

Meeting Mr. Brown

By V. Toppler

It has never been my brother Ralph's habit to be very extravagant when it came to spending money on me, so I was rather surprised when, one morning before going downtown, he asked me if I would go to the Hippodrome, and, at first, I thought he was only joking.

"I can see that you must think there is something under this, Grace, and so there is. It is like this: You remember Charlie Brown I have spoken of?"

"Yes, but don't quite see—"

"Well, Charlie is coming to New York to-night and I want to give him a good time, and as he has always been particularly anxious to meet you, I thought it a good idea to take you along to entertain him."

"I am sure I shall enjoy it."

"Well, now you leave here on the 6:36, that will take you to Grand Central at 7:05, and I will meet you there and we will both wait for Charlie, who will be on the Boston express, which gets in at 7:20. We will then have just about an hour to get dinner at the Manhattan and get to the Hippodrome in time for the show at 8:30. But now I must be off to catch my train. Do not forget—Grand Central at 7:05."

That afternoon I got a telegram from Ralph. It read:

"Will be detained by business. Cannot make Grand Central. You meet."

"Oh, that is all right, I am Grace Warburton."

Charlie, take him to dinner. I will be at entrance of Hippodrome at 8:30. At first I was rather put out. The idea that I should go and meet a man whom I had never seen and take him out for dinner seemed a rather out-of-the-way thing for a young girl inclined to be bashful, but after awhile the thing began to appeal to my sense of fun, so 8:30 found me on board the train for the city, but I did not arrive until 7:23 as my train was delayed.

The Boston express had been on time, however, and all the passengers had gone when I ran up to the platform. No, not all—there was one young man walking up and down as if waiting for somebody.

Surely that must be Charlie Brown I thought and ran up to him, calling out: "Mr. Brown!"

The agility with which he turned around proved his identity. He looked at me in surprise.

"That is my name, but I do not have the pleasure—"

"Oh, that is all right, I am Grace Warburton, Ralph's sister, and I want to take you with me to dinner, as Ralph was delayed and will meet us later. Now we must go and have something to eat in a hurry, as we have not very much time."

He tried to say something, and looked so bewildered that I could hardly help laughing when I looked at the queer expression in his face, but would not listen to him and we were soon seated in a restaurant opposite the depot, as the state of my finances would not allow me to take him to the Manhattan.

He insisted that he was not hungry, but I put this down to bashfulness, and insisted on ordering a steak for each of us. By a sly motion to the waitress I succeeded in getting hold of the bill, and when he wanted to pay I assured him that was altogether out of the question.

"But I insist."

"I shall not allow anything of the kind. Ralph would never forgive me if I did." He laid his hand gently on my arm.

"I should feel like a criminal if I allowed you to pay for me."

"My dear Mr. Brown, I really don't see—"

"Well, you would if you knew everything. I am here under false pretenses. I am not the man you supposed me to be."

"I haven't really had time to suppose anything about you."

"Please listen to me a moment then. I have not the slightest idea who you are or who Ralph is, and I have been wanting all the time to tell you that I am not the man you expected to meet at the Grand Central."

"Then you are not Charlie Brown from Boston?"

"No, my name is Arthur Sidney Brown, and I have always lived in New York."

I was dumfounded and blurted out: "But why are you here, then?"

"Well, I must really ask you; you simply did not give me a chance to explain or get away, and you must forgive me; I thought at first you were a girl out for a good time."

"Oh, how could you?"

"It was only for a second. I soon saw that you had made a mistake and my love of fun prevented me from setting you right. I simply could not help coming with you to see what would happen. Please forgive me! I'll bid you good night, Miss—"

"Warburton," I replied with a rather faint smile.

"Why, the name is familiar. Oh, I know. I was at Yale with a fellow of that name."

"My brother Ralph is a Yale man." "By George! Then I know him after all, though I have not met him for years. What a strange coincidence!"

"Well, in that case you had better come along. Ralph is waiting outside the Hippodrome."

When we reached there we found Ralph waiting with an indignant-looking little fellow with glasses, whom he introduced to me as Charlie Brown. He looked rather unpleasantly at my companion, who hurried to explain matters.

"I see you do not recognize me, Ralph. I must have changed quite a little since we were at Yale together. I am Arthur Sidney Brown, and many a battle we have fought when I was a freshman and you a sophomore. I met your sister by accident to-night, and she—"

There is no more of this story except that I agreed to become Mrs. Arthur Brown in June.

