



### The Late Mayor Strong.

William L. Strong was born in Ohio in 1821 and went to New York when a young man. He found employment with different firms until January 1, 1870, when he organized the firm of William L. Strong & Co. The firm grew to be one of the prominent business houses in the city. He also interested himself in banking matters and was president of the Central National Bank. Mr. Strong took an active interest in politics, and was one of the leaders of the reform movement in that city, and was elected mayor on the Republican-Citizens' Union ticket in 1894. He was the last mayor of the old city of New York before consolidation with Brooklyn and the other boroughs composing the present city of New York.

At the time of his death Mr. Strong was a member of a number of societies, including the Ohio Society, American Fine Arts Society, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum Association and American Geographical Society. At a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden in 1894, a non-partisan committee of seventy was appointed to organize the opposition to Tammany Hall, to frame a platform and select candidates for office, and it was this committee that selected Mr. Strong to run for mayor on the reform platform. The nomination was accepted and the candidate entered into the campaign with vigor and determination. His opponent was Hugh J. Grant



**THE LATE W. L. STRONG.**  
and the contest was a bitter one. The outcome was the election of Mr. Strong by a plurality of 47,187. The administration of Mr. Strong was an eventful one. It was he who appointed Colonel Waring commissioner of street cleaning, and, in spite of periods of strong opposition within and outside the party, kept him in office until the end of the mayoral term.

The affairs of the police department Mr. Strong placed in the hands of a board at the head of which was Theodore Roosevelt, whose earlier conferees were Colonel Fred D. Grant, Major Avery D. Andrews and Mr. Parker. The mayor was often accused of wasting money on improvements. His invariable reply was that wherever he spent a dollar he "had a dollar's worth to show for it." Mr. Strong was avowedly independent in his views on city politics. In the municipal campaign of 1897, which resulted in the return of Tammany to power, he took the stump for Seth Low, as against General Benjamin F. Tracy, the regular Republican candidate. After this election he virtually retired from active politics on account of failing health. He spoke for Colonel Roosevelt, however, in 1898, and had since been interested and influential in the councils of the independent wing of the Republican party of Kings county.

The late Lord Bute was one of the most ardent opponents of vivisection, and at one time he consented to sign a transfer of an infirmary to the University College at Cardiff as a trustee only on condition that vivisection should never be practiced.

**Utilising Water Power.**  
The technical press of Europe just now abounds in descriptions of the exploitation of water power. France, Italy and Switzerland are just discovering the amount of energy that goes to waste on their water sheds. Costly black coal is to be replaced with the cheap "white coal," as the snow and glaciers of the Alps have been called. An advantage of the white fuel is that it is constantly renewed by the energy of the sun, whereas the black product of the same energy stored in the earth is subject to exhaustion.

The late Charles Dudley Warner, while sitting on the balcony of a club in New York three years ago, made a prediction about something ten years from then and quickly continued with these words: "Hold on! No, I shan't, for I shall be dead."

### Windfall for an Actress.

Not until the body of Asa Packer Wilber had lain for fifteen days in the Potter's Field was it discovered that he was a nephew of the late Asa Packer of Pennsylvania and heir to \$5,000,000 of his fortune. A search for relatives of the supposed pauper revealed but one. It was a niece. She was known to the San Francisco stage as the beautiful Vila Sayne. She is now the wife of Archie Ellis of Brooklyn and a still very beautiful woman.



**VILA SAYNE.**  
Steps will at once be taken to obtain her great inheritance.

### A Cantonese Belle.

China is divided into eighteen provinces, and the dialects spoken in these states vary to so great a degree that the people of Canton—properly, Kung-tung—entirely fail to comprehend the speech of their brethren of the north or west. The Cantonese are pure Chinese; the ruling dynasty is Manchu, or Tartar. Our illustration represents a Cantonese girl, comely enough even from an American point of view. The dress of the Chinese women is always sober in hue, though rich in texture and harmoniously blended as to color. It is elaborately embroidered in characteristic designs. Chinese women of the lower classes put their savings mostly into expensive garments, furs and jewelry, and when evil days fall recourse is had to the pawnbroker, who is a very important member of the business world in the Middle Kingdom. The headdress of the Chinese woman is always elaborate, and none are too poor to indulge in ornaments for their ears and hair. Natural flowers are also an important feature in the adornment of the hair. Hats and bonnets are unknown. Long finger nails are regarded as a mark of breeding and wealth.

By the will of Mrs. Indiana Williams, who died not long ago in Amherst county, Va., the bulk of her estate of \$500,000 is bequeathed for the establishment of an institute at Sweet Briar, her home, for the education of white girls.

