WAS ACCURATELY FORETOLD BY A WOMAN.

And All Engined Is Now Talking of a Ar gu i.

(London Letter.)

While the sounds of mourning for the dead queen have not altogether ceased in the land and Britons are slowly and with difficulty learning to say the "King" and ancedote upon anecdote about her late majesty is eagerly discussed, one story goes the rounds considered by some persons the most wonderful of them all. It relates only incidentally to the queen and most directly to a Mrs. Rathbone, a lady residing in Cheshire, who, on August 23, 1900, predicted the very day of the queen's death. Not only did Mrs. Rathbone predict the very date of the queen's death, but foretold the precise malady of which her majesty would expire.

This statement was made in writing on the day named, and read:

"The next great national event will be the death of the queen. This is now very near and I can see her cloud distinctly and the whole nation in mourning. It will not be this year, but early next year, on the 22d of Jonuary, and the cause of her death will be paralysis."

Some significance was attached to his statement at the time by reason of Mrs. Rathbone's reputation for clairvoyance, or second sight, which had enabled her on more than one occasion to accurately foretell the most important events in which her family and circle of friends were interested. Mrs. Rathbone is a young woman, whose people are by no means in atfluent circumstances, but she does not engage in the practice of clairvoyance as a profession,

In the locality where she lives Mrs. Rathbone has thus won considerable repute. Her revelations come to her 81 years old and walked with difficulty casually and without prearrangement, when one of her housemaids fell ill at and she expressly disclaims all ability to foretell events other caan such as ere quite enexpectedly revealed to her. In times past she has accurately foretold the date of the death of friends then apparently in robust a visit, and remarked upon the inhealth and made other predictions al- , valid's peculiarly radiant expression,



MRS. RATHBONE

most as remarkable. It must be bore in mind that when she made her prediction concerning the queen her majesty was, as far as known, in her usual health and bade fair to live many years. In fact, it was the consensus of medical opinion that her death was many years distant.

Mrs. Rathbone suffered considerably when she made her prediction concerning the queen's death, for such a prediction, as might easily be imagined, was by no means popular and was received with much opposition. In fact, the local Dogberry, one White, construed the prophecy into a species of treason and was for unceremoniously placing Mrs. Rathbone in jail-and but for this the prediction would never have received the general publicity that thus was accorded it.

Justice White's attempt to punish Mrs. Rathbone was thus the very thing that brought her into notice. The attempt was a failure, of course, there being no law in England against prophecy save the scriptural law that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. But the ill-advised utterances of the magistrate and his threats against Mrs. Rathbone coming to the notice of Mr. Labouchera that champion of the poor at once proceeued to make the matter a subject of questin in parliament, with the result that Mr. Magistrate White was compelled to return Mrs. Rathbone's memorandum of the prophecy and reconelder his threats of punishment.

Thus having had greatness thrust upon her, as it were, Mrs. Rathbone found hersesif the object of much and annoying curiosity. The modest cottage in Cheshire in which the Rathbones lived became the Mecca of the curious and the mercenary, and she was besieged with inquiries of every sort, from family affairs to the winning of horse races. Her mail grew to enormous proportions-to such indeed that the little postoffice was unable to handle it and the postman was worked almost to death in his efforts to carry

To none of these curious ones did Mrs. Rathbone vouchsafe any information, and in time the siege for information subsided and life resumed its normal trend. Mr. Ratabone, whose occupation as a factor's clerk. was threatened by the notoriety thus forced upon him, became, however, very indignant, because the local gentry and others threatened to discontinue their dealings with his employer because of his wife's unpalatable prophecy. And at one time a lawsuit ingtons by the applications filed.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH in which several of the wealthy residents of the district were in danger of being involved, was narrowly avert-

Now that the event has justified Mrs. Rathbone's predictions her fame has been renewed and the volume of her visits and mail has outgrown Mrs. Rathbone of Cheshire-Predicted even its former remarkable proporthe Day and Hour and Cause Last tions, Magistrate White is ecarcely able to conceal his chagrin, and some say he is threatened with insanity. The neighborhood defers to Mrs. Rathbone in everything and her husband has been promoted and received

an increase of salary. Mr. Labouchere says he championed Mrs. Rathbone merely to avoid what looked like oppression, though at the time he had not the slightest idea that the prophecy would come true, its accuracy, he admits, has astounded him as much as it has any one else, and while not a believer in clairvoyance, he confesses his inability to account for this singular occurrence,

In fact, Mr. Labouchere has sent for a record of Mrs. Rathbone's previous prophecies and the dates and circumstances under which they were made, together with a statement of their verification. Public opinion and curiosity is aroused to a great height over the phenomenon. Mrs. Rathbone retains her modest and retiring demeanor, and, as before, absolutely refuses to exercise her remarkable gift for gain. It is reported that the curious affair has been brought to the notice of King Edward, who has manifested the liveliest curiosity concerning it. ERNEST HUTCHINSON.

