

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Charles A. Barton of Worcester, Massachusetts, is going to Brazil as superintendent of motive power for the Rio de Janeiro Street Railway company on a salary of \$4,000 a year.

Jacques Bonnikmaert, at various times pilot and captain of a lifeboat and now deputy mayor of Malo-les-Bains, France, has assisted in the saving of 160 lives at sea. Many governments have honored him, including his own, which conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor.

To a Washington reporter who wanted him to talk about the late Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., Admiral Dewey sent out word that he was too busy to say anything except that he "had lost a very warm personal friend, and one who had been his friend at a time when he needed friends."

A pleasant little anecdote is told of Joseph Chamberlain. When he retired from business in 1847 he gave all his work people an excursion to the Crystal Palace, but one poor woman missed the train and was left behind. Finding her stranded at Birmingham station, Mr. Chamberlain thoughtfully took her to London with him, and left her safely in the hands of her husband at the palace.

Prince Kumar Shri Hanjitsinhji, the famous cricketer, who was a few years ago the best player in all England, has officially come into possession of his Indian throne and become the Jam of Nawanagar. Cricket, polo and football are already played in the little state, says an exchange, and with such an athletic ruler Nawanagar may yet be challenging the athletic supremacy of the empire. What a yell "Nawanagar" would make.

The Washington Post says: "If Jackson had his Benton, Roosevelt has his Taft. Barstow has a president but no wise an adviser, and never a president has had in his cabinet a truer man. He may never be president, but in that great office he would rank with the great presidents, able, honest, courageous, patriotic, he has the genius of common sense and the charity of a noble humanity."

William Pinckney Whyte, United States senator from Maryland, who has just passed his eighty-second birthday, has never been inside a saloon, never smoked and never rode in a cab. He framed the instrument on which the unique government of the District of Columbia is founded. He lives outside of Baltimore, yet is able to appear at a trial in Baltimore in the morning and be in Washington in time to answer to the noon roll call of the senate.

In November the Dickens Fellowship Dramatic club, of which Mr. Tree is now president, in succession to the late Mr. Toole, will produce a new Dickens play, entitled "The House of Dombay," in London.

The famous lace robe which was presented to the Empress Eugenie by the women of Paris in 1849 for her year at the opening of the Suez canal on November 17, 1869, is now in New York, and will soon be sold by the American family who have had it in their possession for several years. Ten years were spent in the making of this robe, which cost 100,000 francs. The empress wore the gown only once, at the Khedival ball given at Cairo to celebrate the opening of the Suez canal.

Miss Theresa Billington has been appointed by the national administrative council of the Independent Labor party of Great Britain a general organizer, and she at once agreed to fill the post. Her life has since been full of incident, traveling throughout the country and coming into contact with the various elements of the labor movement and the forces opposed to it.

Rev. John K. Browne is now returning to Harpoot, eastern Turkey, the mission of the American board, which he joined 11 years ago. From a physical infirmity which compelled him to come to the United States three years

ago he has so far recovered that after most acceptable service in visiting churches east and west in behalf of the missionary cause, he is permitted to resume work at Harpoot, where, owing to the present situation at that station, his help is said to be greatly needed.

The German government has instructed Fraulein Maria Winkler to proceed to Utah to inquire into the conditions prevailing among the Mormons and to report on the fascinations of Mormonism among German women and girls.

Colonel Edwin T. Cowell of Dorchester, Massachusetts, recently elected president of the United States Veteran Signal Corps association, is a great-grandson of Deborah Sampson, the only woman regularly enlisted as a soldier in the war of the revolution.

George L. Sheldon, the Republican nominee for governor of Nebraska, fearless, aggressive and independent, is today the most popular man in his state. He is but 38 years old, is a native of Nebraska, and lives at Nehawka, in the house in which he was born.

The Princess of Wales has never cared for any form of athletics, never gone in, to any extent, for riding, entirely disapproving of bicycling, and is indifferent to the fascinations of bridge. She keeps up her music, but is more genuinely interested in art (visiting picture galleries as really one of her hobbies), and she sews during every spare moment she can snatch from her other duties.

"Champ" Clark, the Missouri Congressman, never writes his full name, James Beauchamp Clark, except on important documents.

A. Montgomery, the well known Illinois artist, never took a lesson either in color or technique in his life, yet one of his pictures sold for \$20,000 in Paris, and other products of his easel and brush have commanded the highest prices from some of the first of contemporary artists and have brought big prices in the world's most exclusive art centers.