### Hold Your Coat for You.

We illustrate below a novel device which might be the means of saving the price of a tip for the owner of the coat, provided the owner of the restaurant or other public place should see fit to place it in position for use. The inventor's intention is to provide a device which will hold a man's overcoat in position while the arms are inserted and the coat adjusted to its proper position. Heavy spring wire is



**HOLDER REQUIRES NO TIP.**  
used for its construction and the arms are formed to spread the coat out and expose the armholes, holding the coat in this position as long as the pressure is downward, but folding together and withdrawing themselves from the back as soon as the wearer of the coat straightens himself up and relieves the weight on the spring arms. The mechanism is very simple and as the arms are pivoted on the wall supporting the device can be folded against the wall when in use and can also be used as an ordinary coat and hat rack.

George Dolby, the private secretary of Charles Dickens, died in a London infirmary a few days ago, penniless, dirty, emaciated, unkempt and almost a tramp. In his later years he had been supported by charity.

## SAYINGS and DOINGS

### Need Not Fear Her Book.

With the assurance from Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of the chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy, that her forthcoming book, "The Archbishop and the Lady," does not deal with either official or social folks in Washington, comes genuine relief, especially in official circles, where it was expected she would make it lively for some of the leaders and their families. Mrs.



**MRS. A. S. CROWNINSHIELD.**  
(Wife of the Admiral, Author and Composer, Talks of Her Latest Work.)

Crowninshield says that her book does not deal with American characters at all, and, in fact, the plot is laid in France, the exact spot being an old chateau near Paris which was built in 1150 and is now owned by Mme. Juliet Adams. The Crowninshields were the guests of Mme. Adams for some time over a year ago, and while there were given an elaborate house party. It was on this occasion, while wandering through the grand old place, with all its historic memories being rehearsed to her, that the idea of writing a book with the old chateau as the scene was suggested to her. The chateau was an abbey until the fifteenth century, when it lapsed into a secular establishment.

### Head Ticket Agent.

Henry C. Townsend, general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain, has been elected president of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. He was born at Pittsburg, Pa., in August, 1847. He entered railway service in 1863 as a clerk in the auditor's office of the Bellefonte road. In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the freight office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. In the following year he was given a position in the general advertising department of the Pennsylvania railroad. In December, 1871, he was appointed general passenger and ticket agent of the Toledo, Peoria and Western, and at that time he was the youngest general passenger agent in the United States. He held that position for six years, and left Peoria—June 1, 1877—to accept the general passenger agency of the Wabash at Toledo. From November, 1879, to May, 1883, he filled the office of general passenger and ticket agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, with headquarters in St. Louis. At the latter date he was appointed general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash lines, and in July, '84, he was appointed general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific system.



H. C. Townsend.

Though Bryn Mawr college is only sixteen years old four of its graduates have been heads of other colleges. Miss A. C. Emery is dean of the women's department of Brown university, Mrs. G. H. Putnam is dean of Barnard, Mrs. A. P. Saunders was recently the head of Sage college, Cornell university, and Miss Helen Bartlett is dean of the women at Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

**May Yohe Home Again.**  
Among the many passengers to arrive on the Lucania, in New York, Saturday, were Lord and Lady Francis Hope. Lady Hope is better known in the United States by the name of May Yohe. The actress and her hus-

band are travelling under assumed names and are proceeding to fulfill their theatrical engagements in the United States.



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# GENERAL INTEREST.

## Spain's Royal Pretender.



The alarm and unrest that pervade all Spain over the spreading Carlist movement was reflected at last week's cabinet councils. The queen, who presided in person, was evidently unnerved at every session. One of the subjects discussed with much uneasiness was the report that Don Carlos had landed in Catalonia to lead those who espouse his cause, and that his agents in consequence are showing greater activity. General Azcarraga, the premier, explained to the eagerly listening queen and the cabinet members the steps that had been taken against the Carlists and announced that their club in Madrid had been closed. His statements, however, were not reassuring. The government has ordered gunboats to patrol the coast in order to prevent the landing of munitions, and, although the authorities claim to have reassuring news, an army of police is active in forestalling attempts at insurrection. As yet the insurgents have made only one hostile move, attacking the garrison at Badalona, near Barcelona. Numerous Carlist bands have appeared in the mountains, but to date no activity in the large cities is manifested. Marquis Villadarias, the principal representative of Don Carlos in Spain, has been arrested at Madrid.

### Australia's Constitution.

Though Australia is still a British possession Australian federation should prove quite as interesting to the people of this country as to the people of the British Isles. For if the latter have the interest of a closer official connection the former should have the interest of political parentage the Australian federal union being the offspring of the American federal union.

The House of Representatives in Australia, which is chosen like our own, will have much greater power than ours. It has no such check either in the executive or in the senate. The real executive will be a partisan ministry of house leaders, so there will be no vetoes. And though the senate, which is chosen directly by the people, like the house, may take the initiative with the legislation except in the matter of revenue and taxation, it may not even amend tax and revenue bills. Furthermore, whenever it is inclined to be obstructive a popular assault will be made upon it under the constitution. For if it fails to agree with the House, and the latter insists on its own bills, and passes them up again after three months, a dissolution may be forced, and if the senate proves obstinate again it may be compelled to vote in joint session, where the numerical superiority of the House is pretty sure to gain for the proposed legislature the bare majority that is required.

