

As the World Revolves

Veteran Consul's Record.
Horatio J. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar, died recently at that place, aged 77. He was the oldest of the American representatives abroad and had been consul at Gibraltar for fifty-three years. He was very popular among the residents.
Mr. Sprague was the dean of the American consular service and his record at Gibraltar was altogether unique.



HORATIO J. SPRAGUE.

and most eminently gratifying to the department at Washington. The aged consul was born at Gibraltar, Aug. 12 1823. His father was a Bostonian, who settled in the great fortress town soon after the war of 1812 and became a permanent resident. In 1845 young Sprague was made consul and remained in that office for fifty-three years. He served under fourteen presidents and personally entertained three of them who visited Gibraltar after leaving the White House. These were Fillmore, Pierce and Grant. The consul was a warm friend of Admiral Dewey and when the hero of Manila stopped at the Rock on his way home Mr. Sprague took charge of him for a time and hospitably entertained the famous sailor. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Sprague was in a most delicate position, but he carried it off with great credit to himself and to the cause of the North. In the late Spanish war he was placed in even a more exacting situation, but he met it capably and well. Although he had visited this country but once he was a patriotic and enthusiastic American.

The Man on Horseback.



Sept. 14 is said to have been set as the date for springing a conspiracy to overthrow the French republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as an emperor.—Extract from cablegram from Paris.

As to "Ideals."

It is said that London financiers take the projected continental boycott of American goods seriously, and that some of them are inclined to believe that England should take part in it. Their view is that the menace of America is not merely a matter of trade. They profess to regard the question from a highly moral standpoint. They say it is no advantage to the world that a great nation should dominate it with ideals into which, they allege, nothing except money can enter and with a system of government in which money is the controlling power. The ideals of Europe have ever been higher than that, and to drop to the American standard would be a fatal error.

Sad, isn't it? The United States is the only country which has engaged in war within the last forty years from any but selfish motives. Its rescue of the Cubans was the only piece of pure knight-errantry seen in that time. Europe allowed the Armenians to be tortured and massacred because no European power could trust the others where there was plunder in sight. For the same reason Europe permitted the Sultan to trample on the Greeks. England is engaged at present in stamping the life out of two little republics for their gold mines.

Americans have the knack of getting money, but they part with it more lavishly than any other people in the world. They help to support the impetuous aristocracy of Europe, which is willing to barter its soul for American dollars. Mr. Frederic Harrison said that the impression produced upon him by America's educational resources was that their volume was at least ten times that of the resources devoted to the same purpose in England. More money is given away for education every year in America than in all Europe in ten years. In America money is often prized as a means to noble ends; in Europe it is sought for selfish enjoyment. Above all, romance still survives in America, and marriages are still made for love. When people in Europe cease to sell themselves into matrimony they may talk about their "ideals" and deprecate the error of "dropping to the American standard."

News and Views

Production of Gold.

Commenting upon the decrease in the world's output of gold last year as compared with 1899, the Bankers' Magazine is undoubtedly right in saying that but for the Boer war the gold product probably would have more than maintained itself.

It is almost as certainly wrong in saying that "the virtual demonetization of silver as a standard of value has within the last five years given a great impetus to the discovery of new gold deposits and the development of gold mines." Gold production may have been stimulated in Colorado and some other parts of the United States by the fall in the value of silver which has been going on for much more than five years, and which cannot have been largely due to demonetization of silver. The greatest of recent discoveries of gold—that in South Africa—cannot be regarded as due in any degree to silver legislation, and the output of the Transvaal mines undoubtedly would have been quite as great if no country on earth had legislated in regard to silver since 1870. It is probable enough that the continued great output of gold will again arouse apprehensions of a decided fall in the purchasing power of that metal, such as were expressed by the distinguished French economist Michel Chevalier after the great gold discoveries in California and Australia. We may at least reasonably anticipate a cessation of the insensate clamor or free coinage of silver and that contradiction of terms known as a "double standard." So long as the gold stock is increasing at the rate of \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a year it will hardly be possible to make political capital by raising an uproar about the impoverishment of debtors by increasing the value of gold. With gold demonstrably falling in value that kind of uproar will not promise good dividends to any adventurer in the world of politics.

Olive Schreiner a Prisoner.

