

A FAMOUS FAMILY.

MARYLAND'S MOST HONORED CITIZEN.

Charles Carroll Signed the Declaration of American Independence. His Life, His Labors and His Distinguished Descendants - Carrolls of Modern Times.



who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for the support of the American cause.

Charles Carroll's grandfather and namesake, the first of the name in America, came to America from Ireland in 1688, after the dethronement of James II. of England destroyed the hopes of the Catholic party in Great Britain.

Charles Carroll, the third and most illustrious of his name, was born at Annapolis in 1737.

At the age of eight he was sent to Europe to be educated, and after nineteen years spent in the colleges of France and England he returned home in 1754, when the colonies were in a condition of growing discontent under the exactions of the home government.

His long absence abroad had not lessened his love for his native land and he threw himself heart and soul into the arena to fight for American rights.

In the war of pamphlets that preceded the Declaration of Independence Charles Carroll took a leading part and was recognized as one of the ablest writers on the patriot side.

Although he had more at stake than any other man in Maryland, or perhaps in the whole country he advocated the boldest measures. It was he who advised the burning of the Peggy Stewart, in broad daylight, in Annapolis harbor, when that vessel arrived there with a cargo of the obnoxious tea.

It was owing to his indefatigable exertions that the Maryland delegates in Congress were instructed to vote for independence. Soon after his arrival in this country his father gave him Carrollton manor in Ann Arundel county and from that time he was known as Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

He was among the first to sign the famous document which John Quincy Adams described as "unparalleled in the annals of mankind." John Hancock, in conversation with the Maryland delegate, asked him if he was prepared to put his name to the bold declaration.

"Most willingly," was the reply, and Mr. Carroll took up the pen and signed it there and then. "There go a few millions," said a bystander, and all were agreed that in point of fortune none had more to risk.

For twenty-five years after signing the Declaration of Independence the life of Charles Carroll was one of entire devotion to his state and country. His public career may thus be summed up: Member of the first committee of observation, twice in the convention of Maryland, twice a delegate to Congress, once chosen United States senator and four times a state senator.

In 1717 he built the country seat, Doughoregan manor, which today remains in the hands of his descendant. In 1832 he died in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Of his children his eldest daughter, Polly, married an Englishman, Robert Caton, who had settled in Baltimore. She had four daughters and the story of these is not a little romantic.

The eldest, Mary, married Robert Patterson, the brother of Elizabeth Patterson who married Napoleon's brother, Jerome. After her marriage she went to England with her husband and was accompanied by two of her sisters.

In 1828 Lady Hervey married the marquis of Camarthen, who afterward became the seventh duke of Leeds. Elizabeth, the third Miss Caton, married the Baron Stafford in 1836. The fourth Caton girl married John M. Taylor and their eldest son married the daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott. Of the four surviving children of this union none is married while two have entered convents.

Catherine, the second daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, married Robert Goodloe Harper, one of the leading lawyers of his day. His son, Charles Carroll Harper, married in 1827 and his only surviving child, Emily Louisa, married William Chapman Pennington, of Baltimore. Their children are Robert Goodloe Harper Pennington and Chapman Pennington, both of whom are married and have children. Miss Emily L. Harper, daughter of Mr. Harper, was long one of Baltimore's most honored and distinguished ladies.

Charles Carroll, Jr., the only son of the signer, married Harriet Chew, daughter of Benjamin Chew, chief justice of Pennsylvania. Young Mr. Carroll's residence was Homewood, near Baltimore, and after the style of the family he was known as Charles Carroll, of Homewood. He had five children, one son and four daughters. The son, Col. Charles Carroll, inherited the family estate, Doughoregan manor. He married Mary Digges Lee and many children were born to them. The eldest son Charles died without issue, leaving his brother, John Lee Carroll.

John Lee Carroll was born in 1839, in Baltimore, and was educated at Georgetown College, at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and in the law department of Harvard University. He practiced law for several years in Baltimore, but after marrying Miss Anita Phelps, daughter of Royal Phelps, of New York, he removed to that city. In 1861 he returned to Maryland and shortly afterward purchased Doughoregan manor from his brother, and has since resided there except during the winter, which he generally spends in Washington.

He has always taken a great interest in politics, has served several terms in the Maryland Senate and in 1875 was elected to the governorship. Since his term expired he has not been in public life. One of Mr. Carroll's sons is Royal Phelps Carroll, the well-known yachtsman and owner of the Navahoe, one of the speediest of racers and cruisers.

THE QUEEN'S LUCKY DAY. It Was a Pretty Narrow Escape Though. It is a fact that not very many years ago her majesty escaped complete financial ruin by a mere chance, says Pearson's Weekly.

