

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

PEOPLE OF NOTE

ODD FACTS AND FANCIES

Bennett Corbett, an enthusiastic English golfer, who died recently, left this in his will: "I should wish a \$3 cup to be given to the Chester Golf club, to be competed for on the day of my cremation, and on the six following anniversaries."

Chief Pleasant Porter of the Creeks says that the act of congress handing over the Indian territory to Oklahoma was the death-knell of his race. He predicts that a hundred years from now there won't be an Indian in the United States.

Governor Cummins of Iowa dropped into prophecy recently. "My personal friendship for Mr. Bryan prevents my discussing either his speech or his principles," said the governor to a Denver interviewer, "but I am willing to make the prediction that he will not be the candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency."

Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, just back from Europe, has been saying interesting things to a New York Tribune reporter. "Pope Pius," he says, "was practically 'forced' upon the papal throne, he did not wish the responsibility. He will not live long. He doesn't want to. In my opinion, he will never hold a consistory, and the outlook for the creation of another American cardinal is not encouraging. The pope a few days after his elevation, declared that he would never hold a consistory and that he did not wish to have a long pontificate. I believe his wishes will be fulfilled."

Absolute denial is made by Henry C. Bunn, curator of Princeton University, that either he or the university has any interest in the Nassau Inn barroom and grillrooms, which were opened for the undergraduates on Friday. Mrs. J. C. Bickford, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Princeton, was responsible for the assertion that the new saloon was owned and operated by Curator Dunn.

Mrs. Kendall's idea of the qualifications necessary to become a successful actress are brief and to the point. Here is her answer to a stage-struck girl who asked her what were the essentials for "the profession." "You must have the temper of an angel," wrote Mrs. Kendall, "the figure of a Greek statue, the face of a goddess, and the skin of a rhinoceros."

For over 25 years Mrs. Betty Brookes has lived in the same cottage at Edgely, Worsley, near Manchester, England. Her greatest regret is that there was no compulsory education when she was young, and that she was never taught to read. Eighty-five years ago she was carried down a local coalpitt and set to work.

During the Kaiser's recent visit to Fraulein Krupp the choral society of the Essen works sang before him. His majesty afterwards said laughingly to the conductor: "I ought to have your first tenor for my opera-house." The tenor, a workman named Koellner, has just been informed by Herr von Bohlen, Fraulein Krupp's fiance, that the funds necessary to give him a thorough training for the opera will be provided for him.

The Earl of Londale and his wife usually spend the autumn at Lewthorpe Castle, Perth. At this splendid old house a quaint little ceremony is observed every evening, even when the Earl and Countess are dining alone. Lord Londale drinks to "The King" and then, turning to his wife, "To the Ladies" after which Lady Londale, with equal solemnity, drinks to "The Gentlemen" and the ceremony is at an end.

A. W. Piner has an unusual method of writing his plays. His working day does not begin till that of the average city man is over. In the morning he goes out, preferably on his bicycle, returning in time for early dinner. Then he has a comfortable sleep, and on waking up late in the afternoon he prepares for business. After a cup of tea

he goes to his desk, and remains working at his play till far into the night. He writes and rewrites, and is never satisfied with anything but what he himself feels to be his best.

As a child Lord Charles Boreasford was very delicate—so much so, indeed, that he had to be withdrawn from school for a couple of years and placed under a tutor. As a midshipman, however, he proved himself the possessor of an extremely robust constitution, and was celebrated for his extraordinary tendency to meet with accidents and the astonishing way in which he recovered. He broke one leg after being on one occasion a leg and three ribs, and on another three ribs—by falling down the ship's hold, but he was invariably up and about again before the date predicted by his doctor.

Sarasate has, like most musicians, a belief in talismans. His particular mascot is in the form of a tiny replica in silver of the famous Guarnerius violin on which Paganini used to play. Sarasate would not venture to play at a concert unless this little violin were somewhere about his person.

The German empress, in addition to jewels worth \$500,000 that are her own private property, has the right to use the splendid collection of gems that belong to the Prussian treasury. The empress is thus sometimes able to appear at court wearing jewelry roughly valued at \$1,250,000.

