

# ...As the World Revolves...

## Devoted to Her Father.

Although the re-election of Charles A. Boutelle of Maine to a seat in congress will probably never reach him, it is a source of great satisfaction to his daughter, Miss Grace, who is devoting her life to his comfort. As is well known, Mr. Boutelle has been for many months an inmate of a private asylum at Waverly, Mass. His mind is a complete wreck and even the most sanguine of his friends have given up hope of his restoration to reason.

During his entire illness Mr. Boutelle's daughter has been a ministering angel. She is a beautiful young woman and was long a favorite in Washington society. She would be gladly welcomed back to the scenes of her social triumphs, but has chosen instead to remain close to her father. She has sacrificed everything to be as near the one she loves as possible. Not a day passes but she drives from her



GRACE BOUTELLE.

lodgings to the insane asylum to spend as many hours with the patient as the doctors will allow. By her tender and loving caresses she seems to soothe the uneasy patient, and if Congressman Boutelle recovers the doctors declare the credit will be due to his affectionate daughter.

## Good Roads Recommendations.

Besides providing for a permanent highway improvement organization, with headquarters in Chicago, the national good roads convention recently held in that city adopted certain general recommendations made by a committee for the promotion of the end in view.

The first recommendation is rather obscurely worded, but it seems to mean that the state should repeal the provisions of their road laws requiring people to work so many days each year on the roads and substitute therefor a provision requiring cash payment of road taxes. This is reasonable as far as it goes, because the labor under this system is largely ineffective and misapplied; the work is pretty much all done at one time, which is irrational, and it is rarely well directed. It was stated by one of the speakers at the convention that fully 75 per cent of the work done under this system was thrown away. With the taxes paid in cash and the money used to buy suitable materials and appliances and to employ capable workmen and direct them wisely far more and better results would be secured at no great expense. The second recommendation was that state legislatures make provision for the employment of convict labor in preparation of material for the construction of roads. The third recommendation is the passage of suitable state laws in aid of the work of improvement and the appointment of "non-partisan" highway commissioners.

## Marquis of Anglesey.

The Marquis of Anglesey, who has just been sued by his wife for divorce, is Henry Cyril Paget, and head of the famous Paget family, whose members are intermarried with prominent American houses. The marquis is only 25 years old and succeeded his father two years ago. His wife is the daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, the famous turfman. She is a beautiful woman of 20, with violet eyes and Ti-



MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

tan hair. The pair have never got on well together since the marriage. She left her husband in the middle of their honeymoon because of the marked symptoms of insanity exhibited by him. He tries to dress like a woman, carries pug dogs in his promenades, wears rings on every finger, and appears on the public stage as a skirt dancer. The marquis inherits his eccentricities. His mother was erratic and committed suicide because she was not happy with her husband. The marriage of Anglesey and his wife was made to secure inheritance on both sides, and it was not their intention to live together.

## Is Called the Corn King.

A new star has risen on the Chicago Board of Trade. This latest star 'change belongs to the constellation taurus, for he has given corn such a boost as it has not had for many a day. The big institution is more or less accustomed to all kinds of financial sensations, but George H. Phillips has given the board a nervous shock of the kind probably a little different from any received heretofore. Mr. Phillips is the youngest man who even engineered a corner in grain in Chicago, and the youngest who ever attempted such a stupendous operation. The young man is not yet 32 years of age, and he has only been a dealer upon the Geo. H. Phillips, Board of Trade for a period of eight years. The extremely boyish appearance of the big bull has occasioned no end of remark since he jumped into such prominence. Mr. Phillips is slender and short of stature, is light, almost pale, complexioned, with light eyes and hair and a man of most unpretentious appearance and address. He is so extremely modest and unassuming that the notoriety he has attained and the attention which he has attracted have been almost painful to him.



## One on Senator Clark.

A new bit of Washington gossip tells how one day last winter Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, being about to enter the senate chamber from the public corridor, was accosted by one of two little girls, who had wandered in there. "Mister, what does it cost to go in there?" said the child. At that moment Chandler saw Clark, the Montana millionaire, coming around the corner. "Ask that man," said the New Hampshire man. "He knows all about it."

