

## KENTUCKY'S HANDSOME NEW CAPITOL BUILDING



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FRANKFORT Ky.—Thursday, Jun 2, was a proud day for Kentucky, for on that day the new state capital building at Frankfort was dedicated. It is one of the handsomest and most convenient state houses in the country, and when the grounds surrounding it have been completed, the total cost will be two and a half million dollars. Its erection has taken less than four years, and there never has been the least hint of graft connected with the work. The dedication exercises lasted all day, Senator Bradley delivered the chief address.

## STREET OF FREAKS

Thoroughfare in Worcester, Mass., Queer Breeding Place.

Frog With Five Legs Was the Foundation of Museum of Curiosities Which is Constantly Gaining in Size.

Worcester, Mass.—By the recent arrival of a four-legged chicken and a tailless kitten at the homes of Mrs. William Scott and Mrs. Joseph Warble, Cairo street, this city has once more heightened its fame as the New England street of freak curiosities.

By one of the curious twists of chance this thoroughfare, although only a block in length and occupied by about 20 modest families, has arisen to a pinnacle of renown seldom equaled by any street in the world.

The advent recently of the four-legged chick, the offspring of a Rhode Island Red hen with a brood of about 25 other children, and owned by Mrs. William Scott, 31 Cairo street, and the arrival of a day following of a kitten minus a tail, a freak seldom heard of among cat fanciers, has resulted in bringing hundreds of curious people to get a glimpse of this street of freaks and its curiosities.

The four-legged chicken arrived on the peaceful scenes of Cairo street recently, the tenth in succession of the 25 fluffy babies that broke away from their shells and began to shrill little strains of joy skyward on that same morning.

Since Mr. Scott one afternoon about two years ago discovered a frog with five legs hopping about in his back yard and then a little later found himself the possessor of a cat with a screw tail, the advent of any commonplace freak arrival in his neighborhood has ceased to create much of a sensation, but when Peggy, the four-legged chicken, made an appearance there was a gathering of the neighbors, and it was conceded that Cairo street was easily outdistancing its

little shorter, and for that reason did not permit the claws to touch the ground.

However, this did not seem to matter to the strangely formed Peggy, for she tumbled over her brothers and sisters as actively as any of the rest and piped defiance at every stranger among the many who came to see this feathered wonder.

But the fame of the four-legged hen scarcely being sounded when Mrs. Joseph Warble, who lives just across the street from the Scotts, announced the arrival of a cat minus a tail at her home.

Instantly attention became attracted across the street.

Interested neighbors from near and far, besides many strangers, took trips to Cairo street to the freak arrivals.

The tailless kitten, Rhodanthis by name, a tiny black ball of fur spotted with white, had assuredly maintained the reputation of Cairo street. Not a sign of a tail was apparent. Even the bobtail of the mother was missing on the son.

And just now the freak street residents are apparently waiting for the coming of the next freak wonder that will add to the roll of fame there.

For it is almost devoutly believed reputation for being the birthplace of freaks.

The chicken was of the exact size of its multitude of brothers and sisters and appeared to have arrived from an ordinary sized egg. But there

were the four legs—two stocky ones, upon which Peggy roamed about, and two others, one each just behind the two larger. The second pair were perfectly formed, only the legs were a bit shorter, and for that reason did not permit the claws to touch the ground.

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### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A school devoted exclusively to the study of motor boats has been started at New York.

The safest way to destroy black gunpowder is to throw it into water, thereby dissolving the saltpeter.

A new boat, claimed by the inventor to be unsinkable, is made by covering a perforated steel shell with granulated cork.

A species of stiff grass, which grows abundantly in India, is used for sticks in the manufacture of matches in that country.

The exportation of aluminum of domestic production from the United States has increased tenfold in the last seven years.

The use of wall paper containing designs in vertical lines will make a room in which it is used look both larger and higher.

A patent has been granted for an attachment to rocking chairs to operate a fan to cool the occupants while swaying to and fro.

An Indiana farmer has patented a potato digger which loads the tubers into the wagon to which it is attached by an endless chain.

For invalids' use a bedstead has been invented in which the center of the head is made to swing out to form a head and shoulder rest.

Within the last two centuries about fifty metals have been discovered by chemist explorers, but use has been found for only a few of them.

As flax pulled from the ground yields a longer fiber than that reaped in the usual way, a Canadian clergyman has invented a pulling attachment for binders.

