

1,200 different occasions maltreated his subordinates. If such a thing were possible in the guards, who were often under the emperor's eyes, what might not occur in troops of the line in remote regions? He criticised the maintenance of the East Asiatic Brigade and of a fleet station with fourteen vessels, and said: "They cost us more than our entire export trade in East Asia amounts to." Then turning to Africa he declared: "I recommend that we present German Southwest Africa to the Boers, with whom we have so much sympathy." Baron von Kardoff discussed the enormous increase in the socialist vote. "My opinion," said he, "is that we are on an express train, rolling with terrible velocity into the socialized state of the future. At any rate, something must be done to prevent the growth of the social democracy, and the most effective means would be to withdraw the suffrage for five years from socialists who profess to be revolutionists or republicans."

AN INTERESTING STATE OF AFFAIRS EXISTS in Walworth county, Wisconsin, according to a correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. This correspondent says that Walworth county is one of the best counties in the state and one in which there is a high grade of intelligence, and adds: "It is claimed that in this county no criminal lawyer has an opportunity to develop his talent, there not being enough cases to practice on. The prosecuting attorney has only enough business to keep him in his office a small time of each term. Most of the cases that come up are of such small importance that they are either dismissed, nolle, or continued. If a Walworth county lawyer wants to make court rooms resound with his eloquence he must practice law in other counties, where the people are of a more quarrelsome nature. The only case on the Walworth docket that claims any great amount of attention was taken to that tribunal from Lake Geneva, where the defendant in the case is charged with throwing a woman off his front stoop."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL bank of Tekamah, Neb., James P. Latta, has written a letter to the state game warden in which he offers to present Nebraska with a large herd of deer, partially domesticated, and at present running at large upon Mr. Latta's ranch. Mr. Latta says that he will give this herd to Nebraska provided some arrangement be made whereby men will voluntarily refrain or be restrained from shooting the deer for a considerable period of time. Many sportsmen are in favor of making an organized effort to persuade the legislature to pass a law prohibiting the killing of deer in the state. In the event that such a law was passed, Mr. Latta's offer would promptly be accepted.

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN appealed for \$500,000 to defray the costs of his campaign. A London cablegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the money has already been more than subscribed and has been contributed exclusively "by the big manufacturers and others who stand to make millions by protective tariffs. The working class has not given a penny. Indeed, they often have to be paid to induce them to attend protectionist meetings wherein they have an example of their so-called betters, like Christie Murray, the novelist, Professor Hewins of London university, and a score of others, more or less notable, who sold themselves body and soul to Chamberlain."

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS HAVE RECENTLY discovered "a man of genius" in the person of a shoemaker. This cobbler conducts a factory near Madison Square. He calls it a "shoe gear institute," and the proprietor is known by the title of "curative orthopedist." The shoes turned out by this "curative orthopedist" sell at \$1,000 a pair. Referring to this genius, and his work, the New York Mail and Express says: "The wearing of these \$1,000 shoes is, in the main, a hobby, and is based on nerves gone wrong. For there are some persons, it seems, who are plagued with sensitive nerves in their feet which ache so excruciatingly that nothing can assuage the pain but shoes 'prescribed' by a physician-cobbler. The learned cobbler listens to a tale of toe-ache, with attending nervous disturbances, and examines the patient's feet with critical scrutiny. Every hill and dale of the foot is inspected and studied, and especially is a sharp lookout kept for the sensitive nerves, which ultimately are sure to be found. A volume of notes is taken and the prospective customer naturally becomes impressed with the severity of his ailment. Next, and what

is very important, a plaster cast of the foot is taken, and if the patient's purse is proportioned to his plaint the physician-cobbler is apt to enter a new order in his book."

IT IS EXPLAINED BY THIS AUTHORITY that these shoes are made of good leather, but do not generally follow the lines of the latest fashions; rather the reverse. It all depends on the views of the healer. Some sufferers are scientifically shod in exchange for \$500, \$250 or even \$100; but those customers who prefer to pay the highest prices are satisfied with nothing less than a \$1,000 pair. The shoe bills of one New Yorker—a rich contractor—who rides the orthopedic hobby—have footed up \$5,000. Yet the shoes he wears are queer-looking contrivances. The cobbler has made a fortune and is about to enlarge his establishment and employ additional assistants. The revival of the high heel for women, with its attendant train of nervous disorders, has suggested to him a new and profitable field. The only thing that perplexes him is whether lovely woman will purchase \$1000 pedal pain-killers that make her feet look anything but fairy-like.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH MAJOR GENERAL Andre, the British officer who was shot as a spy during the revolutionary war, was imprisoned previous to his execution, still stands in the little village of Tappan, near the border line between New York and New Jersey, and about 25 miles from New York city. A correspondent for the Chicago Chronicle, referring to this historic structure, says: "The house is practically the same now as it was 123 years ago, although a storm in March, 1897, destroyed part of the house and leveled a side wall, which has been rebuilt, however. The house has long been an object of interest to tourists and it has lately attracted some attention because of the resurrection of the theme of Andre's death by Clyde Fitch, the playwright, who has laid the scenes of his last act in the play 'Major Andre,' now running at the Savoy theatre, in this celebrated house. The building is of stone and it has been known for nearly a century as the '76 house.' Presumably it was built in that year. It was a tavern when Andre was confined there and it is a tavern still. For many years prior to its partial destruction in 1897 it had been unoccupied, and it was, therefore, in poor condition to withstand the strong winds. Immediately after it was purchased by Charles A. Pike, a native of Tappan, who restored the house as nearly as possible to its former state. One room, however, has been converted into a barroom and it is the resort for the gayer element in the little village. Directly across the hall is the Andre prison room, which is carefully preserved for the inspection of visitors."

