

## ISLAND OVER WHICH PEACE CONFEREES CANNOT AGREE



Map showing Chinese Eastern Railroad in Manchuria, formerly controlled by Russia, which peace terms cede to China.

(The Chinese Eastern railroad is indicated by heavy crossed line—The Urali railroad, running north from Vladivostok, is indicated by lighter crossed line—According to the terms this latter is to be retained by Russia.)

The island of Sakhalin, the bone of contention between the Russians and Japanese, is situated in the Sea of Okhotsk in the north Pacific, lying

close to the province of Primorsk, Manchuria. It is 670 miles long and its width varies from 20 to 150 miles.

The narrow Straits of Tartary separate it from the mainland and the Peninsula of Kamchatka guards it on the east. It is about half as large as Illinois.

The climate is cold and dense banks of clouds generally shut out the rays of the sun. The east coast is besieged by ice floes in summer. The greater part of the island is covered with forests which abound in fur-bearing animals. Much of the timber is valuable. The rivers are rich in fish, especially a species of salmon.

The development of the island's natural resources is of comparatively recent date. Attempts have been made at agriculture, and several thousands of Russian convicts have been transported there to colonize. The quality of the soil is unfavorable to the undertaking, and most of the convicts are employed in the coal mines.

The Russians established a post on the island at Aniva Bay in 1853, and in 1857 they began to form permanent settlements. It was ceded to Russia by Japan in 1875.

The principal Russian settlements are at Dul on the west coast, Malo-Tymovsk on the upper Tym, and Korsakoff and Muraviev on Aniva Bay.

## BEST STUDY IN HEREDITY.

### Among Royal Families Investigators Find Problems

In an interesting paper read to the Parisian Academy of Medicine, Dr. Gallippe, well known for his zeal in bringing the light of science to bear on historical problems, points out that it is often among royal families that heredity, in its scientific sense, may be best studied. Respecting royal houses there exists a wealth of information extending over many generations, the record of writers being supplemented by all the work of painters, engravers, medallists, etc., which is extremely valuable in examining, for instance, such a question as the transmission of facial characteristics.

Among royal houses transmission of this kind is most conspicuous in the Hapsburg family, to such a degree that the children of Austrian archduchesses invariably resemble their mothers, no matter what marriage the latter may have contracted. Well known examples of the kind have been the king of Rome, Napoleon's son by Marie Louise of Austria, and the present king of Spain, the son of a Bourbon father and a Hapsburg mother.

As another instance of the invariable prepotency of Hapsburg heredity, Dr. Gallippe mentions Marie Antoinette's children, who resembled her rather than their father; and he lays stress on the point that the portraits of the little dauphin who perished during the revolution show that if he had reached manhood he would have been a genuine Hapsburg in appearance. That was overlooked by the various impostors who afterward claimed to be the missing dauphin, and also by those who believed them. In some cases, notably that of Naundorff, the claimant's looks suggested the Bourbon type—a circumstance which was thought to be in his favor, whereas, according to M. Gallippe, it was really a further proof to be added to all the others, that he was practicing imposture.—Westminster Gazette.

## FORMER CHORUS GIRL RICH.

### Succeeds to Immense Fortune Through Death of Husband.

By the death of her husband, Alan W. Wood, a Pittsburgh millionaire steel magnate, Mrs. Wood, who formerly was Goldie Lillian Mohr, a chorus girl of the Weber-Fields company, is now a



Mrs. Alan W. Wood.

widow with a fortune of \$5,000,000. Mr. Wood, who was 56 years old, died in New York last week. He married Miss Mohr a year ago last March, although the marriage was kept a secret for nearly a year.

## THE GIRL COLLEGE STUDENT.

### Higher Education Isn't Reducing National Wealth of Girlhood.

"In a word," says Prof. Herbert E. Mills of Vassar, according to the New York World, speaking of the girl college student, "she is generally a fairly healthy and very lovable girl who has normal interests in school sports, in social affairs, in domestic matters, and is tending toward marital engagement at about the same rate as those of her social class who are not in school or college."