True, Perhaps.

"On the way home," said a Detroit banker, "I talked one day with the captain of the Majestic—Capt. Hayes."

"Capt. Hayes talked about the theater. He was amazed at the Salome dance craze. He visited London, and the town was full of Salome dancers. He shot over to New York and Salome dancers writhed on nearly every stage. This amazed, not to say shocked him. It reminded him, too, of a witty woman."

"This woman sat at his table on a recent voyage to New York. She joked her husband one night at dinner about her clothes. He didn't give her a sufficient dress allowance, she said. She was all in rags. Then she laughed and ended:

"Very well, John, if you don't give me some money for clothes, as soon as we reach New York I shall go on the stage."

"Go on the stage! But you have no talent and no training," said her husband.

"Oh, you don't need either," said the lady, "when you have no clothes."

Medals for Canal Workers.

Medals of bronze manufactured from the old scrap left by Ferdinand de Lesseps in his unsuccessful efforts to dig a canal across the Isthmus of Panama are soon to be struck in the Philadelphia mint, to be presented to all American workmen on the present canal operations who can show a service record extending over two years.

Correspondence toward this end has been conducted for some time, and it is expected the medals of honor will be ready for presentation in 1909. The idea originated with President Roosevelt on his visit to the canal zone.

Large quantities of copper and tin have been collected from the useless French machinery for the purpose.

Meeting Emergencies.

To be surprised by the unexpected into a state of helplessness always must be a man's own black mark against himself, even if no other person shares knowledge of the fact. It always must be his own accusation of his own weakness. To the extent that he feels in his heart a likelihood of its repetition, he must feel fear for himself.

Yale's football captain for next year will be Pull Back Ted Coy. Coy has been Yale's greatest individual plunger for two years and has been field captain this fall, while Capt. Bobby Burch was crippled.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., a member of the class of 1910, has been unanimously elected captain of the Harvard football team for next year. Fish has played right tackle on the varsity eleven for two years.

Frank McLain, son of Congressman McLain from Mississippi, has been elected captain for next year's Vanderbilt university football team.

Clark Walworth Tobin, 1910, of Boston has been elected captain of the Dartmouth football team for 1909.

Hickman and Hayden Lead.

Charlie Hickman was the star batter of the American association the past season with an average of .400. He played in only 47 games out of the 154, however. The real leader of the minor league is John Hayden, the outfielder who helped the Cubs in their battle for the pennant at the close of the past season. Hayden, who was the star batter of the Indianapolis team, hit .316 for the 154 games in which he played and then joined the Cubs on their last swing around the east and continued to pound the ball hard and often. Ten of the American association batters finished the season above the .300 mark.

Will Try Criss on First.

Criss is to be tried on first base by the Browns. If he can make good the team will gain greatly in hitting power.

In the seven years "Silk" O'Loughlin has umpired in the American league he has not missed a part of an inning. By actual count O'Loughlin declares that he has participated in 1,123 games.

This clever English scrapper has proved his right to being classed as one of the best fighters in the light-weight division. He beat Abe Attell decisively in their recent battle on the Pacific coast and he has practically been matched for a 25-round bout with Packey McFarland, the Chicago champion. The victor of this fight will probably meet Battling Nelson for the world's title.

Common Mistakes in Astronomy.

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AGAIN MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPION



Stanley Ketchel, the Michigan fighter, who regained the middle-weight championship of the world by defeating Billy Papke in the eleventh round of their bout at Colma, Cal.

FOREIGN SWIMMERS MUST RECKON WITH AMERICANS

Achievements of Team at Olympic Games Show Yankees Rank with the Best.

It cannot be said truthfully that the outdoor swimming season of 1908 was a brilliant or even an unusually active one, yet it will go down in history as a decidedly remarkable one.

The achievements of our small team of swimmers at the Olympic games were passed over with hardly a word in the heat of controversy over sensational disputes. Daniels' capture of the 100 meter race had been expected and nobody else took a first, so what need of wasting time in comments? Nevertheless, our representatives won a great victory, for they proved that we are now at least on equal terms with other countries—a thing foreigners have refused to admit, so far—and that in future they will have to reckon on us in all international swimming meets.

