

Eminent Living Englishmen

Archdeacon Farrar.

Were Rev. Theodore W. Farrar, D. D., archdeacon of Westminster, London, an American, he would surely be at the front in the controversy now going on among the Episcopalians of the United States over the published beliefs of Dr. Briggs. It is certain, also, that the archdeacon would favor the liberal side of the discussion, for it has long been known that he is one of the most liberal-minded ecclesiastics in all England. Moreover, certain passages in his book on the bible, published in 1897, are so like the utterances of Dr. Briggs that they might easily be mistaken for his.

"It is because I deeply reverence the bible, and because I absolutely accept the Word of God which it contains," says the archdeacon in this book, "that I refuse to be guilty of the blasphemy of confusing the words of men with the Word of God, or the inferences of ignorant teachers with the messages of God." Further along he discusses Joshua (for whom he thinks the sun did not stand still), of Jonah (who was

about British school life and his contributions to the periodical and newspaper press have been voluminous.

The archdeacon's study is located within the precincts of Westminster, overlooking the abbey's serene enclosure. It is abundantly supplied with such books as a scholar, worker and preacher like him would naturally select. Artistic canvases hang on the walls and the general effect is soothing and restful, though no one can enter the apartment without perceiving at once that it is the workshop of a busy man.

The archdeacon begins his work daily not later than 8:30 in the morning and rarely finishes before 10 at night. Sometimes he spends a part of the afternoon at the Athenaeum club and when Parliament is in session, as chaplain to the speaker, he must attend the House of Commons regularly, but most of his work is done in the study. He is a great friend of America and believes in close union between England and the United States. He made many personal friends when visiting this country a few years ago and includes a large number of



DEAN FARRAR IN HIS STUDY.

swallowed by no fish, in his opinion), and other miracles, the truth of which he cannot accept, although described in the bible. But, like Dr. Briggs, Archdeacon Farrar believes in the Incarnation, the resurrection and the ascension.

Born in Bombay, the son of an English missionary to India, Archdeacon Farrar is now 68 and his hair and whiskers are almost snow white. But his eye is still bright, his face still shows the flush of health and his voice is still firm and full. He is a tremendous worker. The parishioners of Westminster are very numerous and it would be impossible for any one to know them all, but the archdeacon can call the majority by name, and, with several curates to help him, he does the lion's share of the parochial work. To him this work and his sermons—he preaches two each week—are more important by far than his literary productions, but it is mainly these that have made his fame world-wide. Besides the book quoted from above and his celebrated "Life of Christ," "Life of St. Paul," "Eternal Hope," etc., he has written some delightful volumes

prominent Americans among his acquaintances.

Lord Kelvin.

It is customary among Americans, and Englishmen, too, for the matter of that, to give all the credit for the first successful Atlantic cable to Cyrus W. Field, but by right the credit should be divided. It is true that Field financed the enterprise and that he furnished the enthusiasm and persistence without which Europe and America could never have been electrically joined together. But the laying of a cable beneath the ocean between the continents was not the only essential to the success of Field's Napoleonic scheme. A way to make the cable work, a method to insure its economical delivery at one end of the words entrusted to it at the other was as necessary as the cable itself, and that was a task which Field was quite unable to compass.

The man who wrought out this problem, deemed absolutely insoluble by most scientists forty years ago, was named William

Thomson. He was then, as now, professor of natural philosophy at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and was already making a name for himself in the scientific world. In 1858, when the first cable was laid, only to break a short time afterward, Thomson had the problem only partially solved, but in 1866, when the second cable was laid, the Thomson apparatus for deep sea cabling was practically perfected. He was promptly knighted for his achievement by Queen Victoria, and the whole world has profited immensely therefrom ever since. In 1892 he was made a peer of the realm with the title of Lord Kelvin. Today, at 75, he stands at the head of the modern masters of practical science.

Considering his opportunities, the father of Lord Kelvin was quite an extraordinary man as the son. Born of Scottish stock on a small farm in Ireland, the elder Thomson educated himself and won the professorship of mathematics at Glasgow. The son was an unusually precocious lad. He entered the University of Glasgow at 11, and, after finishing the course there studied at Cambridge. At 18 he was upsetting the well grounded theories of the authorities of the times in physical science. Before he was 25 he was recognized as the coming man in his line, but the world at large knew little about him till he was knighted at 42.