The largest wooden structure in the world is the Parliament building in Wellington, New Zealand, timber being preferred to stone because of the frequency of slight earthquakes.

A Frenchman has invented a process for distilling gutta percha from the leaves of the Malay tree of that name, saving the trees from the damage caused by tapping the trunks for the sap.

A catch that will permit a window to be locked open to any desired extent, yet which contains a fusible link connected with a weight to close the window in the event of excessive heat, is a recent invention.

A Californian has been granted a patent upon a device for use in connection with a derrick in lifting heavy objects, the points of which carry wheels, locked automatically with ratchets when a load is raised.

So Constructed That It Will Burn Gasoline, Kerosene or Alcohol With Equal Brilliance.

What appears to be an improvement on the ordinary reading lamp has been designed by a Kansas man. It is so constructed that it will burn gasoline, kerosene, or alcohol with equal brilliancy, it is claimed, the only change required being a different nozzle for each fuel. The wick can be turned up and down, but there is no danger of turning it too high or too low, and its chief feature is that the inventor claims an explosion to be impossible.

Any brilliancy up to 300 candlepower can be obtained with this lamp, but the light is shaded so that no direct rays enter the eyes. The lamp is said to cost less to operate than a common

oil burner, yet to give about 20 times the amount of light. There is no chimney to break and no wick to trim and the design is such that it can be quickly and easily cleaned. All smoke, dirt or disagreeable odors are said to be eliminated, and as the center of gravity is below the handle the lamp is difficult to upset.

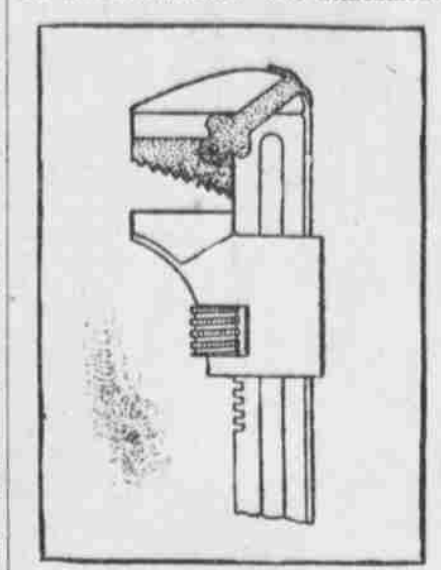
Textiles in Brazil. One does not think of Brazil as a cloth-making country, yet 40.8 per cent of its capital is invested in textile industries, which employ 35 per cent of the wage-earners. Of the 194 textile factories, 161 with a capital of \$70,228,400, an annual production of \$40,507,800, and employing 16,000 people, are cotton factories. Jute factories employ a total capital of \$1,740,000, with 3,489 employees, and have an annual output of \$6,717,000. This proportionately large consumption of jute products in Brazil is due to the demand for coffee bags. Woolen factories represent a capital of \$4,454,000, an output of \$3,412,500 and 1,957 employees. Silk employs capital to the amount of \$289,500, operatives to the number of 244, with an output of \$312,600.

An Isle of Sulphur. One of the most extraordinary islands in the world is located in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand. The small bit of land is called White Island, and consists mainly of sulphur, the latter mixed with gypsum and other minerals. The island is about three miles in circumference and rises about one thousand feet above the sea. The sulphur from White Island is very pure and efforts have been made to obtain it for commercial use.

### AUTO WRENCH VERY USEFUL

Handle So Shaped That It is Especially Serviceable in Removing Tires From Wheel.

An automobile wrench of manifold uses has been designed by a New York man. It can be used either on nuts or pipes and the handle is so shaped that it is especially serviceable in removing tires from the wheel rims or for providing good leverage in the innumerable things to be done around motor cars. In appearance the article resembles an ordinary monkey wrench and with the attachment of it is nothing more than that. The attachment



Useful Auto Wrench.

however, consists of a sloping jaw pivoted to a loop which passes over the head of the wrench and holds the jaw firmly in place, thus transforming the utensil into a tool by which a good grip may be obtained on a pipe or any other round object. The jaw attachment can be quickly adjusted or removed and the spring loop holds it as tight as if it was fixedly jointed to the tool. These wrenches are attractively made in nicked or mottled finish and come in individual cartons.

### FOUNTAIN BRUSH IS LATEST

Works on Same Principle as Pen—Handle Acts as Reservoir for Ink or Paint.

