

## AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

### Elections in Chile.

Presidential elections, with accompanying rumors of wars, revolutions, and royalist plots, are coming thick and fast in the many republics of South America. The next of the great republics to choose its chief executive will be Chile, where the election will be held on June 25. Two candidates are in the field. German Riesco,



JORGE MONTT.

the choice of the Liberal party, and Pedro Montt, an independent candidate, who comes of a family which has already furnished one president to the republic in the person of Admiral Jorge Montt, who retired from office in 1895. The presidential term in Chile is five years, and a retiring president is not eligible to succeed himself. The method of voting for president is also peculiar. The people vote directly for delegates, who meet in convention and select a president by ballot. The total salary and allowances of the president of Chile amount to between \$10,000 and \$11,000 a year.

### Has 200 Descendants.

Mrs. Anna Douglass of Frankfort, Ind., celebrated her one hundredth birthday the other day, with a public reception and a family reunion, at which all her living children, six in number, were present. It is claimed for Mrs. Douglass that she has more living descendants than any resident in Indiana, if not of the United States. She is grandmother to forty-seven children, great-grandmother to 125 children, and great-great-grandmother to forty children. She was born in Virginia, her father having been a private soldier in the revolutionary war, and was married in 1819 to Samuel Douglass, with whom she removed to Frankfort more than seventy years ago. With the exception of partial deafness, Mrs. Douglass is in full possession of all her faculties. Her eyesight is especially good and she spends much time in sewing and fancy work. Her late husband was a soldier in the Mexican war, and Mrs. Douglass draws a small pension from the national government. Her health is good and she bids fair to live for many years.



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### Rear-Admiral B. J. Cromwell.



Who Succeeds Admiral Schley in Command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

### Siam's First Railway Opened.

In Siam all the people of the capital, Bangkok, have just been taking part in the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of Siam's first railways. This railway is 140 miles long, and has taken eight years to build. It is responsible, in the course of its construction, for the death of five Europeans and 7,000 coolies. The line runs from Bangkok to Ayuthia and thence to Kohat, toward the center of the kingdom. This road opens up a large tract of country to commerce and civilization, and will afford an opportunity for the development of the great natural resources of the section. The cost of the railway was \$10,000,000. It was built by a Scottish firm.

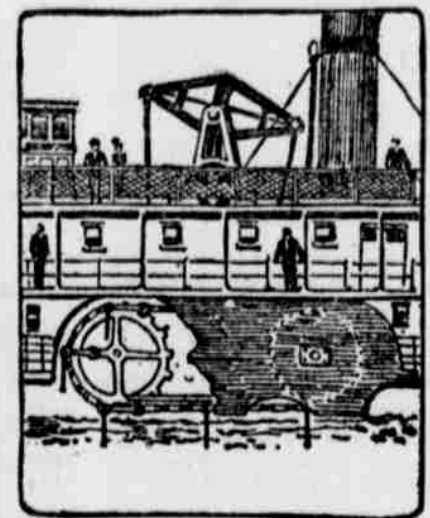
### \$2,200 His Day's Wages.

As president of the United States steel corporation, Charles M. Schwab will, it is said on good authority, receive a salary of \$800,000. His daily income will be approximately \$2,200. The corporation at whose head Mr. Schwab will be capitalized at \$1,100,000,000.

## SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

### Improved Boat Propulsion.

In the system of steam propulsion illustrated in the accompanying drawing the inventor has utilized an endless chain device to support the blades forming the propeller, and the claim is made that it has a number of advantages over other types. An inventor of Washington, D. C., has been granted a patent on the apparatus and he states that the improvements are the increased traction on the water and the decreased resistance offered by the blades in entering and leaving the water. Each blade is mounted on a horizontal rod, which has a pair of levers at the ends set at right angles to the surface of the blade. On the loose ends of these levers are small revolving wheels, which fit loosely in a groove running parallel and level with the lower section of the endless chain. It will thus be seen that when the propeller blade reaches the lowest portion of its circuit the wheels enter the grooves, which prevents the blade from tilting backward and losing its force against the water. When rising clear of the water the blades maintain a vertical position by their own weight and hang thus while the chain traverses the upper portion of its circuit. To run the steamer in the oppo-



### CHAIN PROPELLER FOR SHIPS.

site direction it is only necessary to reverse the engine, the blades being so arranged as to act on the water when moving in either direction.