Tending to confirm the statement of Prof. Mills there are the Vassar records in out-of-door athletics and the "engaged" statistics of the class of '05. These are wholesome indications. There is remembered too the naive confession of a Wellesley junior that "I suppose we are pretty much like other girls even if we do get to college."

The young woman student composed chiefly of eye-glasses, a high forehead and a vocabulary in many syllables was invented for the funny man's column. She has been accepted as a reality by many excellent and serious people who do not know that they are funniest when they worry.

Prof. Mills punctures the joke, but spoils no smiles for social philosophers. The higher education is not reducing the national wealth of normal girlhood. Girls who can read their Homer in the original are still girls.

## Fallacies About Men.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that men go about tramping, rough-shod, on women's hearts. If that were so, how would you account for the fact that women are so easily able to manage men? How it is done? Why, by making an appeal to the man's sense of chivalry, to his tenderness, to his love of justice. There is not one man in fifty who can stick to his point when a woman looks at him with round, appealing eyes.—Kebble Howard, in The World and His Wife.

## ACTIVE FOR GREEK CHURCH.

### Archbishop Tikhon at Head of Institution in This Country.

The extensive plans of Archbishop Tikhon, who for seven years has been the head of the Orthodox Eastern Greek church in the United States, Canada and Alaska, in accordance with the commission received by him from the hierarchy of that denomination in Russia, have attracted the attention of laymen and clergy of various denominations. Archbishop Tikhon has founded a majority of the 150 congregations of the denomination on this side of the Atlantic and has also established a seminary for teaching candidates for the priesthood at Minneapolis, Minn., which will be opened next month. His latest step to advance the cause of the church is the calling together of the first council of the prelates, clergy and people of the congregations under his jurisdiction to be held in New York city in October. His residence and cathedral church are in New York city. He is a linguist



Archbishop Tikhon.

and his work has won him recognition and respect of the czar, who is the official head of the denomination.

## FLY TRAVELED 900 MILES

### Went Safely in Letter from Chicago to Washington.

George Ambrose, a mailing clerk in the Library of Congress, and incidentally the crack third baseman of the Library team, opened a letter from Chicago recently, when a large black, everyday fly flew from the envelope.

That the insect could travel the 900 miles between Washington and the Windy City and escape death by mashing in the many canceling machines it had to pass through between was the wonderment of all the clerks in the office.

The fly came securely sealed in a big envelope containing an application for copyright for a piece of vocal music.

When Ambrose opened the envelope the Windy City fly hopped out, stood on the table a moment, stretched itself, shook its wings, got its bearings and flew away to make the acquaintance of Washington flies. Ambrose made a desperate effort to catch the bewildered creature but it was too fly for him.

It was reported that the piece of music was entitled, "Come, Fly With Me," but as information of this kind cannot be given out by the Copyright Office the rumor could not be confirmed.

The experience of this Windy City insect will probably be recorded in the histories of flydom as one of the greatest trips a fly ever took.

From the common stockyards of Chicago to the palatial halls of the Library of Congress is quite an experience even for a common house fly.

## Japanese in San Francisco.

Statistics gathered in San Francisco in regard to the Japanese engaged in business show that they have entered into lively competition with Americans in a large number of occupations which the Chinese do not invade. There are eighty-five Japanese hotels in San Francisco, sixty restaurants, sixteen intelligence offices, nine shooting galleries, eleven billiard rooms and seventy-five house-cleaning offices. These are all licensed and there is a large number of unlicensed cobblers, butchers, janitors, porters and domestic servants.

## Father John of Cronstadt.

Father John of Cronstadt, who has such extraordinary influence with the czar, is 86 years old. In personality he answers the description of the average Russian peasant, only in his case abstemiousness has wrought a refining effect on his features. He is short of stature with a somewhat florid complexion, and his small, twinkling gray eyes have that furtive appearance characteristic of the Russian working class. In spite of his great age, he is remarkably active and his long, brown hair is untouched with silver.