Lord Iveagh has one of the most curious hobbies in the world. This is the collection of old silver potato rings, which are large silver sockets in the form of rings into which the wooden bowl used for potatoes used to be fitted. These rings have become very scarce and are much sought after by bric-a-brac hunters.

Signor Corboli, a chemist living near Florence, is a brainy man. The fact that he has not been ill for 75 years he attributes to his having abstained from washing in that period. He has, in fact, invented the "Dirt Cure."

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A., was intended for the law, and his parents so disliked the idea of his studying art that he was obliged to rise very early in the morning in order to paint. He was at the height of his career in the good open-handed times of King Humbert, but he made a fatal mistake and has never recovered from it. When King Edward and the Emperor William came to Rome, more barbers were needed at the palace, and Isidoro, at his wife's and her assistant's request, sent two or three, whom he did not know personally, but who had been recommended to him; but as luck would have it, one was an anarchist and another under police surveillance. This coming to the ears of the authorities, Quaglia was at once dismissed, but was eventually retaken by the king, and then gradually dropped.

Queen Margherita has always had her own hairdresser, who usually travels with her, while Queen Elena has her hair waved by her maid. In the beginning of her reign she had a regular woman hairdresser, but she was also dropped in favor of the maid who had been her pupil. The discarded hairdressers are very bitter, attributing the changes to economy on the part of the sovereigns; but may it not be that Victor Emmanuel remembers that anarchist barber? That episode must cause him cold shivers when he thinks of it!

General Fred D. Grant has a favorite story illustrating his famous father's aptness in summarizing a situation in a few words. He says that Mrs. Grant once asked her husband to discharge their old coachman, who had again made a botch of some simple errand. "Well, mother," replied the hero of Appomattox, "if John could do everything you asked him to do, and do it right, he would not have to be our coachman."

Father Bernard Vaughan, whose onslaught on the English "smart set" is attracting so much attention, has plenty of humor. Once at Trinity college, Cambridge, he was studying Holbein's picture of Henry VIII. "What would you do, as a Jesuit, if his majesty stepped out of the canvas?" asked a friend. Father Vaughn replied promptly: "I should request the ladies to leave the room."



Samuel W. T. Lanham,
Governor of Texas.



Joseph W. Folk,
Governor of Missouri.



Haakon VII,
The Newest King in Europe.



Gustaf V, the Young King of the Swedes.

MAY RULE BRUNSWICK.



Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of the Kaiser, and his bride, who were married February 27 of this year. The prince is likely to be appointed regent to the throne of Brunswick by his father, the Kaiser.

ANARCHIST BARBER

Narrow Escape of British and German Rulers in Italy.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Those who serve the quinquennial have fallen on evil days, and they do not hesitate to make their troubles known. It is a case of "Listen to My Tale of Woe" sung in a loud voice. The one who has perhaps suffered the most is the king's barber, Isidoro Quaglia. He was at the height of his career in the good open-handed times of King Humbert, but he made a fatal mistake and has never recovered from it. When King Edward and the Emperor William came to Rome, more barbers were needed at the palace, and Isidoro, at his wife's and her assistant's request, sent two or three, whom he did not know personally, but who had been recommended to him; but as luck would have it, one was an anarchist and another under police surveillance. This coming to the ears of the authorities, Quaglia was at once dismissed, but was eventually retaken by the king, and then gradually dropped.

Queen Margherita has always had her own hairdresser, who usually travels with her, while Queen Elena has her hair waved by her maid. In the beginning of her reign she had a regular woman hairdresser, but she was also dropped in favor of the maid who had been her pupil. The discarded hairdressers are very bitter, attributing the changes to economy on the part of the sovereigns; but may it not be that Victor Emmanuel remembers that anarchist barber? That episode must cause him cold shivers when he thinks of it!

THE WORLD'S AGE

Professor Lankester's Theory Makes All Others Seem Foolish.