Mrs Olive Schreiner-Cronwright, who has been confined in a wire netting



OLIVE SCHREINER.

reservation by the British in South Africa and there kept an isolated prisoner, was one of the warmest sympathizers with the Boers during the early troubles in 1899. She was more bitter than her brother, William Philip Schreiner, who, as premier of Cape Colony, openly advocated the cause of the Dutch Afrikaners. Mrs. Cronwright is descended from Boer ancestors and she showed her blood in the book she wrote and published in the defense of her people just before President Kruger declared war on Great Britain. This book was entitled "An English South African View of the Situation," and contained some very free expressions of opinion on the justice of British rule or attempted rule in South Africa.

A Rebuke from Canada.

The Hon. David Mills, Canadian minister of justice, has recently been saying some exceedingly harsh things with regard to the alleged indisposition of descendants of the Pilgrims to raise large families. Among other things, he said: "The New England people are upon the soil, but are not of it. They obviously dislike farming as much as their women do having children, and were it not for the incapacity among them, and the foreigners who have taken up their residence among them, there would be neither children born nor fields cultivated."

Royal Tomfooleries.



Hereafter no woman will be a genuine snob unless she wears a garter on her arm.

Edward VII. has conferred upon his royal consort, Queen Alexandra, the most noble Order of the Garter, and on the first formal appearance she will be expected to wear it upon her arm instead of elsewhere.—William E. Curtis' London Letter.

People and Events

May Wed Roseberry.

The Duchess of Albany, whose engagement to Lord Roseberry is made the subject of reports and counter reports from the headquarters of court gossip in London, is one of the comeliest and most popular of the women of the British royal family. When she married Prince Leopold in 1882 she was the Princess Helen of Waldeck, Leopold, the Duke of Albany, died in 1884, leaving his widow with two children, Princess Alice and the present duke. The future Countess of Roseberry bears a striking resemblance to the young Queen of Holland, but this



DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

is not surprising when it is remembered that she is an aunt to that interesting sovereign. The duchess is very domestic in her tastes, is an excellent needlewoman.

A Silly Mission.

Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston is in London. He is the sensational pastor of Tremont Temple when he is at home and his religion is a mixture of many, with politics thrown in as a side line. Since reaching England he has found, to his dismay, that a considerable number of the clergymen are not only opposed to the Boer war but publicly avow such opposition. To the Lorimer mind this is rebellious, un-Christian, indecent. He is so deeply offended that he is going to take the rostrum and spend the next two months denouncing these clergymen in case he fails to convert them.

It will be interesting to know how many converts the doctor will make among this class. Naturally they will resent the presence of a foreigner who comes to abuse them if they do not fall into line with his suggestions; again it will strike them as queer that the United States, which so generally has sympathized with the Boers, should furnish a clergyman to misrepresent his countrymen at the seat of British power and to traduce those who, from a sense of justice, feel impelled to take issue with their government because they believe it to be in the wrong. Mr. Lorimer would have these men act contrary to the dictates of their consciences in considering the war—and support it blindly. He has a strange conception of English character, which is nothing if not candid and fearless of consequences, when it comes to determining public questions.

Americans repudiate Lorimer and his mission. They sympathize with the Boers and all the bellowing of the Boston preacher cannot change this sentiment. They respect the English clergy who have the courage to record their opposition to the unequal struggle in South Africa and feel that men of this stamp have nothing to fear at the hands of the Massachusetts ranter who represents only himself in the self-appointed, cheeky and undemocratic mission he has undertaken.

Would Stop Treating.

Thomas B. Minahan of Columbus, O., who has originated a movement for the abolition of the American custom of "treating" presented his plans to the central division of the Knights of Columbus at their meeting in Put-in-Bay a few days ago. Mr. Minahan is a prominent attorney of Columbus and deputy of this district of the Knights of Columbus. This movement is endorsed by eminent divines of the Roman Catholic church and of the Protestant denomination. He says



THOMAS B. MINAHAN.

