

PEOPLE OF NOTE

IN THE WORLD

Haakon VII, king of Norway, has a small fleet of about 1200000.

The favorite hobby of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, England's most famous woman physician, is gardening.

Sir Jonathan Williams, a retired physician of Great Britain, declares that the purest English spoken in the United States is in Kentucky.

William Shakespeare died recently at Stratford-upon-Avon. He was 74 years old, and it is not known that he ever put pen to paper in the way of writing plays.

For many years W. Redmond, one of the leaders of the Irish party, was the "baby" of the house of commons. He was only 22 years old when he was returned from Wexford in 1832.

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the trustees of the Carnegie foundation, is being congratulated by college graduates for the selections made of teachers who are to receive the benefit of the pension fund provided by the steel king.

Governor Deneen of Illinois has appointed Mrs. Clara F. Bouland to the state board of charities. She is the "mother" of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs, president of the Peoria club and a veteran in practical charitable work.

Marie Spiridonov, who killed Chief of Police Lushenofsky of Tambov, was sent to Siberia last week with other prisoners. Spectators at the railway station bade her keep up a stout heart, to which she replied: "We shall soon be back."

M. Clemenceau, the French minister of the interior, estimates that 30 per cent of the strikers identified with the May demonstration were forced to discontinue work by being afraid of molestation by the 10 per cent minority.

The 80 people who inhabit Grimeoy, an island on the Arctic circle, near Iceland, have declared the birthday of the late Professor Willard Fiske a provincial holiday, because by his will he left a trust fund of \$12,000, the income to be used for bettering the conditions of the islanders.

Michael Anagnos, president of the Greek Union of America, is dead in Roumania. Anagnos (also written Anagnostopoulos) was the son-in-law of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe and Julia Ward Howe, and was the successor of the former as superintendent of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

M. Combariere, the French explorer, recently was lost in the forests of Cambodia. He got separated from his party and wandered through the solitude for eight days without any other nourishment than the water he could get from the marshes in the jungle.

The king of Siam has a bodyguard composed of 400 female warriors. At the age of 13 they enter the royal service.

At Salisbury, Maryland, the other day Hon. William H. Jackson, ex-congressman, was applied to for information as to the rumor that he is to be the Republican candidate for representative this year in Maryland.

The tenor Caruso does not regard this as his lucky season. He lost all his belongings in San Francisco, and when he arrived in London the first letter he opened was from the authorities demanding an income tax.

When Herbert Spencer was a boy his father sent him away from home to school. The youngster became homesick, and with two shillings in his pocket made his way home, over 120 miles, in three days, walking most of the way.

The Nestor of rural journalism in Illinois is Colonel John S. Harper, now living in retirement at his home city of Leroy, Illinois. He holds the remarkable record of having been the publisher of no less than 150 newspapers.

Secretary of State Elihu Root, who is representing the United States at the Pan-American congress in Brazil, has made a most favorable impression upon the Spanish-Americans by his tact and diplomacy.

No man is probably more in the public eye than District Attorney William T. Jerome of New York. In the Thaw case, when it comes to trial, he will show his master hand.

A. W. Benson, the new senator from Kansas, has joined the ranks of those known as the "short leggers." It includes all senators whose bodies are long and whose legs are short.

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"We followed that practice for years, but some of the workmen were careless in washing the clothes and we have found by experiment that it pays us to maintain a laundry in the building, where all the clothes of the workmen are cared for at the expense of the company."

The water from the laundry is accumulated and the gold and other metals sink to the bottom. This sediment is then cooled and the dirt is burned out.

"There are some losses which we are unable to recover. There is a certain amount that is lost in the atmosphere during the filling and polishing operations and there seems to be no way to overcome it."

"This year we are keeping a careful record of all losses and shrinkage, and in the past we have lost considerable in waste. The loss might be due entirely to accident, but sometimes dishonesty on the part of the employees figured prominently in the matter."

"For instance, I was told of a man who worked in an establishment of this kind who had a very bushy beard and hair. While he was filing the rings the filings would accumulate on the bench and the man would occasionally run his fingers through his hair and beard. He kept this up several times a day and when he went to his home in a comb and a dish of water, would be able to add quite a considerable sum to the amount of his day's wages."

"The superintendent of the factory on shop began to suspect him because the amount of filings turned in at the end of the day's work was not as large as it should be. The system of weighing the rings when they were given to the workmen was now drawn into the tubes to the basement and are thus carried out of the reach of the men who are running the machines."

