

## BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE

### PRINCE LOVES AMERICAN GIRL

Romantic Episode in Life of Heir to Throne of Germany.

The Paris *Matin* publishes an extraordinary story of violent scenes between the German Emperor and his eldest son, the Crown Prince.

The paper hints that the cause of the quarrel is the Prince's determination to marry an American girl. At the last meeting of father and son the Emperor stamped and swore a Hohenzollern Prince should never marry, organically or otherwise, a girl of common American clay, however beautifully molded.



German Crown Prince.

It is believed that the girl in question is Miss Gladys Deacon, the fascinating daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon and the close friend of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Vanderbilt.

The Prince and Miss Gladys met at Blenheim palace on the occasion of the Prince's visit to his grand-uncle, the King of England. The Prince and the fair commoner are of the same age and it was a case of reciprocal love at first sight.

The Emperor had asked the King to see that the Prince got an insight into the rural life of the English aristocracy and the King procured him an introduction to the Marlboroughs, with whom Gladys Deacon was visiting.

Last spring the Prince got permission to visit Lorne for three days, which he extended to ten days because he met Miss Deacon there. Being reprimanded by the Emperor for his disobedience the Prince threatened to do as did the Austrian Archduke, who took the name of John Orth and renounced his rights to the throne for the sake of the woman he loved.

The Prince said he would rather have the heart and hand of the American beauty than rank or purple, or even the throne of the German Empire.

So lovelorn was he that he could not stand the student life of the Uni-



Miss Gladys Deacon.

versity of Bonn and so he returned home with his education unfinished. So romantic and poetic did he grow that he could not stand the coarse behaviour of the students who drank thirteen beers at a sitting, and the discipline of an establishment where diplomas count less than sword scars sickened his sensitive soul.

The conflict between the imperial father and the son is now well known in Germany.

### Growth of the Y. M. C. A.

Some interesting figures showing the magnitude of the work of the Young Men's Christian association are given in the year book of the association which has just been brought out. From 1,476 associations in 1901 the organization has grown to 1,575 associations in 1902, while the membership during the same period of time has increased from 268,477 to 323,224. Altogether the property of the association aggregates in value \$22,803,000, and is represented by 414 handsome buildings, most of them of brick and stone. But apart from the work of the Young Men's Christian association proper important auxiliary work has been carried on in the railway, army and navy colleges and colored departments, all of which are accomplishing much good.

### Was at Victoria's Coronation.

William Lovett of Peru, Ind., says he is the only man in the hoosier state who was present in London at the coronation of Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838. He walked 152 miles to witness London's greatest spectacular event, and, although now past 90 years old, he can relate much of the details preceding the coronation ceremonies. He was seven years the senior of Victoria. He served four years in an Indiana regiment during the American civil war.

## Persons, Places and Things

### NO RED-HEAD IN SENATE.

Nearest Approach to it Made by Carmack of Tennessee.

There is no red-headed man in the United States senate. There are men in the senate who might have been red-headed in their day, but that day has long passed.

The nearest approach to red in his- tute adornment is the Tuscan thatch of the impassioned Carmack of Tennessee. His hair would have been red if it had waited, for his mustache borrows the glint of sunset, and, in the heat of debate, is actually red. Another "head of hair" that verges on the poetical is that of McLaurin of South Carolina. Tillman's implacable foe, McLaurin's hair is bounteous and wavy, with strands that hint of summer dawn. It is tempestuous in action, but no one has ever seen it rise on end—not even when Tillman performed his justly celebrated leap.

### GEN. LUCAS MEYER DEAD

Was in Command in First Battle of the Boer War.

Gen. Meyer, whose presence at London society functions attracted a great deal of attention to him and caused Kruger and other Boers to leave him out of their conferences, is dead of heart disease.

Gen. Lucas Meyer fought the opening battle in the late Boer war. He commanded the Orange Free State troops, sent before the ultimatum to assist the Transvaal commandoes in



Gen. Lucas Meyer.

holding the Drakenberg passes, near Majuba hill and north of Ladysmith.

To meet the invaders Gen. William Penn Symons and 4,000 men advanced north from Ladysmith. Gen Symons first encountered the troops commanded by Lucas Meyer, 3,000 strong, with six guns, deployed on Talana hill, and resolved on immediate attack.

