

A Bust of John A. Dahlgren.



Mr. George E. Bissell of New York has just finished a bronze bust of the late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, which is pronounced to be an excellent portrait and an admirable piece of work from an art standpoint. The bust will form a part of the Smith memorial monument, which is to cost about

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church.

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church is to be congratulated on the acceptance by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires of Chicago of the call to be its



REV. E. M. STIRES.

rector, says the New York Press. That Dean Robbins of Albany refused the rectorship has been the cause of deep regret, and in view of the prolonged vacancy and the difficulty of finding one fitted for the important and exacting position the outlook has been rather discouraging. Mr. Stires has a brilliant record of work done in Chicago, and since his election by the vestry of St. Thomas' much anxiety has been felt regarding his acceptance. Within a few days the question has been decided, however, and although many regrets are felt by his church in Chicago, the host of friends he has made among the clergy and laity of the city and diocese, Grace church reluctantly but with prayers for his success has accepted his resignation, leaving him free to accept the call of St. Thomas'. Mr. Stires will continue his official relations with his Chicago parish until September, when he will enter upon his duties at St. Thomas'.

Third Rail Will Solve Problem.

It claims of E. W. Farnham of the "Burlington" road for his third rail device for surface electric cars are fully established by practical tests there is little doubt that his invention will completely revolutionize electric street railway traction in this country.

The third rail in a system of electric traction corresponds to the overhead wire in the trolley system. It is more dangerous, however, than the overhead trolley by reason of its location. The voltage in the overhead trolley and in the third rail is high enough to be fatal to human beings and other animals, but the former is supposed to be beyond the reach of anyone and hence the danger is comparatively slight. Owing to the mechanical necessities of the device it was never deemed possible to insulate the trolley wire or the third rail.

In Mr. Farnham's invention we have what appears to be a "dead" third rail; at least that portion directly under the car is the only portion of the third rail that is alive. By an ingenious mechanism consisting of two "shoes" which the third rail the circuit is alternately opened and closed. As soon as the shoe leaves one rail to pass to

\$225,000, and take rank among the finest public monuments in the country. The monument proper has already been erected in Fairmount Park, but all of the figures and busts which are to adorn it have not yet been put in place. The monument may be unveiled July 4.—Philadelphia Press.

the next one the rail which it leaves becomes "dead" again, a switch forcing it back into place. Until a shoe of the motor car touches this "dead trolley feeder" the electric current, which propels the cars, does not become manifest. The third rail, as it lies on the ground, is therefore without electric current and may be touched or stepped upon with safety.

It is easy to see the traction possibilities of such a device. By its use the power current can be applied safely above the surface, on the surface, in a conduit between tracks or beneath them. It is also apparent that it will result in great economy of electrical energy through the non-charging of the rails except when a car is directly over them.

South's Political Effacement.

A prominent Tennessee man, Laps D. McCord, has been sending out circular letters to newspapers in the Southern states and over a large part of the rest of the country asking how much longer Southern men are going to be excluded from favors in Democratic national conventions. The query is timely. Its author declares or intimates that he will "make a simultaneous demand all over the South for the nomination of a Southern man for President." He finds, on looking over the list, that no Southern man has been elected President by the Democrats for over half a century, and he takes the sensible view that this exclusion of men from his section from the prizes of Democratic national conventions has been carried on long enough, and that a change ought to be made at once. It is his aim to influence public sentiment in the South so that that section will insist on the nomination of a President from below Mason and Dixon's line in the Democratic convention of 1904.

The Golf Season Opened.



Imp—What amuses you, sire? Beelzebub—I see they've had to put on an extra force of recording angels up above since the golf season opened.

In the chief room of every Japanese house there is a slightly raised dais, which is arranged so that it can be shut off from the rest of the room. This is a place for the emperor to sit should he ever visit that home.

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

The Climax of National Credit.
A few years ago the credit of the United States was good, but not remarkable. Some European financiers professed to doubt it. Even at home there were people who said that they were uncertain. We were borrowing money nominally at four and five per cent, and actually at between three and four per cent. When somebody suggested at that time that United States bonds were really as good as British consols, an English paper resented the suggestion as an "insult."

Today the verdict of the market is that the credit of the United States is not only good, but the best in the world, and not only the best, but so incomparably the best that, as in the first American Cup race, there is no second. Great Britain has not only lost first place in the credit column, but has yielded second place to France, third to Russia and fourth to Germany. The Spanish war fought by us for humanity gave us credit in all civilized countries. Britain's warfare against the Boers in South Africa has brought proud Albion to the brink of ruin.