## Wife of Governor Elect Herreld.

Governor Elect Herreld of South Dakota is very proud of his talented wife. She is prominently identified with all movements in the state. She is a typical western woman, and was born in Mindora, La Crosse county, Wis., Feb. 6, 1859. Her father, Henry Harrison, Snye, was a pioneer of Wisconsin, and was formerly from New York state. Mrs. Herreld attended the public schools and later went to Galesville university. After leaving college she taught in the public schools until her marriage in 1881. Two years later she



MRS. CHARLES H. HERRELD.

removed to South Dakota with her husband and has since been a resident of that state.

## Theater "Blabbers."

Under the head-line, "Bunce the Blabbers," a Cedar Rapids paper makes vigorous protest against the chatters who disturb theater and lecture audiences. It offers a reward of \$5 for the first usher who will "go after such idiots in the proper manner," and refers to one of them as having a mouth that "would be a profitable enterprise if turned into a windmill."

## Has Run the Naval Gamut.

Rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford, C. M. G., has been appointed commander-in-chief on the English Pacific station, in succession to Rear Admiral Beaumont, who goes to the Australian station. The son of Mr. W. Bickford of Newport House, South Devon, he was born in India, but was educated at the South Devon Collegiate school. He entered the navy in 1858, and first saw active service in China. Admiral Bickford. He was senior and gunnery lieutenant of the Amethyst at the time of its encounters with the Peruvian rebel ironclad Huascar. Service in Alexandria and elsewhere brought him on to the captaincy he exercised as senior officer of combined French and English and German and English, squadrons at various operations in the South Pacific during the course of which he put a stop to civil war at Samoa. He commanded the Resolition in the Channel squadron; became captain of first reserve at Portsmouth; captain-superintendent of Sheerness dock yard in 1896; rear admiral in 1899, and A. D. C. to the Queen. His C. M. G. was gained for services as captain of the allied squadron at various operations in the South Pacific.



# In the Public Eye

## Deems Actor's Kiss Rude.

The vexed question of kissing on the stage has been vividly brought back into prominence by the amended complaint in the suit brought by Miss Katherine Gray (Mrs. Mason of San Francisco) against Richard Mansfield in the courts of New York city. The complaint brought by the actress is unusual in the fact that Miss Grey does not so greatly object to the kiss of itself, regarding such osculation as an exigency of the part in which she was playing, but she objects strenuously to Richard Mansfield's manner in performing the act. The amount of her objection is placed at \$3,500, the damage being asked for the reason



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## MISS KATHERINE GREY.

that the plaintiff "became seriously ill and shocked so that she required medical aid and attendance." The amended complaint also contains some strictures on the eminent actor himself, which venture into the realm of the expetive. Miss Grey also alleges that Mansfield insulted her by coming into the stage box when she was before the footlights, and by mocking her caused her to become nervous, an attack of nervous prostration which occurred soon after being ascribed to this cause. The case will come up for trial shortly.

## New York Sweatshops.

It is a striking but notorious fact that, through the vigorous factory legislation and inspection carried out by Massachusetts, the sweatshop has been abolished in Boston and throughout that state. It is also true, however, that the trade formerly carried on there has to some extent simply transferred its habitat to New York city. The latter city has thus gained in an injurious and impolitic form of industry, and actually sends the product thereof to Boston to be sold over its counters. Notwithstanding this partial nullification, however, of its action, Massachusetts has the satisfaction of having added to the honorable traditions of the old Bay States in this line, by again blazing the way, even at its own seeming cost, in progressive public action.

## Editor, Justice, Etc.

The editor of the Fairfax, Mo., Forum inserts this notice in his paper: "V. H. Hambaugh, J. P.—All kinds of marriages performed while you wait. Magazines and old books bound in the best manner. All long standing accounts—except those against this paper—collected in rag-time. Orders for good printing executed promptly. Information on legal matters imparted at cost. Subscriptions taken for the best newspaper in the language. Try our triple-knot marriage ceremonies. Satisfaction guaranteed."

## Ada Rehan as "Sweet Nell."

Ada Rehan, generally acknowledged the foremost actress on the American stage, appeared in a new character last Monday evening for the first time since the death of Augustin Daly, with whose company she was so long identified.



ADA REHAN.

The new play produced in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," written by Paul Kester, an American dramatist, but first produced four months ago in London. A large audience gave demonstrative approval of the play and the acting.

"Sweet Nell of Old Drury," a three-act comedy, tells the story of Nell Gwynne from the days when she sold oranges in the king's theater in Drury Lane to the time when she lived in a fine house in Pall Mall and was acknowledged the most popular actress of her time.

