

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

M. Mayrho, says the Paris Matin, has invented a wireless telephone, with which he claims to have succeeded in speaking from Toulon to Corcor.

Mr. Fuser of Erdington, England, on a recent Saturday, cut some wheat in a field near Sutton Coldfield, threaded it at 11 o'clock in the morning, ground it into flour, and produced several loaves of good bread from it by 2:30 in the afternoon, the total time from wheat to bread being three and a half hours.

By accepting the post of head of the German colonial office, Herr Dernburg makes a great pecuniary sacrifice. He is a director of several banks and of about a dozen of the leading industrial enterprises in Germany, his annual income amounting, it is stated, to about \$150,000. He relinquishes this for a salary of \$3,750 and an official residence.

Sir William H. Bailey, in his inaugural address to the Library Association of the United Kingdom, at Bradford recently, said that there are 8,809,198 books now in the free libraries of the United Kingdom, and it is estimated that nearly 40,000,000 readers used these institutions last year.

Dr. Edward Hooper, of the staff of the Berliner Tageblatt, who not long ago wrote an article on how to avoid airplane accidents, has been killed while climbing the Little Zinne, in the Dolomites. The rope attaching him to the guide was cut by a sharp rock and he fell a great distance. The doctor was on his honeymoon.

C. I. Crawford, who recently won the Republican nomination for governor of South Dakota, threw up his attorneyship of a railroad and fought all over the state for a primary election system and an anti-pass law, saying: "We want one so that we can run this state ourselves; we want the other so that we may know the railroads are not running anything more than the railroads." Two years ago he secured 400 of the 1,200 state convention delegates, but this year he secured 990.

"Old Jonas Lie," the most beloved Norwegian writer, has returned to his native land after a 30-year sojourn in Paris. He is 70 years old and almost blind.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the well-known American clubwoman, has been received abroad by royalty and some of the foreign papers have the temerity to declare that she has a proverbial right to look at a king.

Professor Goldwin Smith some time ago formally willed his brain to Cornell University. Some remarkable brains have been sold, not given. An Englishman has disposed of his to an American university for \$10,000. He is a man of little education and for many years worked as a coal miner. He has a marvelous memory, especially for dates, and is now earning a good salary on the music hall stage.

Despite his 63 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.

Miss Frances Zerby of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a newspaper man's daughter, has passed her law examinations and is now licensed to practice in the Pennsylvania courts. She is also locally famous as a pedestrian, equestrian and camp-out, is handy with rod and rifle, has tamed backing bronchos, has written pieces that have been printed, and plays the violin entrancingly.

The American artist Mrs. DuPont Couderc, better known as Amelia Kusner, has had many royal commissions, so it can be no surprise to her to have received an order for a miniature of Queen Maud of Norway. She will paint Queen Maud's portrait in a little unpretentious house in the king's grounds at Sandringham some time during the early winter.

In St. Paul's Episcopal church in Mount Vernon, New York, the Rev. W. S. Coffey, the rector, repeated recently a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the first president of Columbia college, in the old church, September 28, 1875.

Dr. Charles Russell has retired from the editorship of the Glasgow Herald and Dr. William Wallace has succeeded him. Dr. Russell was admitted to medicine, but turned to journalism.

United States Civil Service Commissioner Alford W. Cooley has announced that he intends to resign next summer and return to New York to engage in the practice of law. Mr. Cooley was formerly a practicing attorney in New York, but gave up his profession in

First photographs of Chile's devastation. The upper photo shows the removing of the dead from the ruins of Vina del Mar, a suburb of Valparaiso. Vina del Mar is a fashionable watering place, situated about three miles from the city. Below on the left is a photo of the ruined Congress building at Santiago. The capital of Chile was much less severely injured than its commercial metropolis, but this picture shows how destructive was the shock at the former city. On the right is the wrecked entrance to the Valparaiso cemetery. The terrible shocks tore up the graveyard also.