Joint Ladies' Club.

The Ladies' Club of Berlin has just received a new member, whose standing in the social world adds much to its weight. She is Frau von Bulow, wife of the German Imperial Chancellor.

Countess von Buelow is one of the



COUNTRESS VON BUELOW.

handsomest and most charming members of Berlin society. As the wife of the chancellor, she, of course, is looked upon as a leader in matters in which the smart set is interested.

The Ladies' Club is a most delightful organization, which can hold its own for comfort, elegance and accommodation against any club in London, Paris or New York.

The Horse and Electricity.

It is now urged by an automobilist that those who drive about in the country and complain that their horses are frightened by the motor cars have themselves in very large measure to thank for their horses' fright. None of them is so far removed from the home of the motor car that he could not send his horses over to have a feed of corn beside it and so grow accustomed to the strange thing; and no owner of a motor car is so churlish that he would not give permission for horses to go to his stables and receive this lesson. It is suggested that if horse owners had but the energy to see that this was done once or twice their horses would soon grow used to the motors. In the French towns the horses have already learned to take no notice of them.

Sir Walter Besant's Illness.

Word comes from London that Sir Walter Besant's continued illness is causing great anxiety to his friends—



SIR WALTER BESANT.

and no English author has more friends than he. His latest work, "East London," is said to have stirred up some strife because of the writer's apparent attempt to "Americanize" English spelling, but this quieted down when it was learned that the book was printed from plates made in America.

Cheap Asphalt for Paving.

Buffalo has had an experience in asphalt which is interesting if not instructive. Bids were asked for several streets and responses were made at figures ranging from \$2.26 to \$2.99 per square yard. A protest was made, all the bids were rejected and new bids were taken. The new bids ranged from \$1.58 to \$2.62 per square yard, with only three bids above \$2. As the result of a protest high prices in Syracuse were brought down to \$1.68 and \$1.78 per square yard. The time will come when all principal country roads will be paved with asphalt.—Indianapolis Journal.

BREWER'S MARRIAGE.



LIBERTY HALL, THOMPSONS POINT, VT. WHERE JUSTICE BREWER AND HIS BRIDE ARE PASSING THEIR HONEYMOON.



ASSOCIATE JUSTICE DAVID JOSIAH BREWER.



MRS. BREWER.

Miss Emma Miner Mott, who was married to Justice David Brewer of the United States Supreme Court on Thursday, had for the last four years been principal of the Morse school in Washington, D. C. She had long been identified with educational work not only in the East, where she was a teacher at the Howard Mission, but afterwards at Fond du Lac. While in Washington she attended the First Congregational church, and was a member of Justice Brewer's Bible class, and it was thus that she became a warm friend of the family. Miss Mott was born in Chateaugay, N. Y., and is a daughter of Dr. William and Eunice

Miner Mott. She graduated at the head of her class at the Oswego (N. Y.) Normal school and chose teaching as a profession.

Several years ago Justice Brewer built for himself a summer home at Thompsons Point, on the shore of Lake Champlain, fifteen miles south of Burlington, Vt. He called his home Liberty Hall, and here, surrounded by his children, all of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood, he spends his summers. Miss Mott for several years past has spent a part of her vacation at Liberty Hall as the guest of Justice Brewer's family. The honeymoon is being passed at Liberty Hall.

How a Fortune Disappeared.

The manner in which the entire fortune of a New York millionaire, Samuel Wood, which was mostly given for the purpose of founding a college of music, has been dissipated, is a reflection on the legal profession. Of his bequest of a million dollars for this college not one dollar is now available. Of the sums left to heirs little has been received. In twenty-three years this fortune has almost absolutely disappeared. The story of the shrinkage is as interesting as that of the Stewart millions. Wood's will was admitted to probate in 1878. He left \$135,000 to relatives, the remainder of the estate, amounting to over \$1,000,000, for the founding of the Samuel Wood College of Music. From the day the will was admitted to probate litigation has never ceased. The first contestant of the will was a nephew, who finally obtained about one-third of the property. The remaining two-thirds have gone. The executors refused to establish the college, claiming the will was invalid, and meanwhile were drawing sometimes as much as \$150,000 as salary and fees in a year. They were also in continuous litigation with the nephew. When they came to a final settlement with him, and were about to sell the property, another lawyer put in an appearance as the attorney for some of the poor heirs, and stopped all proceedings. Then litigation began afresh.

