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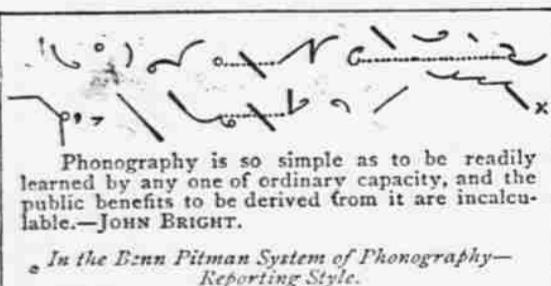
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People Who Are Talked About

INTEREST naturally attaches to the appointment of Herbert John Gladstone to a post in the new Liberal cabinet of Great Britain on account of his being a son of the Grand Old Man. Mr. Gladstone is assigned to the position of secretary of state for home affairs. Once referred to as "young Mr. Gladstone, youth is no longer one of his possessions, for he is fifty-four years of age. He was for a time a college professor, but for a quarter of a century has been in parliament. He is modest and able. While he kept in the rear during his father's life, he has come to the front since the ex-premier's death and in 1899 became Liberal "whip" in the house of commons. He married the beautiful Dorothy Paget, daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, a descendant of the John Horner of Henry VIII's time, who is immortalized in the rhyme about "Little Jack Horner." The Christmas pie of the rhyme was sent to the king by the abbot of Glastonbury. Horner was the bearer, and the plum he took from it was a deed to a manor, with which he laid the foundation of the greatness of his family.



HERBERT GLADSTONE.

The latest thing in insurance is to take out a policy on one's fingers. In the case of a musician, especially one whose livelihood depends on skill in playing an instrument, finger insurance is quite an important matter. How important Jan Kubelik, the famous Bohemian violinist, considers it may be judged from the fact that before starting on his present American tour he took out a policy of \$50,000 on his fingers. This is at the rate of \$5,000 a digit. The insurance was obtained in London. The policy provides that should Kubelik's fingers be temporarily injured so that he misses any performances he is to be paid \$2,000 for every nonappearance up to twenty-five. If twenty-five performances are missed, then the tour is to be considered closed and the face value of the policy is to be turned over to the violinist's manager. The insurance company insists that the violinist take extra good care of his precious fingers, and he usually wears gloves that look like muffs.



JAN KUBELIK.

Hugh A. Dinsmore, who had an altercation with Governor Jefferson Davis of Arkansas at Fayetteville a short time ago, in which he is reported to have drawn a pistol on the executive of his state, has been United States minister to Korea and representative in congress. He is a supporter of United States Senator Berry, between whom and Governor Davis a political quarrel has arisen. It was in connection with the quarrel between the governor and the senator that the pistol episode is said to have occurred. Mr. Dinsmore was born in Benton county, Ark., in 1850, educated in the public schools and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He was for two terms a prosecuting attorney of the Fourth judicial district, was a presidential elector, served three years as minister to Korea and twelve years in congress. During the last session a prosperous looking individual walked up to the main door of the house of representatives one day, pulled a card from a leather case and said to one of the doorkeepers: "Give this to Congressman Dinsmore of Arkansas, please."



HUGH A. DINSMORE.

"Yes, sah," replied the doorkeeper, disappearing behind the swinging doors that lead to the floor of the house. In a moment he returned and said: "Mr. Dinsmore is not on the floor. He's gone out and won't come back no mo'. You may find him in room fo' fo'ty fo'."

George E. Ide, president of the Home Life Insurance company and also president and director of the Larchmont National bank, gave some testimony before the Armstrong committee which excited no little surprise. Though the head of an insurance company, he said that he carried no insurance on his life either in his own or any other company. He also said that, unlike the "big three" companies of the insurance world, the Home Life had never had a so-called "yellow dog" fund for influencing insurance legislation or for any similar purpose, but he admitted that some officers of the company had been given to the practice known in insurance parlance as "rebating."



GEORGE E. IDE.

HAIR AND BEARDS.

They Have Played Important Parts in the World's History.

In centuries past the human hair played an important part in all judicial proceedings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that could not be claimed by the shorn and shaved. When men made oath they touched their beard and hair, and women placed the finger tips of the right hand on their tresses.

Servants were obliged to have their hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hirsute adornments. An adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his beard shaved, and the shaving of beard and hair was a punishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudence of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offenses and "by neck and hand" for greater crimes.

There has always been more or less superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and wizards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Cat's hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of the hair of cats.

Among civilized people such superstitious beliefs have gone out of existence, and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

THE HUMAN RIBS.

Man Has Twelve Pairs, and Woman Has Just the Same.

A man who had been sick said he was so thin he could count his ribs.

When I heard this statement I asked, "How many did you count?" He was unable to answer. Several friends were standing by, and the query was put to them. Not a man could tell the number of his ribs. One bright chap said in all seriousness that a woman has one more rib than a man, because man lost one in the fashioning of woman. And, do you know, this belief is common? Suddenly spring the question on any acquaintance you may happen to meet in the day's journeying. Unless he be a medical man he will in all probability be unable to answer.

It is an anatomical fact that man has twelve pairs of ribs and woman the same number. The four short ribs, two on each side, are the "free" ribs, and in all probability Eve was made of one of these. A man could manage to struggle through life without his free ribs, and I have no doubt that ere long some corset manufacturer will require woman to have hers removed in order to lengthen her waist and to reduce its girth. To break a few of the asternal ribs (ten altogether) is nothing; to break some of the sternal (fourteen in number) ones is far more serious.—New York Press.

MASCULINE DIMPLES.

They Are Not Always Appreciated by Their Owners.

"Dimples are just as common among men as among women," says a New York beauty doctor, "only they don't show off to such good advantage. Beard and mustache combine to hide their charms. Anyhow, men are not proud of dimples. They consider them a sign of effeminacy. Now that smooth faces are the fashion, the man with a dimple in cheek or chin is hard put to it to hide that beauty mark. In his extremity he seeks relief from me."

"What can I do with these confounded dimples?" he asks.
"Take 'em out," I advise.
"Can you do it?" he asks.
"Sure," says I.
"All right," says he, "go ahead."
"Then I begin treatment. In the past year I have removed sets of dimples from men's faces that any woman of their acquaintance would have paid \$100 for. All men with money to spend patronize the beauty doctor more shamelessly than they used to, but of all the miracles they wish performed there is none they insist upon so stoutly as the removal of dimples."—Exchange.

"Watches" on Board Ship.

On board all ships a series of "watches" are established, so that work is shared equally among the sailors. To aid this object also the crews are divided into two divisions, starboard and port. A ship's day commences at noon, and there are seven watches. The watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having "dog watches," which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. into two.

Rheumatism and Tan.

The discovery of a remedy for rheumatism by means of tan was accidentally made by a tanner of Ulm, Wurtemberg. One day he fell into one of his own vats, and, as no one was near, he had to remain in the tanning liquid for over half an hour. When rescued he found, it is said, that his rheumatism had entirely left him. He then turned doctor and treated by means of a system called electrotherapia.

No Quitting.

Marryat—You don't believe in divorce, then? Mugley—No, sir; I've got too much sportin' blood. Marryat—What has that to do with it? Mugley—I believe in a fight to the finish.—Philadelphia Press.

A Woman's Way.

Edith—What luck did you have in the last race? Maud—None at all. I backed all the horses with a pretty name, but I didn't find the winner.—Illustrated Bits.

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