

People and Events

Uncouthness in the Army.
General Miles has acted wisely in issuing a general order intended to promote a more trim and soldierly appearance on the part of the men in the United States army. All the American as well as all the foreign critics of our regiments in the Chinese expedition agreed that the American soldiers, while second to none in courage and efficiency, were deficient in drill and slouchy in appearance. General Chaffee recently has found it necessary to issue an order on this subject to his men in the Philippines. Now General Miles calls the attention of the whole army to "a certain uncouthness of exterior and laxity of manners," which seem to be affected intentionally by some of the troops under the mistaken idea that these are soldierly characteristics. The commanding general says offenses of this kind must stop.

This carelessness in dress and discipline appears to have crept into the army at the time of the civil war. Up to that time the regulars were models of punctilious propriety. No European officers were more insistent in matters of discipline and pipeclay than those of our army before the '60s. The civil war called into the field vast bodies of untrained volunteers, who in time became as efficient fighters as the regulars, but who never acquired the perfection of drill or the rigid habit of keeping their uniforms in spotless condition. These volunteer regiments, with their splendid fighting and their careless dressing, set an example whose effect upon the regulars remains noticeable to the present day.—Ex.

A Liberal Gift.
General William J. Palmer, whose gift of \$1,000,000 to officials and em-



WILLIAM J. PALMER.

ployes of the old Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western roads has just been made public, came west from Philadelphia in 1870. He was the first president of the road, which he built in 1871. He founded Colorado Springs July 13, 1871. Ever since he has made his home at Glen Eyrie, a picturesque canyon just north of the Garden of the Gods, three miles northwest of Colorado Springs. In June last he sold his control of the road to the Gould interests of New York, receiving \$6,000,000 therefor. He has given liberally to Colorado College. He is principal owner of the Antlers Hotel. Recently he gave the city Austin Bluffs about 1,000 acres for park purposes. He says he has retired from railroading and will probably invest his millions in building up Colorado Springs and in other public enterprises. He is yet in middle life. He is averse to notoriety, but no Colorado pioneer has greater claims for distinction.

France's Ex-Empress.
Ex-Empress Eugenie is making a tour of the west coast of Scotland, a region she has never before visited. Incidentally she will visit the Glasgow exposition. She is much gratified by the scant attention she receives



EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

(Taken in 1869.)
from the Scottish people, for she has for years avoided public notoriety.

Pope Leo is an omnivorous reader. He has recently perused "Quo Vadis," and the author, Henry Sienkiewicz, has received a letter from the vatican expressing satisfaction for the Catholic ideas expressed in the novel. The Polish author has also received from Leo XIII a marble tablet of the time of Constantine recently found in the Ostriano cemetery, the scene of some of the incidents of "Quo Vadis."

As the World Revolves

Swam Twelve Miles.
Miss Madge Johnson, daughter of Dr. Johnson of Sag Harbor, L. I., the other day took a swim of twelve miles. She was in the water seven hours. Miss Johnson is about 23 years old and is devoted to athletics. She swam away from Sag Harbor at 4:40 o'clock in the morning to get the benefit of the tide. Miss Halsey and Miss Savage accompanied her in a rowboat. She reached the beach at Greenport, twelve miles away, at 11:40 o'clock. Throughout her long swim her companions declare that she never sought help or rest in the boat and that she swam the



MADGE JOHNSON.

entire distance without any outside aid.

Irish Emigration Will Go On.

Michael Davitt says in substance that the Irish in America are helping the English in Ireland by "encouraging our people to desert our country"—Ireland. Mr. Davitt says that during the last fifteen years 500,000 young men and women have come from that island to the United States to stay here. Thus Ireland has lost a quarter of a million fighting men. That is eight times the number of the Boers who have been fighting England for two years and who are "still unconquered and unconquerable." "Unless this drain is stopped," says Mr. Davitt, "the Celts in Ireland will be in the minority, which means that the conquest of our country after its hundreds of years of resistance will have been all but consummated." Mr. Davitt has made great sacrifices for the cause which is dear to his heart. There is no sacrifice probably which he would not make to further what he takes to be the best interests of his native land. But he cannot reasonably expect Irishmen who have become citizens of America to be as devoted to the cause as he is or to make as many sacrifices for it. So he is not fair when he taxes them with "helping England," and upbraids them for doing so much less than Mr. Davitt thinks they ought to have done to help on the cause.—Chicago Tribune.

Domenico Morelli.
Domenico Morelli, the celebrated Italian painter who died in Naples last



DOMENICO MORELLI.

week, had a political as well as an artistic career. He was born at Naples in 1826, and took up arms against King Ferdinand in 1848. He did not begin his studies as a painter until 1854, and then he was the temporary pupil of Guerra. Morelli won medals in 1861 at the Neapolitan exhibition, and in 1867 he was awarded a gold medal at the exposition in Paris. The late King of Italy decorated him with several orders and he was highly honored in his own country. Among his best works are "Christ Walking on the Sea," "The Ascension," "The Nativity," "The Entombment," and other paintings illustrative of the life of Jesus. His best known historical painting is "Caesare Borgia at Capua." Morelli was highly admired by the French critics.