### Useful "Government by Injunction."

A permanent injunction has been granted by a local judge in Cleveland against the execution by that city of a contract recently made by order of the council for the construction of a new police signal system. The judge granted the injunction because evidence given in a recent investigation tends strongly to show that the council was influenced by money to award the contract. Should this case be appealed, and should it be shown to the satisfaction of the higher court that the contract was secured by corrupt methods, doubtless the action of the lower court will be affirmed, as it should be. There are cases where "government by injunction" is legitimate and proper, and where it is necessary for the protection of the citizens that a court should set aside the fraudulent acts of the representatives of those citizens.

### A Wise Philanthropist.

Frank Williams of Johnstown, Pa., left nearly \$300,000 in his will to Lehigh university, where he had been a student. The fund is to be named after him, and its income is to be loaned to poor and deserving students, who shall give their individual notes. None of the notes are to run longer than ten years, and when paid the money is to be returned to the fund, thus making it constantly increase.

### Too Many Studies in Schools.

At last the medical societies are awaking to their duty in relation to the health of school children as affected by the excess of subjects to be studied in the public schools. The homeopathic is the first to arouse public opinion upon a question of profound importance to every household. That society protests against compelling children to undertake so much mental labor in so short a term of years.

The physicians who recently examined candidates for admission to the normal school found many of the

that though science and skill have minimized the perils of the sea there is still no absolute security against the dangers of the deep. The modern ocean leviathan is as secure as money, brains and brawn could make it, but in the end those that go down to the sea in it have but a plank between them and eternity just as in the days of shallops, barges and galleys. A ship, like a chain, is no stronger than its weakest point. Watertight compartments, steam pumps and similar modern devices are ineffective once the sea finds a weak spot in the ship's armor. Fortunately the accident to the Paul stopped short of disaster, but we can readily conceive how it might have become a horror. A few seconds' delay in turning off the steam from the "racing" engines—the disability of an engineer, the jamming of a valve—and the whirling, broken machinery would have pounded the bottom out of the ship. What avail, then, the watertight compartments? Of what use the mighty pumps?

### The Greatest of Monopolies.

The entire oil output of the United States, together with the numerous plants, pipe lines and other appurtenances connected with the vast industry, belongs to the Standard oil company. It owns railroads, steamships, coal mines, iron mines and stock in several trusts and corporations. The annual income of its president is larger, perhaps, than that of any one man on earth, with the possible exception of the Sultan of Morocco.

### Brooke Still Lives.

Colonel John M. Brooke, who designed the ram Merrimack and thus revolutionized marine warfare, is still living at Lexington, professor emeritus of physics in the Virginia Military Institute. He is now 79 years old, but is still vigorous, and walks from his residence on the outskirts of the city to the postoffice at the same hour every morning.

### A Witty Magistrate.

Mr. Plowden, the Metropolitan police magistrate of London, completed his fifty-sixth year recently, having been born at Meerut, India, where the mutiny first broke out. He is one of the most amusing magistrates on the bench and his witticisms are much appreciated in the public galleries.

### Friend of the Bee.

Much of the Maeterlinck's spare time is passed among the beehives, which occupy a prominent place in his garden. He is fond of watching and studying them, and it is said he has introduced the life of bees in a poetical and mystical way into the new drama he is writing.

The old home of Stonewall Jackson in Lexington, Va., is now a tenement-house, and the house which once sheltered one family comfortably now swarms with a large number of families crowded in uncomfortably. The famous Sunday school in which he taught negroes is still flourishing.

## Packed Freshman in a Box.



B. F. Shivler, the young freshman at Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J., who recently was boxed by prankish sophomores, packed in excelsior and delivered at the door of the residence of the young woman upon whom he wished to call, has stood a lot of guffing from the sophomores. He has the sympathy of his classmates, who say he was overpowered by force of numbers, a crowd of over twenty sophomores being concerned in the boxing. The freshmen say they will get square with the sophomores. Shivler is game and refuses to give the names of any of the men concerned in the attack, which was carefully planned, says the New York Herald. He will give the faculty no assistance in the effort it is making to discover and punish the men guilty of the hazing. Prepared for Shivler was a packing case that had been used for books. It was about six feet long and three feet high. It was as wide as it was high. Dressed in a stage tramp suit, with excelsior whiskers glued to his face, Shivler was laid in the box upon a layer of excelsior. To prevent him from making too much noise with his feet his legs were tied to the bottom of the box by cords that passed through holes in the sides of the box over his legs and were knotted underneath the box on the outside. He was gagged with his own handkerchief. More excelsior was piled in on him and wadded so tightly that he could hardly move. His head and shoulders were left clear, so that he might breathe. The top boards were then nailed on, one board being left off just at the top of the box, over his face, so that he might get air. Thus packed he was carried to the residence where he had planned to spend the evening and left upon the front stoop, after the hazers had rung the door-bell.