The failure of a certain great bank is within everybody's recollection. It came like a thunderbolt upon the whole commercial world. The deficit was not to be counted in hundreds of thousands, but in millions of money. As for the shareholders in the unlimited company, they were liable, individually, to the whole extent of the bank's debt. That is to say, the owner of a £10 note share was a part debtor of the £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 that the bank was short. This, of course, meant hopeless ruin to the very richest of them.

The first call swept away the savings of a lifetime of the widow and orphan. In a short time the weight of the debt had attacked and swallowed up the middle-class holders of shares. Then, grinding as slowly and surely as "the mills of the gods," it reached the capitalist and millionaire and left them sucked dry and penniless. It mattered nothing whether they had one share or a hundred, the result was the same—hopeless ruin.

Now it happened that some time before the failure a loyal Scotchman had died, bequeathing sundry shares in this bank to the queen. Her advisers sat long in council considering this bequest, and her fate trembled in the balance. At last they decided that it was beneath her dignity to hold shares in a commercial undertaking. But the comic papers got hold of the incident after the failure of the bank and made capital of it from the point of view of what "might have happened."

Rainfalls That Do Not Reach Earth. In the Colorado desert they have rainstorms during which not a drop of water touches the earth. The rain can be seen falling from the clouds high above the desert, but when the water reaches the strata of hot, dry air beneath the clouds it is entirely absorbed before falling half the distance to the ground. These strange rainstorms occur in regions where the shade temperature often ranges as high as 128 degrees Fahrenheit.—Kansas City Star.



JOHN LEE CARROLL.

THE RT. REV. TEMPLE.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

His Position in the Church of England Equivalent to That of Leo XIII. in the Church of Rome - A Liberal Thinker.

RIGHT Rev. Frederick Temple, the new archbishop of Canterbury, has reached the summit of the ambition of all churchmen in England very late in life.

The old archbishop's father was a Major Octavius Temple, one of the good old stock that was royal when Ireland had its own kings. The major was a governor of Sierra Leone in Africa. His son was graduated from Balliol, Oxford, and when the primate was a young man he was a genius of

reader in Chicago the other evening. Miss Field is a tall, handsome girl, 26 years of age, and has inherited much of the talent and genius of her brilliant father. She was her father's favorite child, and is regarded as his natural successor. She was educated partly in Germany and partly in the United States. She is a brunette, with large, expressive eyes, a clear complexion and an excellent figure.

THE UP-TO-DATE BURGLAR. Works by Means of Machinery, Saves Time and Gets Money. The modern burglar is adopting modern appliances. The jimmy bids fair to become a relic of the past before long. A recent burglary in France illustrates this fact. A gang of ingenious cracksmen entered a banker's office armed with a steel saw of the newest construction, and a handy little gas engine. There was no need for the exercise of muscle, nor was there any necessity for a good strong wrist at the saw, as there was at one time in the annals of famous robberies.

Rapid Steamships of the Future. Mr. J. H. Byles, the designer of steamships Paris and New York, predicts that steamships with a capacity of thirty knots an hour will be realized ere long. The gain in speed will be due to improved machinery and the use of concentrated and easily stowable coal. With such ships the Atlantic could be crossed in between three and four days.

A Hen's Product. Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

WHITE CANNIBALS.

Records Show That Love of Human Flesh Is Not Confined to Savages.

The question has recently been asked by a French scientist whether white people were ever cannibals. An English journal says that as far as the records of primitive man are trustworthy they show that whether white, brown or black, he was a cannibal.



Herodotus shows that the inhabitants of northeastern Europe and of the Caspian region were strongly suspected of cannibalism. Again, there is the authority of St. Jerome in support of the statement that the British contingent enlisted by Theodosius were cannibals and that cannibalism was the rule rather than the exception among the ancient Scots.

There is a white-bearded race of savages among the forests of Maranon, in South America, supposed to be descended from deserters and stragglers from the Spanish conquerors, who are believed to be cannibals. After the English conquest in the fourteenth century, parts of Scotland were reduced to such fearful desolation that in places the unfortunate inhabitants were driven to cannibalism through sheer lack of food.

MARY FRENCH FIELD. The Daughter of the Children's Park Makes Her Debut as a Reader. Miss Mary French Field, daughter of Eugene Field, made her debut as a



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reader in Chicago the other evening. Miss Field is a tall, handsome girl, 26 years of age, and has inherited much of the talent and genius of her brilliant father. She was her father's favorite child, and is regarded as his natural successor. She was educated partly in Germany and partly in the United States. She is a brunette, with large, expressive eyes, a clear complexion and an excellent figure.

MARY FRENCH FIELD. Profitable Tales, was dedicated to "Troity" as his "severest critic, most loyal admirer and only daughter."

