

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

MRS. CLEVELAND POPULAR.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is the most popular woman in Princeton. Her charming, unaffected ways captured the hearts of the people. Rarely a day passes that she is not out on the streets walking with her three daughters. She nods to all the townspeople and has a pleasant word for most of them. Her visiting list is one of the largest in Princeton.



MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND, Princeton and many names are on it that do not belong in Princeton's exclusive society. Mrs. Cleveland belongs to the charitable societies and takes a personal interest in their work. She visits sick neighbors and takes an active interest in everything that goes on. She is as charming as when she went to the white house a bride. She devotes most of her time to her household, her three girls, Ruth, Esther, Marion, and her boy Dick. Dick is now two years old. The girls are cared for by a governess. The quiet life is as much to Mrs. Cleveland's taste as it is to that of her husband. She was first to fall in love with Princeton and suggested it as a future home. She had gone to Princeton with Mr. Cleveland, when he was to speak at the sesquicentennial. She was impressed by the quiet, dignified air of the town and wanted to go there to live. The idea pleased Mr. Cleveland and he bought his present home from Mrs. Sidel. His lectures at Princeton are a feature of the university. His grave illness threatened a long-cherished plan of the Princeton people. They are looking forward to the institution of a big law department, over which he will preside.

GALLANT OFFICER RETIRED.

Rear Admiral Lewis Wood Robinson, who was recently retired from the navy, has probably seen as much active service at sea as any man in the navy. He was graduated from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, in June, 1861, from the course of civil engineering, and in 1864 received from the same institution the degree of Mechanical Engineer. On September 21, 1861, he entered the United States navy as third assistant engineer. He participated in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips and of the city of New Orleans, in April, 1862, and other minor engagements in the Mississippi river, including the attack on Vicksburg by Farragut's fleet, June 28, of the same year, resulting in forming a junction with the upper fleet. He left the Mis-



REAR ADMIRAL ROBINSON

Mississippi in August, 1862, and after a short cruise down the coast of Texas, engaging on the way the batteries at Velasco, returned, joined the blockading fleet off Mobile and participated in the capture of the schooners Juniper, Sea Lion, Hunter, Marshall J. Smith and John Scott, and the steamers Eugenia, William Bagaly and Gray Jacket. Since the civil war he has served actively. His last day of duty in the service was as inspector of machinery of torpedo boats and destroyers.

Chinese Astronomical Instruments.

The astronomical instruments "conveyed" by the German army from the Imperial Observatory at Peking have reached Germany and are to be placed in the park of San Souci, it is said. The instruments were made in China under the direction of the French Jesuits, who were brought home to Europe by dissensions in the church in the time of Louis XIV. The instruments themselves represent the period of Tycho Brahe and they are mounted in magnificent bronze castings of Chinese design. The observatory founded by the Tartars and the earlier apparatus was fashioned after models invented by Ulugh-Beg at Samarkand about A. D. 1420. The whole incident recalls the fact that the first European observatory—that of Uraniborg in Denmark—was founded 160 years later than an establishment of equal magnificence built by the grandson of Tamerlane in the center of Turkistan.

Pennsylvania still retains a poll tax of 50 cents as a condition of suffrage.

Persons, Places and Things

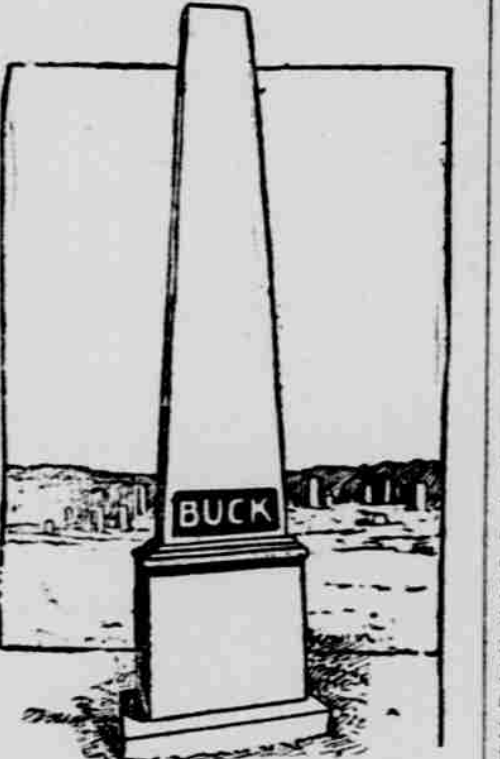
CANADA'S TRADE INCREASING.

