

Leopold's Queen May Also Come.

Now that King Leopold has announced authoritatively that he is coming to this country and has told his burgomaster to prepare for his departure interest centers in the queen of Belgium. Will she come also?

There is something about a visiting monarch that is unsatisfactory at best. Do what you will and entertain him as you may, he lacks something of interest and certainly of grandeur unless he can show by his side his queen with her coronet upon her brow.

The tiara worn by the duchess of Cornwall and York at her receptions in Canada is so brilliant that it makes the eyes of the women blind with tears of envy, while the duke himself is quite commonplace in a long coat and white waistcoat. So will Belgium's king lack luster unless he can bring with him the queen.

Queen Marie Henriette is one of the handsomest monarchs of Europe. By no means a young woman, she retains her figure and some degree of youth in her face. Like Queen Alexandra, she has defied the ravages of time and comes forth now on public occasions in much beauty. Her health is unfortunately poor and, as she is a bad sailor, it is highly probable that she will beg off from accompanying her husband on his trip.

The queen was once an Austrian princess, living in the atmosphere that is so different from that of Belgium. For many years she longed for her native land and was quite uncomfortable among the Belgians. But after a time this wore away and she is now well beloved and loving.

It is not in her own land alone that the queen of Belgium is known. She has figured prominently before the public as the mother of Stephanie, who married Rudolph of Austria. When Rudolph died Stephanie lived alone with her daughter Elizabeth, but emerged from her retirement to wed the Count Lonyol. Stephanie was known as the loveliest royal woman, the image of her mother, when the latter was married to the king of Belgium.



MARIE HENRIETTE, QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

King Leopold is a very interesting monarch. In matters that advance a country, contributing to its benefit, he is supreme; and, during his reign, Belgium has made great progress, especially along industrial lines. It is to still further benefit his own land that Leopold visits America, for he comes

principally to study our factories and our commercial interests with a view to introducing new methods in the old world. The king has always enjoyed an occasional holiday in Paris and while there is known as a very jolly good fellow.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE

LIKE BROTHER, LIKE SISTER.
Miss Herron, the sister of Professor George D. Herron, who is to be married to Dr. Henri V. Berghall of Marquette, Mich., according to the ideas which made her brother's marriage to Miss Rand sensational, is a firm believer in "the new and simple form of marriage" without a religious ceremony. The Rev. W. T. Brown of Plymouth Congregational Church, Rochester, N. Y., probably will be a guest at the wedding, as he was at Professor Herron's when he, addressing the bridal pair, declared: "This is the time and the place for the muse of a poet, the speech of a god. The office of priest or magistrate were an intrusion here."

Miss Herron is at the "social crusade" home established by her brother at Metuchen, N. J. When asked for her ideas on marriage she said:

"I believe that marriage is away above all earthly forms; that there is something too infinite about love to be measured by earthly pledges—vows, idle pledges, which are so often broken. What do such vows count for if two hearts are afire with love which knows no expression from the lips? So long as I know that my views of marriage are right it is a matter of total indifference to me what neighbors may say. Any opposition here among the ministers or the town people would certainly have little weight with me. They have the right to think as they please and I shall reserve the same right for myself. Critics of my brother are simply behind the



MARGARET EVELYN HERRON.
times. His views about marriage and socialism will yet be generally accepted."

TWO COMANCHE EVANGELISTS.

No better illustration could be given of the manner in which the Indians of the Southwest are turning into the straight and narrow path, than a little incident witnessed at Lawton recently.

An Indian, a large man of mature years, a Kiowa half-breed, entered. He was dressed like a white man, and had an intelligent appearance; but he seemed nervous and ill at ease about something. The place was crowded with a hurrying lot of business men, anxious to get back to their work. Heads were turned toward the red man, as he seated himself at one of the crowded tables. Finally he seemed to pull himself together, and raising his hands above the table, he looked around the board, saying:

"Me Jesus man." He then proceeded to say the simple words of blessing the food. The incident touched all who were present.

There are a number of Indian Christians of the Wichita and Comanche tribes spreading the light of the Gospel in the foothills of the Wichita mountains. Camp meetings are now taking the place of the medicine dances. The Comanches are led by Big Eagle and his squaw, both converts for the past five years. They are not accompanied by any white people, and carry on their work in a simple but effective manner. Some of the half-



BIG EAGLE AND SQUAW.
breeds who were present say that as many as fifty converts are made at a single meeting.—W. R. Draper, in Christian Herald.

President Roosevelt and the Indians.
Commissioner Jones of the Indian bureau has some radical ideas as to the duty of congress to make it possible the Indian wards of the nation self-sustaining. It is understood that Commissioner Jones has urged his views upon President Roosevelt, and that the latter, from his intimate knowledge of Indian administration throughout the western states, is inclined to share the commissioner's views.

Persons, Places and Things

SCENE OF RESURRECTION.

The Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem was recently the scene of another bloody riot between the partisans of the Greek and the Roman communions. A number of Franciscan priests and a party of Greek priests quarreled over the right to sweep a certain part of the floor of the church



CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER, JERUSALEM.

and a sanguinary battle ensued between the fathers. Five of the Franciscans were seriously injured. The Turkish guard which regularly keeps the peace between the Christians in this church was overpowered and disarmed.

The Church of the Holy Sepulcher was originally built after the visit of Empress Helena to Jerusalem. It is supposed to mark the spot where the body of Jesus lay for three days in the tomb. It is an ugly building of mixed architecture, surrounded by a heavy dome. Many relics, supposed to have been connected with the crucifixion, are preserved in the building, and the place is one of the most interesting sights in Palestine. The Latin and Greek Catholics early began their quarrels over the right to use the church. A Turkish guard has been maintained there for years to keep the peace.

A CHURCH IN A TREE.

Next to the giants of the Yosemite Valley, California, the largest trees in the world are found in Australia. Of these, a species of the eucalyptus, locally known as the "red gum-tree," takes the lead. One of these giant trees in Gippsland, Victoria, was felled at a distance of twenty feet from the ground. The wood of these trees is very soft when growing, and when newly cut down, but hardens when it is dead. In this tree, while



A TREE-TRUNK AS A CHURCH.
the wood was still soft, the stump was hollowed out, openings for doors and windows were cut, and a roof was placed upon it. In this way a room was formed, said to be twenty-five feet in breadth, and capable of accommodating fifty people. Religious services have frequently been held there, the people for miles around assembling out of curiosity; but this curiosity has led to blessing, and a movement is now on foot for erecting a substantial church.

DISTURBING THE EQUILIBRIUM.

When Russia presented an ultimatum to Turkey in 1877, a European conference was held. Turkey had not complied with the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and the conference of 1877, acting in the name of the signatory powers, made certain demands on Turkey. If these were not complied with, Russia was to enforce the demands, and the Russo-Turkish war followed.

At the close of the war, England, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy intervened in the interest of Turkey and compelled Russia to modify her demands. The treaty of Berlin resulted. This treaty re-enacted the general clauses of the treaty of Paris, declared Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro independent states, made Bulgaria practically independent, and made certain stipulations as to reform in Turkish administration.

At the same time a treaty was signed between England and Turkey, in which the former agreed to defend the latter against the aggression of Russia or other European powers. At that time England, France and Germany were united in opposition to Russian plans for the dismemberment of Turkey, but as the years passed there was a gradual shifting of the European powers on the Eastern ques-

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

PROF. SMEDLEY AND SPELLING.

Professor Smedley and his assistants in the department of child study of the Chicago public schools are trying to find out why so many children do not learn to spell. That they do not is admitted by the fact of the investigation. And this admission is doubly interesting because it comes from Professor Smedley. Professor Smedley's investigations so far seem to be confined to physical conditions. He suggests that improperly fed children have weaker memories as well as bodies. Defective eyes are also suggested as another reason for bad spelling. The theory is that the child, not seeing the word correctly in the first place, is unable to reproduce it correctly. In this latter theory there seems to be a point which the lay mind concerned with results, and observing that the spelling results of Chicago school training are decidedly poor, may reflect upon with profit. The old system, by which children were taught to spell by steady practice in vocal combining of letters into words, is regarded as very crude and bad by the apostles of the "new methods." For it has been largely superseded by what is called "the visual method," which seems to be that a child shall first be taught what a word looks like as a whole and then shall learn to spell it by taking it to pieces and trying to put the pieces together again.

THE FOXY OLD SULTAN.

Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey, who has just conceded the demands of the French government, thus sav-



ABDUL HAMID.

ing the seizure of Smyrna by the French fleet in the Smyrna Gulf, is now in the sixtieth year of his life, and probably a sicker man than ever before. The sultan's sickness is not merely metaphorical; it is literal. For years he has been in bad health, and while he has had to face constant political menace from blustering powers abroad, he has been threatened with assassination and revolution at home, together with all the other evils flowing from the despotic form of government. It is now twenty-five years since he ascended the throne of his ancestors, and although he is the most execrated monarch on the face of the globe he has many warm sympathizers and friends among the foreign diplomats who have visited his court and have learned the exasperating trials of which the sultan is the victim.

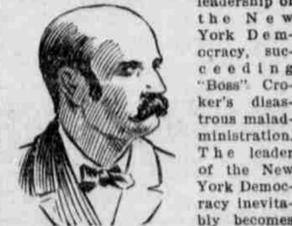
It is only within the past few years that he took to wearing a full beard. Formerly he wore a mustache only.

Russia and Great Britain.

Great Britain, in spite of its ill luck in South Africa, can still turn to account every moment for looking after its Northwest Indian frontier. Therefore Russia should regard Afghanistan more attentively and set to work more seriously with that country, for Great Britain will know when to seize the right moment for provoking a quarrel between the amer and Russia, and such a quarrel would call for the withdrawal of Russian troops from points at which their presence at this moment is indispensable.—St. Petersburg Svet.

The Chances for Hill.