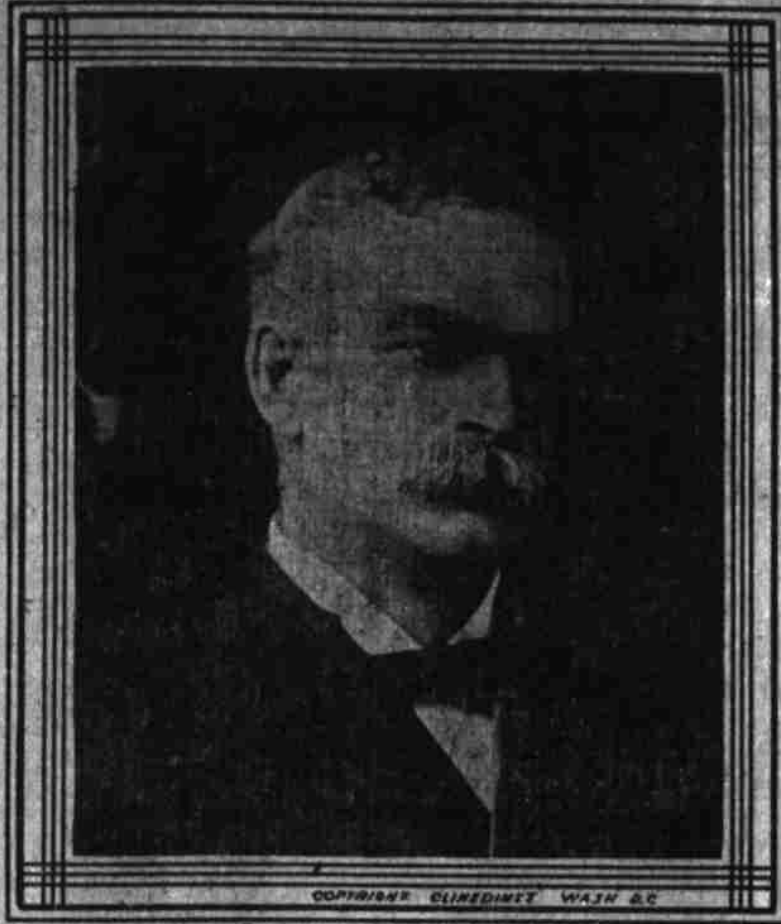
PEOPLE OF NOTE



Charles E. Magoon. Former Governor of the Canal Zone. He Says That Chinese Labor Was Not a Success.



Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Latest Photograph of the Wife of the President.



Charles E. Littlefield. Representative From Maine Who Recently Defeated the Labor Forces.



Fletcher D. Proctor. Governor of Vermont, Son of United States Senator Proctor.

1903 to accept the appointment as civil service commissioner. He declines to give any reason for his contemplated resignation other than that he preferred the practice of law to a government job.

Mrs. Patti has astonished the world almost as much by her wonderful vitality as by her vocal powers. "I will be young as long as I live," she is said to have declared as a child, and she has fulfilled her promise. Perhaps it is because of her unconquerable optimism. "If there is the slightest speck of blue in the sky," she says, "and there nearly always is, I look for it, and that makes the whole heaven blue for me." More over, she knows the virtues of the open air. "I spend three hours daily in the open air, walking or driving in an open carriage; and I accustom myself to bear the extremes of summer and winter."

Now that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has improved in health, it is interesting to recall an amusing story which goes to prove how well-preserved he is and how young he appears to those who are not personally acquainted with him. Traveling on the continent with Mr. Jesse Collings, only five years his senior, the two sat down at a table in a restaurant, when the waiter, handing Mr. Collings the menu, inquired if his companion was his son.

General Nogi of Port Arthur fame is paying the penalty of popularity. The hands of autograph seekers. But the form which this has taken in Japan has about it a touch of sentiment, inasmuch as the relatives of soldiers who fell before Port Arthur are seeking the general's autograph inscription to place on the tombstones of the dead.

The bishop of London spends no great amount of time in the planning of his sermons—frequent though they are. He writes them only on very special occasions. Usually he selects a suitable text, ponders it for a moment, notes down the heads of his subject, verifies his quotations and references, and in the space of a few minutes he has settled the whole matter.