Trick for a Boy.

Here is a trick that is almost impossible for a boy to do, but, strange to say, the girls find it quite easy. In the first place, stand facing the wall, with both toes touching the base board. Now measure back three of your own feet, and place a chair between you and the wall. Bend over the chair until your head touches the wall. Now raise the chair, and, without moving your feet or touching the chair to the floor or wall, regain your standing position. Don't be discouraged with one trying.

Current Topics

Clark Against Eight Hours.

"I would rather let the grass grow in the streets of Jerome," says William A. Clark, "than grant my men an eight-hour day." Accordingly he has closed the United Verde copper mines. "Those who know Clark," says the dispatch announcing the shut-down, "know he will keep the mines closed a year rather than surrender." The United Verde mines, according to the latest statistics, produced 22,000 tons of copper annually. They produce more now, for when these figures were given out new smelters were building. They have paid dividends as high as 43.5 per cent. They are estimated to add \$12,000,000 a year to Clark's private fortune. The number of men employed is not stated, but comparison of their product with that of similar mines shows that it is from 1,500 to 2,000.

Yet rather than diminish in the least his enormous gains by granting an eight-hour day their owner shuts them down and coolly announces his intention of making a desert of the town where they are situated.

Has Reward in Old Age.

Henry Michael, a retired farmer of Mattoon, Ill., is an odd and noted character. He is 97 years old, yet as spry and alert as many men of 50. His memory is unimpaired and he narrates reminiscences of early days in Illinois with a dramatic effect. He has lived in Coles county, within a few miles of Mattoon, for three-quarters of a century.

Although unable to read or write he



HENRY MICHAEL.

[Resident of Mattoon, Ill., 97 Years Old and Can Do the Manual Labor of a Man of 50. A Unique Character.]

amassed a fortune of \$50,000, which he divided among ten children when he recently retired from the farm. His sagacity in a land or cattle trade was notorious and he could compute financial transactions involving thousands of dollars to the penny by mental processes quicker and more accurately than most men by use of figures.

The Michaels came from North Carolina. They walked the entire distance, the journey requiring three years. Michael's parents had six children, all of whom walked with them. For days they had no other food than their father could secure with his rifle. The family was among the first to till the prairie at Kickapoo Point, where savages yet roamed and wild beasts were in possession. Schools were unknown and thrice envied was he who could read his bible.

Czar's Sister Married.

An important event of last week in Europe was the marriage of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, youngest sister of the Czar, to Prince Oldenburg. There was some opposition at first to the union, which is a love match, but Nicholas II. is so fond of his sister that he gave in after a little persuasion. Princess Olga has inherited the simple manners of her father, Alex-



GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.

ander III., and is the favorite of the imperial family.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was forced to abandon her proposed "patent medicine quadrille," which was to have been a feature of her dance at Newport recently. She was compelled to take this step owing to the avalanche of letters and telegrams which the announcement of the entertainment brought down upon herself and upon her invited guests from the proprietors of patent medicines and from their advertising agents. Eager to avail themselves of such a favorable opportunity to advertise their "cures" among the "four hundred," they offered not only to design the costumes worn to represent each particular remedy, but also to defray all the expenses in connection therewith, some even being impolite enough to offer monetary considerations if their proposals were accepted.

TALK WITH MACARTHUR



MAJ. GEN. M'ARTHUR.

General MacArthur, who has just returned from the Philippines, expresses great satisfaction over his work in the islands. He says:

"While the condition is not perfect, it is gratifying. A few groups of armed insurgents are still at large, but they must surrender, as their power is broken and they are not be-

The Life of a Locomotive.

The English engine, built in 1870, has run 4,000,000 miles and is still in service. The managers of the road to which it belongs are proud of this record. In the United States a first-class passenger engine makes from 100,000 to 110,000 miles a year, and at the end of twenty years is supposed to be ready for the scrap heap. Seemingly, Americans are more extravagant than British railway managers, but the former do not think they are. They believe their policy is the more economical one. As soon as a locomotive is put in service in this country it is pushed as hard as is possible in doing profitable work on the assumption that by the time it has been driven to death there will be so many improvements in locomotives that it will be uneconomical to keep the old one in service even if it can be rebuilt. Thus when slaves were cheap a Cuban planter would reason that it was more economic to work a slave to death and buy a new one than to exact less labor from a slave and thus have his services for a longer time. In England an engine is taken great care of. It is rested occasionally. Its life is prolonged as much as possible. Hence it is that an engine can be kept in service for thirty years. The men at the head of American railways contend that so old an engine must be an expensive one because it cannot do the cheaper work a modern engine is capable of. The American policy is vindicated by its results. Freight rates on American roads have gone down because of the fearless use of mechanical improvements by their managers. Freight rates in England are high, and do not come down. One reason is that the managers of English roads have false ideas of economy.

