

As the World Revolves

The Oldest Graduate.

Rev. Joseph Warren, the earliest living graduate of Harvard college, has just celebrated his ninety-third anniversary of his birth in his comfortable home in Worcester, Mass. Mr. Cross was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1828. He was born at Bridgewater, Mass., in 1805, and was prepared for college by Rev. Pitt Clark at Newton. Soon after his graduation he was married to his first wife, Mary J. Danforth, who died in 1830. At that time Mr. Cross was principal of Chatham Academy. The young Harvard man studied for the ministry in the divinity school of his own university, and also at the Andover Seminary, and was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church of West Boylston, Mass., in 1840. Thereafter he lived for nearly fifty years in one house. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1853 and of the legislature in 1873. Although approaching his centennial, Mr. Cross is active, clear-headed and intensely interested in the



REV. J. W. CROSS.

affairs of the world at large and of the old university of which he is a graduate.

Problem in Education.

The effect of the parochial school upon the public school system is a theme that invites the earnest attention of all thoughtful educators. The discussion of the question at the national teachers' convention at Detroit did not elicit any important information outside of the interesting fact that expenditures for the religious schools show heavy increase and that these schools are drawing from the public schools.

With these facts—if they are facts—as a basis to work upon it would seem that the National Educational Association should be able to conduct an inquiry that would disclose some of the reasons why the parochial schools are drawing pupils from the public schools. It should be able to ascertain the reasons of parents for sending their children to the so-called religious schools. It should supplement this data with information concerning the curricula of the latter schools and the pedagogic methods and principles employed.

A Naiad Queen.

Eight young beauties, all society leaders, attired in serge combinations, but minus shoes and hose, contested



CONSTANCE MACKENZIE.

for the swimming championship, says a London cablegram. Lady Constance Mackenzie, niece of the Duke of Sutherland, and heiress to the Cronartie estates, won the challenge shield gold medal for the third time in succession. Medals previously won by her were worn on her blouse. Her beautiful raven hair fell over her shoulders.

The Polar Expeditions.

The Peary relief expedition, under the command of N. L. Bridgeman of New York, has at last sailed. Mr. Bridgeman expects to find that Peary has discovered the pole, and failing that, has made some important explorations. Mr. E. B. Baldwin of Illinois has also left Tromsø, Norway, with a first-class outfit, a staunch vessel, and plenty of dogs, and expects to reach the pole. Another north pole expedition is that of Captain Bernier of Canada, who intends to enter the arctic regions through Bering strait and drift to the pole. In the meantime four expeditions, German, British, and Scandinavian, are about to sail for the south polar regions. The frozen North and South have lost none of their fascinations for adventurous spirits bent upon solving the polar mystery. Thus far, however, the outcome of exploration has been principally the sending of relief expeditions—an experience likely to be reported in the cases of Baldwin and Bernier.

Current Topics

War on Rats.

The war of extermination on rats, which was recently proposed in the United States, is being carried on with relentless energy in Cape Town, South Africa. The rats are charged with responsibility for the introduction of the bubonic plague into South Africa, and some weeks ago a central "rat office" was established on the docks at Cape Town, where a government official was stationed, with instructions to pay six cents for every rat delivered there, dead or alive. For a while it seemed that a third of the people of Cape Town were busy turning captured rodents into ready cash. Then the supply of rats fell off to a considerable extent, and in order to stimulate the hunters the bounty was doubled, so that to-day a rat of any kind is worth 12 cents when delivered at the rat office.



Too Many Colonial Dames Societies.

There are now three Societies of Colonial Dames, each one of which claims the sole right to use that title. The claim has caused so much friction among the dames, and at times had so seriously threatened to arouse the old revolutionary spirit, that one of the organizations went into court and demanded that it should decide which one of the three was the one and only original Colonial Dames of America. The court—the Appellate division of the supreme court of New York—for once was nonplused, and after long and serious consideration sustained the ruling of the lower court that all three had the right to use the title indiscriminately. As this decision virtually says there is no one and only original set of Colonial Dames, and moreover, denies the right of mutual exclusiveness, it may well be imagined that the Colonial Dames of all three societies are in a state of mind which can be better imagined than described.

A recent writer proved that nearly all the members of one society of Colonial Dames who could trace ancestry back to the "colonial times" were descended from "staunch old Tories" who never became reconciled to the severance from slavish bondage to Britain. In this respect the colonial dames should not be confounded with the Dames of the American Revolution, who are the actual descendants of American patriots.

Mayor in a Shirt Waist.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago is a shirt waist man. He joined the cohorts of the coatless last week and sent a thrill of wonder through the serried



MAYOR HARRISON'S SHIRTWAIST. ranks of officialdom when he appeared at his office in the morning with a platted and beruffled garment that showed the manly outlines of his figure.