The Marquess of Alisa is a man of many hobbies. He has made a study of naval construction, and has a shipbuilding yard at Troon, while he is an authority on motor engineering and runs his own motor-boats. He is known, too, as an enthusiastic floriculturist, and at Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, has managed to grow flowers which can be seen nowhere else in Scotland.

There has passed away at Hofsetten, near Thonon, at the ripe age of 84 years, Captain Guillaume Knechtelhof, who was a personal friend of Napoleon III, whom he received at Thonon on the occasion of the Emperor's visit in 1855. Captain Knechtelhof was formerly proprietor of the Hotel Bellevue. He contributed greatly to the development of Thonon and to the steam navigation of the Geneva lakes. By his death the poor of the district have lost a generous benefactor.

Thomas Bent, the premier of Victoria, introduces songs into his speeches. A word or a phrase, strikes a chord of memory, recalls some half-forgotten melody and then the premier breaks forth into song. Replying to criticism, Mr. Bent says he never introduces songs in his speeches, "of which he has a very poor opinion."

"Ireland is the mystery of the world," says Bishop Gallor of Tennessee, "and to an American standing upon its shores it is more of a mystery than when it is viewed from this distant spot." The Irishman is an anomaly. At home, in the narrow confines of his little island, he is the laziest person in the world. Here he beats the American at hustling.

Alfred Mosely announces that 500 British teachers will visit the United States and see the work in our American schools this winter.

There's a marked predominance of "H" in recent New York politics, as Troy Press points out. Last time Higgins and Herrick were up for the governorship, and this time we see Hughes and Hearst. Another coincidence; Higgins is a word of seven letters and so is Herrick; Hughes is a word of six letters and so is Hearst.

SOME APPLE FRAUDS

American Fruit Sent to Europe Is Not the Best.

American apples arriving in Christiania, it is stated, are, as a rule, packed in barrels holding from 140 to 160 pounds. Some of the fruit is shipped from England, Denmark and Germany, while a portion comes direct by the Scandinavian-American line steamers from New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

The import duty on apples is 12 ore, equalling 3.2 cents per kilogram, or about \$2.25 per barrel. American apples are in high favor with the people, and if the trade is judiciously handled there is reason to believe it can be further increased. But the apples received at Christiania last season were, as regards several shipments, of very poor quality. The principal importers have joined in making a formal protest, claiming that most of the fruit received by them is very poor, the barrels having a layer of two of fine fruit on top and bottom, but filled in between with fruit of nearly unmarketable quality. Unless these methods can be stopped the American fruit trade with this country will, in all probability, be seriously injured. Apples are also brought from Canada, Germany, Spain and some other countries. This fruit is generally packed in shallow boxes and baskets. This mode of packing has many advantages over barrels. Considering the fact that American apples by the time they reach the Norwegian consumer are very expensive, it would seem best if only choice fruit were exported. The freight, as well as the heavy import duty, is no more on a barrel of the best than on a barrel of the poorest kind. Of inferior apples the Norwegian market is well supplied by fruit coming from the native orchards. It is the best American varieties of apples, well packed, large, sound and attractive, that are in demand. In Belgium the native apple quality is so rapidly diminishing that very soon they will only be suitable for stewing, and good table fruit will have to be sought for abroad. It is asserted that the best known varieties of apples elsewhere owe their origin to Belgian seedlings.