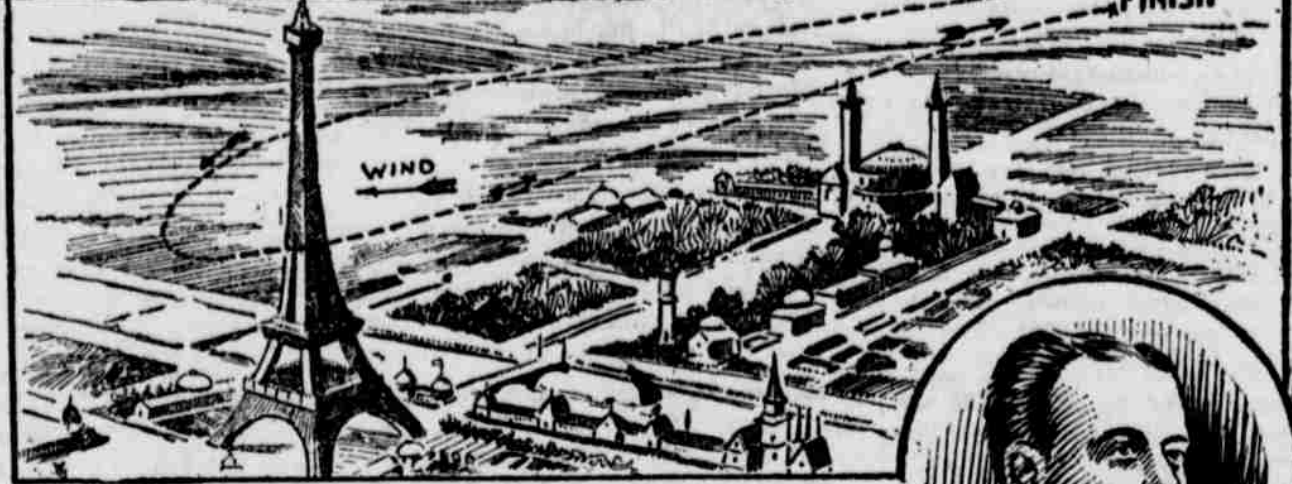
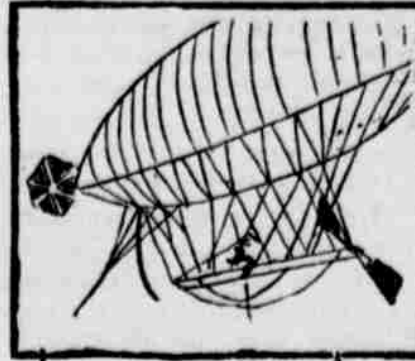
that the obliteration of the custom of treating, so extensively practiced by Americans, is the first real step toward total abstinence. He is confident that with the active support of the churches the movement will become national. The initial step was taken in the ranks of the Columbus Council No. 1, Knights of Columbus, which adopted resolutions pledging its members to refrain from the custom. When it is considered that the national organization has a membership of 80,000, the real importance of this crusade will be understood.

TRIUMPHS OVER AIR.

The problem of aerial navigation has at last been solved. It is unquestionably epoch-making news that has been cabled from Paris, France, describing M. Santos-Dumont's aerial voyage around the Eiffel tower and over the suburbs of Paris. Man's triumph over the paths of the air has come with this accomplishment. The gifted Brazilian's performances were as much in advance of Count Zeppelin's and other previous accomplishments as the latter surpassed ordinary ballooning.

Sails Against Wind.

M. Santos-Dumont left St. Cloud in his new airship, circled around the



COURSE TAKEN BY THE AIRSHIP IN ITS FLIGHT.

Eiffel tower, and went back nearly to the starting point, a distance of ten miles, in forty minutes. But unfortunately when near home his motor failed him and he was obliged to rip his silken balloon to hasten descent and avoid injury. Notwithstanding this accident M. Santos-Dumont's experiment was a success in that the balloon navigated against the wind for the first time in the history of airship construction. One or two minor defects which can be easily remedied in a few hours prevented the complete carrying out of the tests, but it is safe to prophesy that within a month M. Santos-Dumont's invention will hold as complete dominion over the air as a ship does over the sea.

M. Santos-Dumont's immediate object has been to win the prize of 100,000 francs offered a year ago by M. Deutsch, the Rouen petroleum refiner. The conditions required that a start be made in the neighborhood of St. Cloud, that the Eiffel tower be circled three times, and that the airship then return to its starting place at an average speed of not less than thirteen miles an hour.

More than one inventor has been struggling under this incentive. Hence M. Santos-Dumont has been working at the greatest speed lest he be forestalled, and he undertook the test at the earliest moment. He has already discovered several possible improvements which will increase the mobility and safety of the airship. The Deutsch prize amounts to \$20,000 in United States money.

Around the Tower.

M. Santos-Dumont reached the Eiffel tower at 7 o'clock in the morning. His balloon was being propelled through the atmosphere apparently with ease and greater grace than a

Parc was obstructed by two very high sheds in which M. Deutsch, donor of the prize, is building a large balloon for the purpose of winning it himself. M. Santos-Dumont made repeated attempts against the wind to enter the Parc between the sheds. The struggle lasted five minutes. The supply of petroleum then became exhausted and the machine was left to the mercy of the wind. Finding that the motor worked irregularly and then stopped suddenly, M. Santos-Dumont, in order to prevent the balloon from being carried away, tore the silk covering in order to allow the gas to escape and make a quick descent. The machine, however, was blown across the Seine and became entangled in a chestnut tree in Edmund Rothschild's garden. The aeronaut descended without injury. Almost his first word was that he would yet succeed in winning the \$20,000 prize.