The era of good times in Canada does not seem to have reached its limit. The tide of commercial prosperity, which began less than five years ago, is still setting full and strong. The foreign trade for the last fiscal year was the largest in Canada's history, amounting to \$148,000,000 more than the volume of her foreign trade of 1896, or an increase of nearly 65 per cent within the brief space of five years.

One gratifying result is that the exports of Canada have contributed in a larger measure to the general increase of trade than have the imports. In this connection it is pointed out that a debtor country is relatively accumulating wealth when its exports exceed its imports, and Canada's aggregate of exports for the last five years has largely exceeded that of her imports. Previous to that time the balance of trade was all the other way. In domestic exports alone it is a significant fact that there is a total betterment of about \$120,000,000 in the balance of trade since 1896. The foreign trade of the Dominion as per head of population is exceeded by only a few countries in the world.

MONUMENT TO A HORSE.

In the beautiful Lakeview cemetery at Seattle, Wash., can be seen as strange a monument and grave as one can find. The monument was erected by W. J. Wadleigh. It marks the grave of his favorite cattle horse Buck. This horse had been his constant companion for years. He was a magnificent animal, a thoroughbred which stood fifteen hands high and was so affectionate that he followed his master about like a dog and seemed to fret and



pine away if he left him only a short time. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"BUCK"
My favorite cattle horse,
Died September 20, 1884,
Aged 18 years and 6 months.
For thirteen years my trusted
companion in blackness of
night, in storm, sunshine and
danger.

On the north side is one word, "Corralled." On the opposite side you read: "In Adversity, Faithful."

Near the resting place of the horse is his master's grave. Mr. Wadleigh had preferred to rest by the side of his noble horse, instead of by his family.

Cheese of Historic Interest.

An object of considerable interest was sold in London the other day, no other than a preserved fragment of a "Protestant cheese." From the inscription on the base of the glass shade we learn that in gratitude for his able vindication of the Protestant ascendancy in Parliament on April 25, 1825, His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, was presented by the inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester with the largest cheese ever made—149 pounds in weight—of their own producing. The duke gave a small portion of this cheese to Mary Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, and it is this fragment, preserved by Professor Cumming, which came under the hammer, realizing \$9.

Countries Exchange Territory.

A small strip of Prussian territory on the Belgian border is likely to be made over entirely to Belgium in exchange for another strip of land, a part of which the Prussian town of Eupen requires for a projected public building. It is expected that the negotiations between the two governments concerned will shortly be concluded to the satisfaction of both and that hereby an end will be put to little inconveniences to which the border inhabitants have hitherto been subjected.

New Species of Otter.

Way down in South America, from Guianan to Argentina, there has been discovered the ariranha, recognized as the largest species of the otter. It grows to a length of five feet. The oddest thing about it is that its skin seems to be much too large for its body. In liveliness it surpasses even the playful seal. An ariranha has been tamed and has a bound for its playful life. At a certain hour the captives go to the door of its cage and there whines and yells until turned loose in the garden, where it rushes around, barking joyously. It deftly catches the fish thrown to it, and skillfully prevents the dog from appropriating any of the dainty food.

Electricity on Warships.

The extension of the use of electricity in British war ships in place of steam for subsidiary purposes is to be the subject of a series of experimental tests. At the present time the dynamo, steering engines, ventilating fans and derrick hoists are worked by power.

Current News and Views

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN.

Thanksgiving day United States Ambassador White laid the corner stone of an American church in Berlin. The site is in the center of the American colony and the new residence portion of Berlin and cost \$40,000. The sum of \$41,000 is now in hand for the erection of the new edifice, and most of this was obtained from friends in this country, the money for the site having been raised among the Americans in Berlin. The American church in Berlin is



REV. J. F. DICKIE.

nearly fifty years old, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. During the early part of its history worship was held in private houses, afterward in public halls, and for the past fifteen years in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is undenominational, including among its worshipers members of several different sects, the only condition for admission being a belief in the articles of the Apostles' Creed. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D., formerly of Detroit, who has been there seven or eight years, and it is chiefly through his enterprise that the funds for the new building have been raised.