The English Duke of Rutland has the walls of one of his castles adorned with thousands of horseshoes, the collection having begun centuries ago. Among them is a shoe given by Queen Elizabeth and another by Queen Victoria.

Despite his 62 years, Sir Charles Dilke is one of the most active members of the house of commons. He is an enthusiastic sculler and goes through a course of training every year. He is also an enthusiastic fencer.

The German emperor insists upon good dancing at court, and the arrangement of an evening party is one of his favorite pastimes. He is most anxious that the court balls shall be distinguished for their elegance, and exacts that the smallest details shall be carefully planned beforehand.

Every day the young Duke of Westminster gets richer. He is the ground landlord of miles and miles of houses—the whole of South Belgravia, a fashionable district of London—and for each he receives a shilling a year peppercorn rent until the leases fall in. Each month fresh leases fall into his hands, and at the end of thirty years the whole of the property, which is now worth many millions, will be his entirely.

Bishop Moule of Mid-China has been in charge of this diocese of 100,000,000 souls for over 25 years. The first European missionary to settle in an interior Chinese city away from a treaty port, Bishop Moule made Hang-Chow his headquarters. Thence year by year he made his wearisome circuit, sometimes on foot, sometimes in sedan chairs, sometimes in the picturesque but not palatial Chinese boats—3,000 miles every 13 months. He speaks Chinese like a native.

PEOPLE OF NOTE



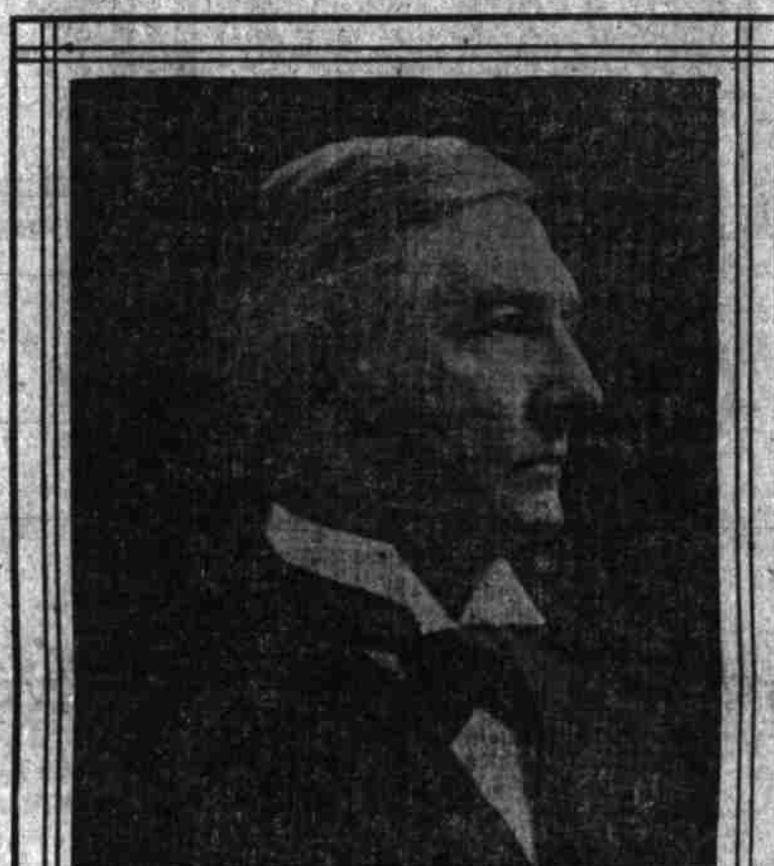
Luther Burbank. The California Wizard, Who Created the Seedless Plum, Which is Being Propagated Exclusively in Oregon.



Beakman Winthrop. Governor of Porto Rico.



Alonzo Melvin. Dr. Melvin Has Charge of the Inspectors Created by the New York Meat-Inspection Bill.



William J. Stone. Senator from Missouri.

OLD FACTS and FANCIES

Last year 5,123 tramps were fed at the county home at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the meals numbering 8,122.

In Nellore, India, the Hindu Christian Endeavorers went out night after night to nurse cholera-stricken Mohammedans.

Australia has a tobacco combine, declares the federal royal commission in recommending the taking over of the industry by the commonwealth.

After a chase of 15 years all over the world, a letter has just fought up with the man to whom it was addressed. He was a French sailor, and the letter was posted to him to a port in America. When it reached there he had just sailed. The same at his next port, to which the letter was redirected. At length the sailor retired and settled down, and the letter has just been delivered to him.