Lord Rosebery's Young Daughters. Though they have lived so quietly the two young daughters of Lord Rosebery have come in contact with any number of distinguished folk, one of their most recent acquaintances being Li Hung Chang, who was delighted with Lord Rosebery's young sons and daughters. Young as they are, the Ladies Sybil and Peggy have sat for their portraits to those whom we alas! now number among "dead masters."

Long Reigns in France. While the reign of Victoria has been longer than that of any of her predecessors on the English throne, there have been monarchs who have surpassed even her phenomenal record. Louis XIV. of France reigned for seventy-two years and Louis XV., his successor and grandson, held the throne for fifty-nine years. Thus two successive monarchs reigned for the extraordinary period of 131 years.

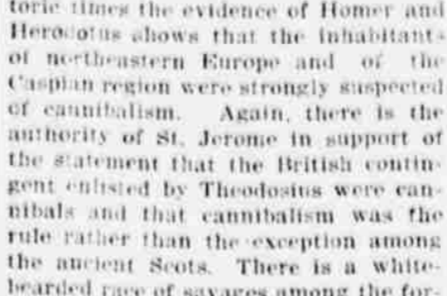
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WIFE'S LONG WAIT.

FOR TWO YEARS HAS HOPED FOR HUSBAND'S RETURN.

So Reason for His Strange Disappearance - An Assistant Paymaster in the Navy - No Investigation or Search Ever Made.



JAMES BRADY, an assistant paymaster in the United States navy, disappeared from his home in Brooklyn one night in November, 1894, and since that time nothing has ever been seen or heard of him by his wife and child, who reside at 193 Adams street, Brooklyn, says the New York Times.

The disappearance is a mystery and but for recent inquiries sent by Mrs. Brady to the navy department might never have been made public. Brady had been connected with the pay corps of the navy for nineteen years when he disappeared. At that time he was attached to the United States cruiser Charleston. The vessel was stationed in South American waters and Brady came home on a leave of absence. One evening just previous to the time for him to return to his ship he went out and has never returned. His wife and daughter, the latter then three years of age, have waited patiently, but in vain, for nearly two years, hoping that he might return or send them some message.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Brady wrote to the navy department inquiring about her missing husband. The reply did not come until last week. It was brief and stated that James Brady was not in the navy at the present time and nothing had been known of him in that department since 1894, when he was attached to the cruiser Charleston.

Mrs. Brady when asked for her story by a reporter was very much surprised to hear that knowledge of the strange disappearance of her husband had been made public and at once laid the blame upon the navy department.

"It was just two years ago this coming November," said Mrs. Brady last evening, "when Mr. Brady left his home. All I know is that he kissed me one night and went out and I have never heard of him or from him since. He was home on leave of absence on his ship, and I believe when he left home he had considerable money and some jewelry, including a watch and chain. I thought for a long time he had returned to his ship, but I soon found that this was not true. I never told the police, because I always thought he would come back. It is too late now for the police to be able to discover any trace of him. My friends have often advised me to have detectives placed on the hunt for him, but my faith has been strong that he would come back some day and I have never taken any steps to search for him for this reason. Poor man! He may be dead now."

"Have you ever suspected that he might have met with foul play?" was asked. "Not until recently. It must be that such is the case, however. He had no reason or cause that I have ever heard of for going away. His accounts were in perfect shape. I have since learned, with the navy department, we never had a quarrel during the years we were married and he was in no trouble of any kind. He was away from home most of the time we were married, sometimes as long as a three years' cruise. During all the time he was at sea I heard from him whenever it was possible for him to mail a letter and he always kept me supplied with sufficient money. He was a man who took a drink in a social way, but was never addicted to the habit, nor did he ever neglect his work or family through drink. I am utterly at a loss to explain his disappearance."

"Did he leave any property or money?" "Not any. I only wish he had. Then I would not have to work so hard to support myself and child. But I can take care of myself without asking my relatives for any aid. I hope still that I may hear of him some day. He may be now in some foreign country or in some foreign navy, but if this is so does seem as if he would let me hear from him. There is no reason for him to remain away unless he is dead."

A Lock from Nineveh. The very oldest lock in existence is the one which formerly secured one of the doors of Nineveh. It is a gigantic affair, and the key to it, which is as large as one man can conveniently carry, reminds one of the Scriptural passage, where the prophet makes reference to such instruments being carried on the shoulder. The exact words referred to are, "And the key to the house of David I will lay upon the shoulder."

This enormous key is nearly 3 1/2 feet in length and of the thickness of a 4-inch drain tile. It was found at the end of a ruined chamber, where a large wooden door had probably once stood, the gigantic brass hinges and heavy bars being still in fair condition, though somewhat corroded.