### Double-Bosom Shirt.

A commercial traveler residing at Glasgow, Scotland, has recently patented the double-bosom shirt pictured in the accompanying cut, probably intending it for the use of drummers and other travelers, who thus have a change of front at hand for almost instant use when the first bosom becomes soiled. In carrying out the idea the inventor provides two bosoms of any desired colors, which are attached one each to opposite sides of the body of the shirt. Provision is also made for fastening the loose ends of the bosoms at the opposite side after they are folded into place. It will be noticed that there is an opening in the



### CLEAN WITHOUT REMOVING.

front of the shirt, fastened by a button. This is provided in order that the bosoms may be changed more readily, the shirt being unbuttoned in front while the change is being made. The neckbands of the two fronts fold together and the collar buttons can be slipped through both holes or only through the outer one, as desired.

### Nature's Parks in Africa.

In central Africa are found districts which impress the beholder with the belief that the land of man has shaped their features, although there is now no population capable of producing such effects. These districts, near Lake Tanganyika, are called "park lands," and their origin was recently explained before the Linnean Society in London by Mr. Moore, as being due to the spread of vegetation over a light surface soil gradually deposited above the salt steppes left by former lakes. In some places these districts are covered with natural plantations that have a "quite homelike look."

### A Busy Briton.

Sir Arthur Geikie, the director general of the British geological survey, who will retire at the end of this month, will be succeeded by J. J. Huxley Teall, president of the geological society and a member of the council of the Royal society. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, obtaining a first class in natural science in 1872 and afterward the Sedgwick prize essay. Elected a fellow of his college in 1875, he was for some years a university lecturer.

## SAYINGS and DOINGS

### Speaker Gully of England.

William Court Gully, the speaker of the house of commons, who provoked the wrath of the nationalist members by calling them the "Irish mob," has occupied his present position since 1895, when he was elected speaker by the liberals in succession to Lord Peel. As soon as the conservative government went into power, in August of the same year, Mr. Gully was re-elected. The position of speaker in the



### SPEAKER GULLY.

British house has no bearing on party politics. Lord Peel had continued through various changes and had given satisfaction to all. Mr. Gully was first elected to parliament in 1886 as liberal for Carlisle. He has been previously a queen's counsel of some note, but was not specially conspicuous for his brilliance as a statesman during the nine years of his service on the floor.

### The Political Surprises of 1854

The Rev. Mark L. Trafton, who died last week at Boston at the age of 90, was the last to go of that solid delegation of eleven which the Know Nothing party of Massachusetts sent to the House of Representatives in 1854. That half forgotten party never made so clean a sweep anywhere as it did in Massachusetts that year. To the utter amazement of the politicians who were not in the secret, Henry J. Gardner, its candidate for governor, got 81,000 votes, while the total vote of Whig, Democratic and Free Soil candidates was only about 47,000. Nearly all the members of the legislature were Know Nothings. The old parties vanished from sight. Of the eleven representatives elected by the Know Nothings only two became conspicuous. They were N. P. Banks and Anson Burlingame. The party to which they owed their first advancement did not thrive in the West, although Chicago did have one Know Nothing mayor. Its creed of hostility to citizens of foreign birth met with no favor here, nor did it make much headway in the South, but in the majority of the New England states it worked a great, though short lived, political revolution. It stirred up Eastern States as at a later day Populism did some of the Western states.

### Man Hurt in Initiation Wins.

In the case of Joseph Burke vs. Modern Woodmen of America and three members of Charlotte (N. C.) camp the jury after four days' trial awarded Burke \$1,000 damages against the order alone, the three men being exempted from liability. The suit was brought for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on Burke while being initiated into the order at Charlotte, Dec. 21, 1898. Burke sued for \$10,000, alleging permanent injuries. It is understood that the defense will move for a new trial.