Lions Kept in a Den Without Bars

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made during the last 12 months with the wonderful natural zoological garden which Carl Hagenbeck, the well-known animal dealer, is erecting at Stellingen, a pretty little suburb of the great port of Hamburg, says the London Spherist. He has now completed his lion enclosure, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the most unique dwelling ever designed and erected for the accommodation of the big cats. It was quite recently that the New York Zoological Garden got over the objectionable iron bars by resorting to netting, but Mr. Hagenbeck has gone one better by doing away with obstructions of any kind. Hence, one gazes at lions and tigers with nothing whatever interfering with the view. At the back of his lion house, which is covered with imitation rockwork, there is a large open space surrounded on three sides by rockwork and boulders. They are built so high that no animal could jump them. The other side is entirely open, a broad ditch 15 feet deep preventing the animals from getting to the public footpath. Immediately in front of the lion house is a narrow strip of garden full of tropical plants. Then comes the ditch, but it is so designed that it cannot be detected by the public. Hence, one looks over the flower bed at lions and tigers on the 20 feet away, that being the distance between the animals' side of the ditch and the path. At the present time there are eight lions and three Bengal tigers in this unique lion den. The tropical plants, rocks and cave-like appearance of their den make an ideal and natural setting for these beasts of the jungle and forest. But this is by no means the end of the novelties seen at this original zoo. It has been designed on this principle: The animals are so placed that full view of them can be obtained, yet to all appearance they appear to be at large and able to roam about their own free will. One, for instance, looks over a prettily-designed water pond full of all kinds of aquatic birds, at various hay-eating animals, such as camels, dromedaries, llamas and ostriches. They appear to be able to move about at liberty, but are securely confined to their particular enclosure. Beyond comes the lion-house and then great mountains on which they sheep and goats disport themselves. When the garden is finished, as it will be by April 1 next, one will be able to stand in the zoo and obtain a view at one time of over 800 animals and birds and yet be unable to detect the presence of iron rails or cages. The animals will be prevented from getting loose by cunningly-devised ditches, iron bars and other ingenious contrivances. Some of the artificial mountains are cleverly designed structures; they tower from 80 feet to 150 feet in height. They were erected by Mr. Egeneschwyler, a very skilled Swiss expert and sculptor, in the following manner: A framework

THE TRADE RAT

One of the oddest little animals in existence is the California wood rat, better known as the "trade rat." It owes the latter name, says the Strand, to the fact that, though it is a great thief, it never steals anything without putting something else in its place. The story is told of a paste pot which had been left overnight in the assay office at the Silver Queen mine, and which was found in the morning filled with the oddest collection of rubbish. This was the work of trade rats. They had stolen the paste and left in exchange a piece of stick, a length of rope, some odds and ends of wire and an unbroken glass funnel. The object of the trade rat is so scrupulously paying for what it takes is something of a mystery, but these same rats certainly take the greatest pleasure in the odds and ends which they collect. A description is given of a trade rat's nest found in an unoccupied house. The outside was composed entirely of iron spikes laid in perfect symmetry, with the points outward. Interlaced with the spikes were about two dozen forks and spoons and three large butcher knives. There were also a large carving fork, knife and steel, several blugs of tobacco, an old purse, a quantity of small carpenter tools, including several augers and a watch, of which the outside casing, the glass and the works were all distributed separately so as to make the nest show possible. Altogether the oddest collection! None of these things was of any earthly use to the rat. They must have collected them just in the same way that a child hoards up dolls and toys to play with.

OLD FACTS and FANCIES

By his will a rich land owner, named Bistau, who has died in Leobenwitz, Saxony, leaves a large property to the military authorities, which, in case of war, is to be sold and two thirds of the money given to the soldiers who capture the first standard from the enemy, and the third part to the first soldier who captures a gun.

This is the age of advertisement, and it looks as though the British museum will have to recognize it. According to a parliamentary return issued on Saturday, the number of visitors in 1905 was only 149,000, less than in 1904, the figure being 112,559 and 94,651, respectively.

The American consul at Shanghai reports that all classes of Chinese in his district are yearly consuming more and more foreign foods, such as wheat flour. The abnormal price of rice, owing partly to the floods and partly to the greed of dealers, has resulted in riots in many places.

Vegetarians will doubtless hail with delight the advent of a new potato, blue of skin and yellow of interior, which is about to be placed upon the market. This potato is known as the Salunum commersonii violet, and is the result of scientific cultivation at Reading, England. It has a distinctive flavor of its own. Epicures describe it as a combined flavor of turnip and asparagus.