Professor Ray Lankester, in the course of an interesting outline of the advancement of science in the past 25 years, which he gave at the opening meeting of the British association at York, raised the question of the age of the earth, says the Logion Express. He said the discovery of radium, far exceeded all other discoveries in importance. If the sun consisted of a fraction of 1 per cent of radium, it would account for and make good the heat that is annually lost by it. "This is a tremendous fact," the professor continued, "upsetting all calculations of physicists as to the duration in past and future of the sun's heat and the temperatures of the earth's surface. The geologists and the biologists have long contended that some thousands million years must have passed during which the earth's surface has presented approximately the same conditions of temperature as at present, in order to allow time for the evolution of living things and the formation of the aqueous deposits of the earth's crust. The physicists, notably Professor Tait and Lord Kelvin, refused to allow

more than 10,000,000 years (which they subsequently increased to 100,000,000)— basing this estimate on the rate of cooling of a sphere of the size and composition of the earth. They have assumed that its material is self-cooling. "But," as Huxley pointed out, mathematics will not give a true result when applied to erroneous data. It has now, within these last five years, become evident that the earth's material is not self-cooling, but on the contrary self-heating. And away go the restrictions imposed by physicists on geological time. They now are willing to give us not merely a thousand million years, but as many more as we want."

Professor Lankester also dealt with the study of disease, and said it would be reasonable for man to spend \$10,000,000 a year of our revenues on the investigation and attempt to destroy disease. What was spent was only a few thousands a year, and meanwhile people were dying by thousands of preventable disease.

Departments of the government in which scientific knowledge was the one thing needed were carried on by ministers and officials who were totally ignorant of science, and dinkled because it could not be used by them.

HATS IN PARLIAMENT

They Play Very Important Roles in House Etiquette.

Few people have any idea of the important part played by the hat in the House of commons etiquette. A member, for example, must understand certain circumstances, if he wishes to address the chair on a point of order, speak from his seat and with his head covered; thereby, of course, exactly reversing the ordinary course of parliamentary procedure. If he has mislaid his hat, he is liable to be cheated out of his chance of being heard.

Very laughable are the expedients occasionally resorted to, under such circumstances by flurried and earnest politicians. Only the other day, for instance, during a debate on the musical copyright bill, Mr. O'Hara tried to answer by force another member's hat. The latter gentleman, however, strongly objected to part with it, and quite a lively tussle ensued, the house meanwhile roaring itself hoarse with laughter and shouting words of mock encouragement to each contestant in turn. Eventually an hon. member handed Mr. O'Hara a paper cap, which he put on, thereby complying, after a fashion at all events, with the unwritten law of the house. Ordinarily, when making a speech, a member places his hat—usually a "topper"—on his seat behind him; and occasionally, after his peroration, sits down upon it out of sheer forgetfulness and perturbation of mind. Nothing arouses the hilarity of the house more than one of these unrehearsed comedies. The hat of a member placed upon a seat reserves that seat for its owner. But it has to be his own hat, and he may not bring into the house two hats, one to wear and another to use in the manner already indicated. This has

been the subject of several rulings by the speaker, notably in 1893, when an Irish member secured early admission to the chamber on the occasion of the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill and reserved a dozen seats for his colleagues, with as many soft felt hats, bought for the purpose at a shilling apiece.

Upon one occasion, the house could scarcely preserve its gravity at the sight of an aged gentleman vehemently insisting upon a point of order and indulging at the same time in the most extraordinary cranial contortions, due to his efforts to balance upon his head a hat many sizes too small for him. Finally, it may be mentioned that the speaker never wears his hat—a huge three-cornered black beaver—using it only as a pointer to single out recalcitrant members, or for the purpose of "counting out" the house.

A GREAT REUNION

Descendants of Pocahontas Will Gather at Jamestown Exposition.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. At the Jamestown tercentennial in 1907 there is to be a gathering of the descendants of Pocahontas. This will probably not be a very large company, but it will be eminently respectable, and in these days when the Indian is dropping his tribal affiliations and becoming a citizen it will stand for something. Pocahontas married John Rolfe, and they had one son. From this son, Thomas Rolfe, sprang all the Pocahontas who will gather at Jamestown next year.