### Minister McCormick.

Robert S. McCormick, who has been appointed United States minister to Austria-Hungary, has made a large circle of acquaintances during his stay in Washington this winter. His many friends have been impressed by his courtesy and broad culture, and recognize his peculiar fitness for the diplomatic service. He has traveled exten-



### ROBERT S. MCCORMICK.

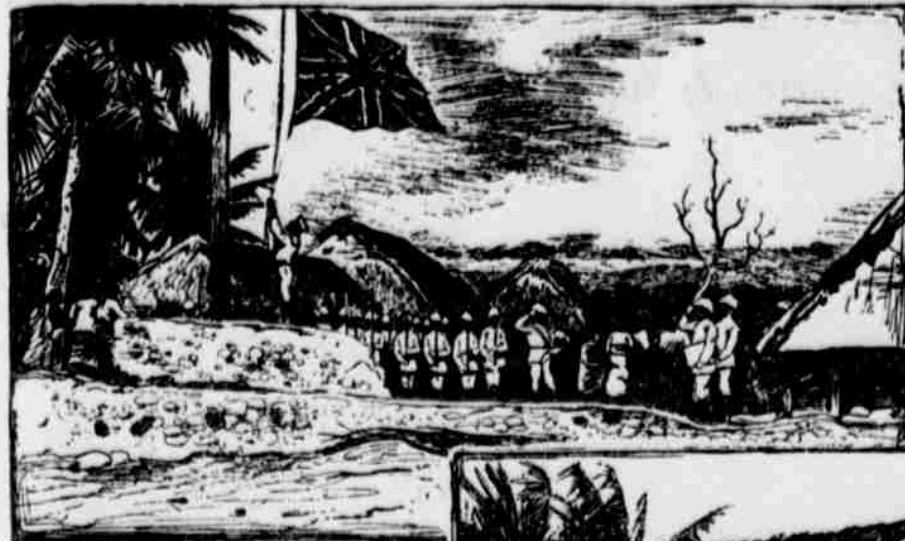
sively and is not only a close student of men but of books also. His skill and learning as a bibliophile are noted, and he is the possessor of a collection of books not unknown to scholars abroad. This taste his ample fortune has enabled him to gratify. The new minister will go abroad with the best wishes of a large company of acquaintances here who have enjoyed the refined and generous hospitality of his hearth.

## THE GILBERT ISLANDS

According to the latest advices from Apamama, there is more trouble in the Gilbert islands. This group is located on the Pacific commercial highway, latitude 0, longitude 175. The islands belong to Great Britain, having been annexed in 1892. The British occupation has been confined to an off-

see what you want, ask for it," is the injunction to sojourners in those rough-and-ready hostilities. "If you see what you want, take it," is the dictum of her majesty's officials. The seizure is generally regarded in diplomatic circles as a consequence of Butaritari's recent visit to San Fran-

tion for life and property, the English captain responded with a volley of oaths, and a violent uproar that brought a crowd running to the royal abode, where the interview was holding. Among those who hastened to the king's assistance were A. Rick, the American commercial agent; the agents for Wightman Bros., and A. Crawford of San Francisco, the representative of a German company. They demanded to know by what right the cockney captain dared to insult a harmless sovereign in his own palace; but the only answer that the commander of the Royalist vouchsafed them was to hurry an order to his gunners to fire a salute. Then, turning to the king, he ordered him to haul down his flag that it might be replaced by the English colors. The aged sovereign, with a splendid show of savage dignity, refused to obey the Englishman's curse-laden command, and



RAISING THE BRITISH FLAG IN 1892.

cial resident governor and staff, who collected the revenues and import tariff. The natives continually protested against this interference and when recently the warship left the islands the people suggested that the departure of all British officials would be welcome. In this they were seconded by American, French and German firms doing business at the capital of the islands.

The natives of the Gilbert islands are probably of Japanese origin. They are intelligent and have a representative council to advise the king. All seemed peace before the British occupation in 1892. The Illustrated American of Oct. 8, that year, tells of how the islands came into British possession. It said: "The Englishmen seem to have adopt-



ROYAL PALACE AT APAMAMA.

cisco, undertaken, it was presumed, by the rapacious Englishmen, to induce the United States to extend a protectorate over the Gilbert islands. While in San Francisco the king talked of going to Washington, but he received no encouragement, and ill-health forced him to return home. According to the latest correspondence from the islands, the manner of the "annexation" by the English was brutal in the extreme. About the middle of June, the British man-of-war Royalist suddenly appeared in the harbor. Her captain, accompanied by several officers, all of whom were considered the worse for liquor, swaggered into the presence of the king and informed the astonished ruler that her majesty, the queen of the United Kingdom, etc., etc., had assumed a protectorate over the Gilbert islands. To the protests of the king, who insisted that his subjects were happy and contented, and that the foreigners resident in the islands had every protec-

he further hinted that if his flag were touched, he would not be responsible for the consequences.