The sprinting of Harry Heber of the Illinois A. C. and Leslie Rich of the Brookline S. C. was an eye-opener to Britishers, who thought Daniels was our only good 100 yarder, and they were not a little surprised at our relay quartette—Daniels, Goodwin, Heber, Rich—giving them a good rub for their money and finishing third, ahead of several European teams considered their betters.

Then the fancy diving of George Gaidzik of the Chicago A. A.—the best of the meet, despite his being given only third place—took them completely off their feet.

Marathon swimming again proved the feature of the season. The Chicago river event was won in clever style by C. S. Jensen of the Illinois A. C. in 44:41.25, and his clubmate, H. J. Handy, obtained a second leg on the \$1,000 Missouri A. C. cup, which is competed for yearly over ten miles of the Mississippi river, and which must be won three times before becoming absolute property of winner.

In the east Bud Goodwin of the New York A. C. took both the big events—five and 13 mile championships—the first in 2:10:25, the second in 4:30:00. His work was a revelation. He seemed to hold over these distances the exact stroke, speed and all, that he uses in mile swimming and his time was certainly wonderful.

Besides these three, several other very promising endurance men were developed. Jaeger, the two Johnsons, Fricke, and Hall in the west, and the Manleys, Hennen, James, and Hyde in the east, showed better form and more speed than the best swimmers of the previous year.

In sprinting there was not very much of an opportunity to judge relative merits, but it is worth mentioning that Daniels went an official 100 yards in a pool in 0:54:35, which, though not accepted as a record, may dispel the fear, felt by some, that the New Yorker is losing his speed. Apart from Daniels there are three men who deserve to be mentioned in a class by themselves: Harry Heber of the Illinois A. C., Leslie Rich of the Brookline S. C., and Curtis Sloan of Pittsburgh. They certainly ought to be heard from if their summer's work is any criterion of what they will do next winter.

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ALASKAN DOG TEAM

SAN FRANCISCO WOMAN DRIVES NOVEL TURNOUT.

Devotion of One Little Woman to Her Pets May Be Means of Introducing an Entirely New Mode of Travel.

San Francisco.—No one who has ever known and loved a dog, and there are comparatively few of us so unfortunate, can wonder at the devotion of one sweet little woman to hers. It may be the means of introducing a new and entirely unique mode of travel in San Francisco. Mrs. Clarence Hannum, after living in Alaska long enough to become attached to her feet-footed dog team, could not bear to leave it behind her to the doubtful mercy of new masters, who might not only overwork and underfeed them, but might even separate them and place them among new teams, where, unless they proved themselves better fighters than the combined strangers, they would probably be torn limb from limb; so she brought them down here to San Francisco with her over a year ago.

Only those who loiter or speed through the late afternoon along the most unused and picturesque little paths at the extreme western portion of Golden Gate park have ever encountered this quaintest and most novel of equipages ever seen in any park anywhere. Even the monarchs of the road, the gaudest, loudest and speediest of automobiles, hardly receive a passing glance when the dog team can be seen. To a long, low, little red wagon, almost identical with a child's coaster, so dear to the heart of the average small boy, are hitched these four beautiful dogs, tandem fashion, while sitting sidewise on the coaster, one hand on the brake and the other holding the long whip of the arctic driver, is their proud and devoted mistress.

Mrs. Hannum had no idea of using the dogs for driving purposes when she first brought them to the city, but after she had been here awhile she was dismayed to find that she could not possibly exercise them in the usual manner that city dogs are exercised, by either a walk about the streets or a ramble in the parks, as the minute they find themselves at liberty they will unite their forces against any other dog who might chance to cross their path and tear him to pieces. So she determined that the only way to exercise them properly and at the same time keep them, as well as herself, beloved by the neighbors, was to literally and figuratively keep them in harness, so the little cart was ordered and the harness brought into use.

Brill, the beauty of the team, a pure-blooded Siberian husky, which Mrs. Hannum brought from Siberia, has won a number of trophies for his owners, ranging all the way from elaborate cups to blue ribbons. His tail curls up over his back like a great plume, almost reaching his neck. No one who has seen him can doubt that he is well named for his forebears, whom he so strongly resembles.

Another strange trait, strongly convincing that he is only a recent member of the dog family, is the fact that he does not know how to bark. As his mistress so aptly explained to me: "He never says a word, unless to give that strange howl you heard when I loosed him, his glad howl, and an angry growl when he is displeased."