Control of Balloons.

A cable dispatch from Paris described how Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, steered a cigar-shaped balloon around the Longchamps race course several times, and, after circling around the Eiffel tower, went back to his starting point. The statement, on its face, indicates that one great difficulty in the navigation of the air has been surmounted.

Long voyages in balloons were made forty or fifty years ago. Professor Wise and three others started in a balloon from St. Louis in 1859 and traveled nearly 1,200 miles, landing in New York. Long voyages were also made by other American aeronauts and by balloonists in Great Britain and France, but in every case the aeronaut was helpless. The balloon carried him, not where he wanted to go, but where the winds willed. The problem of sustaining a man in air and of flying through the air was solved, but ballooning of that time was simply a matter of adventure.

All the efforts of aeronauts were then directed to controlling the large balloons in use. No one succeeded. Then came experiments looking to the construction of a balloon that would sustain itself in midair and to the use in connection therewith of a motive power and controlling apparatus that would make the aeronaut the master of his machine. Many of the new balloons were controllable in quiet air, but were utter failures when it came to tests of a practical nature.

People and Events

Christian Endeavor Grows.

In the ten years from 1890 to 1900 the population of the United States increased from 62,622,250 to 76,394,799—a gain of not quite 21 per cent. In the ten years from 1891 to 1901 the Christian Endeavor societies, whose annual convention has just ended, increased their membership from one million to four million—a gain of 300 per cent. Not quite all of this is in America, for the Christian Endeavor societies have been planted in all lands, but it needs only a simple mathematical calculation to show that if these relative rates of increase keep up it will be but a matter of twenty-five years or so until all the inhabitants of the United States become Endeavorers, and in less than fifty years the societies will include the entire population of the globe. But without waiting for that consummation we may congratulate ourselves upon the vigor of an organization whose sole purpose is to work for good. That four million young people can be found to act with a single one of the many bodies formed to elevate the world is a pretty fair set-off to the selfish commercialism that is doing so much to drag mankind down.

Has 128 Descendants.

The Dowager of Abercorn who celebrated her ninetieth birthday quite



Dowager Duchess of Abercorn.

recently, has more living descendants than even Queen Victoria had. Her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren number 128, among them being four dukes and heirs to dukedoms. The Dowager Duchess is a daughter of the sixth duke of Bedford, and was married to the Duke of Abercorn in 1829. On her eighty-second birthday, in 1894, there was a family reunion, at which 101 of her descendants passed before the venerable Dowager, led by her eldest daughter, the Dowager Duchess of Lichfield, with her thirteen children and thirteen grandchildren, who were followed by the thirteen children and fifteen grandchildren of the Countess of Durham. The children of the Dowager Duchess who are still living are the present Duke of Abercorn, Countess Winterton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord George Hamilton, the Marchioness of Blandford, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and Lord Ernest Hamilton.

A Plucky Woman.

The Countess of Essex, who was Miss Adele Grant of New York before her marriage to the head of the ancient English family, is giving London an exhibition of American pluck. When it became known that she and her husband both had exhausted their fortunes, much sympathy was extended, but instead of throwing up her hands the countess devised a way of earning both hers and her husband's living. Her plan is to rent apartments she has had furnished in her own taste, and the high rents she receives give her a good income. It is said the title of Countess of Essex always has been born by a beautiful woman, and the present American owner of the title particularly is greatly admired for her beauty and charming manner. She was the

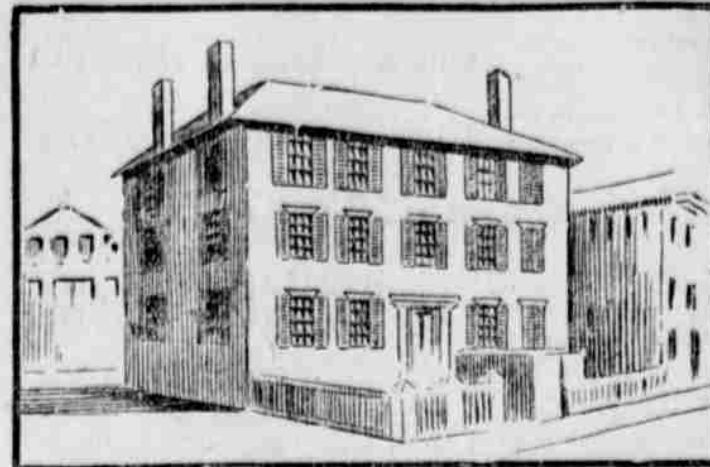


belle of New York and Newport before her marriage to the Earl of Essex, and once was engaged to marry Earl Cairns. She has a daughter of 5, who promises to be as beautiful as her mother, and a stepson of 14.