## Water-Proof Cement Blocks.

According to the Engineering and Mining Journal, cement blocks can be made impervious to water by treating with a wash made by dissolving twenty-five pounds of alum in a barrel of soft water, following with a wash of soft soap, prepared by mixing three or four parts of soft soap with a barrel of water. This treatment, which goes by the name of the Sylvester process, has been known to make water-tight large reservoirs, laid in concrete, when other methods failed.

## SEEK TO ABOLISH TIPS.

### Concerted Movement Started by People of Chicago.

It now appears that a concerted movement has been started in Chicago to put an end to tipping. There is no reason why such a reform should not be initiated in the metropolis of the west, although many people are not disposed to take that city very seriously. Should the Chicago revolution succeed it will spread in time to every other city in this country. All that is needed to make it a success is moral, not physical, courage. In the great majority of cases the payment of tips is not due to the conviction that the person who is tipped deserves the reward, but proceeds from a sort of moral cowardice—from the fear that unless the tip is given an accusation of stinginess may result. This, of course, is wrong. Whatever the custom may be in Europe, it is certain that in the United States nobody is under any sort of obligation to give tips. A man gives full money value for what he buys? Why should he be compelled to give a present of money in addition to the person who has acted as agent for the seller, especially when the cost of the agent's services is included in the original purchase?—Baltimore Sun.

## PRINCE AND VICEROY CLASH.

### Semi-independent Indian Potentate Denounces Lord Curzon.

The gaekwar of Baroda is one of the most powerful of the semi-independent rulers of western India. Although devoted to England, he has resented the treatment to which Lord Curzon has subjected him. During his recent visit to England, where he was treated with signal honor by King Edward, he freely denounced Lord



Gaekwar of Baroda.

Curzon and created a sentiment tending to increase greatly the unpopularity of the viceroy, who has now resigned his high position.

## Popularity of the Uniform.

The popular vogue of the uniform is a remarkable phase of American life. From hall boys to master of the hounds, among federal, state and city employes, on railroads, in hotels and in some private houses, in the service of corporations, on the decks of pleasure yachts, everywhere, high or low, the uniform is in evidence. This change in the American employe whom Dickens saw lounging about in seedy "store clothes" has been a radical one outwardly. It has done much for personal neatness, perhaps something for politeness in public servants. What influence it is exerting on character is not obvious. Is it tending to inculcate servility?—New York World.

## Gates Astounds Plungers.

Report has it that John W. Gates is making all the other plungers at Saratoga look small. Gates thinks and acts in thousands where the average man does the same things in dollar bills. He hardly recognizes small change when he sees it. His bets at the races are all up in three figures, he pays a dollar for a shave and tosses another dollar to the boy who shines his shoes. He buys a good dinner for a large party at a time and gives the biggest tips ever heard of. The chances are that even with his big expense he will break even or better on the present meet. At present he is away ahead of the game.

## Utopian Colony That Failed.

Slenkiewicz, the Polish author who is confined to his own house for giving offense to the Russian government, was one of a gifted coterie who in 1877 endeavored to establish a Utopian colony near Los Angeles, Cal. The attempt was a failure, but indirectly it did much good. Helena Modjeska was one of the promoters, and her financial losses induced her to study for the English-speaking stage. She appeared in San Francisco in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." The failure of the Utopia also brought Slenkiewicz into wider notice. On his return to Europe his American sketches were read and approved.

## Many Visit Longfellow Home.

There have been more visitors at the Longfellow house, Portland, Me., so far this season than in any previous season since the house was opened to the public. One day last week nearly 150 strangers registered at the home, and up to the present time nearly 2,000 have registered this summer. The register bears the names of people from every state in the union and from every part of the civilized world. Many historic relics have been added to the collection of antiquities since last year.

## HEN WILSON IN TROUBLE.

### Scandal Disturbs Serenity of Inhabitants of Bingville.

It is rumored on reliable authority that Hen Wilson has left his wife again owing to some marital trouble between them. This is not the first time Hen and Sary Ann have had marital trouble. The last time before this Sary Ann struck Hen with a rolling pin above the left eye and he went out of the house and did not return for several weeks. Some says he went to the Co. seat and spent most of his time in a hospital. Finally he returned home a sadder and wiser man and Hen and Sary Ann made up again and started out together to try to live a different life with the dove of peace perched above their hearthstone, as you might say.

