furnish the monolith was for a stone just a trifle larger than the Egyptian obelisk, which is 105 feet 7 inches, exclusive of the foundation, and 9 feet square at the base. He first intended the monolith to be 106 feet in length and 9 feet 2 inches at the base, but upon a later consideration decided to have it 115 feet long, 10 feet at the base, and 4 feet square at the top. The apex will be about 5 feet long, and will be tapered to about a 6-inch tip. The entire monolith will rest upon a foundation of granite 10 feet high and 12 feet square