"Another source of loss which has been remedied within a few years is the filings that cling to the garments worn by the workmen. In many of the establishments in this city were discovered some time ago and arrangements were made to have the workmen wash their overclothes in the shops.

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"The cadets have become so skillful not only in the saddle, but also in riding back that they perform feats which include vaulting on the backs of their mounts while trotting, while leaping hurdles and while standing. Scenes which were enacted in the old Roman amphitheatres are repeated—one boy guiding three horses around the field and leaping over hurdles, straddling the center horse and supporting himself on the backs of the other two."

"The front rank men go far enough in advance to have time to brace their backs against the wall before the next cadets reach it. Each of the second four jumps with one foot upon the clasped hands of a soldier in the first file, who pushes him up until he can catch the top of the wall with his fingers, pull himself up and drop down inside."

"Up comes the next file and the movement is repeated until the litters alone remain. Two of the four go up with the aid of their comrades and bracing themselves on the top, lean over to catch the hands of the pair below, who reach them by a running jump and are pulled up by main strength."

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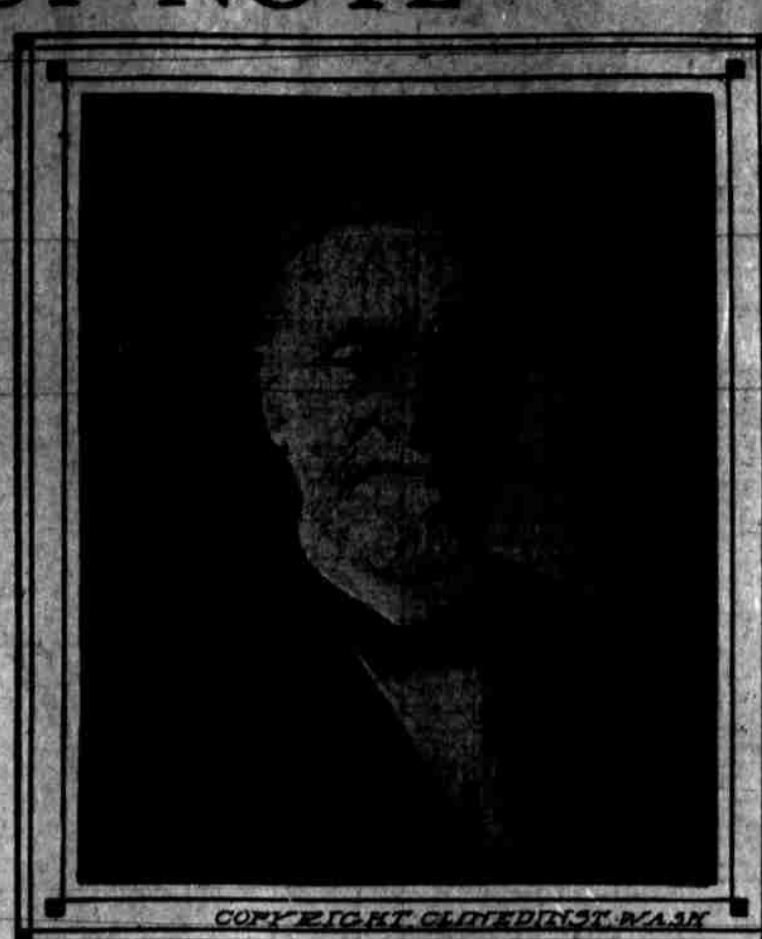
"Two of the young soldiers get upon the platform. The two soldiers who are left on the ground raise the body of the man to be carried to the platform, where it is seized by the pair who are standing. Hanging over the top of the wall the two end men of the upper row reach down and help to steady the two below them who are lifting the body."

"The others hold on to the top of the wall with one hand and grasp the body with the other by leaning over. Then they throw their weight backward and by forming a sort of seesaw with their bodies upward, when their companions come to their aid and the four put the wounded man in his resting place. The rest of the squad then come up in the manner already described."

"During the whole affair the wounded man does not make a motion to help himself, although he is sometimes taken over a wall 12 feet high in actually less than a minute."