The usual length of the drive is two or three miles. Every day Mrs. Hannum takes her pets down to the beach, where they all enjoy a swim, then in the late afternoon for the drive, then home to their well-earned dinners, after which they are at leisure to enjoy themselves at will.

Dog Team Beat Racehorse.

A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Nome says: One of the most interesting contests ever witnessed on Seward peninsula was a race between a racehorse and dog team here Saturday, the dog team winning by 50 seconds in a ten-mile course.

Ben Freymer, on Jake Berger's mare Dolly, celebrated in Alaska, raced with Coke Hill's dog team from this city to the mouth of Dexter creek and return, a distance of ten miles. The trail was in good shape and fast time was made by both horse and dogs. The mare slipped while running on a little hillside and lost some ground.

Within three weeks another race will be run as a consequence of the dissatisfaction, and enough money was in sight to-day to make the side bets \$10,000, which found ready takers.—Seattle Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

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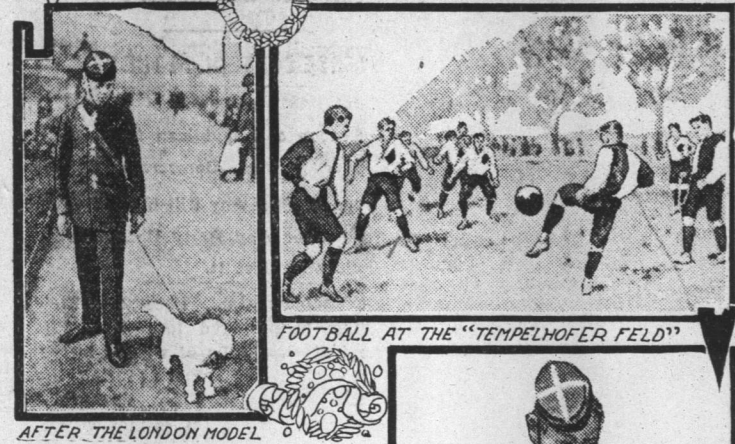
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ANGLICISED GERMANY



Football at the "Tempelhof Feld" after the London model.

When it became known, a short while ago, that the German crown prince had attended a regular course of studies at the Berlin technical high school at the kaiser's bidding, a thrill of surprise ran through that exclusive set usually termed "society."

Such a thing as an imperial prince, an heir to the throne, embracing studies of practical usefulness, was, heretofore, unheard of in Germany. Until recent years the prince's education had been cast in a venerable, time-worn mold—military exercises, military whatnot; and, by way of ornamental side issues, a few morsels of general history, geography, mathematics, social politics, and the like. But matters technical—electricity, mechanics and their practical application, the building of railroads, wireless telegraphy, all similarly useful and therefore "plebeian" pursuits—were hitherto kept at a distance from the scions of the Prussian dynasty.

The Emperor William, who has resolutely broken with many an obsolete custom and midwintery tradition, has now also pushed aside the worn, eaten system for educating an imperial prince. It is on record that he expressed in his spirited way, as an axiom, that a modern monarch and modern statesmen must be equipped with a practical turn of mind; and that a great deal of the political and colonial successes achieved by Englishmen was undoubtedly due to their gift of viewing matters squarely and soberly, unhampered by "theories."

This is not the first instance of the kaiser's lively appreciation of what is typically English. He has repeatedly manifested a decided preference, inherited from his mother, for English social customs, English sport, and so forth; and he is certainly largely responsible for the marked change which has swept during the last few years over the whole social life of Germany. English influence, formerly tabooed and detested, is now quite deeply rooted in Germany; the kaiser's strong personality has been successful in clearing away the inborn jealousy entertained by the German nation toward English notions and customs, in fact, toward all that hailed from England.

This change is especially marked in the fashionable circles of the German capital, Berlin, formerly a dead-end, uninteresting town, inhabited by narrow-minded, citizens, and acquainted with the outside world, and possessing an absurdly inordinate conception of the greatness of Germany and German influence, has become an international center, attracting people from all parts of the world, in outward appearance rivaling Paris, eclipsing Vienna, and trying to live up to London. This new state of things dates from recent times.