It came out in the Supreme court last week that \$135,000 now remains of the property in the custody of the court, obtained through a real estate deal. New suits are to be instituted to determine to whom this belongs. More than one-half of it will go to the lawyers. It will be surprising if the heirs get a dollar of it in the end. Meanwhile the only reminder of the million-dollar bequest is a little organ in a Long Island village church. Wood, it appears, was fond of music in his last days, and was moved to buy this organ and give it to the church. Its strains were so pleasant to him that he conceived the idea of a great college of music and made the liberal be-

quest already mentioned. Every dollar of that million went into lawyers' pockets.

Gen. Gordon Their Idol.

General John B. Gordon has been re-elected commander of the Confederate Veterans without opposition and the scene that followed the announcement that for one year longer he would preside over the work of the organization was touching. The old soldiers sprang to their feet and cheered the general with frantic energy. Delegates climbed upon their chairs, made the building ring with their shouts and filled the air with their waving hats as they



GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

applauded him again and again. It was a minute or two before the general could master his emotion sufficiently to express his thanks for the honor awarded to him and to express his gratitude for the expression of good will with which his re-election had been received.

The Churches and Politics.

That is a formidable list of causes operating against the spiritual development and progress of the Christian church in Chicago, which was submitted to the Chicago Presbytery the other day. It is not strange that some

of the ministers will be a little discouraged at times when they contemplate the long list of causes, nearly fifty in all, which work against spiritual progress.

A few of these causes are of modern origin. Most of them are quite venerable. They troubled Paul in Corinth as they do preachers in Chicago. Covetousness, drunkenness, and the love of dress were sore evils in New Testament days, even as they are in these days. Though the church has warred against them for centuries it has no more succeeded in rooting them out than it has uncharitableness, gossip, false teachings, debt and poverty. The list of causes furnished to the Presbytery contains some which are of comparatively recent origin. One of them is "the low moral tone of politics." Another is "political corruption." If these are causes which operate against the spiritual progress and development of the church, then it apparently is the duty of the church to do all it can to do away with these causes. The puzzling question is how to do this without at the same time mixing in politics. There is a general feeling that the church should keep out of politics. It is due perhaps to a fear that politics may pull it down instead of its lifting politics up, or perhaps to a disinclination on the part of laymen to be lectured by ministers about what they look on as secular and not religious matters. In view of this feeling, which is too strong to be ignored, how is the church to fight its new enemy—"the low moral tone of politics"? How is it to preach against "political corruption" and escape the reproach of "meddling with politics"? or is the church as much of a failure as a Christian institution as is the political party a failure as the harbinger of better conditions socially and economically?

Republic in Manchuria.

In Manchuria, within the territories of the emperor of China, is an independent republic. This unique republic has been in existence for upward of half a century as a regularly constituted form of government; though its existence appears to have been unknown to any of the European powers, or to the majority of European travelers in the far east. The Manchurian republic is situated in the basin of the upper reaches of the River Sungari and south of Giris. It is known by the name of Tcha-Pi-Gou, and numbered originally, 10,000 citizens; while its population is now about 100,000. In the beginning the miniature republic was governed by a triumvirate, and subsequently by a president, Chia-Yui-Pao, who took all the executive powers into his own hands and organized tribunals, trade guilds, taxes, etc., and regulated native industries and gold mining. A small republican army was created and has been permanently maintained. In the battle fought by the Russians in the valley of the Sungari, some months ago, the republican force offered a far more determined opposition than did the Chinese imperial troops.

The New Artillery Corps.

Although the war department has not yet finally decided upon the insignia for the artillery corps, recommendations of a definite nature have been made by the quartermaster's department. It is proposed to have the enlisted men of the corps wear in the front of their forage caps crossed siege cannon of the most modern type. Enlisted men of the light artillery will wear on their caps the number of their company in silver figures, and the men of the heavy companies will wear the number of their company in gold figures. For the officers of the artillery corps it is recommended that a mounted field piece in gold be worn on the collar of the blouse.

One of the prerogatives of a Danish member of Parliament is free service at any Turkish bath establishment throughout the country.

London's Sandal Girl.



A craze for wearing sandals has invaded London's most exclusive circles and our artist in that considerable village has done his duty by portraying a real pretty girl as she actually appeared on the street. Not every girl

in London has taken to sandals yet, but enough of them have bowed to the fashion to make it pleasant for any male being that has the time to watch for them, says a writer in the New York Daily Press.