Socially there has never been any race prejudice in this country against the Indian like that which has shut out the negro. The Spaniards and the French in the early days on the continent intermarried with the Indians freely, and the Canadians in the case of the French, and the Mexicans in that of the Spaniards, have been the outcome. The intermarriage between the Spaniards and the red men extended through Central and South America, as well as through that part of North America in which Spanish ascendancy once asserted itself. But among the English and among the inhabitants of the United States the mixing of blood has always been far less than it was with the Spanish and French residents of the continent. Even among the so-called Anglo-Saxons, intermarriages with the aborigines have been more numerous than is popularly supposed. Much more than half of the 91,000 Indians, actual and constructive, in the five civilized tribes are a mixture of the white and red races. Over 2,000 of those theoretical Indians are white persons who have been adopted into the tribes. Probably the transformation of the 24,000 existing Indians into citizens may increase the mixture of the races, to some extent. Those Indians who are taking up the white man's burden are averaging pretty well up in the level of the white immigrants, and some of them are above that level. They are found in almost every walk of life. The members of the five tribes of the Indian

Territory have been governing themselves for two thirds of a century, and are fairly well able to hold their own in any test with the average whites of any community. John Randolph expressed pride in his descent from Pocahontas, and there are many white men of high standing in the west who are proud of a similar lineage. Sociologically, that gathering of the descendants at Jamestown next year will be a very interesting occasion.

FIRST MORMON TEMPLE

A Massive Stone Structure Built by Prophet Joseph Smith.

The first shrine of Mormonism is still standing at Kirtland, Ohio. If the occupants of the little cemetery near it could rise, by the magic of the Ohio Magazine, they would tell how many a fevered sealer gave his lands, his home and his all to provide funds for the building of the temple.

It was in 1830 that Smith appeared in Kirtland, and with his coming there was a social revolution the like of which Ohio had never witnessed. Husband and wife, father and children, mothers deserted their homes and babies were placed in the poorhouse. The end came when Joseph Smith was compelled to flee the state of Ohio. The Temple was all that was left behind. "A Stone House of the Lord," as Smith called it, was begun in 1831 and by 1834 was completed. Its foundation was laid on seven small ridges, or hills, in imitation of the Rome of old. The dimensions were about 60 by 125 feet. The stone walls are two feet in thickness.

The Temple stands today about as it was when built. On the first floor is the main audience room, filled with walnut benches surrounded by a high ceiling. The doors to the pews have locks or catches, so that when closed whoever is speaking is reasonably sure of holding his audience. At each end of the room a series of elevated thrones, one rising above the other, marks the position during worship used by the dignitaries of Joseph Smith's reign. Rows of hooks in the ceiling show how the curtains which were once used were arranged to divide the floor into four apartments. The floor above is bare and desolate looking. About 60 chairs placed here indicate that it is used as a sort of lecture hall, but in the days of Smith curtains divided this apartment just as below.

Rollers fastened to the ceiling of this second floor, together with a system of pulleys, enabled the operator to raise or lower the curtains of both first and second floors at the same time. In the third story several partitions running north and south make a number of separate chambers. The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the body which worships in this Temple now, tries to follow literally the Book of Mormon, which, be it known, prohibits polygamy. The doctrine of plural wives was one of Smith's "revelations." Yet this sect defies Joseph Smith, polygamy and all.

A wheat stack in a farmyard at the South Lincolnshire village of Aisby, in England, has been standing for 27 years. Local tradition gives various explanations. The most probable one is that the owner vowed not to sell for less than a certain price, and that he is still waiting for this price. The wheat is in excellent condition.

The English Bible is the best selling book, and Shakespeare is the best selling author. Who comes next in popularity? There can be little doubt, says the Book Monthly, that it is Charles Dickens, with Sir Walter Scott a good third. It may be taken that half a million volumes of Dickens are sold every year in English editions, not to speak of those issued in America.