# A VIEW OF SMYRNA.

Smyrna, in ancient times one of the most important and now by far the greatest of the cities of Asia Minor has preserved an unbroken continuity of record and identity of name from the first dawn of history to the present time. It is said to have been a Lelian city before the Greek colonists settled in Asia Minor. The name, which is said to be derived from an Amazon called Smyrna, is indubitably Anatolian, having been applied also to a quarter of Ephesus, and (under the cognate form Myrina) to a city of Aeolis, and to a tumulus in the Troad. The favorable situation of Smyrna on the path of commerce between Lydia and the west raised it during the seventh century to the height of power and splendor. It lay at the eastern end of an arm of the sea, which reached far inland and admitted the Greek trading ships into the heart of Lydia. Miletus, and at a later time Ephesus, situated at the sea end of the other great trade route across Anatolia, competed for a time successfully with Smyrna for the conveyance of traffic from the interior; but both Ephesus and Miletus have long ago lost their harbors, and Smyrna now remains without a rival. The latter city was founded on the site which it still occupies, partly on the slopes of a rounded hill called Pagus near the southeast end of

much stronger, when magnificent buildings, an imposing acropolis, and the wide circle of massive walls combined with the natural scenery in one splendid picture.

The streets were broad, well paved, and regularly laid out at right angles; many were named after temples; the main street, called the Golden, ran across the city from west to east, beginning probably from the Temple of Deirmen Tepe, and continuing toward Tepejik outside the city on the east, where probably the temple of Cybele, the Metropolis, stood. Cybele, worshipped under the name of Meter Sipyene, from Mount Sipylus, which bounds the Smyrna valley on the north, was the tutelary goddess of the city. The plain toward the sea was too low to be properly drained, and hence in rainy weather the streets were deep with mud and water. The river Meles, which flowed by Smyrna, is famous in literature and was worshipped in the valley. The steady equable flow of the Meles, alike in summer and winter, neither swollen after rain nor dry



Capt. C. M. Chester



SEAPORT WHERE THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY IS AT PRESENT LOCATED

the gulf, partly on the low ground between the hill and the sea. The beauty of the city when seen from the sea, clustering on the low ground and rising tier over tier on the hillside, is frequently praised by the ancients and is celebrated on its coins; the same impression still strikes the spectator, and must in ancient times have been

during drought, its pleasant water, its short course, beginning and ending near the city, are celebrated by Aristides and Himerius.

In the Roman period Smyrna was the seat of a conventus which included southern Aeolis and a great part of the Hermus valley. It vied with Ephesus and Pergamum for the title "First

## The Irrigation Problem.

When in his letter to the irrigation congress General Miles said that private or corporate enterprise could not be trusted with a water monopoly in the arid regions of the west, he expressed a sentiment that will meet with a chorus of approval in every state and territory where irrigation is employed. The truth has been learned through experience by thousands of people, but aside from this it might be inferred with certainty from the circumstances of the case. No monopoly is more absolute than a water monopoly in an irrigated district. Water is the life of the land, an essential to it as breath is to the human body. Where a ditch runs property may be worth \$150 to \$200 an acre for fruit raising. A few rods away from the reach of ditch or pipes it may be worth \$25 or twenty-five cents. Suppose that there is an improvement such as an orange orchard. The value may then run to \$1,000 or \$1,500 an acre. But the trees will die without water, and if a ditch company is unrestrained by law it may exact any terms it pleases. Even a contract would be an imperfect defense in a time of urgent necessity, since a legal dispute over its meaning might result in fatal delays. The worst phases of the matter have been gradually mitigated by the growth of a body of state laws intended to protect the farmer and orchardist, but the remedy is only partial. The monopoly may be controlled by men who have become solvent from feeding at a full trough, and who, so long as they enjoy a good income, are entirely indifferent to such questions as the adequacy of the supply, improvements, extensions, etc. Thus held monopoly continues to dull enterprise, and a whole community may be made to suffer, even if the rates are not exorbitant. As a matter of fact, however, the rates are generally too high by comparison with the cost of the service, and the cost of ditch or pipe line. In some instances the work could be duplicated at a ridiculously low figure, and when it is considered that the supply may come, say, from a river whose waters in its own bed should be as free to one man as to another, the aggravation of the victim of the monopoly is not hard to understand. That some kind of governmental interposition is necessary is evident from the facts and from the developments in the states. That this interposition should be national in certain vast areas which cannot be adequately handled by the local authorities seems equally obvious. There is work of great magnitude to be done which would be impossible to any other agency than the federal government.