VICTORIA AND HER SERVANTS

England's Late Monarch Was Qui e

Chaniny with Her Atten ante. It is perhaps not surprising that the late Queen Victoria was not bothered with the servant girl problem. So great was the rivalry to get into the royal household that its mistress could have her pick of the best the land afforded. Few women, however, no matter what their station, so won the affections of her servants. She was Windsor castle and was confined to her bed in a room which was high up in the building and could only be approached by several flights of stairs. One of the canons of Windsor paid ber and also made a half jocular atlusion, as to the altitude of her bedroom. "I am very happy, sir," said the housemaid. "Today the queen herself has been to see me. Her majesty came into this room and sat down by me. Then she said. 'I have got away from them all and come to see you. Do you know how I did it? I managed it by sitting down on every third stair."

With an old housekeeper at Windsor, who was a Methodist, she would bring her knitting and sit an hour at a time talking on questions of the deepest moment to them both. She was perplexed at the old lady's religious phraseology, and especially wanted to know what she meant when she spoke of "conversion." The housecenter was only a good woman and no theologian apt in the phrases of the schools, and so she fell back on a relation of hers, who was a minister in New York, and from him obtained a book or two which might enlighten her royal mistress.

RIDGELEY, THE LATEST FREAK,

He Halls from Kansas and Springs

Foot Notions in Congress Kansas, whence came the bewhiskered Peffer and the sockless Simpson, must now make a place in its gallery of freaks for another eccentric individual. His name is Ridgeley and he is Populist representative in congress. Ridgeley sprang into fame recently by introducing a measure which he declares is "to regulate commerce and industry." It purposes that each state shall be represented in the cabinet, fixes the rates of railroads at not exceeding one mill per mile and says telegraphing shall cost not more than one cent for every three words. The hours of study in school shall not exceed three each day and all kinds of punishment are prohibited. Every citizen who falls to vote at an election shall be prosecuted. The secretary of public fisheries is to catch and cure fresh and sait fish to supply people in all parts of the country with the inhabitants of the deep. A secretary of laundries is to see to it that the water in all tubs will be changed with each new lot of clothing. There are also to be departments of public periodicals, amusements, fairs, lectures, comfort,

hotels and baths. cerhaps Ridgeley thinks he is funny, but such ideas might be more naturally expected to originate in an insane asylum than in the serious house of representatives.

A Populir Name. Not counting the national capital, there are forty-four towns and cities bearing the name of Washington. No doubt more communities would have thus honored the memory of the father of his country but for the prohibition of the postoffice department of more than one postoffice of the same name in a state. There is in nearly every state a county called Washing-But the most ton. popular of the name has come to light in the pension bureau. In certain parts of the country a rushing business is being done by attorneys in applications for pensions on behalf of colored soldiers who served during to do the actual work of washing and the civil war. The attention of the bureau has been called to one regiment in which, according to the rolls, twenty-eight colored George Washingtons served. A single company shows a membership of twelve George Wash-

6.4.1.4.6366.616.634.634.636.636.63**66666.6366.636** Study In Old Age

Georgian Aged 13 Begins College Career....

(Athens, Ga., Letter.)

At the age of 73 years, Logan E. Bleckley, chief justice of the Supreme court of Georgia, finds himself a student at the University of Georgia, a seeker after truth in the departments of mathematics and political economy.

This is the first time Judge Bleckley has ever dipped from the university spring of knowledge. Even at this advanced age he thoroughly enjoys it, and is convinced that it has already been of much benefit to him.

He has already passed through three terms in college, each term consisting of one whole day, and freshmen, sophomore and juntor classes have been passed in the swift rush of the new student toward graduation. Unfortunately he had to return to his home in Clarkesville this week, and thus his collegiate career was cut short before its full consummation. He is in no way daunted, however, and declares that he will come yet again and complete the studies of his senior course and become a full-fledged alumnus.

Since 1895, when he retired from the bench, Judge Bleckley has been constantly engaged in study. He took up the question of values in order to solve to the satisfaction of his own mind the great money question then confronting the people of the nation.