Cost a Fortune.

The ship is the outgrowth of several years of work and experiment on the part of the inventor. This machine



was only recently completed. The gearing apparatus is suspended from a huge cigar-shaped balloon. The motor is a gasoline engine which drives the shaft of the screw. The aeronaut sits in the saddle and starts the motor by means of a pedal and chain gear, as in the case of a motor cycle. The gasoline is contained in the upper cylinder and in the lower and larger cylinder is a reservoir of water which is used as a ballast. The machine cost its inventor a fortune.

Paul Kruger's Wife.

To his wife, who died in Pretoria a few days ago, President Kruger of the Transvaal attributed much of his success in the political life of the South African republic. Mrs. Kruger was compared in this respect to the wife of the late Prince Bismarck. Like Mrs. Bismarck, she remained modestly in the background, and comparatively little is known about her. That the influence of "Tante Sante" over the obstinate, unyielding Oom Paul was great is, however, known, and while Mrs. Kruger seemed to take little interest in politics, it is said her husband often consulted her in matters of state.

Mrs. Kruger was a daughter of the Duplessis family, one of the best known names in South Africa, and was a niece of President Kruger's first wife. She bore Oom Paul sixteen children, seven of whom were living up to the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, in which two of the four sons have been killed, leaving two sons and three daughters still alive. The Duplessis family comes from the blood that gave Cardinal Richelieu to the world, and Mrs. Kruger therefore

lishment of liberty, equality, fraternity as accepted principles of human society. Every American should feel not only the greatest gratitude to France, but the greatest admiration of the French people. It is indeed a great nation and a great race. It has educated the world in the principles of liberty, philosophy, literature and individual independence.

A Frenchman eats wisely, lives temperately, he is sane, patriotic, energetic. And all Frenchmen, from the highest to the lowest, actually think. Every Frenchman has an intelligent opinion on the questions of the day. There is no country in the world where the absolute feeling of equality is more firmly established than among the French. The French nation knows very few great fortunes and very few paupers. It is practically free from dyspepsia, from gout, from baldness, from drunkenness, and from special privilege. The French did us a great deal of good 125 years ago, when Lafayette and his men and the money and power of France enabled us to beat the English. We derived much benefit from France. We would derive even more today if our people would study and appreciate the great French nation free from class prejudice, free from plutocracy, free from superstition, and forging always ahead.

Advertising as Educator.

Advertising is a mode of education by which the knowledge of consumable goods is increased. It sets forth the peculiar excellence of novelties, keeps in mind the merits of staple articles, and thus increases the general demand for commodities. This method of making the public acquainted with goods has been resorted to because the modern system of distribution requires that goods be sold in large quantities. Production increases, competition becomes more fierce, and purchasers must be found. Business men recognize that advertising can increase sales by increasing the people's familiarity with goods. This better knowledge not only helps to educate the individual, but trains him in other ways. His powers of discrimination are exercised and developed by the necessity of making a choice between the articles. Even the abuses of advertising aid him for he learns by his mistakes. Advertisement sometimes creates a demand, sometimes directs it. What greater stimulus can there be for an inventor than the fact that a method is in vogue by which a useful article can be immediately placed before the public, with the probability of large and immediate returns? Advertising fixes new staples. Tea was one of the earliest articles advertised in England. Recently the "blending" of teas has become customary, and the value of the different blends made known.—Journal of Political Economy.

Beauty and folly are old companions.



Mrs. Paul Kruger.

was not without distinguished ancestry. Little is known, however, about the family tree.

When Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, in 1892, entered the two-story cottage in Pretoria which was the executive mansion of the Transvaal, they did not change their mode of life, and the simple, unpretentious housekeeping which they had followed theretofore was continued. It was only within the last few years, and then only because of her great age, that Mrs. Kruger took servants into the house.

Up to four years ago she did all the housework herself, although her hus-

band's income of \$36,500 from the government, not to speak of his winnings from his private enterprises, was sufficient to have given her the service of a princely castle. But Mrs. Kruger preferred to do her own cooking and housecleaning, and seldom had any assistance save that of her daughters while they were still unmarried.

Free People, Great Country.

Once more the men of France have celebrated on the 14th of July the tearing down of the Bastille, the tearing up of stupid superstition about the divine rights of kings, and the estab-