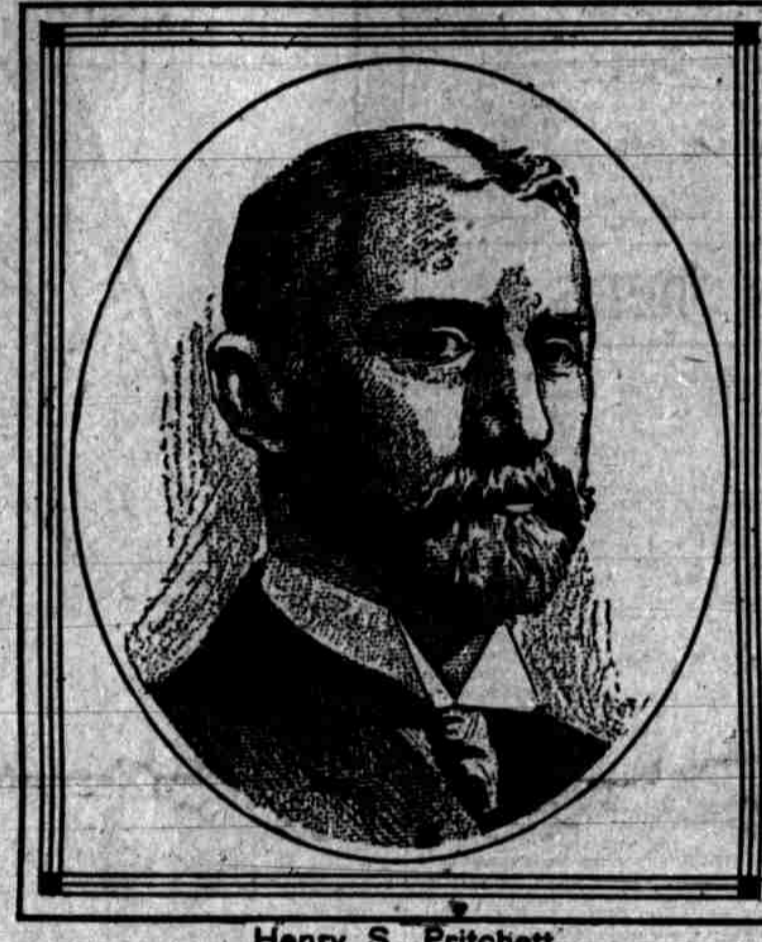
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Elihu Root.



Henry S. Pritchett.

STRENUOUS STUNTS OF EMBRYO SOLDIERS

From the New York Sun. The United States has more than one hundred and fifty cadet schools as they are called—institutions that turn out boys for professional and business life.

After he has vaulted upon the animal a few times and taken headers or tumbled over on the other side he finally gets so that he can hang on with his knees. The horse he uses is trained to keep up an even gait, like the ordinary animal in the ring circus."

By degrees he becomes so accustomed to the movement that he cannot only sit astride without difficulty, but can also raise himself upon his knees and finally spring to his feet. Now he is ready to handle a more spirited horse, and he falls in with the troop and takes part in the various evolutions, armed with sabre, revolver and sometimes carbine."

The instructors do not stop here, for the boys are so fond of rough riding and monkey riding that the average cadet becomes expert in the more difficult forms of horsemanship. There are several cadet schools in the United States where the cavalry squads are nearly as skilled in mounted athletics as the famous commands at Fort Myer and West Point."

One of these is known as the Culver Black Horse troop, so named because all the mounts are black. They are not ordinary animals, but are at least part thoroughbred and have enough mettle in them to take hard and fence like a foxhunter, requiring no little ability to keep them under control."

The cadets have become so skillful not only in the saddle, but also in riding back that they perform feats which include vaulting on the backs of their mounts while trotting, while leaping hurdles and while standing. Scenes which were enacted in the old Roman amphitheatres are repeated—one boy guiding three horses around the field and leaping over hurdles, straddling the center horse and supporting himself on the backs of the other two."

The front rank men go far enough in advance to have time to brace their backs against the wall before the next cadets reach it. Each of the second four jumps with one foot upon the clasped hands of a soldier in the first file, who pushes him up until he can catch the top of the wall with his fingers, pull himself up and drop down inside."

Up comes the next file and the movement is repeated until the litters alone remain. Two of the four go up with the aid of their comrades and bracing themselves on the top, lean over to catch the hands of the pair below, who reach them by a running jump and are pulled up by main strength."

Perhaps the most remarkable feat in this whole series of movements is that of carrying dead or wounded men over the wall. The way in which this is done is as follows: First four men climb to the top of the wall, aided by their comrades. They woundle brace themselves against the wall and bend over so that they form a human platform."