## Workings of Bankruptcy Law.

The present bankruptcy law evidently appeals to debtors more strongly than it does to creditors. During the period ending Sept. 30 last there were filed in involuntary cases 1,810 petitions, and in voluntary cases about 21,000 petitions. The debtors who were forced into bankruptcy owed \$27,000,000 and their assets amounted to \$13,400,000. The liabilities of 19,540 debtors who sought the aid of the law were \$264,900,000 and their assets were only \$33,098,000. This looks like a tremendous wiping out of indebtedness at a great loss of creditors. As a matter of fact, most of these debts were desperate ones, and could not

(city) of Asia." A Christian church existed here from a very early time; having its origin in the considerable Jewish colony. Polycarp (q. v.) was bishop of Smyrna.

When Constantinople became the seat of government the trade between Anatolia and the west lost in importance, and Smyrna declined apace. A Turkish freebooter, named Tschaka seized Smyrna in 1084 and maintained himself there for some time, but it was recovered by the generals of Alexius Comnenus. The city was several times afterward ravaged by the Turks, and had become quite ruinous when the emperor John Ducas Vatatzes about 1222 rebuilt it. The famous chieftain Aidin conquered it about 1330 and made his son Amur governor. Soon afterwards the Knights of Saint John established themselves in the town, but failed to conquer the citadel. In 1402 Timur stormed the town and massacred almost all the inhabitants. The Mongol conquest was only temporary, but Smyrna has remained until the present day in Mohammedan hands. It is now the greatest commercial city in the Levant; its population is about 200,000, of whom nearly half are Greeks. It is the terminus of the railway system which is gradually spreading over Anatolia. Two lines start from Smyrna; one ascends the Hermus valley by Magnesia and Sardis to Alashehr (Philadelphia), about 119 miles; the other goes south by Ephesus to the Meander valley beside Magnesia on the Maender and then ascends the valley to the neighborhood of Laodicea on the Lycus, 143 miles. Since the revival of the Levant trade by the Genoese and Venetians Smyrna has been the emporium for the whole produce of Anatolia; the chief raw products exported are valonia, figs, raisins, opium, madder, licorice, cotton, sponges, emery, etc. Almost the only articles of native manufacture which are exported from Smyrna are the carpets woven at Geurdiz, Coula, Ushak and other places in the interior. Smyrna has frequently been partially destroyed by earthquakes; that of 178 A. D. is the most famous, and in 1688, 1768, and 1880 the town suffered severely.

completed for some months to come. They are to be placed close to the monument of Dumas, the novelist, on the Place Malesherbes, in Paris. This locality is to lose its old name and will soon be known as the Place des Trois Dumas, so that the memory of the celebrated family will be well perpetuated in Paris.

## Pay Sunday School Teachers.

The pastor of an eastern church stated recently that certain teachers in his Sunday school were paid for their services. According to the pastor the prime requisite of a capable teacher is the ability to tell stories. That is the form in which moral lessons can best be conveyed. And good story tellers, he concludes, are always worthy of their hire.

## Dumas Memorials.

It is stated that the memorials of Alexander Dumas, fils, and of his grandfather, the general, will not be

Preliminary work has begun for taking the next census of the United Kingdom on March 31, 1901.

# Greek Athlete's Fetes.



This picture of Panaghis Coutallanos, known also as "the Human Artillery Battery," gives an idea of his wonderful strength and the marvelous nature of his work. The gun which is seen on the back of the man's back weighs 400 pounds. Each of those suspended from his shoulders weighs 200 pounds. It would be a considerable task for even a professional strong man to carry these cannon in the way shown here. Indeed, 800 pounds of dead weight is a decided lift for any one. So that of itself would put this extraordinarily developed Greek in the list of muscular wonders. He goes

them all one better, however, by firing all of these guns simultaneously as they rest and hang in the positions indicated. The charges of powder used are not heavy—being, in fact, only one pound apiece. The effect of the discharge is merely spectacular, as the explosion of a single pound of powder transmits no perceptible shock, being taken up by the weight of the gun itself, on the principle familiar to school boys that if a man can carry an anvil on his chest it adds nothing to the pressure to have some person strike the anvil, no matter how hard, with a sledge hammer.