Everybody has heard of the fountain pen and knows the principle on which it works, but it has remained for a Michigan man to invent a fountain brush. The brush works on the same principle as the pen. A hollow handle acts as a reservoir for the marking fluid—paint, ink or whatever it may be. At the lower end of this handle is a



Fountain Brush.

cylindrical opening into which the brush is inserted, the upper end of the brush closing the inside end of this chamber and the liquid flowing down through a spring operated valve and filling the lower part of the chamber, which tapers to an opening just large enough for the tip of the brush to pass through. A coiled tube admits air to this chamber.

### FIBER-MADE PACKING BOXES

Scarcity of Wood Creates Demand for Substitute in Manufacture of Receptacles.

As wood grows scarcer and higher in price the demand for a substitute in the manufacture of packing boxes grows more and more insistent. In this connection there has been recently brought out a partially made box of fiber, with some interesting features. As they are shipped to the consumer the boxes are folded flat, cut in such shape as to render them easily set up. The two ends of the fiber are securely riveted together and the fiber is creased to permit folding into box shape. The cases are secured in shape with gummed strips, the strips being furnished with the cases, cut to the required size. The point is made that the gummed strips securely seal the case so that there is no chance for "concealed losses." It is possible for wooden shipping cases to be pried open in transit, some of the contents taken out and then nailed up again so that they are apparently in good condition at transfer points or when reaching destination. This cannot be done with the fiber case. A saving is claimed for them in first cost, shipping weight, storage space and efficiency.

World's Tin Supply. The latest and most authentic statistics on the subject show that three-quarters of all the tin used in the world comes from southeastern Asia. The total production annually amounts to something over 83,000 tons.

Although the output increases every year the supply is still insufficient for the demand. The United States is the greatest tin using nation in the world. It consumes over 45 per cent of the entire supply, although contributing little to it. A tin mine was opened in South Carolina four or five years ago, and there are said to be deposits in North Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming. Next to the United States, Great Britain is the greatest consumer. It takes 30 per cent of the entire supply.

Canadian Furs. For a number of years Canada has been exporting to the United States about \$1,500,000 worth of furs annually, about one-half the Dominion's output.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE



### MEYER BOOSTS THE NAVY

"In time of peace prepare for war." This old axiom seems to be the basis of operations in the navy department of the United States these days under the direction of Secretary George von Lengerke Meyer, who has been reorganizing the navy to bring about better efficiency and at the same time save money.

Of course Mr. Meyer would take all the dreadnaughts and other fighting craft congress would give him, but in recent days he has shown greater interest in making the best of what he has.

Virtual reorganization has been accomplished by Secretary Meyer in the year in which he has held the portfolio. He has brought about a saving of money in different directions, it is said, and many of the changes are the result, direct or indirect, of suggestions offered at his request by officers in all parts of the naval service.

Economy in the use of coal has been brought about by systematic firing, economy of steam, replacing defective joints and journals and stopping leaky valves. On the Montana a saving of fifteen tons of coal daily is due to systematic firing. With reference to oil the saving has been as great. On the battleship Georgia improved evaporators have reduced the cost of making fresh water 40 per cent.

Secretary Meyer's reorganization plans include systematic overhauling of the vessels at the shipyards after each cruise. This permits the continuous employment of expert machinists, many of whom formerly would be dismissed after a piece of work was done and not be ready to return when needed again. A saving of thousands of dollars in repair work has been effected by having repair shops on shipboard.

The establishment of a school of marine engineering at Annapolis is another means whereby Secretary Meyer hopes to train for special work engineer officers who give promise of being of special value in any part of his reorganization plan.

Mr. Meyer is a native of Massachusetts and bears the distinction of being one of two holdovers from the Roosevelt cabinet. He was postmaster general when Taft became president, but went to the navy department soon thereafter. He has had a splendid business training through his connection with some large commercial organizations and has sought to apply business rules to the navy with eminent success.

### BOOM HOOSIER GOVERNOR

Two years will pass before the political parties will be holding their national conventions and nominating presidential candidates, but this does not keep the politicians from expressing their views concerning the prospective standard bearers.

As in former years, various states will have the interests of their own statesmen at heart when convention time comes in 1912. From present appearances Indiana will be among these at the Democratic convention and the delegates from the Hoosier state probably will go to the great meeting with the intention of bringing about the nomination of their governor, Thomas R. Marshall.

Thomas Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, was in Washington several days ago and in an interview said: "Indiana is for Marshall for president. Mr. Bryan has lots of friends in Indiana, but the Democrats of our state are for our governor for the nomination."