But now ruction swift and terrible has broken out in their midst again. We got this straight or we wouldn't say anything about it in print. Mrs. Wilson herself told Mrs. Caroline Hooper that Hen had left home followed by all the cooking utensils in the kitchen. Mrs. Hooper told it to Ben Wade's wife and Ben Wade's wife told it to Mrs. Widow Henderson who told us.

Sary Ann has a quick temper and when she gets mad there seems to be nothing else to do but for Hen to dig out for a while and wait until the clouds roll by. What the trouble was this time was that Hen went right into the house like a durn fool and set himself down on a new sofa pillow which Mrs. Wilson had just finished. Mrs. Wilson stated that Hen might think that sofa pillows were made to sit on, but he was mistaken. Hen's whereabouts is at present unknown.—"Bingville Bugle Items" in the Boston Post.

## ARTIST MET HER IDOL.

### John Ruskin's Self-Introduction to His Admirer.

The London Outlook tells a pretty story of the late John Ruskin, artist, author, reformer, which shows that courtly and chivalric gentleman and great writer in a playful mood:

Mr. Ruskin was taking a morning walk down the road just in front of Brantwood, when he saw a lady seated on a camp-stool making a sketch of the house, and, with a courteous grace which was intensely his own, he addressed her, inquiring her reason for choosing the house in question for her subject.

"It is the house of the famous John Ruskin," she frankly asked.

"Have you met Ruskin?" she was asked.

"No, indeed," she replied. "If I had, I would have deemed it one of the greatest privileges of my life."

"Then, madam, if you care to follow me, I will show him to you." In a twinkling the stool and easel were packed up and the artist eagerly followed the guide. To her surprise and gratification, he led her up to the house, and entering, bade his guest follow, which she readily did. On marched the stranger into the drawing-room; then, placing his back to the fireplace, a familiar attitude, he exclaimed, to the amazement of his companion:

"Now, what do you think of Ruskin?"

## From "The Glaour."

He who hath bent him over the dead Ere the first day of Death is fled, The first dark day of Nothingness, The last Danger and Distress (Before Decay's offacing fingers Have swept the lines where Beauty lingers), And marked the mild angelic air, The rapture of Repose that's there, The fixed yet tender traits that streak The languor of the placid cheek, And—but for that sad shrouded eye, That fires not, wins not, weeps not now; And but for that chill, changeless brow, Where cold Obstruction's apathy Appals the gazing mourner's heart, As if to him it could impart, The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon, Yes, but for these, and these alone, Some moments, aye, one treacherous hour, He still might doubt the Tyrant's power; So fair, so calm, so softly sealed, The first, last look by death revealed! Such is the aspect of this shore; 'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more! So coldly sweet, so deadly fair, We start for soul seems wanting there. Here is the loveliness in death, That parts not quite with parting breath; But beauty with that fearful bloom, That hue which haunts it to the tomb, Expresses the last receding ray, A glided Halo hovering round decay, The farewell beam of feeling past away! Spark of that flame, perchance of heaven-born birth, Which gleams, but warms no more its cherished earth. —Lord Byron.

## Properly Introduced.

Margaret is a well-brought-up little girl who has some knowledge of etiquette. She has been taken to the country this summer to a house where there is a large dog.

"Don't go near the dog, Margaret," said her mother; "he doesn't know you and he might bite."

But that did not suit Margaret and she knew how to arrange matters. Going to the dog, she made a little courtesy such as she has been taught to make at dancing school and said politely:

"Doggie, I am Margaret Brown." Then, the introduction having been made and the dog having no excuse for not knowing her, Margaret walked up and petted him, while he wagged his tail with much graciousness.—New York Times.

## The Two Brothers.

Harry Lehr told Newport a story of two brothers—the one rich and ugly, the other poor and handsome.

The two brothers sat in a cafe garden, and the rich one, as he lighted a cigarette, sighed complacently and said:

"Confound it! All the mothers in New York are after me. There's no rest."

The other brother, laughing, answered:

"Yes, and all the daughters are after me. We divide the women folks between us."