Most of the men who attain scientific eminence at that age forego further hard study, but the bulk and the greatest of his achievements have been accomplished since then. His friends say that the older he grows the harder he works. His activity is immense. No practical or scientific problem is either too large or too small for his attention. A bare list of his patents would fill a newspaper column. They range from an improved water tap to the most intricate scientific apparatus, and include, among other things, a contrivance for deep sea sounding that has made the navigation of unfamiliar waters twice as safe as before it was invented. For the past few years he has devoted himself mainly to electricity.

Lord Kelvin was made president of the Royal society of London, the world's most important scientific organization, in 1891.

About Noted People.

It is said that Thomas A. Scott was the discoverer of both Andrew Carnegie and the late Frank Thomson. The former was a telegraph operator in Scott's office, showed himself frugal and industrious and on one or two occasions demonstrated his ability to meet an emergency. Colonel Scott picked out Frank Thomson from among the young engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad and put him on a difficult path, which he was able to walk successfully.

Chauncey Depew was recently asked: "How the deuce do you escape indigestion while attending so many public dinners?" The senator replied: "I never drink more than one kind of wine. I smoke two cigars. I don't eat sweets and I confine myself to the plain dishes and eat sparingly of those. My breakfast is a boiled egg, a glass of hot water, some dry toast and a cup of tea."

Prof. Axenfeld of Perugia has discovered that three-fifths of all men of distinction are first-born children; the other two-fifths are either second or third children, or else the youngest of very large families. Among the first he points out Luther, Dante, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Confucius, Heine, Schopenhauer, Goethe, Ariosto, Mahomet, Shelley, Erasmus, Milton, Byron, Mollere, Carlyle, Rossini, Talleyrand and Buffon; among the last Loyola and Franklin, both thirteenth children; Schubert, a fourteenth child, and Volta, a seventh child.

The professor thinks this arises from physiological reasons and a law of nature.

Says the Iowa State Register: "General and ex-Governor F. M. Drake is gloriously maintaining leadership as Iowa's most generous philanthropist. His addition gift of \$25,000 to Drake university makes the aggregate of his gifts to universities and colleges \$136,900, the greater portion of which has been given to Drake university. His donations in other directions have been large, as indicated by the fact that his total donations to schools, churches and charities

Corncob Pipes Are Popular at Home and Abroad

Corncob pipes are still most commonly used, reports the New York Sun, in the old familiar form, this being a bowl, straight-sided, barrel-shaped, egg-shaped or pear-shaped, with a straight reed stem thrust into a hole bored in the side of it. There are made nowadays, however, corncob pipes in many styles, these including pipes fitted



LORD KELVIN IN HIS LIBRARY.