The battle opened at dawn on Oct. 20. During the night Lucas Meyer moved his guns to a position of Talana ridge, overlooking the British position. He began a heavy cannonading at daybreak, but his guns were silenced by the British.

Gen. Symons then led a charge in person. The British troops reached the top of Talana hill, driving the Boers to the eastward.

### Prussian Nobles to Visit Us.

Several more Prussian nobles will visit this country. They are Count Von Tiele Winckler, Count Adelbert Von Sierstorff, Count A. Von Pourtales, Count Von Verstorff and Baron Von Ruble, representatives of aristocratic Prussian houses, who are coming with the emperor's consent to study social conditions and observe the methods used here in educating the sons of the leading American families. All will be expected to observe, but Count Von Tiele will do the reporting to his sovereign. Count Von Sierstorff has family connections in this country.

### OFFENDED WIFE OF MINISTER

Mrs. Squires Has Unpleasant Adventure with Havana Policemen.

Mrs. Squires' unpleasant adventure with three Havana policemen, who repeatedly ordered her coachman away from the entrance to the Inglaterra hotel, brought about strained relations between the American minister and the municipal authorities. The mayor's apology for the policemen's actions was not considered sufficient, punishment of the offenders being demanded. Ultimately Mr. Squires accepted the apology and the

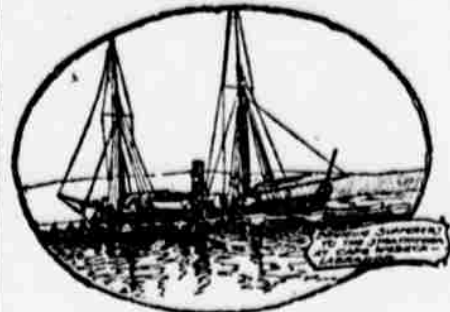


Mrs. Squires.

incident was closed. It is believed the authorities at Washington advised the American minister in this course.

## ON A HOSPITAL SHIP

**T**HE hardest medical practice in the world is in swing again. While most of us are dreaming of hammocks and cool drinks, only a few days' sail from our northern Atlantic ports a little steamer is rolling and tumbling through great seas and fields of ice floes. And never castaway sailor saw delivering ship approach with such prayers of gratitude as rise from men's lips when the hospital ship *Strathcona* is sighted working her way along the terrible coasts of Labrador. Men and women and little children—white, Indian and Eskimo—are straining their eyes seaward while you



read this, looking for the only help that ever comes to them in their solitudes, where ice and gale lock them away from all their human kind. Scattered along more than one thousand miles of coast, fishing smacks, crowded not only with men but with women who are driven by need to fish for a living, hail the little ship as the only place of refuge for any who become ill or maimed in the hard calling.

There is no spot on the globe where life is harder or serious accidents of all kinds are more frequent than along that stormy stretch of coast from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Cape Chilly at the opening into Hudson strait. The intense cold, far below zero for the greater part of the year, causes innumerable cases of frost-bite, that, with no surgical help, soon develop into gangrene.

Every year there is a lack of food, and starvation weakens the people until they are easy prey to typhoid, consumption and intestinal diseases of almost all the painful kinds known to medical science. The only methods for obtaining food are seal hunting, whaling and fishing. Generally they are carried on in poor craft, and frightful injuries, from broken bones to gunshot wounds, are necessarily frequent. For nowhere is the pursuit of either animals or fish so fraught with difficulty and peril.

Yet, although the barren land is inhabited by nearly twelve thousand persons, while from twenty to twenty-five thousand sail to it every year in June and July to fish for cod, there was not a single doctor to be found in all its thousand miles until ten years ago, when the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen sent a little 97-ton sailing vessel, the *Albert*, there under Dr. Wilfred Grenfell.

Month after month the little *Albert* worked her way through ice and snow and gale, through hundreds of miles of uncharted and unlighted waters, over reefs pounded by mountain seas, seeking out whom she might succor. When her sail was seen men came in skin kayaks, in birch canoes, in all sorts of craft, crazy or stanch, bearing their sick and wounded to the visitors.