It is said that in Yorkshire, England, there is an organization known as the Humped Club. Each candidate for membership is required to prove that he has been born in the habit of taking his wife's bread and butter, blacking the stove, carrying up the coal and nursing the baby every night while his wife goes out.

The Virgin's tree at Matruh, one of the most interesting of Egypt's relics, has fallen, borne down by the weight of years. Tradition represented it as either a colon of the original sycamore which sheltered the holy family during the flight into Egypt.

A picturesque sight can be seen in the Gulf of Mexico. It is an oil fire covering an area of about ten square miles, which is supposed to be fed by an oil spring at the bottom of the Gulf. How it originated is a mystery. The scene presented is grand and awe-inspiring, especially when viewed at night, the sea being brilliantly illuminated for many miles.

To elaborate three weddings, more than 3,000 persons recently assembled in a village in Brittany, and for three days kept up a feast, during which they consumed 75 barrels of wine, 100,000 fowls, 10 oxen, 30 calves and 1,000 rabbits.

In German East Africa the natives who, in addition to the luxury of drinking soda water take it directly from the bottle instead of pouring it into a glass. The government has forbidden this practice, lest white men may happen to get the same bottles refilled.

One of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society women in Berlin. The principal condition of membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over a hundred members, who meet regularly once a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelmstrasse, where they converse by means of ear trumpets and sign language and drink tea.

The black diamond is so hard that it cannot be polished. Mining to the value of \$2,643,408 was exported from Japan last year, 80 per cent of it went to the United States.

The country in which the largest towns are most nearly equidistant is Holland. They are at an average distance of 20 miles from one another.

Matrimonial tickets are supplied by the Canadian Pacific railway to settlers in the northwest territory who wish to make a journey in order to secure a wife. On presenting the return coupon and the marriage certificate the settler is entitled to free transportation for his bride.

Vegetables not only contain stimulants, but are capable of producing an intoxicating influence on those who depend on them exclusively for food, according to an investigator. He cites a case in which some young people of his acquaintance suffered from partial intoxication as the result of a purely vegetable meal.

Peanut lovers have noticed that the nuts are generally very much larger this year than usual, a fact which may be verified by the most casual glance at any stand where they are sold. They are also said to be much better in flavor, though there are some connoisseurs who declare that the small nut is the sweeter.

The idea of condensing milk to make it keep better occurred first to a French chemist named Apert in 1827. Seven years later the method of evaporating the milk in a vacuum and then condensing it from reaching the boiling point was first used. Commercially, the process was first exploited in the United States, where there are at present about 60 factories which dispose of 2,000,000 pounds of condensed milk a year, valued at over \$12,000,000.

The largest anchor ever made weighed 25,500 pounds and cost nearly \$10,000. Australia contains more unexplored territory in proportion to its size than any other continent.

Spain and Russia are the only European countries which produce more wool than they consume.

Kangaroos leap readily from 60 feet to 70 feet. The greatest recorded leap of a horse is 87 feet.

In Bohemia courtships are abnormally long, in that country engagements frequently last from 18 to 20 years.

The shipments of marble to the United States in 1905 from the Carrara quarries, near Lagnora, Italy, amounted to \$995,851, an increase of \$5,247 over 1904.

Cloth is now being successfully made from wood. Strips of fine-grained wood are boiled and crushed between rollers, and the filaments are spun into threads, from which cloth may be woven in the usual way.

Many curious instances of old laws may still be found in England. In Chester the man who fails to raise his hat when a funeral is passing becomes liable by an old law to be taken before a magistrate and imprisoned.

New York has more children in its public schools than London, fewer parks, a lower death rate, fewer uninhabited houses, more parks, more bridges, fewer jails, a better distribution of street traffic and a higher standard of health.

Statisticians estimate that 33 acres of land are necessary to sustain one man on fresh meat. The same space of land if devoted to wheat culture would feed 42 people; if to oatmeal, potatoes, Indian corn and rice, 179; and if to the plantain or banana, over 4,000 people.