Two of the young soldiers get upon the platform. The two soldiers who are left on the ground raise the body of the man to be carried to the platform, where it is seized by the pair who are standing. Hanging over the top of the wall the two end men of the upper row reach down and help to steady the two below them who are lifting the body."

The others hold on to the top of the wall with one hand and grasp the body with the other by leaning over. Then they throw their weight backward and by forming a sort of seesaw with their bodies upward, when their companions come to their aid and the four put the wounded man in his resting place. The rest of the squad then come up in the manner already described."

During the whole affair the wounded man does not make a motion to help himself, although he is sometimes taken over a wall 12 feet high in actually less than a minute."

Another trick is to arrange four horses in pairs. These are driven by a single cadet, who stands on the backs of the rear team, guiding them as well as the front pair.

Perhaps the most spectacular feat is pyramid riding. In this three horses are placed abreast. Then two cadets spring to their backs, and kneeling or standing, support another on their shoulders, while the team goes around at a trot and even takes low jumps.

With a troop of riders drilled to do such stunts as these the stirrup is a needless appliance, and it is frequently dispensed with. When the order to mount is given, the boys simply vault into the saddle and are ready for the trot, jump or whatever evolution is required.

They learn to shoot, and to shoot straight, while going at a trot, and they handle the sabre with the skill of a cavalryman who has been in the service for years.

The horses are so thoroughly trained that the evolutions performed by platoons and companies are remarkable for their precision and evenness. For instance, at some of the schools, when the command "Parade rest" is given, the young troopers bring their horses into line while standing on their backs, maintaining this attitude almost immovably as if they were statues.

Another form of exercise is what is called storming the fort. The fort may be a wall or a fence 10 feet in height, without even a crack to help one reach the top. The question is how a man can get up the smooth side and scramble over the top without the agility of a cat.

It is a fact that this drill has been performed so rapidly that a squad of 30 men have stormed the fort in 18 seconds by the watch. The attack is made in column, with four abreast.

"Line up an toe the mark square," shouts the marshal. "Get set!" "Go!" The line surges, then breaks and off go the hoboes. The marshal and his assistants leap upon their waiting horses and are off after the flying tramps, catching up with them and spurring the ambition of the laggards with sharp warning flicks from their whips.

Straight down the road goes the flying company, their heels pattering on the ground with spurs of dust. From tattered bulks they quickly dwindle into ragged specks and are soon lost to view in a cloud of dust. When the assembled spectators shout with glee.

As a matter of fact, no man has yet been flogged, but belief in the flogging of the last man across the ditch is firm and no tramp that has once run the race has ever been known to return to the town of Wilson.

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Oddities and Fancies

The first lucifer match was struck in 1834. The first steamer built in England appeared in 1815.

It was in 1645 that the first black lead pencil was sharpened. To protect an invention all over the world it is necessary to take out 100 patents in as many different countries, the estimated cost of which is \$2,000.

Married women in central Africa are forced to wear a close-fitting cap over their heads and a wide metal collar around their necks.

The oldest cab horse in Paris is named Chocolat, and he is working 10 hours a day—sometimes more. For 15 years he has trotted about Paris.

If there were only one potato in the world a careful cultivator might produce 10,000,000 from it in 10 years, and thus supply the world with seed again.

The prison population of India is only 33 per 100,000 inhabitants. Sixty years ago there were 150,000 children at school in India. Now there are over 4,000,000.

Strikes increase in number every year in Germany, and in 1905 they numbered 2,057, as compared with 1,570 in the previous year. There were also 120 lockouts in 1904 and 300 in 1905.

Yvette Guilbert says that she is going to produce on the stage a type entirely new in the person of a middle-aged woman, full of life and spirit, because arrived at the age when a woman appreciates how to live.

Acetylene lighting is quietly gaining favor, and the German Acetylene association finds that the gas is supplied the public by 75 places in Germany, 202 in the United States, 18 in the United Kingdom and 19 in British colonies, while Germany alone has 15,000 private installations.

In Arabia the higher classes use sugar in tea and coffee in their houses, but in the coffee shops in the bazars, where hundreds of people gather in the evening to talk and drink coffee, a cheaper grade of coffee is generally consumed, made of coffee husks principally, and in this drink sugar is seldom used.

The Mexican Coal & Coke company, which is owned and operated by American capitalists and located at Esperanza, Coahuila, is one of the largest coal producers in Mexico, the output being 40,000 tons of coal and 5,000 tons of coke a month. The company gives employment to 2,000 men.