Too often the visitors were too late to do more than ease the dying moments of some poor wretch. They found whole settlements that had been wiped out by diphtheria. In one place they saw the rude graves, scooped into the hard Laurentian rocks, of twenty-nine persons who had died absolutely without any attempt at saving them. They found one man whose little



A HARD FIGHT FOR BACH A PATIENT.

one had frozen both her feet. There was nothing in the whole settlement with which to help her, and before long both feet began to gangrene. And when the *Albert* returned to St. John's she carried back the terrible story of how the unhappy father had been forced at last, being in utter despair and knowing that it was the only hope of saving the child from a death of torture, to take a hatchet and cut off both the little one's feet.

With such knowledge as this to sustain him, Dr. Grenfell and his band of doctors and nurses—Mrs. A. O. Bobardt and Elliot Curwen and the Misses Cecelia Williams and Ada Cardwaine—fought their way through the long seasons on the coast, and then, on their brief visits to civilization, fought to arouse men to help them in their efforts. Bit by bit they obtained assistance. First they got a rowboat. Then somebody else helped them to buy a steam launch. Finally another sailing vessel was added to their tiny fleet. But still they knew that all this was merely a scratching at the outside of a mountain of misery. And they fought on until now they have the little but beautifully equipped steamship *Strathcona*, given largely through the efforts of Lord Strathcona, while two hospitals are established on the coast,

and one is open in northern Newfoundland, where the conditions of life are almost as hard.

Yet, still the service can only reach a percentage of those who need it. For through the winter months even the brave hearts on the *Strathcona* cannot force her through the ice that girdles the coasts as with an iron ring. Then the doctors must sail out in dog sledges to pay their sick calls, and often they go for a hundred miles to find their patient.

From Nov. 14 to March 29 Dr. Macpherson of the Battle Harbor hospital traveled 1,833 miles by sledge, snowshoes and boat and paid 680 visits. He missed scarcely a hut or a tent on the whole coast from Paul's river, above the Straits of Belle Isle, to Rigolet, near latitude 55. He found twenty-six dying persons, some of whom he saved, while he made the last hours at least easier for the rest. He found a woman who had been walking around for two weeks with a broken and unset arm. He stitched up the forearm of a fisherman who had been in agony from a great gasp made many weeks before that never healed.

Scoury, another affliction that curses the dwellers on the inhospitable coast, was found in many places. One case had gone so far that it had produced internal hemorrhage and required extensive operation. A crippled girl was found and sent by dog team to the hospital, where she was cured sufficiently to enable her to move around freely. A woman was treated who was dying from cancer. She had never been seen by a doctor or indeed by



Hard Sledging.

any one except poor, ignorant persons like herself, who had not tried to do anything to relieve her agony.

### TRANSPLANT FISH IN LAKES.

Experiments in Wisconsin—Canvassacks Driven Away by Carp.

The Wisconsin Fish Commission has experimented largely in the matter of transplantation and while its work has been highly valuable it has met with many failures, particularly in the way of Pacific Slope trout, both of the ordinary and steelhead varieties. Rainbows have been brought over, Dolly Vardens, the Mount Shasta trout, which, in its native water is a very vicious steelhead indeed, Montana trout and other sorts of salmonidae, but nothing has been put into Wisconsin water yet which is as good as the native brook trout.

Moreover the state has many amateur pisciculturists who put fish into the water with beneficial intent and leave other folk to have trouble with them. Some of them are in the class with men who brought English sparrows to this country, the San Jose scale, the Russian thistle and such things.

Some time ago one of these well-meaning persons put a lot of German carp into Lake Koshkonong. Koshkonong five years ago was the greatest inland water for canvassback ducks in the world, since it was matted with wild celery and the big fellows came to it from a thousand miles afar.

The carp have eaten all of the celery, as well as forty million tons of mud, and loaf about, rotund, sleepy, happy and worthless, but there are no canvassbacks.