Those political prophets who the next day after an election can predict all the changes which will occur before the next election are now appointing ex-Governor Bennett Hill to the



leadership of the New York Democracy, succeeding "Boss" Croker's disastrous maladministration. The leader of the New York Democracy inevitably becomes the National Democratic leader. Undoubtedly Governor Hill is one of the most astute politicians and statesmen in the country. Yet it is too early to select the statesman who shall be invited to assume the leadership of the Democratic party. It may be Hill and above the Democratic horizon there now appears no vision of leadership which he might not realize and fill. But as the future unfolds there will be many objects to attract the popular attention. Next year, after congress adjourns, elections will be held in forty states. Governors, with other state officers, and members of congress will be chosen. Out of the events of 1902, not out of the events of 1901, the Democratic leadership of the future will be evolved.

Li Hung Chang's Distinguished Successor

Yuan Shi Kai, who succeeds Li Hung Chang, as viceroy of Chee-Lee, is the best appointment that could have been made from all China, according to Mr. Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States to Peking. He was minister to Corea.

As governor of Shan-Tung he showed surprising ability in tranquilizing that dangerous province, while his gift for diplomacy was exercised fully in preventing friction between the turbulent population of the peninsula and the Germans when the latter were steadily encroaching from their original holding at Kiao-Chow on the north coast.

Wang Wen Shao, who is made deputy viceroy of Chee-Lee, is also a man

of fession of interest as revealing the admiration which this country's commercial career has excited in Europe. Apparently all the strongest of Europe's commercial powers are coming to school in this country. The visit of English railroad men to study the efficient operation of American railways is a nice tribute. A representative commercial agent of Germany, who does not stand for his government but is in close touch with it, is now in the country to make a study of industrial and reciprocal tariff relations.

Nov. the French come with an admission that engineering students can find a better field of research than in Germany, England, or Belgium, where they have been sent hitherto. The

of our enormous annual fire waste are clearly set forth by Arthur E. Harrell in the current Leslie's Weekly. They show a condition of ignorance and negligence which certainly speaks ill for the intelligence and prudence of the American people.

Defective stoves, overheated stoves, faulty machinery, and similar products of ignorance caused 23.13 per cent of the fires. Careless handling of matches, lamps, cigars, hot ashes, etc., caused 23.85 per cent more. Crime and mischief are known to have caused 8.52 per cent. They are conservatively estimated to have caused at least one-half the fires of "unknown" origin, which resulted in 21.15 per cent of the total loss. "Spontaneous combustion" caused 4.25 per cent.

A TRADE QUID PRO QUO.

According to Washington dispatches Great Britain has made generous concessions in the matter of the isthmian canal and manifested a complaint disposition as to the Alaskan boundary. "This generosity, however," says the dispatches, "may not be entirely unselfish, for Ambassador Choate has intimated that there is to be a quid pro quo" in the shape of reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

If Ambassador Choate has intimated this he has intimated something which is not creditable to the intelligence of those who manage our diplomacy and shape our national policy.

The implication is that we are to make some great concession in the matter of trade with Canada in return for British generosity in letting us out of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that Mr. Choate has assumed the responsibility of saying to the representatives of the British government that in negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with Canada we are going to give the Canadians any unfair advantage in trade. It is to be assumed that in the matter of trade "concessions" we will exact as much as we give in return.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

According to the treasury statement the amount of money in circulation in the United States on Nov. 1 was \$2,246,390,542. On an estimated population of 78,211,000 this was equal to \$28.72 per capita, which is the highest point the circulation has ever reached.

This circulation consists of the following kinds of money, all as good as gold:

Gold coin	\$633,858,471
Gold certificates	281,078,659
Silver certificates	441,810,337
Standard silver dollars	73,113,520
Subsidiary silver	83,999,351
Treasury notes of 1890	41,384,614
United States notes	338,781,028
National bank notes	351,674,562

It is a noteworthy fact that the money in circulation Nov. 1, 1901, was \$107,119,129 greater than one year ago, despite the fact that there was a reduction of over \$24,000,000 of treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. The chief increase was in gold and silver certificates and national bank notes.



YUAN SHI KAI, NEW VICEROY OF CHEE LEE.

of marked ability. Fortunately he always has been friendly to foreign ideas and is not a reactionist. He was one of the grand secretaries of state and is at present one of the two ministers appointed to form the new Chinese foreign office which will replace the tsung-li-yamen.

Europe Comes Here to Learn.
The announcement that a technical institute will be established in this country, probably in Chicago, under the direction of the Minister of Commerce of France, to give French students an opportunity to study American industrial methods, is another con-

technical schools of France itself are no mean places. For an architect to have had a thorough course of study in Paris is a high recommendation. In the high-grade technical schools of this country the courses are rigorous, but graduates are almost morally certain to find excellent opportunities not only open but waiting eagerly for them on their completion of the school work.

Our Annual Fire Waste.
In the year 1900 79,249 reported fires in the United States burned 109,092 pieces of property and caused a loss of \$160,929,805. These and other facts