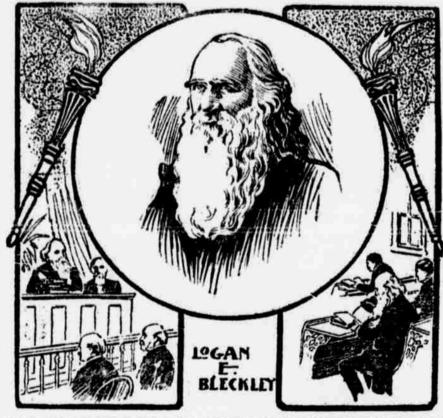
tion with little knowledge upon the subject, and was a real seeker after truth as regarded that question in particular and all questions in general.

The study of the money question led him into the study of mathematics. The true conception of the money issue required a knowledge of ratio and proportion. These entered into every branch of his study and research and after trying in vain to solve his problem on values to his complete satisfaction he came to the conclusion that he would be compelled to study mathematics whenever that science touched the question he had under consideration. Among the problems he was considering was one relating to the different roots and powers of numbers, which he called ."The Reading of the Root.

He made known his difficulties to Chancellor Hill, whose summer home adjoins that of Judge Bleckley at Clarkesville, being separated only by a small fence.

Chancellor Hill told him that if the mathematical faculty of the University of Georgia could be of any advantage to him in his researches the professors would no doubt be glad to assist him.

Acting under the invitation of Chancellor Hill, Judge Bleckley made up He says he started into the investiga- his mind to attend the university.



DEATH GULCH.

Raylos in the Vellowstone the Fumes of Which Are Fatal.

Yellowstone National park, in Wyo- using for the purpose a blcycle. ming, is known by those living near by as Death gulch. Grewsome as is the name, it is exceedingly appropriate, It is a V-shaped trench, cut in the mount- in town. ain side, and begins about 250 feet above Cache creek. Apparently it forms a natural shelter for the beasts of the forest, as food, water and shelter are there, but entrance to the guich means death to any animal, for the poisonous vapors that rise out of the ravine are more deadly than the bullets of the huntsmen.

Some time ago Charles E. George and a Mr. Everett, of Boston, visited the gulch and made an extended examination. They declare the guich is a death trap which, while different in many ways from the famous Death valley of Java, is as certain in its effect. At one end the gulch is comparatively open and the wind sweeps through, but at the other, where it forms a ravine, the gases accumulate and asphyxiate all animals that come within the walls of rock. When Mr. George and Mr. Everett entered the gulch the gaseous fumes were so oppressive that they had difficulty in breathing, yet they entered at the end where the gulch is practically open. They lit a wax taper and found that when placed more than forty inches from the ground it was extinguished. This proved the existence of carbon dioxide gas.

The bed of the gulch and ravine was littered with the bones and skins of animals long since dead. They found twenty-three carcasses of bears, one big cinnamon having his nose between his paws, just as if he had fallen asleep.

The two men didn't dare to go into the ravine. What exploration they made resulted in headaches which stayed with them for hours and pains in the throat and lungs which did not subside for a long time.

Old Business Proves Success One young man in New York in preparing himself to enter college has been forced into an odd bus ness. Finding himself face to face with the necessity of earning a living while he went on with his studies, he obtained employment for two hours a day as a waiter. This earned him his meals, says the Herald, but he had to cast about for clothes and lodging.

It occurred to him to ask some of his acquaintances to give him the commission of doing tueir washing. Of course, he had neither time nor skill ironing himself, but he found others to do this and merely undertook as middleman to collect and deliver the clothing, taking a moderate commission for his part of the work.

He pleased his customers so well that they recommended him to their numbers- to England alone.

friends, and his business grew so that he had to hire a room and maintain there a clerk to attend to the details of orders and the like. He continues A ravine in the northeast corner of to do the actual delivering himself,

> His business gives him a fair living, and it looks as if he might extend it. He is perhaps the only laundry broker

DEATHS OF LAST YEAR.

War, Famine and Pestilence Made Fearful Record.

War, famine and pestilence have done their share, and perhaps more, the past year in reducing the population of the world, says the Chicago Tribune. During 1899 the principal military operations were confined to the Philippine Islands, the Soudan and South Africa, and the losses in killed and wounded from these and scattering sources were 48,161. Last year the principal operations were in the Philippine Islands, South Africa, China and Colombia, and from these the returns of killed and wounded are as follows: China, 90,913; South Africa, 24,008; Philippines, 6,621, and Colombia, 5,070. The returns from China represent not only the results of collisions between the Chinese and the allies, but also the dreadful massacres which preceded and followed the outbreak in various parts of the empire. Adding to the above the totals from other parts of Asia and Africa, and from Mexico, Venezuela, Bulgaria and Morocco, the total is 133,753, as compared with 48,161 in 1899. Epidemic diseases were not so destructive of life as in 1899. The returns for plague are but 20,907, a decrease of 230,000, while cholera deaths are put at 60,000, an increase of 58,000. No accurate estimate has been made of the number of victims of the Indian famine. The official reports, so far as known, foot up 500,-000, but the actual number probably greatly exceeds this,

William's Idea of a Monarch.