The cotton land of the Argentine Republic comprises more than 150,000,000 acres, but most of this vast territory is not at present available for production, owing to the sparse population and to the lack of economical means of transportation.

Quill toothpicks come from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 25,000,000 quills. The factory started to make quill pens, but when these went out of fashion it was converted into a toothpick mill.

There were 54,000 paying visitors to Shakespeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon, last year, many more than in any previous year. Shakespeare's remains were reinterred. More than 15,000 persons visited on payment Anne Hathaway's cottage. About 10,000 of these visitors came from the United States.

A stained-glass window is to be erected in St. Mary's church, Bulphan, Essex, England, to be known as the "Mary" window. It will be subscribed for entirely by women bearing the name of Mary.

Dr. Emil Reich's theory of baldness is that it is due to the stiffening of the imagination. Use your imagination and you need never use hair restorer. The London Globe remarks that it certainly is significant that one never sees a bald-headed policeman giving evidence in a speed limit case.

The popularity of "American" cotton cloth in the East African markets is because it contains little, if any, lint, and is looked upon by the natives as good value. By far the greater portion of this material is now made by English mills, who still sell it under the same name, as the natives know it as such and will use no other.

A life size statue of the Virgin and Child carved in stone by some unknown French sculptor of the late fourteenth century was sold recently in London for \$5,150. It belonged to Lord Crimthorpe and came from the Church of St. Evroult, near Laigle. The old bronze, marble, faience and furniture in this, the third Crimthorpe sale, brought a total of \$53,710.

The Prince of Monaco, acknowledged to be the greatest living authority on oceanography, has decided to establish in Paris an institution for seabed research and will devote to it with something like \$1,000,000. He has spent a great deal of money in searching out the secrets of the sea. His splendid yacht, Princess Alice, is fitted up with fine laboratories and photographic rooms.

From the London Tribune. There are some remarkable facts regarding the ways of London beggars to the evidence given by Sir Eric A. Buchanan, secretary of the London Mendicant society.

Sir Eric declares that although for the last two or three years he has been in the habit of stopping and listening to every beggar that he meets he has never encountered a deserving case. Last July, however, one of the subscribers did discover such a case—that of a man who wanted to go his whole life of pawn, that he might go to a seaside town to earn a living.

A man who once begins to beg appears to be hopeless. The Mendicant society once had a curious instance of a clerk who got out of work through the failure of his employers. He took to begging, and found it so much better than being a clerk that he stuck to it.

There is not the slightest doubt that Sir Eric is right. The \$100,000 given away in London every year is a mistake, however, as some of the beggars are to be found, as has been occasionally suggested, in railway stations, and in the person of the man who made a week by begging in the city is not in the whole history of begging in London. Judged by the test of the Mendicant society, the man who made a week by begging in the city is not in the whole history of begging in London.

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SAVING FINE GOLD

There is probably no place in the world, says the London Journal, where economy is practiced quite as closely and where so much care is taken of waste and refuse matter as in the large jewelry establishments and gold refineries of this city.

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THE SALE OF HAIR.

Recently quite a trade was established with the Cashmere tribes beyond the Alps, who sold their locks to Latin merchants, to be worn on the heads of the Roman dandies.

The idea that girls selling their hair deprive themselves of all their tresses at once is, it seems, erroneous. A girl with long, silky hair and forced to sell it for the money, goes to the hair merchant and tells him exactly how much of it she will part with, or she divides the hair herself and offers it to him to be cut off. It is only from convents that the entire hair of a woman's head can be had, and the sale of the hair cut off a nun's head when she takes the veil is a valuable item in some convents' incomes.

TRAMP RACES.

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town" he is arrested and incarcerated in the "lockup." When several have been accumulated the whole lot is marched out into the public square. Across this a line is drawn and the tramps are told to line up. Hardly has the ragged line been formed when the town marshal confronts them, rawhide whip in hand, and informs them that one mile down the road is a ditch that marks the corporate limits of the town. At a given signal they are to start for the ditch, and it is to be distinctly understood that the hobo whose tattered coat tail last flutters across the ditch is to be treated to such a flogging as he will have cause to remember all the days of his life.

This pronouncement is announced with an impressiveness that leaves no doubt in the minds of its bearers, and the "Ragged Robs" immediately begin to inspect one another in an effort to size up each other's sprinting ability. The short hobo crying the long legs of his neighbor with envy.

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