WOULD OPEN UP AFRICA.

If John R. De Barry's immigration restriction bill, which is now in the hands of President Roosevelt, should become a law the civilized world will have to set about opening up the "Dark Continent," says a New York writer. The United States has been a dumping ground for some time. Africa being much nearer Europe, the hordes of worthless human scum could reach it for a very small part of what it costs to come to America. Mr. De Barry, who has been immigrant inspector at Buffalo for more than ten years, explains that in the early days immigration consisted of a class of people who never did and never could create anarchists. It required at least \$100 to reach this country from any European port. The foreigner who could save \$100 was a careful man, a saving man, therefore a good and worthy citizen. The driving competition between steamship lines has made travel so cheap that \$15 will bring an idler, a criminal or an enemy to all society to our shores. He could go to Africa for 50 cents.



OLD CORONATION THRONE.

This queer little monument is really one of England's disused coronation thrones. It can be seen at Kingston-on-Thames, and is a very modest seat compared with the gorgeous ivory throne of the Mogul Emperors. Seven kings of England were crowned on this stone.

Horned Horses in Greece.

Recent excavations in Greece have resulted in the finding of the heads of several horned horses and the shin bones of rhinoceri. Greece seems to have been the land where the prehistoric horned horse most flourished. Out of six places in the world where the remains of the horned horse have been found three are in Greece and one in Samos, in the Grecian archipelago. The portions of horned horses recently unearthed were found in Euboea, where Professor Woodward has been making experimental excavations looking for paleontological remains. He has been excavating also at Pikerman, near the plain of Marathon, for some time.

Elk Teeth Are Valuable.

Recently a dealer in Indian relics paid \$1,500 for an Indian squaw dress ornamented with 1,024 elk teeth. This dress had been in one Cheyenne family for 127 years, and for a long time speculators and collectors of curios have tried to purchase it. Many photographs have been taken of the dress, and two or three scores of squaws have been married in it for luck, but all offers to buy it have been rejected until now. Elk teeth are very scarce and readily sell for from \$1 to \$10 each. With the Indians each elk tooth represents the value of a pony. It is claimed by Mrs. Bent that several of the elk teeth on the dress were gifts from Joseph, the great Nez Percés chief. They have the chief's mark on them.

Exploration in Palestine.

The Palestine exploration fund has been for the last two years carrying on excavations in western Judea. Remains extending in time over fifteen centuries have been unearthed, covering two well-defined pre-Israelite periods and also Seleucidan Roman

AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN.

Greater Community of Interests Than in Any Other Country.

America is the land of homes, and taking into account the number of inhabitants, no larger proportion of its inhabitants live in boarding houses and hotels than do those of England. It is also to a much greater extent than any other country of the world the land of equality and community of interests between men and women. If one takes the typical American husband and wife one will certainly find that their common interests are many; that the wife is a companion to the husband, and that, knowing she is his intellectual equal, the American man discusses freely and confidentially with his wife his professional and business relations to a far greater extent than does the typical Englishman. Club life among married men is not nearly so common in America as in England. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States thousands upon thousands of husbands and wives spend their evenings reading together the books and magazines, or the wife doing a bit of fancy work or mending while the husband reads aloud from the newspapers. Many American husbands and wives have taken up what is known as the "Chautauqua course"; many a western farmer and his wife thus spend their winter evenings. Then let us take the young unmarried men and women of my country. Surely they do not lead very separate lives, and their interests in common are many. Who takes the American girl to the museums of art, to the theater, to the concert? Who sends her presents of bonbons, books, and flowers, all for the pleasure of her society and companionship? It is the American young man. He can do it, too, without feeling that his attentions will be misunderstood, for America is the land of good comradeship between men and women. There friendship, deep and lasting, without any thought of love making, or marriage, may exist between the unmarried of the two sexes, and it seems to be the only country in the world where it can exist. Certainly such a state of things between the young men and the young women of a country points not to a separation, but to a community of interests.—Elizabeth L. Banks in London Mail.

BIBLE DOWN TO DATE.

"The Path of the Treacherous is Rugged," It Says.

