

NEW AMBASSADOR IS RICH.

ENRIQUE CREEL WILL SOON BE WEALTHIEST MEXICAN.

Will Represent His Country at Washington—Practically Owns Chihuahua—Has American Blood in His Veins.

Chihuahua, Mexico. — Enrique C. Creel, acting governor of the State of Chihuahua, and who has been appointed ambassador to the United States, will be one of the richest men in the world when he comes into possession of his share of the fortune of Gen. Luis Terrazas, his father-in-law, and adds it to his own wealth.

Governor Creel is an American in his parentage but a native of Mexico. He was born in this city August 21, 1854. He is one of the ablest financiers in Mexico.

He took a leading part in establishing the new monetary system for the Mexican government. He is interested with Gen. Terrazas in many big enterprises and has practically had the control of his father-in-law's vast holdings for many years. This has brought him into close contact with men of finance of all lands, particularly Mexico and the United States.

Governor Creel's wealth is now estimated to be not less than \$25,000,000. The fortune of Gen. Terrazas is upward of \$200,000,000. It has been said that he practically owns the state and city of Chihuahua.

His mines, ranches, farms, banks, manufacturing plants, houses and business blocks bring him in a great annual revenue. He was governor of Chihuahua for many years, but on account of his advanced age he relinquished active duties of the office about three years ago, and his son-in-law, Mr. Creel, was appointed acting governor by President Diaz.

Although Mr. Creel was born in Mexico, his Americanism is plainly shown in his personality. His father was Reuben W. Creel, who came to Chihuahua from the United States in the late 40's and opened a little store here.

Reuben Creel was a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges of the United States. He and his wife lived here until they died. They reared a family of seven children, of which Enrique was the oldest.

The little business which the elder Creel started did not prosper and the family had a hard struggle to live. Enrique forced ahead and got a place as teacher in a private school in Chihuahua. His earnings all went to support his parents and his brothers and sisters.

His brightness attracted the attention of some Mexican citizens of the place and they put him in the way of

starting a small mercantile business. His business ability soon brought him success.

He branched out into other lines of business and added to his fortune until he became one of the wealthy men of the state. He married the daughter of Gen. Terrazas, the richest man in Mexico.

In 1884 he became manager of the Banco Mineral, one of the largest financial institutions in northern Mexico. He is also president of the Banco Central, a leading bank of this state, and is a director in three other banks. He is interested in scores of



ENRIQUE CREEL.
(New Ambassador from Mexico to the United States.)

industrial enterprises and in many rich mines, and owns large estates.

Governor Creel attributes his success in life to hard and persistent work. Although born in Mexico, he does not follow the usual custom of this country of putting off until tomorrow what could be done today. He rises every morning at five o'clock winter and summer, and is at work an hour later. He puts in twelve to fourteen hours a day at hard work in his office of governor and in attending to his private business affairs.

If Governor Creel has any particular hobby it is that of uplifting the poor and ignorant people of his state. He believes that the progress and development of a nation lies in the education of its people. He is applying this principle to the children through out the state of Chihuahua. It is his ambition to give the state of Chihuahua the best public school system of any state in Mexico, and to put it on a par with any state in the United States.

HIS ACTION WAS OPPORTUNE.

Brutal Husband Starts in the Millinery Business With Great Success.

"What are you doing?" harshly demanded the brutal husband, abruptly entering the room.

"I'm just going to trim this 49-cent hat I bought yesterday," replied the trembling wife.

"Extravagant woman, you will ruin me with your everlasting bargain hunting!" he exclaimed, enraged, and, seizing the hat, he crumpled it in his hands, trampled it under foot, and, finally flung it into the corner of the room, strode away.

Weeping, the wife stopped to pick up her insulted property, but her tear-stained face was irradiated by an ecstatic rapture as her eyes fell upon it.

"O!" she exclaimed in delight, "now it is the exact shape of that \$40 French hat I saw yesterday, and I never could have gotten it that way myself. All it needs is a couple of blue roses and a bunch of lavender buttercups."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Sermons by Time.

