

ENGLISH SPORTING LITERATURE

About One-Sixth of the English Periodicals Are Devoted to Sport.

It may give some idea of the place of sport in English life to the sedentary American to say that it is difficult to find an Englishman between 18 and 65, in fair health, and not supported by the rates, who is not a performer at some kind of sport or interested in some phase of it. Of the 673 reviews and magazines of a nonreligious character printed in England, says the Forum, one in six is largely devoted to some form of out-of-door sport or occupation.

Between 1863 and 1885, according to a private index kept in the British museum, there were 206 books published on the one subject of sport or athletics; between 1885 and 1890, 412, and, although the figures for the last five years are not at hand, the number of books on the same subjects promises to be even larger, almost forty books on golf alone appearing during the last five years. Nor does this list include books on things germane to the subject, such as books dealing with voyages, geography, history, biography and trade, of which there were 738 published in London in 1893, and probably more than a thousand during the last year.

In a word, John Bull loves the fresh air. He is a sportsman, an athlete, a soldier, a sailor, a traveler, a colonist, rather than a student, and all the figures bear me out in making the statement. During those horrible days in the Crimea, these sport-loving "young barbarians" were "all at play" when they were not fighting; racing their ponies, getting up cricket matches, and off shooting such game as there was. One family—the Pelhams—have hunted the Brocklesby pack of hounds for more than 175 years.

THE END SEAT IN THE PEW.

It Is the Place Occupied by the Protector of the Family.

"It is common enough," said Mr. Gratebar, according to the New York Sun, "to see a man sitting in the aisle end of a pew in church get up on the arrival of some other member of the family, step out into the aisle to let the late comer in and then resume his seat at the end of the pew. It seems to me that I have read that this custom originated in New England in the early days, when the men all sat by the aisle so that they could seize their guns and get out promptly in case of attack by Indians. We don't have much to fear from Indians nowadays, but the seat by the aisle is still occupied by the head of the family. He stands in the aisle while the others pass in, and then calmly takes his place in the end seat, at the head of the line, as a sort of general protector.

"Sometimes in these days (we are so very free from Indians now) the head of the family thinks it is safe for him to stay at home when he has a headache, and then the young son takes his place. I imagine that he talks it over with his mother on the way to church, so that it is all understood. When they get to the pew he stands in the aisle while his

others and his mother pass in. I fancy that his sisters are rather glad when they are all seated and no longer conspicuous, but upon his mother's face as she brushes past him into the pew there is a smile of affectionate pride; and then he takes his seat in his father's place and sits there with fine boyish dignity."

THEY SHET THE DO' NOW.

Georgia Crackers Actually Discover How to Keep Cold Out.

In "Cracker" cabins in north Georgia, no matter how cold the weather, both doors, back and front, stand open from daylight till dark, the year through. This, perhaps, is accounted for by the fact that there are no windows in the houses, and the doors are kept open for light.

One bitter cold winter's day, says an exchange, while hunting for a workman, a northern superintendent of the Georgia Marble company went into one of these cabins and found the whole family, blue with cold, huddled over a few pine sticks in the fireplace. Every door was open and the icy wind was sweeping through the room unhindered.

Before proceeding to business the northerner banged to the doors, threw several logs on the coals, and soon had things steaming. As they grew comfortable, he remarked:

"Now, don't you see how quickly you warm up when you keep the wind out? See what a difference it makes to shut the doors?"

The thawed-out Cracker turned to his wife quite energetically and said:

"Wife, danged if hit an't so! Don't forget it. When hits cold arter this, le's shet the do'."

The French Celt.

The common belief is that the French are a Celtic race; but, according to M. Riviere, the Celt is not even the largest element in that mixed race called the French. It is probable that they derive much of their artistic faculty from their savage ancestors in the stone age, who carved quite artistic designs with a flint burin on bones. The genuine Celt does not appear to be particularly artistic. The Auvergnats are almost pure Celt, and yet their reputation mainly rests upon their capacities as as cabmen. The true Celt, E. Riviere asserts, is chiefly to be found in a belt drawn across France from Savoy to Low Brittany, and he has not been identified at all in the United Kingdom.

Electric Teeth.

A case of electricity generated by a plate of false teeth occurred recently in England. A man feeling a severe pain in his tongue consulted a doctor and dentist, neither of whom could find anything wrong. He then went to an electrician, who found that his false teeth were fastened to the composition plate with two metals. They were connected by wires to a galvanometer, which, as soon as the metals were moistened by the saliva, showed a current strong enough to cause ulceration and severe pain. The plate was covered with an insulating varnish, which put an end to the trouble.

GUADALUPE MENDOZA,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.
Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Shop on Yankle Street.

Legal Notice.

Fulton J. Davidson, vs. Rothschild Brothers, 3085.

In the District Court, Grant County New Mexico, November term, 1895.
The defendants, Albert Rothschild and Julius Rothschild, doing business under the firm name and style of Rothschild Brothers, at St. Louis, Mo., are hereby notified that suit has been brought against said firm by Fulton J. Davidson, plaintiff, to recover the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Four Dollars and Ten cents, claimed to be due by you to said plaintiff and your property has been attached. Unless you enter your appearance at the November term of the District Court to be begun and holden in and for the County of Grant and Territory of New Mexico on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1895, judgment by default will be taken against you.

W. B. WALTON, Clerk.
R. O. BARRETT, Attorney for plaintiff.



Have
You
Read
Coin's
Financial
School?

It sells for 25 cents, but may be had free by subscribers to THE EAGLE who pay a year in advance.