Englishmen have lately visited Berlin more often than in former years; they have introduced into German life that element of sport which ever tends to further the cause of good fellowship and thus bind together diverse nations, and have in this way assisted very materially to show the Germans as a race that good does exist in England, that English people are not all unbearably haughty and stiff, and that English ideas and notions are not, as was believed in Germany of yore, the offspring of lofty disdain of others and insular prejudice and arrogance. The result is that Germans, spurred by the kaiser's example, have begun to take lively interest in their fellow-sportsmen, have themselves founded rowing clubs, football associations, and kindred institutions. From the nursery to the university, from the kindergarten to the women's club, from the servant's hall to the fashionable salon, English influence is making itself more and more marked in Germany as each year passes by.

Babies in all the rich, fashionable families are nursed by English nurses, children are taught by English governesses, boys and young aspirants to university honors are coached by English tutors, and English nurses and English parlor-maids are becoming quite the fashion. Educated Berliners delight to show to new-comers their thorough grasp of English; they make themselves acquainted with the most modern English novels, and often write, as well as read and speak, English as easily as German. Even the shops are affected; English furniture is imported from London to replace the heavy ancient style of walnut and mahogany suites; bedrooms are prettily furnished in white, nurseries are neatly and sensibly appointed, and pretty English drawing-rooms take the place of the stiff and clumsy "reception-rooms." Dress material is sought in London, and the men, too, if desirous of being considered fashionable, have their London tailors; even the cigar is sometimes discarded by the "young man about town" for the London "latest thing in pipes." The very latest addition to this list is the Berlin messenger boy, a close imitation of the London pattern.

Strange to say, the most tell-tale part of the house as regards English innovations in Germany is the bathroom and lavatory. Ten or fifteen years ago no German ever thought of having such a thing as a bathroom in his whole house; to take a morning tub would have evoked surprise and open derision. Now it is one of the proofs adduced by the fashionable and especially the Berlin nouveau riche to show that they are "in the swim."

I know a case in Berlin of a young German society man telling an English girl at dinner in a fashionable house that he took a daily tub. This he thought would be proof most positive that he was almost English!

The German meals have undergone, in fashionable society, quite a noticeable change in consequence of English influence. The afternoon coffee parties have largely given place to the afternoon teas so prevalent with the English, and even the biggest hotels and department stores, such as the fashionable "Hotel Kaiserhof" and the "Kaufhaus des Westens," endeavor to attract fresh clients by advertising "English Five-o'clock Tea" in their prospectuses and bills. The mid-day meal, or "Mittagessen," in many Berlin houses has been entirely discarded for the English luncheon, and the cold supper or eight for a modish lengthy dinner. In many business houses, too, in Berlin, English office hours have been introduced, and perhaps in time become the usual custom. Many also are in favor of having the theater suppers so liked in London introduced into Berlin life; but this will take a long time to become at all the fashion.

The Safest Employment.

The person who is least affected by trade depression and "slumps" in production is the peasant proprietor. So long as his acres produce corn, potatoes, peas, beans, fruit, milk and vegetables he is safe enough from hunger. His sheep will give wool, and homespun is excellent wear. His is the safe, primitive and elemental profession where a man lives close to the earth, the great mother.—Dublin Irish Homestead.

Large Royal Family.

Prince Ferdinand's assumption of the title of "king of Bulgaria" makes the number of reigning monarchs belonging to the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family four. This most prolific of royal races furnishes King Edward of England with 52 living relations, 55 of these being direct descendants of Queen Victoria.

If the list be made to include distant cousins and connections by marriage, the number of King Edward's relations reaches the total of 288, ranging in rank from Capt. Macell (who married a daughter of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe), to the czar of all the Russias.

This total does not include the offspring ofmorganatic marriages of the type contracted by the late duke of Cambridge.

Judging from Sample.

I don't think the rich are exceptionally happy.

No? Know many?

Some.

Very rich?

One to five millions!

Oh, but they lead quite a different life from the really rich!

To be sure; but still, don't you think you can tell just as much about the quality of molasses from a hogshead of it as you can from a shipload?—Life.

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To be sure; but still, don't you think you can tell just as much about the quality of molasses from a hogshead of it as you can from a shipload?—Life.

Reclaim 12,000,000 Acres.

Since 1902, when the federal reclamation act was passed, the government has added 5,000,000 acres to the country's habitable land, and, added to the 7,200,000 reclaimed from the desert before that year, make an increase of 12,000,000 acres in the country's habitable area, an average of 2,000,000 acres