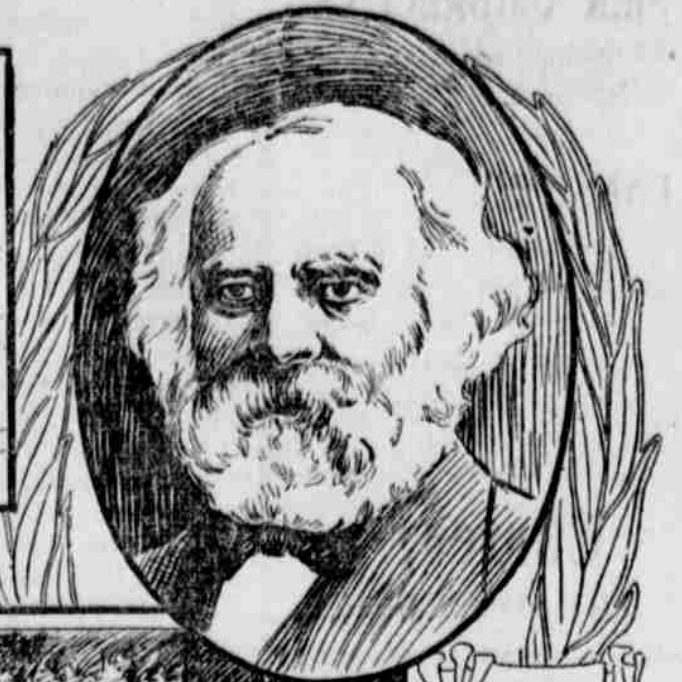
Bookwalter's Vistas.

After a 2,000-mile bicycle trip through Southern Europe, John W. Bookwalter, the eminent American economist and author, is convinced that there is trouble for the world in the higher prices for grain. He is also convinced after closely studying the peasantry of Europe that a crisis is imminent between the urban and rural populations of the United States. After traversing Italy from end to end, and after crossing the Apennines, Mr. Bookwalter predicts a great struggle between the agricultural districts and the cities, particularly in the United States.

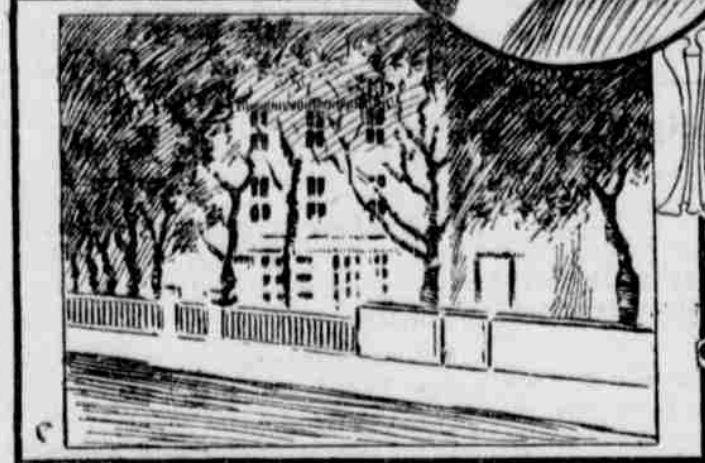
A HISTORIC MANSION.



LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHPLACE.



THE LAMSON PORTRAIT.



LONGFELLOW'S RESIDENCE.

The Maine Historical society has voted to accept the gift of the old historic Longfellow mansion on Congress street, Portland, tendered it by the late Mrs. Anne Longfellow Pierce. The acceptance was made only after long hesitation, on account of the conditions made by Mrs. Pierce, among these being that the society shall make its home in the building and prepare it for occupancy by other similar organizations that may wish to use it as a meeting place. Another provision binds the society to erect a hall for its meetings and accommodation of its library, to connect with the main house, which must be left substantially as it stands. It is also provided that "the two front rooms upon the first floor of the house are to be kept with appropriate articles for a memorial of the home of Longfellow."

The cost of the proposed hall will be about \$21,000. The Longfellow family will put the house in good order, and by the provisions of the will of Mrs. Pierce, as far as possible, the home-

like look of the place will be retained by leaving some articles of furniture, especially those of a semi-historic nature.