Essen is credited with harboring many anarchists, and careful precautions are being taken to insure the safety of his visit to the Krupp family there. No foreign workmen unknown to the police, and to the overseers at the works are employed, and from numerous ways in which Prussia detectives are being concentrated on Essen.

Earthquakes are the latest cure for indigestion. Commenting on the San Francisco disaster, the Hospital says: "It is an undoubted fact that a great many men and women who were in a poor state of health before the shock, with bad appetites and defective digestion, are now eating all they can get and digesting it without trouble, while the mental condition which so often accompanies the dyspeptic state has been equally improved."

Opium smoking is increasing in China and is becoming more respectable at the same time. A customs report from Ichang says: The returns show a more than tenfold increase in the native opium cultivation. The opium smoker has no longer any reason to attempt to conceal his pleasant habit or to retire for his satisfaction to the 'kuan' or divan—now no longer patronized by the well to do. Every respectable house now has its 'fumoir' and is expected to take, as well as to offer, a few whiffs in the course of an ordinary visit. Opium smoking among the Chinese has ceased to be generally regarded as a vice and like tea drinking in England, has definitely taken a place among the customs of the country.

A curious custom is still in force at Norwich, England, in virtue of which, on three days in the year, any one can claim a substantial meal for nothing. The only qualification is that the applicant shall repeat aloud in St. Giles' church a prayer for the sovereign's health. Afterward they partake of a meal of bread, beef and herring, washed off with a liberal allowance of beer.

Port Limon, Costa Rica, says Consul Chester Donaldson, is the largest banana port in the world, the shipments being 13,000,000 bunches for the year ended June 30, 1906, worth \$4,000,000.

The Framingham Agricultural Co-operative society, in England, which makes a specialty of the egg trade, has during the past six months gathered in its district of Suffolk more than half a million eggs. The farmers have benefited to the extent of between £300 and £400 owing to the difference between the prices formerly paid by dealers and those given by the society.

King Edward's pet dog is Caesar, a long-haired fox terrier, who a London paper says carries himself with a dignity befitting the inscription on his collar, "I belong to the king."

In Liverpool the old tramway cars are being adapted as bedrooms for consumptives undergoing the open-air treatment.

At a post-mortem examination of a cow at Warracknabeal, Australia, a hank of twine and a packing needle, an eyebolt and a few links of chain were found in the animal's stomach.

Canada is preparing a mint of her own in Ottawa. At present the Canadian government purchases the raw material through the high commissioner in London, and it is intimated that at Canada's cost. The paper currency of the dominion is manufactured in the United States and in Canada.

The Japanese, with their usual insight as to the best methods of developing trade, have established a line of steamers between Chile and Japan and have arranged a treaty between the two countries with the purpose of increasing trade relations not only with Chile, but with other South American countries.

The newly appointed government tobacco expert for the Transvaal, in South Africa, has informed the Transvaal Agricultural union that the colony can produce as good cigars, cigars and pipe tobacco as America and Cuba. He regards the industrial prospects as very bright.

The letters delivered in London on Monday are 80 per cent more numerous than those delivered on any other day in the week.

The guardians of Kernham, near Bristol, England, have decided that the girls in their schools shall be taught cookery, and, to prevent waste, will have to eat the puddings and other food they cook.

The famous clepsydra, or water clock, of Canton is housed in a temple on the city walls. Three big earthen jars on successive shelves, and a fourth and lowest one with a wooden cover, constitute the whole clepsydra. The water descends by slow drops from one jar to another, the brass scale on a float in the last jar setting the hour and ring. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock steps 1123 A. D. the lowest jar has been emptied, the upper one filled, and the clock then wound up for another day.

In northern Italy the cat is a favorite article of food, even though people are forbidden by law from partaking of the animal. Indeed, cats are fattened and grown for the market with great care, and the Italians believe that they will surpass rabbits in every good quality. The method of cooking the animal, to roast it in an oven until brown, with wine, garlic, parsley, bay leaf, and other herbs, and some fragrant herbs, is different than those mentioned.

The "Small Heads" between the American race, the small heads of the Chinese, and on the top of the Chinese, a stiff neck, are expert China to look with favor upon foreigners. In there a country on the fact of the globe where a Chinaman is not treated like a dog?