"I have attended church in a good many different places," said the southern man, "but I had to come to New York to see a man preach holding his watch in his hand. Down in

DRY READING FOR A CHILD.

Decidedly Grown-Up Book Little Virginia Had Perused.

Virginia is five years old, and has learned to spell c-a-t and d-o-g. The other day, on her return from kindergarten, she decided to call upon her neighbor in the adjoining flat. The lady was busy writing and Virginia, being a well-trained child, did not interrupt. She played awhile with the kittens and her hostess, being still absorbed with her writing, she said: "I think I'll read until you get through."

"Yes, dear, help yourself to a book," said the woman.

Virginia selected one from the shelves, and, spreading it open on the table, assumed a very grown-up attitude, and appeared engrossed in her reading. At regular intervals she turned the leaves for quite a long time. Growing tired of the silence she softly donned her hood and coat, and as she opened the door, called back: "Good-by, Mrs. —. I'll come again when you have more time."

Later the woman wondered what book Virginia had found so interesting. When she looked at the title she smiled. It was the sixty-second annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

CONQUEST OF THE NORTH.

NATIONS EAGER FOR POSSESSIONS IN ARCTIC.

Colonies Planted in the Cold Barren Sections of the Pathway Marked by Their Explorers.

There are now few unexplored parts of the earth, and it is to the great lands of the north, in Alaska and British America that the adventurer and the colonist and the capitalist are now turning their attention and planning for the future. When, almost 40 years ago, the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for about \$15,000,000, the secretary who had been active in bringing about the purchase had the pleasure of hearing his name linked with it as "Seward's folly." During the last 12 months alone this once despised northern possession produced in gold so considerable a sum as \$25,000,000.

But Seward had been vindicated years ago.

The success of Alaska from many points of view has quickened the appreciation of Canada's northwest; has directed enterprise to the possibilities of the Hudson Bay country, and has caused the dominion government to formally take possession of an archipelago in the Arctic ocean, although most of the group of islands lies above the seventy-fifth parallel.

Insignificant as this circumstance appears at first glance, it is highly important, indicating that the fisheries disputes, which by an awkward habit at intervals imperil the friendly feeling between the United States and its neighbor, are to be provided against in the future. The islands which Canada has formally annexed are Melville, Prince Patrick, Eglington, Emerald, Byam Martin, Bathurst, Cornwallis, Griffiths, Lowther, Young, Garrett, Russell, Davy and Bylot. The names of many of these isles will be unfamiliar to most readers, for they are unmarked on any good maps, and the total area of the 14 is about that of the state of North Dakota.

English Flag Extends to Barren North.

All of the islands were discovered by English expeditions. Consequently Canada's right under the parliamentary act of 1870 to add them to her possessions is not to be disputed. Lying far north of the latitude of the northern coast of Alaska, and to be approached from the coast only through Lancaster sound or Jones sound, neither of which is navigable during the

greater part of the year, none of these islands is habitable by white men. They lie well within the arctic circle, on the borders of the wastes of perpetual snows. Yet because whalers and sealers do put in there now and then, and because some of these whalers and sealers are Scotch and some are Americans, Canada intends to give notice to the world that her flag extends to the uppermost barren north.

More than this evident intention is to be seen in the result of Capt. Bernier's expedition into the arctic. Every acre of ground which is capable of production is to be utilized. In another century, if the present rate of colonization continues, North America will be settled to the shores of the Arctic ocean. The waste lands, or rather the million and a half square miles formerly regarded as unproductive

and uninhabitable, are already responding to the awakening touch of capital.

More remarkable than the settlement of the British possessions is the marvelous growth of Alaska, which lies astride the Arctic circle. There the climate is not unlike that of Norway, which for centuries has nourished a hardy race of men. As Norway has the tempering influence of the Gulf stream, so the climate of southern Alaska is moderated by the gentle warmth of the Japan current. At the time Alaska was purchased it was asserted that Sitka had winters nearly as mild as those of Philadelphia, and that much less snow fell there than in New York city. The fact remains however, that the settlement of the peninsula is being made much farther north than Sitka; in fact, on the edge of the Arctic circle. There the winters are severe, and snow covers the ground from six to eight months of the year.