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DIAMOND SCINTILLATIONS.

The Kaffir Workmen Are Kept Under Wire Nets While Digging.

The first diamonds discovered in Africa were found by a trader who saw some children playing with what they supposed were pebbles, one of which, at least, proved to be a diamond worth \$3,000, says the Cape Argus. Even at that early day the news of the discovery was not long spreading to different countries, and not many years passed before so many claims were taken up that it was impossible to keep them separate and the result was an vast mining district some 15,000 square miles in area, controlled and worked by various corporations and syndicates.



Besides these there is a large number of individual diggers. The mining in the African fields is done by thousands of wild-eyed, black-skinned natives. These Kaffirs are large, powerful men, cleanly in their habits and during the time for which their labor is contracted, usually a month, they are deprived of all freedom. Communication with any one outside the limits of the mine is forbidden. They are compelled to live within the walled inclosure or compound owned by the company. While in their employ the Kaffirs are clothed and fed by the company and if sick or injured they are cared for by and at the expense of the corporation. Every possible precaution is taken to prevent the native workmen from stealing the gems. A wire netting covers the top of the compound, making it impossible to throw a stone over its walls, to be picked up by a confederate or an illicit diamond buyer. Every night at 5 o'clock, as the miners leave their work, each is searched with great rigidity by the company's agent. So expert have the natives become in their robberies that every portion of their body is carefully examined with a "sounding hammer," and by the light of a candle the sole of each foot is examined for the telltale refraction of light which reveals a diamond pushed under the thick skin of the foot, through an incision so deftly covered that it is easily overlooked. But the searcher has become as great an adept in his work as the robber in his robberies, until it is almost impossible for the thief to successfully secrete a stone, and the prospect of severe punishment or of several years' imprisonment in a South African dungeon has no doubt had its influence in reducing the robberies to a minimum.

RED TURTLES. They Live and Breed in a Spring Whose Temperature Is 226 Degrees.

That portion of southern or lower California called Hell's Half-Acre appears to be situated directly over a substratum of fire, which causes the mud and water to boil as if in a caldron, says the St. Louis Republic. At one place on the Half-Acre there are over 100 boiling springs; and hot mud geysers on a flat of ground that is not greater in extent than a common city square. The chief spring in this queer aggregation of boiling and spouting jets of mud and water is called the fountain of Boiled Turtles on account of its curious habit of occasionally ejecting numbers of small red turtles. The temperature of this spring is 226 degrees, fourteen degrees higher than the temperature required to boil water under ordinary atmospheric pressure. Notwithstanding the fact that the temperature is sufficient to boil meat perfectly within a few minutes, the small red turtles spoken of live and breed there just as the ordinary variety does in waters of common lakes, rivers and other streams. The spring is called the fountain of Boiled Turtles because the queer, hard-shelled creatures which inhabit it have the appearance of being cooked perfectly done.

Piano Player to Look After a Bull. In a Sydney newspaper lately there was this advertisement: "Wanted, a man able to teach French and the piano, and to look after a bull."

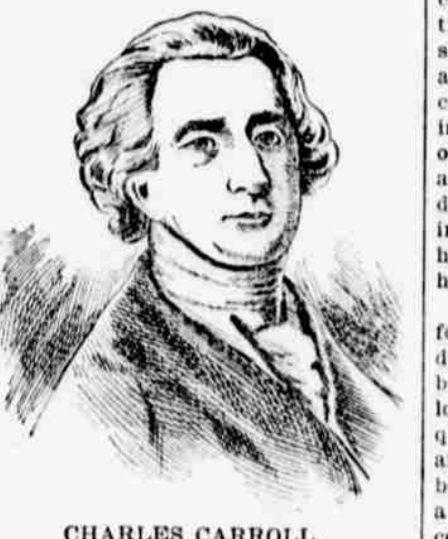
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A dainty toilet slipper, called the D'Orsay, is of red Russian tan leather, and is as chic as the soul of the most fastidious woman could desire. Storm shoes are decidedly mannish—they are made of calfskin, with double soles, and low heels, are extra high and are invariably laced instead of buttoned.

A sensible high shoe for the house for women who are susceptible to colds is the cloth top boot with patent leather vamp. Indeed, patent leather is the foundation of all dressy footwear. For the walking shoe Dame Fashion has declared in favor of but two kinds—the mannish box calfskin, with full round toe, or the dongola top with patent leather vamp; either style may be laced or buttoned.

All black is considered the correct mode for evening wear—one of the most elegant styles is the black satin slipper, finished with a dull gold or rhinestone ornament. Many women of unimpeachable good taste, however, affect the style of evening shoe matching the dinner gown, so velvets, brocades and satins are seen made up in charming designs.

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CHARLES CARROLL.