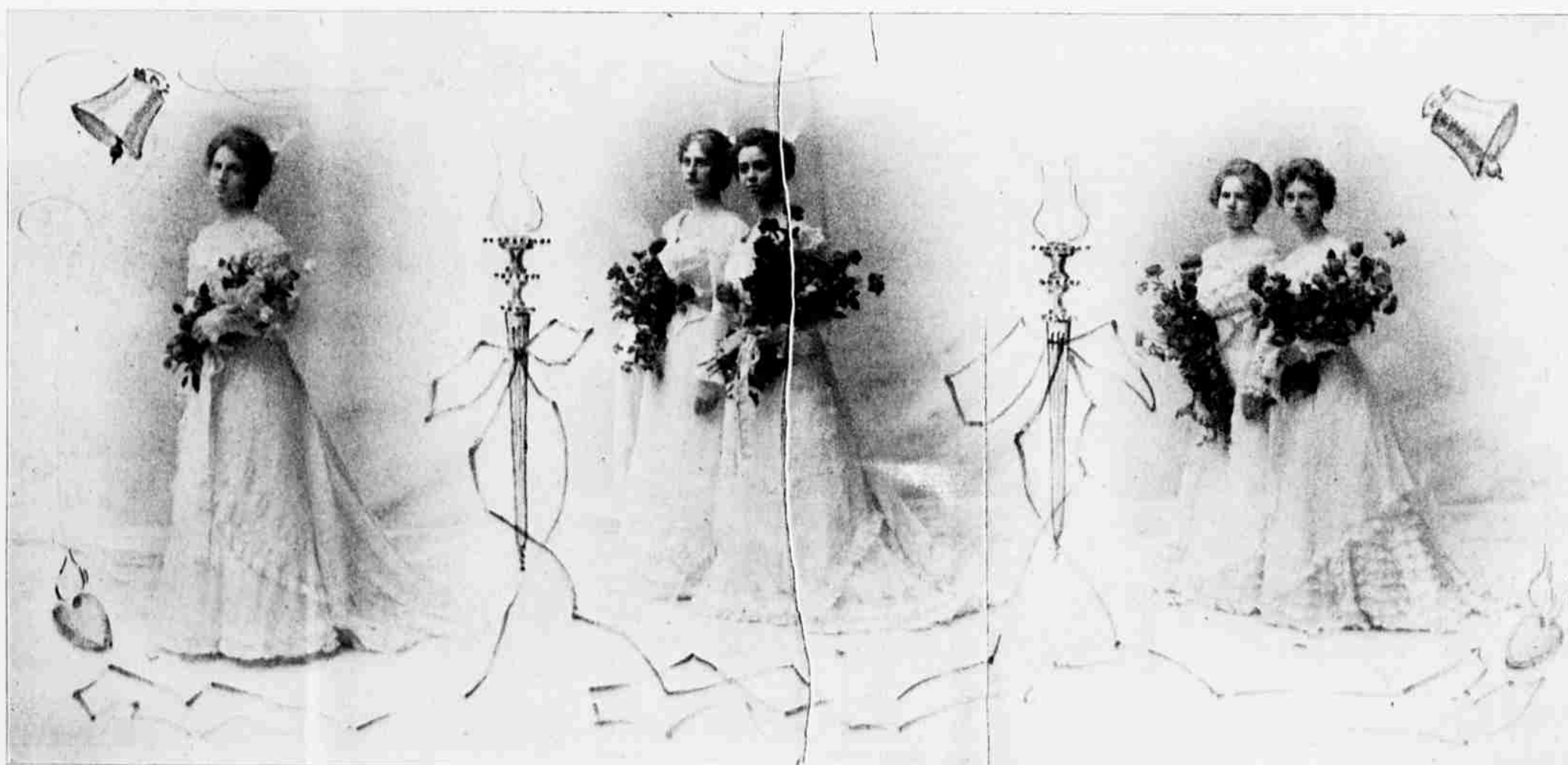
aggregate \$186,545.45. Yet he began life as a poor Iowa boy and man, and all that he has accumulated has come through the exercise of his own energy and ability."

Mr. Labouchere, in a recent number of Truth, tells a good story about a legal friend of his. The person concerned is not significant, but the episode throws an interesting sidelight on British politics "as she is fabricated." The lawyer in question, although a master in handling judges and juries, was afraid of the House of Commons, to which he had recently been elected. His continued silence had begun to excite remark. A matter was coming under discussion which involved a good deal of law. Labouchere said to him: "If you like, I will get up and speak against the government view. You must jeer at me. I will complain of this and suggest that, as you are an eminent lawyer, you should express your objections articulately; then you—having prepared your speech—must get up and crush me." This was arranged. When Labouchere laid down the law his friend laughed. Labouchere looked indignant and continued. The friend uttered sarcasm "Hear, hears!" At this Labouchere protested, sat down, and invited his political opponent to reply. The invitation was accepted, and the famous editor of Truth forced himself to look disconsolate over his own crushing defeat.

up in different ways, some, for instance, having straight, hard rubber stems in place of reed stems. There are now made also corncob pipes in various briar pipe styles, these including pipes in the bulldog shape with straight stem, and pipes in various round-shaped bowls with the familiar dropping stem. There are about twenty varieties of corncob pipes made in briar patterns, with bits of celluloid, horn or rubber, the end of the stem part of the pipe, into which the bit is inserted, being in many of these pipes finished with a ferrule in the regular briar style. Corncob pipes in briar designs sell at retail at from 15 cents to 50 cents apiece.

There are also made some long-stemmed corncob pipes. An old style long-stemmed corncob pipe has a bowl of generous proportions, made from a section of a large cob, this bowl being fitted with a drop stem two feet or more in length. A long-stemmed corncob new within a year or two has a very deep bowl, made of half a cob, this bowl being fitted with a drop stem a foot or a foot and a half in length, making a pipe in its general outlines something like the familiar old deep-bowled German pipes. So, take it all together, the corncob pipe, simple as it might seem to be, is really a pipe made in a good many varieties.

Corncob pipes are exported to Australia and South America, to South Africa and to England and to Continental Europe.



A RECENT JUNE WEDDING—THE BRIDE'S ATTENDANTS IN THE MORRISON-TUKEY NUPTIALS.

Photo by Rinehart.