ELEPHANT IS A MARVELOUS ANIMAL

It makes one marvel to see the things a wild elephant can be trained to do. In from three to six months, and how tractable the monster becomes, writes an oriental traveler. I have seen a little European child, apparently 4 years old, go up confidently to one, which saw what she wanted, and lifting her up with its trunk, placed her gently on its neck. Under the old Hindoo rajahs, when elephants were made to put criminals to death, an elephant would be standing still among a number of people, when a criminal would be brought up and the order given. In a moment, without hesitation, the elephant would throw him up in the air or rend him in pieces or tread him under foot or thrust its trunk through him, according to the order given. Yet these tremendously powerful creatures will take punishment from their keepers as patiently as a dog will from its master. Every driver carries a heavy pointed iron hook with which he will strike the elephant on the head till the thick hide breaks if it is disobedient. When an elephant is utterly refractory a spear is thrust into tender parts of its skin.

Has a Mechanical Eye. But one of the commonest, most advantageous uses of the giant animals is to set them to stacking heavy timber. They not only go to and fro carrying logs to the pile, but push each log up and down till it lies even with the rest. A wag, noticing how perfectly straight logs were laid upon logs, declared that he saw the elephant close one eye and look along the line. The obedience of elephants to spoken orders is instantaneous. I have been on the back of an elephant going through the jungle when a small horn which some deer had shed lay on the path. The native driver, who, as usual, sat on the elephant's neck, without making a sign simply said, "Give me that!" The elephant heard him, saw the unusual object and, without stopping, picked it up and threw it up over its head into my hands.

Elephants have been employed for war, for labor, for ceremony, for hunting and for show. The first use passed away with the introduction of firearms, and the improvement of roads in India doing away with the use of elephants for labor. When roads were bad, as they always were under former governments, heavy baggage could not be carried nor heavy guns dragged without elephants.

Tiger shooting will always be safe with elephants and in some places could not well be done except on an elephant, which enables the hunter to see over the tall bushes and rank grass that densely cover the ground. Most native chiefs and nobles still consider it necessary for their dignity

to keep one or more elephants, but they do not use them habitually, as they did for ancient customs and fashions are fast dying out in India, and those of Europe are being adopted in their places. Elephants are still ridden in procession on great occasions, however, and are often obligingly lent to foreign tourists who want the novelty of an elephant ride. Elephants used to be common in all the wild forests of India, but the spread of cultivation has caused them to disappear from all parts except Nepal, Assam, Bengal and certain forests in the south. I predict a day when tourist agencies will keep an elephant or two for the gratification of their patrons, as an elephant ride will not be otherwise obtainable. In the places I have mentioned their destruction is strictly forbidden and the proprietors of (which is government monopoly) of the British government in British India and the native government in independent states.

Easily Frightened. Although elephants would soon be exterminated, but for this law, their fear of the proprietors of (which is government monopoly) of the British government in British India and the native government in independent states.

A tea planter once said to me that he had clapped his hands at a herd of 40 and they hurried away, leaving him the best piece of plowed land in the district for such huge beasts, with five hoofs on each foot, cannot move quickly over soft ground without turning over the soil.

Elephants, bred in captivity, and wherever they are kept a baby elephant may occasionally be seen. But the number produced in this way is not sufficient for the demand; so wild ones are caught and trained. And as the price of the ordinary elephant is sometimes \$1,000, a good catch pays. The old-fashioned native methods of catching elephants was to dig pitfalls in their way, the top being loosely covered over with bamboo and grass or leaves. When an elephant fell into one of these he was left without food or water for two or three days. Loops of stout rope were then put around its neck and feet from above and the other ends of the ropes fastened to trees. Wood and stones were next thrown into the pit, the elephant rising as the bottom was raised, and the ropes being drawn tighter, until the pit was full enough to permit the elephant to step out.

This method with pitfalls was very

cruel and sometimes resulted in the death of one elephant out of two. Even if the bottom of the pit were covered with a deep layer of brushwood to break the fall, the losses amounted to one third of all the animals taken. An animal weighing several tons cannot fall ten feet without suffering injury. Bones were broken and joints dislocated; a fall of a tusk would split the upper jaw. Worst of all were the internal injuries. So when India came into possession of the English the use of pitfalls was given up.