Not long ago an American professor attended a reception in the royal paiace given by the kaiser to an associate of scientists, at which William appeared in the gorgeous robes of royalty preceded by liveried chamberlains bearing the crown and insignia. It was a most impressive display, and when the professor came away he said to a friend: "I am a republican to the backbone, but I believe that if monarchs are necessary they should be monarchs to the last bit of gold lace, just as William is kaiser." The next day this friend had an audience with the kaiser, and in the course of the conversation told him what the American professor had said. "That is exactly what I believe," he said; "Dom Pedro of Brazil illustrated the folly of trying to be a republican on a throne."

Ireland sends annually 44,000 tons of eggs-some 640,000,000 in round

BEFRIENDED A TRAMP

WHO, ON DYING, LEFT HER HIS SOLE HEIR.

To fir Amazement She Finds Herself in Receipt of a Saug Fortune of Ten Thousand Dollars-Good Investment in

(Omaha Letter.) Mrs. Emma Cargill, of Omaha, has entertained an angel unawares,

Prompted by sympathy, she gave food and shelter to a supposed tramp the other day, and when, a week later, he died in her house she found herself sole beneficiary of his oral will, which meant a snug sum in cash-more than she could have made by keeping boarders in ten years.

An oral will is not valid under the Nebraska statutes, but thus far there has been no rival heirs to contest her claim, and the present indications are that she will be left in undisputed possession of her windfall.

One evening during the recent cold spell a poor old wanderer, bent under the burden of his years, called at Mrs. Cargill's home and asked for a bed. He was weak and sick, and his voice trembled as he said:

"I have been trying all day to find shelter, and they all turn me away because they think I've got the small-

As there was a peculiar rash on the stranger's face Mrs. Cargill could easily believe this. 'And I am fil," he continued, "God will reward you, my good woman."

Having nothing but the stranger's word that his ailment was not smallpox, Mrs. Cargill took him in, gave him a bed on the lounge and such light nourishment as he was able to take. Then he handed her a parcel wrapped in a solled newspaper and tied with a greasy string. It looked much like a package of old letters.

"Keep this until I get well," he said, "and if I never get well-if I should die-keep it always."

This was the stranger's will. Placing the package on a window still the incident, for the time being, passed from her mind.

During the next few days the patient spoke but little, but Mrs. Cargill managed to glean from him a few facts. She learned that his name was J. W. Myers, and that he was 76 years old. He had never married. From his brothers and sisters, of whom he had six at the time be left Connecticut, he had not heard in thirty-two years, and



MRS. EMMA CARGILL

he believed they were dead. During his early manhood he bad been wild and later had kept much to himself, having lived for the last five years the life of a recluse on his homestead near Lamar, Iowa. When sickness came he converted his property into money and started for the city, intending to go to a hospital, but observing that his malady was likely to be mistaken for smallpox he altered his plans. dreaded the pest house, he said. He wanted to "die like a Christian," avoided the authorities and made a house-to-house canvass in quest of a good Samaritan, whom he at last found in the person of Mrs. Cragill.

On the seventh day after his arrival it the Cargill home J. W. Myers died. Mrs. Cargill notified the coroner, and while she was gathering his effects preparatory to a removal of the body she chanced upon the greasy package on the window sill.

She tore it open with a languid interest, which soon gave way to a thrill of excitement, for the parcel contained \$1,000 in treasury notes-100 \$10 bills. Out of this sum she paid the old man's doctor bills and funeral expenses and the remainder she has deposited in a bank. She says she hopes no heirs will present themselves to claim it, as she wants to use it in the education of her little daughter, 8

years old, who has displayed consider-

able talent in music.

Arizona's Pine Forests. Arizona is supposed to be aimost an unbroken desert, but in reality it has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 8,000 square miles. This timber is usually found at an altitude of between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing purposes within the boundaries of the territory amounts to 10,000,000,000 feet. which can supply the needs of a populous state for more than a century.

Prepared for Rainy Days.

It is said that the Emperor of Germany has about \$4,000,000 invested in American railroad bonds and that the empress has invested \$500,000 in giltedged American securities. The Czar of Russia has, it is said, \$6,000,000 invested in American railroads, King Oscar of Sweden is said to have made money out of American breweries, and King George of Greece has been a very successful grain operator.