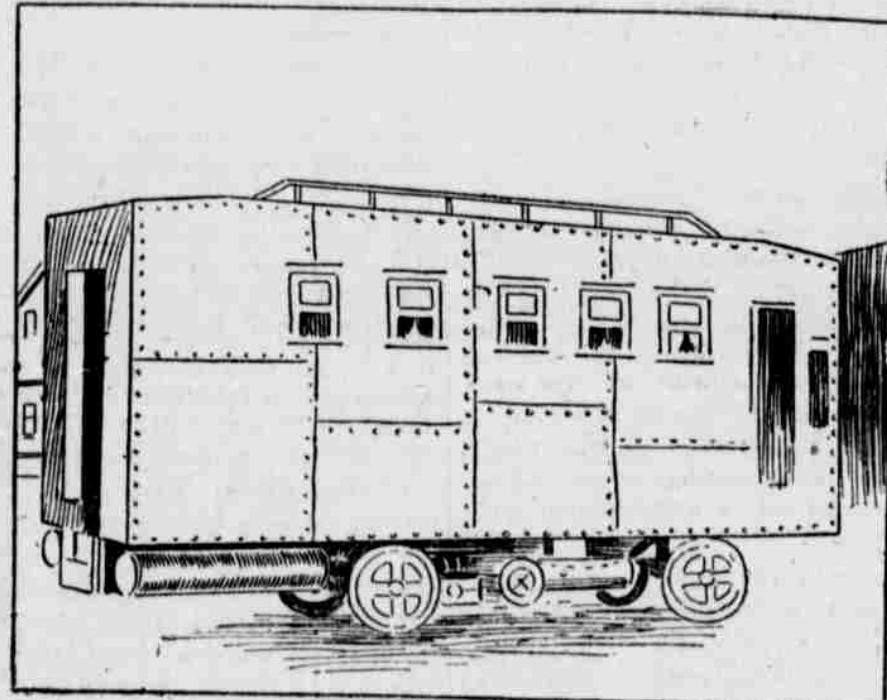
It was in the Congress street mansion that Longfellow passed his early life. His birthplace on Fore street is marked by a tablet.

An Automobile Residence.

A novel vehicle that has attracted the attention of pedestrians along Wabash avenue, Chicago, for some days is an automobile house, belonging to George Washington, 481 Wabash avenue. It is a traveling van propelled by a forty-horse power gasoline motor,

and is intended for a home for its owner and his wife during their wanderings about the country. An old street car has been rebuilt for the body of the house, to which are added an observation and operating platform at the front end, surrounded by large

windows, and a porch in the rear. The machinery is mounted on a heavy steel frame, the whole weighing about four tons. Although no great success has as yet attended Mr. Washington's efforts to navigate in the new craft, he believes that when he has put ten-inch tires on it, with teeth to them to catch the ground, he can move his house at a good pace whenever he will.



A TRAVELING RESIDENCE.

The New Bible Revision.

The new Bible revision which is recommended by a committee of the Protestant Episcopal church should not be mistaken for a radical change in text or translation. If it is accepted the church, it is said, will have a Bible which retains the version around which the loving regard of the people centers, with the addition of such notes and commentary as are suggested by a critical study.

It is undeniable, however, that some of the instruction which is proposed may cause a momentary pain to the less critical and the less scholarly multitude which has been brought up near to the doctrine of verbal inspiration. When it is explained, for example, that the century-hallowed close of the Lord's prayer, "For Thine is the kingdom and the power and glory forever, Amen," is not found in some of the early manuscripts, the conflict of manuscripts must become really startling to people who know little of the higher criticism and all of faith. For the words have come down as an injunction from Christ, as an inseparable part of his prayer, and their import and rhythm have entered into millions upon millions of lives from generation to generation.

Numerical Status of the Negro.

Those who have predicted that the negro race, because of essential inferiority, would ultimately die out as a result of unprotected contact with the vices of the white civilization will not find their theories supported by the returns of their census of 1900.

The negro, in fact, is holding his own. He has gained a foothold on the continent to which he was transplanted in bondage and not by his own volition, from which he cannot be dislodged. Any theories advanced that may contemplate his final extinguishment will have to be radically revised when the tabulation of population by nativity and color now going on in the census bureau is completed.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript calls attention to the fact that the question of gain or loss in the negro race has been left in dispute by previous censuses. From the figures at hand it seems probable that the negro population of the United States in 1900 was a little over 9,000,000.

000. The ratio that the negro bears to the total in the states already counted will make the negro constitute 11.8 per cent of the total population of the country, as against 11.9 ten years ago.

Professor George C. Tilden, a min-

eralist and the author of several works on that subject, has been brought from San Salvador and placed in a sanitarium in California. He is in a state of mental collapse due to overwork and the trying climate of the Central American republic.

Signor Crispi of Italy.



Francesco Crispi was born in Sicily, October 4, 1819. He took a leading part in the Palermo insurrection of 1848, and after its failure went into exile. In 1859-60 he organized another revolution, landed at Palermo with Garibaldi, and became a member of the provisional government. In 1861 he was elected to the first par-

liament of United Italy, and in 1875 became president of the chamber of deputies. He was for several years premier of Italy but resigned early in 1891, shortly after negotiating a settlement of the claims against the United States growing out of the Mafia massacre in New Orleans. He has three sons in the diplomatic service.