## WOMEN IN BUSINESS LINES.

### Teaching Is the Most Popular Form of Occupation.

According to the report of the Census Bureau there are 327,614 women employed as school and college and music teachers in the United States. Compared with other lines of work it will be seen the number of women who teach is more than double that of the next most popular occupation, that of saleswoman, at which 150,000 women are employed. Next come clerks and copyists, 85,246, then stenographers and typewriters, 81,118, and then bookkeepers, 74,153. Professional women number as follows: 11,031 artists and art teachers, 2,193 journalists, 1,010 lawyers, 3,373 preachers, 8,119 physicians and surgeons and 5,894 literateurs and scientists. Engaged in occupations where one would hardly look for women are 2,086 saloon keepers, 193 night watchmen, fireman and policemen, 192 blacksmiths, 167 masons and bricklayers, 67 cabinet makers, 100 lumber merchants and 904 teamsters and draymen. In fact, the list is so long that it seems that women have demonstrated their ability for every sort of work, except the duties of telegraph and telephone linesmen, and from the army and navy they are, of course, excluded.

## No Forts Needed in Canada.

Possibly Canada will not be satisfied until a chain of forts stretches along her southern border from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This in spite of the fact that the United States have not the remotest intention of invading. In the days of the late lamented "Riche-lieu" otherwise known as Robinson, the lion's tail was twisted periodically and with vigor, usually in the house of representatives, though it is proper to observe that the lion did not know it. But twisting has gone into desuetude of the innocuous variety, and Fenians no longer entertain the hope of taking Toronto or Quebec. Moreover, it is worthy of remark that the chain would be no obstruction—there would be plenty of room between the forts. Canada has better use for the money they would cost.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## The Hope of Rascals.

Our newspapers might be much better; they could easily be made more to the taste of the people of taste; but their unlovely crying of crime, disagreeable as it is, is an exceedingly important public duty, and in their faithfulness and veracious fortitude in keeping it up lies really the biggest part of our hope of a higher standard of honesty in public and private life. There is hope for any kind of rascality as long as it can be kept out of the papers.—Harper's Weekly.

## INVENTORS AND THEIR WORK.

### Five Remarkable Discoveries Given to the World.

Among remarkable recent inventions are the pneumosilo, the topodict, the telemeter, the telephone-ears and the thermophile, which are described in the Strand Magazine. The pneumosilo is an automobile especially designed for use on ice, but which can just as easily be used on land. It is moved by a propeller wheel run by a 2½ horse-power electric motor, the propeller turning in the air and moving the carriage at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The topodict is a combination of a pantograph and telescope, by means of which any person can make a drawing in correct perspective of any scene before him, even if he knows nothing whatever of drawing. By means of the telemeter the exact distance of far-away objects can be measured and recorded. The "telephone-ears" is an apparatus by which a ship is automatically warned of submarine dangers. By the aid of the thermophile it is possible to furnish heat by means of a fine electric wire which can be woven into rugs, blankets or cushions, and all that is required is a very small electric battery. The inventor claims for it that it will do away with the necessity of ever having fires in even the coldest of weather.

## Alfonso's Fondness for Jewels.

The king of Spain is almost as great a lover of jewels as the late marquis of Anglesey. On the occasion of his recent visit to London, at his urgent request, Queen Alexandra showed him her wonderful collection. His majesty being much fascinated with a beautiful sapphire, the queen good naturedly insisted on his accepting it as a souvenir, saying at the same time that one of her American friends had some much finer. To please her young guest her majesty asked Mrs. Mackay to send one of her gems to the palace for the king's inspection. Alfonso was immensely interested and made a drawing of a superb sapphire ornament, which he says he will have copied for his future bride, who people still say is to be found in England.

## Changes on the Moon.

The old idea that changes are taking place on the moon has been carefully investigated by M. Puleux, a French astronomer. Going over all records, from the earliest observations to the latest, he concludes that the reality of the supposed changes has not been proved, and that the varying sensitiveness of the retina for faint objects is sufficient to account for differences seen, while different conditions of exposure might explain all appearances in the photograph.