EVERYTHING RELATING TO THE LATE Herbert Spencer seems to be of interest these days and a writer for the Kansas City Journal has discovered that Mr. Spencer derived a large revenue from his writings. According to this authority, after Mr. Spencer had decided to prepare the series of works which bear the general title of "Synthetic Philosophy," and after he had completed a portion of the writing, care was taken in his behalf to announce the fact publicly in England, France and America. The earliest subscribers to the proposed publication were among the most famous men in the three countries. The first volume appeared in 1862, and the financial result was estimated by the Daily Chronicle in 1892, on the basis of lists advertised by his publishers. According to that estimate, the returns for the various volumes were as follows: "First Principles" (discount being deducted), \$27,000; "Principles of Psychology," \$35,625; "Principles of Biology," \$25,000; "Principles of Sociology," Vol. 1, \$16,000; Vol. 2, \$10,125; "Principles of Ethics," \$14,050; "Justice" (part 4 of the "Principles of Ethics"), \$500. Total, \$128,300.

A FORTUNE AMASSED IN THE MANUFACTURE of dynamite and other death-dealing explosives is being devoted to the apotheosis of peace. The Christiana, Norway, correspondent for the Philadelphia Press says: "For the third time the prizes left by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor and philanthropist, have been awarded. Its recipients are the world's benefactors in science, literature and the promotion of peace. According to the decision of the committee of awards, as announced by the parliament here two days ago, the great men of 1903 are William R. Cremer, of England; Henri Becquerel, of Norway; Pierre Curie, of France; Prof. Arrhenius, of Sweden; Dr. Finsen and Bjornstjerne Bjornson

of Norway. The prizes awarded amount in all to \$200,000—five of \$40,000 each. To William Randal Cremer, M. P., has gone the award for his work in behalf of international arbitration. He it was who was the founder of the inter-parliamentary conferences, which have met since 1888 at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Budapest, Brussels and Christiania. For twenty-eight years he has been secretary of the International Arbitration league, and is editor and publisher of the 'Arbitrator.' In order to advocate international arbitration he has visited every country of Europe. The chemical prize goes to the Swedish professor, Arrhenius; the prize for literature to Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, who has won so large a mede of the love of his countrymen, and the medical prize to Dr. Finsen. It is due the genius of the last named that the world today is benefited in its warfare against lupus by the rays which bear the name of their inventor. The prize for physics is divided between Henri Becquerel, of Norway, the discoverer of the Becquerel rays, and M. and Mme. Curie, of Paris. These two workers in the field of scientific research are today perhaps the most widely known of any of the prize winners. The discoverers of radium have, it is understood, not profited financially from the work as greatly as might have been expected, and their admirers throughout the world will be delighted to hear of this \$40,000 windfall for them."

THOSE AMERICANS WHO THINK THAT they pay a large price for potatoes will be interested in learning through the London correspondent for the New York Herald that extraordinary prices were obtained at Smithfield show for a few pounds of potatoes. According to this correspondent, one firm sold four pounds of Eldorado potatoes for \$3,000 or \$750 per pound. This correspondent indulges in figures and shows that this would be at the rate of \$1,680,000 per ton or about three times their weight in gold. The information is further given that the man who raised these potatoes declined an offer of 70 pounds or about \$350 for a single potato. Herald readers are further informed that in this same show "ten tons of Northern Stars brought £3,000."

A LEADING OFFICIAL OF THE UNITED States steel trust is quoted by the New York correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald as saying that beginning with January 1, 1904, about 90 per cent of the employes of the corporation will suffer wage reductions ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. The Record-Herald's correspondent says: "This reduction will affect about 150,000 workmen in the various grades of the subsidiary companies. The remaining 10 per cent of employes are members of the amalgamated association of iron, steel and tin workers, whose wage schedule runs to July 1, 1904. The finance committee of the steel corporation has, it is understood, under consideration the dismissal of many high salaried employes, in addition to those already discharged, but no statement on this point was forthcoming today. It is expected by the wage cuts and the dropping of useless officials to save \$25,000,000 next year. It was asserted that, barring some unforeseen technicalities, employes of the corporation who participated in the profit-sharing plan will, in the coming month, receive a \$5 dividend on the preferred stock to which they subscribed at \$82.50."

E. SPENCER PRATT, FORMERLY UNITED States minister in Persia, is making extensive researches in the foreign ministry archives relative to France's transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Referring to Mr. Pratt's work, the Paris correspondent for the New York World says: "The investigation has brought to light confidential letters from the French minister at Washington advising his government as to the various stages of the negotiations, and the letters and documents signed by President Jefferson and Secretary of State Madison. 'One of the most curious documents found,' Mr. Pratt says, 'is an autograph letter of Louis XV., giving away the vast Louisiana territory to his cousin, then king of Spain, as a present. The fact of this gift has heretofore been known only in a general way, but the text of the letter discloses the casual nature of the gift and also the fact that Louis XV. previously offered Louisiana to Great Britain, which refused to accept it. The letter of the king of Spain accepting the present refers to the further strengthening of the union of the two nations by a number of royal intermarriages. Later documents show the re-cession of Louisiana by Spain to France and give minute details of Napoleon's sale of the province to the United States.'"