Map of Islands Annexed by Canada.

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"Wireless" in War Time.

WHAT OTHER NATIONS ARE DOING TO INSTALL SYSTEM.

Developments of the Past Ten Years Which Make Military Operations Far More Effective Than of Old.

Barely ten years have elapsed since Marconi—a young fellow of 22—realizing the commercial possibilities which lay hidden in the discoveries of Hertz, went to England to patent his system of wireless telegraphy, and already the transmission of aerial messages has become part and parcel of



The Transmitting Apparatus Packed.

civilized life. A wireless telegraphy conference, convoked by Germany, has been sitting in Berlin, the chief point at issue being the question of the monopoly of the Marconi company in Great Britain. Germany demands an international convention compelling intercommunication between wireless telegraph stations of all systems, while Great Britain, who in the Marconi system possesses a great advantage, naturally does not wish to forego it merely to oblige a rival power.

The use of wireless telegraphy in war-time was recognized long ago, and as far back as 1899 experiments were made by the French army in transmitting wireless messages by means of captive balloons to which were attached vertical conductors from 100 to 500 feet in length. These attempts proved moderately successful, messages being sent about four miles.

About the same time the Austrians managed to send messages nearly double the distance, and in the German army signals were transmitted more than 25 miles by the same method. The first occasion when the wireless system was put to a practical test in the field, however, was last year in the Herero campaign, when the Germans shipped a number of apparatus to southwest Africa, and found them exceedingly useful in their operations against the natives. In warships, of course, wireless telegraphy was adopted from the very start, and as early as 1900 the British admiralty entered into a contract for the installation of the Marconi apparatus in 26 of his majesty's ships, as well as at six coast stations. Within a few years practically every navy in the world was experimenting with the transmission of aerial messages.

The wireless telegraphic system employed by the Japanese during the late war was the invention of one of their countrymen, Dr. Kimura, who attended the congress at Berlin. Before war broke out with Russia, the Japanese government had conducted the most searching investigations into the dif-

ferent systems, and after a series of tests carried out with temporary balloon stations 100 miles apart, Dr. Kimura's system was found to be the most successful, and was accordingly adopted. In the course of his experiments, Dr. Kimura hit upon a method of sending wireless telephonic messages, which has also been recently adopted by the Japanese navy. Both inventions are government secrets, jealously guarded by the Japanese navy department. In the Russo-Japanese war Admiral Togo made good use of the invention, both while directing from "a certain place" the blockade of Port Arthur and, later, when he met and demolished the Russian Armada in the battle of the sea of Japan.

The completeness of the Japanese victory in the battle of the sea of Japan may certainly be ascribed to wireless telegraphy. During the foggy weather a Japanese cruiser, while searching for the Russians, suddenly found herself in the midst of the enemy's fleet. A wireless message, giving notice of the discovery was simultaneously received by all the Japanese warships, though some were 150 miles distant. Admiral Togo immediately dispatched a squadron of scouts, who kept in touch with the Russians, and sent him reports of their course, speed and position at frequent intervals, with the result that Admiral Togo was able to forecast absolute precision the movements of the enemy and to strike home at the most favorable moment. Strangely enough, though the Russian vessels were equipped with the latest and most efficient wireless outfits, they made no attempt to interfere with the Japanese communications.

Doubtless in the next war wireless telegraphy will play a more important role than ever—at least the Germans believe so, and they have devised what may be called a mounted field wireless equipment. The whole apparatus, including a signaling mast 85 feet in length—constructed in sections for convenience of transport—can be packed on the back of two horses, a bicycle being used for driving the motor which generates the electromagnetic waves.

A Curious Fact.

"Did you ever notice that the dummy clocks in front of jewelry shops are always set at 8:18?"

"Yes, I have noticed that."

"And do you know why these clocks are always set at that hour?"

"No, why is it?"