DEATHS OF ENGLISH RULERS Since the Norman Conquest Violence Has Taken Many Away.

Of the monarchs who have reigne over England since the days of the Norman conquest nearly one-quarter of the number have met violent deaths. William I was killed by a fall from his horse; William II was shot while hunting, whether by accident or design is still one of the unsolved problems of history; Richard I was killed by a shaft from a crossbow while besteging the city of Chalum, in France; Richard II was murdered in Pontefract castle; Edward II was murdered in Berkley castle and Edward V in the Tower of London: Richard III was killed on the battlefield of Bosworth: Charles I had his head cut off in London. Elizabeth's death was hastened by

remorse that she had ordered the execution of Essex, and her sister Mary sickened and died soon after the loss of Calais, declaring that the name of the city would be found after death written on her heart. The death of Edward II's son, the Black Prince, caused the aged monarch to die of grief. So, after the loss of his son in the White Ship, Henry I was never seen to smile again, and lived only a short time. Henry VI and George III were insane during the latter years of their reigns, and finally died from what in these days would be called parests. Charles II, Henry VIII, Edward IV and George IV hastened their deaths by the dissipated and sensual lives they lived. Only two monarchs died of that great national scourge, consumpti nthey were Edward V and Henry VII. Queen Anne's death was due as much as anything else to overfeeding, Only two monarchs, Henry VI and George III, died after long illnesses,

MOURNING COLORS.

Various Countries Where Black Is the Emblem of Sorrow.

Though black is the usual color for mourning, tending to typify the gloom of night "when all men sleep," yet King Edward ordered purple and black for the royal mourning for his mother, and in some nations various (and to us strange) colors are used. The South Sea Islanders Wear black and white stripes for mourning, expressive of gloom and hope. In Ethiopia the color for mourning is a gra, ish brown. signifying "the earth, to which all men shall return." In Syria and Armenta sky blue is worn as mourning for the death of a relative, and is supposed to express the belief that the dead person has gone to heaven. In Persta pale brown is the color-typical of withered leaves. Purple and violet have been used for mourning for cardinals and for some kings of France. Most people are aware of the fact that the Chinese wear white for their mourning, but it is not so well known that white has been used as a color of mourning in England and Scotland Henry VIII wore white for Anne Boleyn, and Mary Queen of Scots wore white as mourning color after the death of Darnley. As Henry cut of Anne's head, and Mary is supposed to have caused Darnley to be blown up. they may have chosen white as the court mourning for the dead ones with a wink of the eye. But still it was an admitted English color for mourning if any one chose to adopt it. As late as forty years ago in some parts of England it was the custom to wear white hats at the funerals of young

Tips Driving Away Trade.

It is strange that the hotel and restaurant men do not stamp out the tipping evil in their own interest, says a New York paper. The local patronage is worth a great deal of money to the hotels; yet they are steadily driving it away by permitting the tipping abuse to exist to a shameful extent.

Suppose a bachelor, for instance, eats three meals a day in a hotel. He must give the waiter at least 19 cents each time, and from that up. Thirty cents a day means \$109.50 a year, and it is safe to say that any regular patron of a hotel, if he be what the waiter would call a gentleman will pay in tips at least \$200 a year. The same man can enjoy any one of a dozen good clubs in the city where the dues are \$50 a year, and where tipping is absolutely forbidden. Club walters are paid liberal salaries and are not allowed to ac-

cept gratuities. Thousands of good people have been driven away from their hotels and into clubs within the past five years, and thousands more will soon go unless the hotel and restaurant managers make similar rules to those which prevail in the clubs.

Lends the World's Exporting Nations. The great distinction of standing at the head of the world's exporting pa tions belongs to the United States, proof of this being found in the figures of the calendar year 1990. The total exports of domestic merchandise from the United States in the calendar year 1900 were \$1,453,013,659, those from the United Kingdom, which has heretofore led in the race for this distinction, were \$1.418,348,000, those from Germany, \$1.050,611,000, and

from France \$787,069,000. In 1875, the domestic exports of the United States were \$497,263,737, those of Germany \$607,096,000, those of France \$747.489,000, and those of the United Kingdom \$1,087,497,000. Today the United States stands at the head of the list, the United Kingdom second, Germany third and France

Divorce the the Dominion. There are but few diverces in Canada-only 17 in the whole Dominion in thirty-two years. There has not been a divorce in Prince Edward Island, population 100,000, in thirty