High prices were paid for manuscripts at Sotheby's the other day. "St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, His Life and Miracles," dated about 1110, and the property of Sir John Lawson, Bart., being purchased by Messrs. Quaritch for \$500. York state, written in Gothic characters, realized \$1,500, and a highly illuminated manuscript book of hours of the fourteenth century brought \$3,413.

Every cyclist in Roumania is forced by the authorities to have his name and address not only on the frame of his machine, but also on the lamp glass, so that it may be read at night.

The new public elementary school at Yarmouth, England, has a pet corner, which already includes a white Angora rabbit, canary and bowl of gold fish, in all of which the children take immense interest.

In view of the celebration of the centenary of the Aged Pilgrims' homes in Camberwell and various other places in England, in January next, a sum of 1,000,000 shillings is being promoted so as to make the institutions more efficient.

It is stated that nearly 8,000 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools and are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree-growing and often contain botanical museums and beehives.

Gas pipes of paper are being made in France. The pipes are made in strips equal to the length of the pipes to be made. These are then placed in a receiver filled with melted asphalt and wrapped around a core of iron until the desired thickness is reached. After being submitted to strong pressure the paper is coated with sand, cooled the core withdrawn and the outer pipe surface covered with a resinous preparation. It is claimed that these pipes are as good as and more economical than metal ones.

A Glasgow business house has received a communication from Bagdad, Turkey, dated August 6, which states: "The European mail due here on July 28 has not reached Bagdad, as the post carrier's camel failed to have escaped whilst he was sleeping, and it is supposed to have perished in the desert. Consequently the mail is lost."

Supposed to have been buried in a snowdrift some centuries ago, millions of grasshoppers, forming two strata each a foot thick, have been discovered in one of the glaciers of Montana in a perfect state of preservation.

One noticeable feature of consular reports is the frequent mention of arrangements made by foreign governments to extend their foreign trade by increased transportation facilities and the repeated complaint of the lack of facilities for American exporters. In many parts of the world American products are practically excluded because of him that he may wear a beard, in shipping, the consequent long delay in filling orders and the high cost of transportation.

"Four good-looking sons in the family." This is the last sentence in an advertisement for a girl, for a dairy farm, which appears in a New Zealand paper.

During the Esperantist conference at Geneva, a Protestant service was conducted in the new language, and the first Protestant sermon preached in Esperanto, in the Protestant church near the Cathedral of St. Peter's, in the hall where John Knox listened to Calvin's lessons.

A Johnson county (Missouri) woman found a new use for the phonograph the other day. Her husband was coveting around trying to settle a swarm of bees by ringing a bell, beating on a dishpan, and hammering the dashboard out of a lard can, when she thought of the new phonograph in the parlor. She brought it out, started it going, and in a few minutes the swarm of bees settled and lived.

In Tunis, when a reigning prince finds it necessary to go outside his immediate family to choose his successor, he follows an odd custom. There is a wearing of hair on the face is the exclusive privilege of sovereignty. When the prince selects a successor he sends the court barber to the fortunate individual to notify him that he may wear his beard. This intimation is equivalent to a formal announcement that he has been selected as the heir presumptive.

The authorities of several states of Brazil are reported by Consul-General Anderson of Rio de Janeiro as making determined efforts to stamp out trachoma, the eye disease that has been rapidly spreading in that country.

The most remote mission station in the world is on Herschel Island in the far northwest corner of the Dominion of Canada. The nearest postoffice is 2,000 miles away. Consequently the mail is scarce and far between, and all done more than twice in the year. The island is a most uninviting place for a residence. No sun for more than two months in the winter, no snow during the summer, and the water is so cold that the Eskimos and the natives never use it. The Eskimos are reported to have been on the island in the winter of 1896, and the natives were reported to have been on the island in the winter of 1897.



Signal-Box Occupations. At many railroad signal boxes in remote country districts, where men must remain on duty for long hours and who yet have much time on their hands, many useful arts are employed, including gardening. One company has a "signalman poet," who fills in the long hours by verse-making in connection with railway subjects; but the generality of men go in for rug-weaving, network, basket-weaving and the like. In some cases woodcarving of a really artistic kind has been executed.