"Well, some people hold that George Washington was born at 8:18, and that the clocks commemorate that auspicious moment. Others hold that 8:18 is the writing of the Declaration of Independence was completed. But there is no truth in such ideas. We don't need to go so far back in order to find out why all dummy clocks mark 8:18."

"These clocks are all set at that hour for the reason that such an arrangement of hands gives the most room on the dial for the jeweler's name and address."

A Shy Request.

Edgar—Miss Edith, I—er—have something most important to ask you. May I—that is—

Edith (softly)—What is it Edgar?

Edgar—May I—Edith would you be willing to have our names printed in the papers with a hyphen between them?—Royal Magazine.

Orange Fritters.

Beat the yolks of four eggs with four tablespoonfuls sugar until thick and creamy; add the juice of half a lemon and just enough flour to thicken to a soft batter; whip the whites stiff and add, then dip in slices of orange, coat rather thin, one at a time; coat thoroughly with the batter, lift with a wire spoon and fry a nice brown in hot butter or olive oil; sprinkle pulverized sugar on top. Orange fritters are delicious served with broiled ham for breakfast.

Fried Mush.

Make mush with white meal, and the night before if wanted for breakfast; make very stiff; put in a dish to cool that can easily be sliced from; cut up in slices, roll in an egg, beat, then cracker crumbs, or shredded wheat crumbs, and fry in hot lard, same as doughnuts; use melted sugar or maple sugar on it; very nice.

To Remove Stains on Table Glass.

Status, like lime deposit, can be removed with an acid. Put a bit of water in the pitcher and other articles to be cleaned. Gradually add about two tablespoonfuls of sulphuric acid. Shake well and the glass will be cleaned. Strong vinegar will often dissolve the crust of lime.

Fig Cream.

Cook one-fourth of a pound of figs in a cupful of water until tender; chop fine. Beat the whites of five eggs and a pinch of cream of tartar until dry; then add five level teaspoonfuls of sugar and the figs, beating constantly. Bake in a border mold about half an hour; serve with stewed figs, stuffed nuts, and pass plain cream.

CAUSED DOWNFALL OF DURAND.



Lady Susan Townley, wife of a former counselor of the British embassy at Washington, whose influence at the British court is said to have caused the retirement of Sir Mortimer Durand as ambassador to Washington, is noted for her "keen observation," as an English biographical sketch puts it, and her writings for British periodicals show certain characteristics in their criticism of persons and things which instantly indicate their authorship to those who know Lady Susan.

our part of the country the pulpit orator is usually long-winded. He has a certain subject in mind and has certain things to say concerning it, and he holds forth until he has said them all if it takes till bedtime to do it.

"Up here the time that can be devoted to the delivery of a sermon appears" to be limited. In order not to overstep the bounds several clergymen that I have heard talked literally by the watch. They did not lay it down or stick it into a convenient pocket to be consulted occasionally, but held it out face up as a constant reminder that time was fleeting and that other pressing engagements awaited them. That may be an excellent preventive of weariness in the congregation, but I must say it makes me uncomfortable to have spiritual advice measured by the minute and second."—N. Y. Press.

The Most Precious Gem.

An official of the National Museum at Washington gives some facts not generally known concerning the relative values of diamonds and rubies.

According to the latest figures obtainable, a ruby weighing as much as five carats is worth ten to twelve times as much as a diamond of the same weight, even though the latter be of the first water. The ruby, therefore, instead of the diamond, is the material that embodies the highest money value in the smallest compass.

Easy Matter.

Why do women always manage to have the last word?" asked the mar of petty considerations.

"Possibly," answered his satirical spouse, "because men insist on yelling at baseball games and elections, until their voices are puseless."

WHAT SHE WOULD SAY.

Young Teacher Evidently Had Her Opinion of the Principal.