Governor Marshall was elected in 1908 and took office in January, 1909. His term does not expire until January, 1913. Indiana has always been the center of hot political battles in both presidential and frequently has been placed in the doubtful line in presidential campaigns. Just at present the Republicans are having a hard fight for supremacy in the contest between insurgents and stand-patters. The Democrats seem to be working in harmony for the election of John W. Kern as senator to succeed Beveridge.

"There is many a slip betwixt cup and lip," is an old saying that may apply to candidates for political preference, and while it now seems that Governor Marshall has an excellent chance of going before the convention with a solid Indiana delegation behind him, something may develop to prevent between now and time for the nomination speeches to be made in the convention hall.

Governor Marshall is a man of pleasing personality and has shown in handling important matters that have come before him that he has ability. Presidential candidates, however, have not always been chosen because of their ability and pleasing manners, but geographical conditions have frequently played a more important part. The leaders in the contest when the time comes for choosing that New York or Ohio would be better for selecting a presidential candidate and it must be said in all fairness that both of those states have men in the Democratic ranks who may be considered good presidential timber.

### ROUSES NEW KING'S IRE

King George V. has started an "In Bad" club. Of course in an empire there are lots of people who are in bad on general principles and there have been many persons who have been persona non grata to the king or queen.

It is the Right Honorable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, home secretary in the British cabinet, who is the original member of his majesty's "In Bad" club. Mr. Churchill knows how Francis Burton Harrison, member of congress from New York, must feel. Just a few days before Mr. Churchill roused the ire of the new king Mr. Harrison was told that he wasn't wanted at the White House. Whether they have exchanged cablegrams of condolence has not been made public.

George V. held a reception of the cabinet ministers at Marlborough house and discussed the political situation. After hearing Mr. Churchill's views the king told him his opinion about the outstanding controversies.

"I do not agree with your majesty," said Churchill, "abashed and crestfallen, slunk dejectedly away. It was because he did not agree with President Taft that Mr. Harrison was barred from seeing the president, so the cases are somewhat similar.

Mr. Churchill formerly held the position of president of the board of trade. He is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, his mother (daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York) being now Mrs. George Cornwallis West, she having married the latter upon the death of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Churchill was born in 1874 and was educated at Harrow and the military academy and Sandhurst. He served in South Africa and for a time was war correspondent, and in 1905-08 he was undersecretary of state for the colonies. He is a pronounced radical in his political views.

### GREAT BANK'S PRESIDENT

From plow boy in Iowa cornfields to president of the second largest bank in the United States is a record of which George M. Reynolds, head of the recently consolidated Continental and Commercial National banks of Chicago, is justly proud.

Mr. Reynolds is a man who never stepped out of the beaten track, never went outside of his business, never stopped working and never suffered a reverse. He has never lost a day from sickness, he has never taken a vacation that did not have business on the side, he does not drink, he does not smoke, he does not play bridge, he does not play golf, he has no favorite author, he has no hobby but banking, he has no country residence, he does not even take exercise.

He works nine hours a day. This is the only broad that insidious luxury has made upon the habits of a busy life. He used to work eleven hours when he first came to Chicago in 1897 to be cashier of the Continental National bank.

"Make your business your pleasure and marry early. These are my rules," said Mr. Reynolds. "I married at nineteen a girl in the little country town where I was cashier of the bank. I guess I have the banker's temperament, because I have always found my greatest pleasure in my business. I am a farmer's boy. I passed my boyhood in the fields of Iowa, where I was born just after the war, near the little town of Panora. I spent my summers making garden, plowing, driving the reaper and pitching hay.

"They gave me my health and strength. I think I have had the grippe twice since I have lived in Chicago, but I have never had anything like a real sickness. I never paid a doctor a cent in my life for myself."

## Finds Servant Is Countess

For Two Years Delia Romanoff, of Polish Nobility, Worked for Brooklyn Citizen.

New York.—At least one American citizen can boast of having had a bona fide countess as a servant. He is a wealthy Brooklyn manufacturer, M. L. Lehman, of No. 55 Park place. The servant, who has left them to go back to Russia, was the Countess Delia Romanoff, the wife of Count Ivan Romanoff, one of the nobility of Russian Poland.

Nearly two years ago Mrs. Lehman, in making the rounds of the various employment agencies, saw a young woman who looked particularly intelligent. The young woman said she was Delia Romanoff and was hired. Mrs. Lehman and her family regarded Delia as the best servant they ever had. Her wages were raised three times.