### Played Joke on Kitchener.

Years ago Kitchener was in command of raw Arab troops at Korosko, on the Nile. There with a few other English officers he schooled in civilized warfare Sheikh Arnold and his wild tribesmen throughout the long summer months. And during the schooling some one put up a joke upon the Arab chieftain and taught him and all his men to heave a harmless and unwitting insult at their distinguished leader. The whole band, yelling wildly, used to dash down toward the Nile bank, on which was Kitchener's tent, and halting suddenly to salute in these words: "Kitchener damfool! Kitchener muffin man." It was a harmless imbecility, and its object was as much amused by it as any one, though, of course, the salute had to be altered.

### Lord Roberts in Fiction.

A character called Lord Roberts, and representing the British Commander-in-Chief, is the villain of a romance entitled "Gold Fever," now running in the *Neues Wiener Journal* of Vienna.

Here is a specimen passage: "Lord Roberts went suddenly pale, almost sallow. He knew that everything depended upon the successful carrying out of his plans; but in spite of this he soon regained his composure. Only an extremely careful observer would have noticed the evil flicker of his beast-of-prey-like eyes."

Needless to say "Lord Roberts" is hopelessly in love with the heroine, for whom he plays the piano.

## BITS OF INTEREST

Germany has 90,000 more women than men.

The United States now has 3,516 millionaires.

A single plant of red poppy produces 50,000 seeds.

The world now sends 1,250,000 telegrams every day.

There are in London 52,000 people over 75 years old.

Turkey now exports £600,000 worth of opium a year.

Italy makes eight millions a year out of foreign visitors.

The eleven million inhabitants of Siam use only American flour.

The demand for American goods is increasing throughout Canada.

All the Mormons do not live in Utah. There are 2,000 in Germany.

Every one of the large automobile factories is far behind its orders.

There are about 114,500 telegraph offices now open in the whole world.

Methodism has gained in New York city nearly 47 per cent since 1875.

The youngest bride in Berlin last year was sixteen, the oldest seventy-five.

Since 1872 4,000 miles of railroads have been laid in the Japanese empire.

Berlin uses every year nearly half a million tons of English and Welsh coal.

An acre of sago-palm will yield as much nourishment as 163 acres of wheat.

One of the burroughs of London, England, has a motor street-cleaning machine.

From a 20-year-old mulberry tree 218 pounds of leaves have been picked in a year.

France has four classes of roads. They are respectively 50, 40, 33, and 25 feet wide.

The crusade against the billboard nuisance is making headway in Buffalo, N. Y.

Tea-pills are now sold. They run 14 to the ounce, and each makes a large cup of tea.

Rosewood is so called because it exhales the fragrance of roses when freshly cut.

New England makes nearly 60 per cent of the boots and shoes made in this country.

Springfield, Mass., has just celebrated her fiftieth anniversary as a municipality.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Walsh of Brooklyn has given nearly \$800,000 to Catholic charities.

New Britain, Conn., was the first city in the Nutmeg state to put wires under ground.

The New York Board of Health has established a department for Pasteur treatment free.

A new railway is to be built from Southern to Western Australia. It will cost \$4,500,000.

The newest schooner is 480 feet long and has seven masts. She is being built in Boston.

The Brazilian coast city of Bahia has about 200,000 inhabitants, who live in 17,000 houses.

The golden tiara presented to the Pope from English Roman Catholics will cost \$49,000.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Walsh, of Brooklyn, has given nearly \$800,000 to Catholic charities.

Baltimore holds the world's record for negro population. It has 80,900 black inhabitants.

Of the 21,273 people who ascended Mount Pilatus by rail last summer \$200 were British.

Over 1,000 bunches of grapes have appeared on a vine now growing near Boren in the Tyrol.

The United States received from Germany during the nineteenth century 5,979,362 immigrants.

Not a pound of all the coal burned in Switzerland is dug within the borders of that country.

No interviews with Count Leo Tolstoy or Maxim Gorki may now appear in the Russian press.

Two hundred and forty-nine European missionary societies keep 13,607 missionaries at work.

A two-thirds majority of the cardinals' conclave is necessary for the election of a new Pope.

Prismatic Lake, in the Yellowstone National park, is the largest body of hot water in the world.

Horses, giraffes, and ostriches have the largest eyes of land animals; cuttle-fish of sea creatures.

What was probably the first public library in the United States was started in Charleston, S. C., in 1749.

The French government has asked two officials to investigate the benefits and detriments of the trusts.