"The commander of the Royalist, after a parley with his drunken colleagues, decided that it would answer every purpose to raise the English flag on some other island than that presided over by the king of Butaritari; so re-entering their launch they steamed to the island of Apamama, which is governed by a 10-year-old boy named Paul. Here, where the population all told is only 700 persons, the invaders met with no terrifying threats of punishment, and in short order had erected a pole from whose top flew the flag of Great Britain. During the ceremony the youthful monarch appeared quite at his ease, except as regards his shoes, which he preferred to carry in his hands, in spite of the remonstrances of some thirty or forty aunts who stood about him. Paul is now almost a full-grown man, and is said to be at the head of the present revolt."



KING PAUL.

ed a paraphrase of the motto that hangs over the dining-table of ruffians of the west, in the conduct of their schemes of acquisition. "If you don't

## Has Sued an English Duke.



Edith Knight, the American actress who has sued the duke of Manchester for breach of promise, was born in Salem, Ore., and is a daughter of Col. N. B. Knight, a lawyer, well known there for many years, but now a resident of Baker City. Gen. John F. Miller, who died at Salem a short time ago, is her grandfather. Miss Knight visited in Salem in June, two years ago, leaving for London by way of New York in the early part of July following. In her girlhood days she displayed considerable talent as an elocutionist and developed a strong desire to enter "stage" life. She was educated at the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Salem, as was also her mother, who died when Miss Knight was just entering her teens. She studied elocution in San Francisco and New York. She was last in Salem a year ago and when she left it was reported she had an engagement with Frohman to play in London. She owns considerable property in this country. She played one season with Frederick Ward as leading lady, another season

with E. H. Sothern in a small part, and a third with the Kendall-Weston Stock company.

### Tolstoi Excommunicated.

The Greek church has carried out its threat to excommunicate Count Leo Tolstoi. The organ of the Holy Synod has published the official notice placing on record the novelist's apostasy and casting him into outer darkness so far as the orthodox church is concerned. The sentence of spiritual death thus pronounced upon him is not likely to trouble Count Tolstoi to any great extent. As the circular of excommunication says, he has "by speech and writing unceasingly striven to separate himself from all communication with the orthodox church." His whole intellectual life has been lived outside the forms and creed of that church, so he will not feel the excommunication as others might. Happily the physical and material sufferings that once accompanied the displeasure of a church can no longer

be inflicted in Russia or elsewhere. The social ostracism that once followed the victim of such a decree hardly exists, and it is not likely that Count Tolstoi will be severely shunned by the peasants to whom he has devoted so much of his life and his money. For the favors of the society world he cares nothing. So long as an excommunication does not carry with it any torture or imprisonment, a man like Tolstoi can afford to smile at it. In the eyes of the world he is a larger figure than all the members of the Greek hierarchy combined.

### Mud as a Life Saver.

In London it was noticed that when the streets were muddy there was a marked diminution of diseases that were prevalent when dust is blowing. Bowel troubles are plentiful when people are compelled to inhale dust. Consumption, too, often gets its start from the dust. Other illnesses almost equally grave follow from the breathing of flying particles of filth. Add sufficient water to transform the dust into mud, and the power for harm is gone, for mud is not inhaled. The germs that infest dry dust become inert in mud, because these germs, vicious as they are, are too lazy to go anywhere unless they are carried. Moreover, mud is very likely to get ultimately in the drain pipe, and the germs are carried off where they can do no harm. Even when mud dries on the clothing and is brushed off the dust that arises therefrom does not appear to be as dangerous as that which has not been recently wet.

### Headless and Tailless Fish.

Near Goshen, N. Y., a few days ago a quantity of a high explosive was set off at the bottom of a 250-foot driven well, and a column of water eight inches in diameter was thrown to a height of 300 feet. Many curious things came up from the bottom of the well, including three curious fish. They were about eight inches long, and had neither head nor tail, both ends being alike. They could swim as easily backward as forward and were not provided with eyes or mouth. There were several small orifices at each end of these curious fish. When they came down with a shower of stones from the top of the column of water they bounded repeatedly many feet in the air. One was captured by a Poleander, who, curious to see its interior, struck it with a dull hatchet, but made no impression whatever upon the fish, although he killed it. One is still alive in captivity.

### The Castle of Bute.

The young marquis of Bute, by arrangement with his father's trustees, has resumed the restoration of Rothesay castle. He intends to have the banquet hall ready against the celebration in the summer of the fifth centenary of the "erection" of Rothesay into a royal burgh.