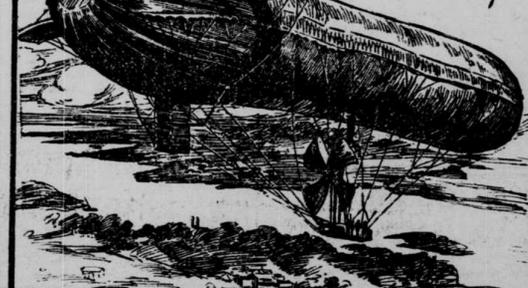
A certain young teacher in one of the schools in Springfield, Mass., was recently more or less annoyed by the attentions of one of the masculine sex, who holds a position of principal in the same school. There was in this young woman's room a pupil who was very dull and stupid.

One day the gallant principal was asked by the admired one to give his permission to have the child removed to some other room, thinking possibly he might be benefited by the change. The suggestion did not meet with the principal's immediate favor, and he remonstrated.

"Suppose," said he, "you and I were married and we had a child that nature was not overkind to, and we sent him to school. Suppose the teacher refused to have him in her room, saying he was too stupid and dull to learn, what would you say?"

"I should say he took after his father," was the quick retort.

GERMAN'S DESIGN OF AIRSHIP.



All Europe is airship mad. If the problem of aerial navigation is to be solved it must surely be within the next few years. For never before, perhaps, have inventors in such numbers devoted their skill and enthusiasm to the question. Germany has given a great impetus to the inventors through experiments in the army. The latest design is of the balloon type, having a long, torpedo-like envelope.

Misleads Horse Buyer.

"Deacon" Snow, who recently died in Provincetown at a good old age, was one of the shrewdest horse traders on the cape. He once had a horse which showed a rooted aversion to covering more than three miles an hour.

A customer who liked the appearance of the animal had about concluded to purchase, and asked if he was a good traveler. The deacon, assuming a confidential tone, said: "Mr. Jones, you'll certainly be pleased to see that horse go."

Safer.

"Yes, sir," said Farmer Cornntosel; "he's about the sharpest feller around here. I guess we'll send him to congress."

"You have faith in him."

"No. But we'd rather have the government pay him a salary in Washington than keep him around here bar gainin' with the neighbors."

SLEEVE FORMS STRANGE BUST.

Coat Hung on Hook Takes on Remarkable Likeness of Dante.

Manchester, N. H.—The accompanying picture is the subject of a re-



Bust Formed by a Coat.

markable and unique incident. A few days ago a bookkeeper employed in a Hanover street store entered the office, after lunch, and as usual hung her coat on the hat tree. A short time afterwards Mr. Colburn, who occupies a part of the store, had occasion to pass by and his glance caught the outline of a human face in the coat which hung there. He called the attention of the others in the store to look at it, and it was so pronounced that they could not fail to see it. The coat was of a light shade, and in looking at the outline it looked like a bust modeled in clay.

Prof. Thynge, the instructor of drawing in the public schools, had occasion to enter the store, and the face was shown to him, and he said it was one of the most remarkable things he had ever seen, and he studied it for some time. He said it was almost a perfect bust of Dante

Wild Dogs in India.

The Indian wild dog which has just been received at the London zoological gardens is of a general rusty color above, passing into whitish on the under surface, and it has a long bushy tail of a dark brown or blackish color. In appearance it most resembles the common fox, but in build is more like a jackal, being larger and standing some few inches higher.

These dogs are most ferocious beasts, and no animal seems to be safe from their attacks, even tigers, buffaloes and elephants retreating before their advance. They always hunt in packs of from five or six to a dozen, and if unable to pounce upon their quarry unawares pursue it until it collapses from exhaustion. They hunt by night as well as by day, and were they as plentiful as the jackal it is certain that the wild game animals of India would soon be altogether exterminated.

The one redeeming feature about them is that they avoid the neighborhood of dwellings and refrain from

attacking man or domesticated animals. In captivity they are most untamable beasts, and never show the slightest signs of affection or regard for those who minister to their wants

A Tramp's Reply.

"I don't see why a man like you should be begging."

"Well, I wouldn't be if it wasn't for my health, which broke down, ma'am; I used to be in business."

"What business were you in?"

"I've been a plumber, a coal merchant, in the ice business, the life insurance—"

"Didn't you ever lead an honest life?"

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