As Man to Man.

President John Mitchell of the Mine Workers argues cogently in the current Independent in favor of the frank recognition by employers of the trades' union as the agent of their employes. Into the details of Mr. Mitchell's argument it is needless to go farther than to cite one striking fact: In the bituminous coal industry, where the union is recognized, there has been peace for three and one-half years. In the anthracite branch, where the union is not recognized, there are frequent strikes and constant uncertainty.

More interesting to those who seek to find general principles upon which the relations of capital and labor may equitably and easily be adjusted is a remark near the close of Mr. Mitchell's article. "I have never known an instance," he says, "where the representatives of capital and labor have failed to agree when the two sat down together, put their feet under the table, and told one another the absolute truth. I am confident that every great strike which has taken place in our country could have been avoided if each side had been reasonable and honest with the other."

Burning Up Paper Money.

A cranky old man in Minnesota has directed in his will that his administrators shall gather up all his cash in bank and burn it till nothing is left but ashes. He wished to spite his heirs—a brother, sister, and nephew. His heirs do not wish to be spited, and they are going to fight the will. They are going to contend, among other things, that an administrator has no more right to destroy money by fire than to destroy buildings or crops. There is a material difference. The burning up of buildings is a destruction of values. It takes something from the wealth of the community. When paper money is burned there is no destruction of values. There is merely the wiping out of certain evi-

class there commits depredations on Americans and natives alike, though the latter suffer the most severely.

"The natives are eagerly seeking the establishment of civil government that they may root out these bands of criminals. There is every reason to believe that the whole country will soon be perfectly safe for travelers.

"War has wrecked the Philippines and laid waste whole districts. The people in many districts have relapsed into barbarism. The best conditions prevail in northern Luzon. You may say that the whole territory is pacified but not tranquilized, but it will not be many months before law and order are observed everywhere.

"At present there is still some trouble in Samar, but General Hughes, with a large and effective force, has gone after the insurgents and will soon bring them to their senses. Samar is the worst section, but the trouble is not interfering with the coast business. In Cebu and Bohal and occasionally in southern Luzon there is a slight outbreak, but it is confined to the criminal element.

"The civil commission was about to put in force some excellent ideas for the municipal government of Manila when I left. The city is in excellent condition, especially in its sanitary departments, and its growth in business has been enormous."

Much to the regret of many of his subjects, King Edward is rapidly doing away with many customs to which his mother was attached. Her Hindoo attendants were sent back to India as soon as the funeral was over and now a stop has been put to the services in German in the German Chapel Royal, which date back to the early Georges.

sound disposing mind. It is easy to reach that conclusion.

Mrs. Tom Moore, or "Zeeko," is one of the oldest Indians on the Pacific coast. She is a Makah Indian woman of Washington, born and raised at Neah Bay agency, and is without doubt more than 100 years old. The first thing she will ask a stranger for is tobacco, which she eats with great relish. She is nearly blind and can just tell daylight from night. Her husband has been dead for over thirty years and she has no relatives living, being supported by rations furnished by the government.

Besides writing a number of standard legal works, General Stillman F. Kneeland, a New York lawyer, finds time for his two hobbies, painting and violin playing. In his office are two marines which he has painted.

James Angus, a collector of curios residing at West Farms, N. Y., has given to Roger Williams park at Providence, R. I., a collection of corals and polished agates valued at \$15,000.

Sues Infanta Eulalia.



MRS. CHARLES T. YERKES, WHO INVOKES THE LAW'S AID TO SECURE SOME DRESSES SHE HAS ORDERED AND WERE PURCHASED BY THE INFANTA EULALIA.

"I'll teach that Infanta a thing or two!" exclaimed Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, when the Paris correspondent of an American paper called to inquire into the meaning of the legal proceedings she had ordered instituted in the French capital jointly against the Infanta Eulalia of Spain and the noted Paris man dressmaker, M. Armand.

The Infanta visited New York and other cities of America, it will be remembered, during the Columbian exposition as representative of the Spanish royal family and acquired something of a reputation for her eccentricities.

Mrs. Yerkes is the wife of the American traction magnate who is about to start an electric underground railway in London. Mrs. Yerkes declined to talk much about the case, but the cor-

respondent learned that the princess and the dressmaker are charged with conspiring to prevent the delivering to Mrs. Yerkes of a number of dresses she had ordered and had tried on several times.

It seems that when Mrs. Yerkes' gowns, eight in number, were ready they were shown to the Infanta as specimens of the firm's work. The princess fell in love with two of the dresses and offered to buy them provided M. Armand would not duplicate them for the American millionaires. M. Armand promised and offered Mrs. Yerkes two other modes gratis. But the American woman rebelled violently and refused to accept any of the gowns unless the whole original lot were delivered to her immediately. After two days' argument back and forth she decided to seek legal redress.