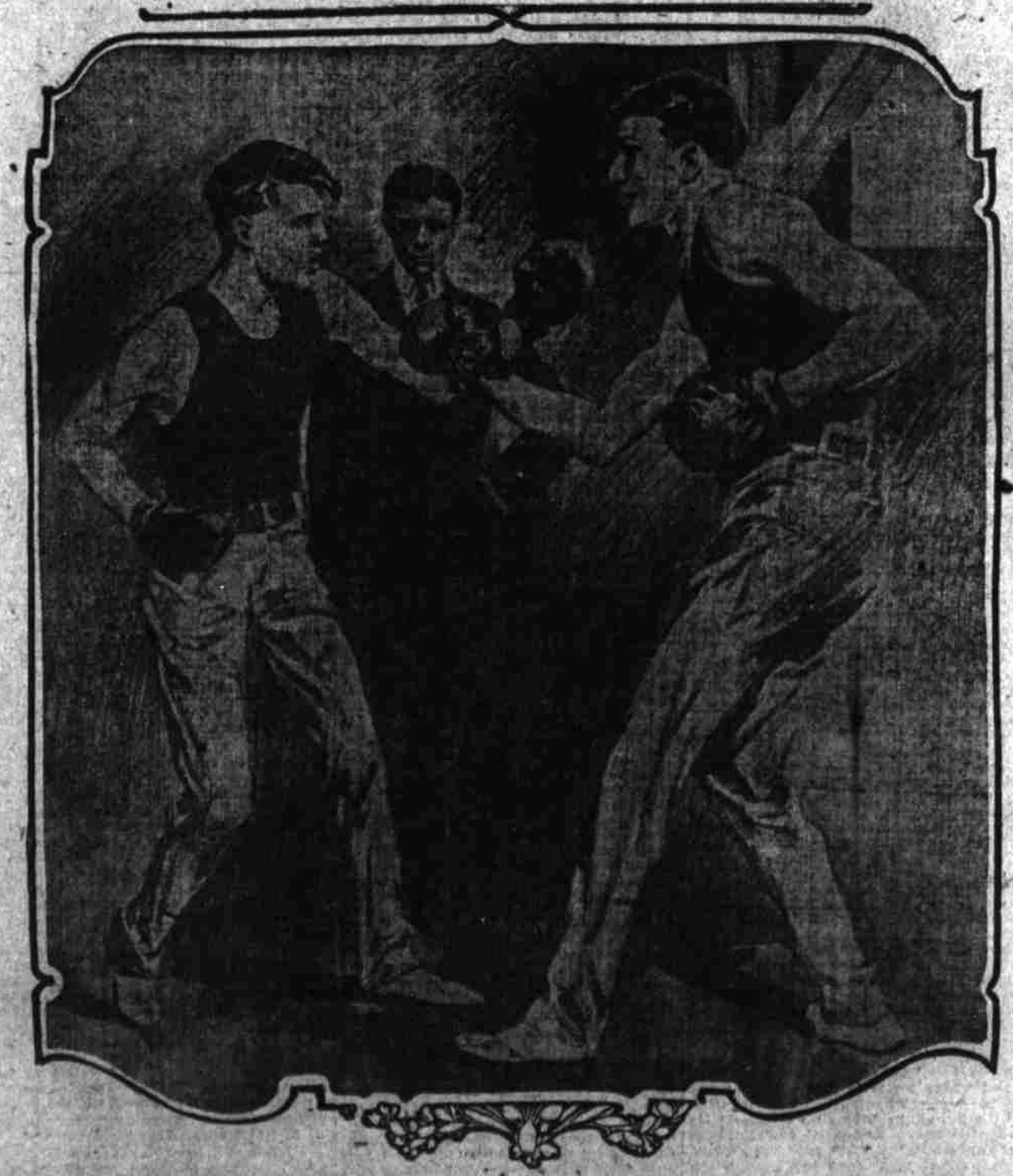
Which Are You? From Harper's Weekly. There are two kinds of people on earth today. Just two kinds of people, no more, I say: Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood that the bad are half good; Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth.

You must first know the state of his conscience and health; Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span, Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man his tears. Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years Bring each man his laughter and each of man his tears. No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean, Are the people who lift and the people who lean. In which class are you? Are you easing the load Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road, Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear Your portion of labor and worry and care?

Doesn't Get 30 a Week. From the Philadelphia Press. Tess—Oh! she'll never marry him. Jess—Why not? Tess—Oh! it's a case of extreme shyness. Jess—What? Nobody could possibly consider her shy. Tess—No, but he's extremely shy of money.

Not So Bad as a Bass Drum. Townsend Notes in Fitchburg Sentinel. A. D. Barber of Wallace hill has lost an ear trumpet. The finder is asked to communicate with him direct or leave it at the postoffice.

Including China. From the Providence Evening Bulletin. Why should any one expect China to look with favor upon foreigners? Is there a country on the face of the globe where a Chinaman is not treated like a dog?



Cut shows Kermit Roosevelt, the president's son, in a bout with his boxing teacher, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. is shown in the background acting as referee.