Americans have wasted no time in getting their revised edition of the Bible upon the market, immediately following the expiry of the fourteen years in which they were pledged not to publish. We have not yet had an edition in England, but many are on the way. Some extracts of the new version have come over by cable, and not all will find unequivocal approval here. "The way of the transgressor is hard," has passed into a proverb of everyday use; we shall scarcely recognize the Americanized variation. "The path of the treacherous is rugged." Many of the alterations undoubtedly make for greater clearness and lucidity, but after all, do we want a Bible phrased in the idiom of today? There is no clamoring for a twentieth century version of "The Parie Queen," but Spencer is still an undiminished joy to reading men and women. The old wordiness of the Bible is one of its greatest charms. Its English is held up as a pattern to writers. But America must have a twentieth century Bible in twentieth century diction. It is to be hoped that the example of the professors will not be emulated by less scholarly men. It will be interesting to note how the new edition sells. The old Bible still sells ten to one better than that published last in England.—London Black and White.

Ungraceful Man.

"Did you ever watch a man taking a drink of water in a public place, in a railroad station, or on a train, where he is aware that many eyes regard him? Watch this some time," a drummer said. "You'll find it interesting. The man, you see, holds the glass in his right hand while he drinks, and it is his inability meanwhile to make his unoccupied left hand look graceful that makes the spectacle worth while. One fellow, as he stoops over the cup in an elegant attitude, an attitude like that of bowing, solves the enigma of what to do with his left hand by putting it in the pocket of his waistcoat, and a fourth swings the hand like a pendulum to and fro at his side. But all men, do what they will with their left hand, look awkward and self-conscious when drinking in public, and it is amusing to watch them."—Philadelphia Record.

Physical Growth of the Japanese.

The increase of stature among the Japanese is very perceptible; and the substitution of tepid and even cold water for the hot baths among many of the people is responsible for an increasing fertility of the complexion. Before the advent of military discipline on European models the Japanese were notable as the smallest-necked race in the world, a firm of London collar-makers with a large trade to Japan asserting that 13 inches was the normal circumference of a full-grown Japanese's throat. In a little over 20 years, owing to more athletic development, the average has risen an inch and a half. To athletic development should also be added greater avoidance of and abstention from parboiling are bringing their reward in an accumulation of muscle and tissue.

The Crushed Rosette.

A new way of trimming a hat of medium size is to apply in the middle a "crushed" rosette of very wide satin ribbon. The ribbon is almost as wide as if it had been meant for a sash. The ribbon is worked into a giant rosette and slightly flattened to give it a crushed aspect. You may wonder why a "crushed" rosette should be preferred to an uncrushed one. But the secret is that in the effort to reduce the aspect of autumn millinery to broad, low flatness it stands to reason that hat decorations must be "crushed" en

ACTORS' HOME AT CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND NEARLY COMPLETED

The home at Castleton, Staten Island, for actors in distress, which was begun with \$71,000 contributed in twenty-one days in May, 1900, by actors and managers, will soon be ready for occupancy.



TWO MEN ROW 3,500 MILES.

Two young men from Virginia rowed an 18-foot skiff up the harbor river and came ashore to announce that they had been rowing for six months, had covered 3,500 miles and had had enough, says the New York Press.

They were Alvah D. James, of Irvington, and Barton H. Nolan of Middleburg. The craft which they have rowed until the palms of their hands became as tough as leather is eighteen feet long, nearly four feet beam and has two air-tight compartments and two water-tight compartments for stores. They set out with a pair of oars on May 29 from this city and went over this route. The Hudson river, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence river to the Gulf, across New Brunswick (eighteen miles by rail) to Moncton, down the Petitcodiac river

to the Bay of Fundy and round the coast to the Goddess of Liberty. They kept out of trouble with two exceptions—a wreck on the St. Lawrence Gulf shore in heavy weather and running on a rock at Narragansett Pier. Fishermen swam out to them in the first instance, when they were capsized, and helped them ashore and then saved the boat. The men look in fine health. They say they have gained twenty pounds each, haven't been sick, and profited well by their rough little journey in the world.

Electric Development in the Alps.

Gigantic water power developments are projected in the Alps. There are now in the French Alps 43 factories supplied by 250,000 horse power, electrically generated. Engineers estimate that 3,000,000 horse power is now running to waste in the Alps.

PHYLLOXERA IN FRANCE.