A little more than two years ago her husband, Count Ivan, who had a large estate, became embroiled in a political quarrel, and he was exiled and his lands confiscated. He was afraid to communicate with his wife for fear his mail would be tampered

with. The wife only knew he had come to America. She brought her mother-in-law and her two children to America. While working for Mrs. Lehman, her children having been placed in a charitable institution, Delia would go from hospital to hospital to inquire about Ivan, believing that was the best way to trace him.

While she was on her way to the Kings County hospital she met a fellow-countryman who told her he had seen Ivan and where she could find him. That night she met her husband. All went to live in a home which Count Ivan established.

"Last week, after they had started their little home," Mrs. Lehman said: "There came to our home, addressed to the Countess Delia Romanoff, a large package bearing a Russian postmark and numerous Russian seals. This letter informed her that she and her husband and her family could return; that the husband was pardoned for his political activity, and that his estates would be returned to him. On Saturday they sailed and we saw them off. I will not tell you what steamers, because they do not want to attract any attention."

Horses were scarce and of indifferent quality, the bicycle had hardly made its appearance in the far east, so practically the only means of getting about the country away from the main line of the railway between Tokyo and Hirogo was in the modified perambulator which is known all over the world as the rickshaw.

There are a number of versions of its invention and to whom credit should be given for it. The Japanese themselves claim it for a paralytic old gentleman of Kyoto, who some time before 1868, finding his palanquin uncomfortable, took to a little cart instead. The usual foreign account adopted by Mr. Black, the author of "Young Japan," is that an American named Goble, half cobbler and half missionary, was the person to suggest the idea of a glorified go-cart somewhere about 1867.

The first official application to be allowed to manufacture rickshaws was, however, made in 1870. They were soon being turned out in hundreds and thousands, for the middle class Japanese found it a cheap and comfortable way of traveling long or short distances and there was an inexhaustible supply of men eager to turn themselves into beasts of burden in order to earn the high wages which the employment brought them. Curiously enough, though elsewhere the thing is called a rickshaw, in Japan it generally goes by the name of jinrikishi.

Both are abbreviations of the real word, which is jinrikisha, meaning literally "man power vehicle"; that is, a cart pulled by a man. Sometimes you hear kuruma used as an equivalent and that is a Japanese of the Chinese syllabic sha.

Modernizing Old Killarney. Dublin.—At last the Killarney lakes are to be set free from the thrall and peril of the old rowing boat, which was the cause of so many disasters and loss of life when battling with the waves in the sudden storms for which the place is notorious. The first steam and motor vessels will be placed on the lakes for the coming season.

Explains his new science, which he terms astronomy, before a body of southern California educators. Thomson declared that with the four units he illustrated with models, he could produce any geometric shape now known and many never dreamed of. There was no limit to the minuteness or the colossal proportions of the creations built of these forms. Combined in octaves or in series of seven.

He said, they interpreted nature in its infinite variety from the tiniest molecule to the mightiest sun.

Thomson said there was no form of crystal, snowflake or any geometrical conception which he could not produce with a combination of two or more of his four units.

Scientific men who witnessed his demonstration admitted that he had achieved prodigious mechanical feats. With his block models he constructed a variety of designs, including the spiral forms appearing in vegetation.

## 4 Forms to Physical World

California Scientist Has Discovered Fundamental Upon Which It is Reared, He Says.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Philip W. T. R. Thomson has set local scientific circles agog by a claim to having discovered the fundamental upon which the physical world is reared.

He asserts that chemistry, the vegetable and mineral realms and mathematics in all its stages, have their bases in certain fixed and unvarying forms, which are only four in number.

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### TOM-CAT IN THEIR MATTRESS

Retiring Couple Experience Variety of Sensations Before Discovering Stray Feline.

Darby, Pa.—A large stray cat of the rasculous gender and with a voice like a lost soul caused several kinds of excitement and diversion in the residence of Edwin Smith of North Sixth street, Darby, the other night, which for a time baffled an explanation.

In the afternoon, while one of the bedroom windows was open, the cat entered the house and finally lodged itself comfortably between the springs and the mattress of the main bed and fell asleep.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Smith retired, and, after getting into bed, were aroused by hearing a terrific shriek, seemingly beneath them.

At first it was thought that burglars were in the house, but finally, turning up the mattress, Smith detected the big gray cat, which, finding the weight of the spring lifted, lost no time in making its escape.

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