The father of M. Santos Dumont has an estate on which 9,000 laborers cultivate 40,000,000 coffee plants.

The Juneau-Skagway cable has not been used for two months owing to a break which cannot be located.

Eight million bottles of absinthe are yearly consumed in Paris. This is double the consumption of 1895.

For breadmaking purposes seven pounds of American flour are said to be equal to eight pounds of English.

The biggest average farm in the world is in South Australia, where the average squatter holds 78,000 acres.

The most expensive and roomiest railway station in the world is that of the Peninsular Railroad at Bombay.

The number of ants in a nest varies from 12,293 to 33,694. These figures are from a recent count of five nests.

There is a mountain of salt near Carona, in Spain, which contains 500 million tons of almost pure rock-salt.

Modern inks only date from 1798, at which date the researches of Dr. Lewis in the chemistry of ink began.

Modern inks only date from 1708, at which date the researches of Dr. Lewis in the chemistry of ink began.

The entire population of Malaga Island, off the mouth of the New Meadow river, Maine, is suffering from measles.

Wakes time is a fair which occurs every year in each of the groups of English towns which form the Potteries.

Mme. Isaacson, the Viennese lady swimmer, is training for another attempt to swim the English channel this summer.

A banker, who is a grand-nephew of Mendelssohn, has just paid the record price of \$4,000 for a Stradivarius violoncello.

There are no less than 3,262 different species of fish inhabiting the waters of America north of the Isthmus of Panama.

The United States now own nineteen battleships, and comes next to England in this respect. Russia has sixteen.

Denmark's agricultural capital is now £140 for each inhabitant. This is more than double that in the United Kingdom.

An Eastern city boasts of a man who spent \$186.65 for cigars, and by saving the wrappers secured a \$15 suit of clothes.

Sweden and Denmark have no soldiers who cannot read and write. In Russia's army 70 per cent of the men are illiterate.

Seventy thousand cochineal insects go to a single pound of dried cochineal. The world's crop of cochineal is from 300 to 500 tons.

There are now only about 87,000,000 sheep in Australia. Drought has reduced the number by a quarter in the past few years.

New York has 250 hotels, London over 500. But New York's hotels will hold nearly as many people as London's greater number.

The amount of merchandise transported by rail in the United States is double that of all the other nations of the earth together.

In 1889 an Australian stockman, kangaroo-hunting, picked up an opal. Since then Australia has exported \$420,000 worth of opals.

It is proposed at Duluth, Minn., that the local branch of the Salvation army shall add street cleaning to its many other activities.

Indianapolis now holds the record in rapid hog killing; 3,298 hogs were recently turned into pork, sausages, etc., within five hours.

Connecticut pays a bounty of \$1 for each fox killed within its borders. Last year the payments on this account amounted to \$1,272.

Salmon-traps are forbidden by law in Canada. Therefore, salmon costs 15 cents apiece in Canada, but only one cent over the border.

The oldest known petroleum-well is that at Zante, one of the Ionian Islands. Oil has been obtained from it for nearly 3,000 years.

While a square dance represents only half a mile of walking or moving, an average waltz takes dancers over three-quarters of a mile.

A white badger, which is almost as great a rarity as a white blackbird, was killed recently by the Axe Vale (England) badger hounds.

In the palm of the hand there are 2,500 pores to the square inch. If these pores were united end to end they would measure about five miles.

Greenland glaciers average 1,000 feet in thickness, move 50 feet a day, and discharge into the sea four square miles of ice yearly 1,000 feet thick.

Four thousand foreigners were expelled by the police from France last year; 1,500 of these were Spaniards, 1,300 Belgians, and 500 Germans.

It will probably be a surprise to learn that Mary is the most popular name among actresses. Next in number are contractions of Eleanor.

The total number of farms in Alabama is given at 223,220, of which 129,137 are operated by white farmers and 94,083 by colored farmers.

The biggest casting ever ordered was recently made at Chester, Pennsylvania. It was for the propeller-shaft of a steamer, and weighed over 60 tons.

Four railway lines now connect Mexico with the United States. In 1880 there was only one railroad in Mexico, leading from the capital to Vera Cruz.