The bitter cry of the folk in the French vineyards goes up with greater and greater intensity. And, in fact, the matter is more serious than is generally imagined. M. Esclary, president of the Ligue Viticole de France, in a letter to the press, tells a woeful tale of the phylloxera, in which he says that the Department of Hérault, for instance, is passing through a terrible crisis. In recent years the value of its vineyards has decreased by no less than a milliard of francs. A sacrifice of five hundred million francs is the price for restoring it to what it was, and 240,000 persons at the present moment find themselves unable to meet their liabilities, notwithstanding that their storehouses and cellars are glutted with good wine. They ask for a year's grace to try to get things straight, and they deserve universal sympathy.

Body of Prehistoric Mammoth Found in Northwestern Siberia



Professor Sir Richard Owen, the Original Identifier of the Mammoth, and One of His Specimens.

The complete body of a gigantic prehistoric mammoth has been discovered enclosed in a glacier in far Northeastern Siberia. The Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg has determined to secure the body entire. An expedition headed by Dr. Herz, of the Imperial Museum, is now on the spot endeavoring to secure the body. It is the greatest undertaking of the kind ever attempted.

The mammoth, a gigantic species of woolly extinct elephant, was found in a great bed of ice near the Byersowka river. The spot is 3,000 miles by road and river from Irkutsk, the nearest place on the Trans-Siberian railroad. The expedition left the latter place in the winter. The case of this creature during the winter seems to be, therefore, one of "sleep long and soundly or starve." During the winter's sleep or hibernation life processes go on very slowly. Breathing is reduced, and the heart beats become so slow and feeble that they cannot be felt.

Precious Stones in Australia.

Rich deposits of sapphires, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones are being found in Australia. Although few gems of great commercial value have been reached the unusual abundance of stones leads to the assumption that in the future discoveries of a vastly superior class of stones will be made. The hardness of the shell in which the Australian emerald is found is a source of considerable trouble and loss, it being almost impossible to break down the rock without injuring and frequently destroying the stones. Rubies have been frequently met with, but specimens of the Oriental, or true, ruby are exceedingly rare.

the summer. According to the last report received by telegraph from Irkutsk the scientists had completed their tremendous journey and were engaged in excavating the body from its 100,000-year-old ice prison—a remarkable Christmas present to science.

Animals Barred from England.

While emigrants of all kinds, the dirtiest and most disease-laden of all human beings, are allowed to flow into this country without hindrance, says a London correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, it seems that the most cleanly beasts, such as the giraffe and elephant, are considered undesirable aliens. In addition to the vexed question of French books, the Dover customs authorities have been puzzled over the proper classification of animals.

A circus arrived at that port the other day with a whole arkful of animals. Then the fun began. The kangaroo was admitted to this country only after a careful examination of its pouch for contraband tobacco. Still more droll was the spectacle of the customs officers examining the elephant through a microscope to discover its state of health and solitude. Then the deer and bears were detained peremptorily, because the officials got to squabbling as to whether they were or were not "ruminating animals."

"The Cupid Special."

Nearly every famous train in the country has a nickname, which in the majority of instances more adequately describes the train than does its official name, says the New York Evening Post. This is particularly true of a train that comes into one of the big sheds at Jersey City, and is perhaps favored more by the station porters than any of the other trains that discharge passengers there. To the trainmasters and superintendents down south it is known as "Train No. 26," and on the time tables it is called "The United States Fast Mail," but to every person in the section of the country through which it runs, and to many travelers, it is "The Cupid Special." The train gets its name from the number of bridal couples it carries. It seldom comes up from the south without bringing from two to six brides and grooms.

Broke Up the Play.

"A funny little incident that I remember was at the Haymarket theater, when a benefit was given to dear old Walter Lacy," says Mrs. Kendal in her reminiscences of the stage. "The play was 'A Roland for an Oliver,' and in one scene it was necessary that a macaw should figure on the stage. Of course, it was a stuffed macaw in those days, and the wretched inanimate thing was placed in a prominent position on the stage. But they hadn't fixed him firmly on his perch, and with every actor's entrance the bird fell to the ground, and a delighted titter from the audience was the result. At last one actor, infuriated with the bird's unnecessary comic relief, snatched it up and fixed its claws firmly and strongly on the perch. Later it became necessary in the play to shoot at that macaw, when, of course, the concussion should have brought it to the ground. But the actor had done his work well, and, in spite of the fusillade, that macaw held his own until the curtain fell to shrieks of delighted laughter."