

QUITS BRITISH TURF

William C. Whitney to Withdraw His Horses from England.

Whitney from the English turf... The announced retirement of William C. Whitney from the English turf...

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Some of the American owners have not made themselves acceptable to this country...

The Sportsman says: "His retirement will be received with regret by all British sportsmen."

GO TO MRS. MCKINLEY.

Unique Gifts Received During President McKinley's Life Are Sent to Canton.

A president always receives numerous gifts from notoriety-seekers and persons who are eager to display to the president the results of their handiwork...

These are samples of hundreds of articles that were presented to Mr. McKinley, and which are presented to every president during his term in the white house...

No fewer than 50 flags were received by President McKinley as souvenirs from various persons and organizations...

Plans are now being prepared for another large hospital in New York. It will be built by the French Benevolent Society at 450-456 West Thirty-fourth street...

Mr. Champ intimated that there might be some misunderstandings with Walter Wellman, who is conducting a polar expedition over practically the same route.

The czarina of Russia was the heroine of an amusing incident while visiting Kiel. One morning while she was shopping with her sister...

The eight-hour day is not such a new thing. On April 2, 1792, the town of Partridgefield, Mass., now Peru, voted to grant \$150 for repairing highways in said town...

IRRIGATION PLANS.

Government Expert Travels Over Arid Regions of the West, and Thinks Congress Will Act.

F. H. Newell, hydrographer of the geological survey and an expert on irrigation, has just returned to Washington from an extended trip through the arid regions of the west...

From The Dalles, in the northwest corner of the state, Congressman Moody, with Mr. Newell and Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States, drove 525 miles, using the horses of the representative for the entire journey...

It is the opinion of Mr. Newell that, though the importance of irrigation failed to impress congress at its last session on account of other large bills forcing themselves before the politicians, the scare in the west during the last session has been the most potent argument possible...

CIGARS MAY KILL KING.

Condition of the Throat of Edward VII. Is the Source of Much Anxiety.

The condition of King Edward's throat is causing him increased anxiety and inconvenience. The London Chronicle hears from a reliable Windsor correspondent that early the other day Sir Felix Semon, the noted throat specialist, who was appointed physician extraordinary to the king immediately upon his accession, was secretly summoned from London to Copenhagen to make an examination of the king's throat...

The king now limits his consumption of cigars to three a day, a restriction which he at first strenuously resisted. Although his physicians affirm that the growth in the throat is not at all malignant, it obstinately resists all attempts at cure and grows steadily worse...

MAY CLASH IN THE ARCTIC.

Danger That Baldwin and Wellman Expeditions May Meet as They Are Covering Same Route.

William S. Champ, private secretary of Mr. Zeigler, who has reached New York, brings an account of the first stage of the Baldwin-Zeigler polar expedition. Mr. Champ accompanied Mr. Baldwin in charge of the supply ship as far as Franz Josef Land to assist in establishing the headquarters of the expedition there...

Mr. Champ intimated that there might be some misunderstandings with Walter Wellman, who is conducting a polar expedition over practically the same route.

President Teles Cavalry Horse.

President Roosevelt continues to provide for ample physical exercise, and his present plan includes a daily horseback ride as long as the weather remains pleasant. Col. Roosevelt, as a matter of habit, wants a big, smashing horse which will carry him all over the city and out into the Maryland hills...

The Eight-Hour Day.

The eight-hour day is not such a new thing. On April 2, 1792, the town of Partridgefield, Mass., now Peru, voted to grant \$150 for repairing highways in said town, to be worked out 2 thirds in June next at 3c. 6d. per day and the other third in September at 3c. per day. Eight hours in a day to be deemed a Days Work.

BACTERIA IN MILK.

Commission in New York State Reports That Amount of Germs Found is Something Alarming.

Members of the Medical society of the county of New York are interested in a recent report to that body by the milk commission appointed in January, 1900.

The report was read by Dr. Chapin, the chairman of the committee. He first spoke of what the committee had done, having made over 900 bacteriological tests, 30 visits to farms, many of them more than 200 miles from the city, and having had two conferences with milk dealers.

Dr. Chapin said: "It has seemed wise to establish a standard of cleanliness for a bacteria standard to which dealers must conform. The standard prescribed by the commission is that the acidity must not be higher than three per cent, and that the milk must not contain more than 30,000 germs or bacteria of any kind per cubic centimeter and that butter fat must reach 3.5 per cent."

"The amount of bacteria in the milk used in the city is something alarming. Out of 20 samples examined on a winter day, November 19, the lowest was 90,000 germs and the highest 2,280,000, while on June 29, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, out of 20 samples examined the lowest contained 240,000 and the highest 518,000,000 per cubic centimeter. The prevalence of bacteria, to a great extent, arises from the dirt in the milk."

PLANS OF HUGE HOTEL.

Sherry's London Hotel, the Columbia, Will Be Completed, It is Said, in 1902.

Sherry's London hotel, the Columbia, which is to occupy the splendid site of the Washington house and Bath hotel, Piccadilly, with one side abutting on the Green park, will be completed two years from now. Sherry promises that it will be the most luxurious hotel in London. It will be eight stories high, built of stone and handsomely decorated in the renaissance style.

The restaurant will have the unique attraction of having gardens 50 feet wide fringing Green park and of being constructed without a single pillar throughout the whole length. The floors above will be a series of magnificent reception rooms, which will be laid out in suites of varying dimensions and all marked by the greatest luxury. Some of the suites will be commodious enough for the entertainment of royalties and foreign potentates, who under the new regime are expected to visit London oftener than ever. There will be 350 rooms in the hotel, which will be managed on the American system.

Sherry has promises of patronage from the leading American millionaires who habitually visit London, for whom this metropolis has now one grievous defect, the lack of a thoroughly first-class American hotel.

BEQUESTS OF CURIOS.

Eliza Allen Starr's Will Distributes Gifts Which Had Come from Foreign Lands.

Novel bequests of property of great personal value but of apparently little intrinsic worth were made in the will of the late Eliza Allen Starr, filed in the probate court at Chicago the other day. Some of the gifts are as follows:

To Caleb A. Starr, a brother, an arm chair, carved with the Starr family coat-of-arms and the motto: "Vive en espoir."

To Mrs. Eunice A. Starr Wellington, a sister, a chair similarly carved, an olive wood frame carved with the symbols of the Passion and Rosary and brought from Jerusalem, three nails, facsimiles of the nails of the cross, brought from Santa Croce, Rome; an autograph portrait of Pope Pius IX.

To Mary Allen Hancock Merrill, a shovel and tongs that once belonged to John Hancock.

To the University of Notre Dame, letters of Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore. Other institutions were left pictures and books, and to the archbishop of Chicago and the pastor of the cathedral of the Holy Name were left the copyright of certain of the decedent's books, among which are "Pilgrims and Shrines" and "Songs of a Lifetime."

British Channel Ports.

Very remarkable enterprise is being shown at the Bristol channel ports in dock building. At Cardiff and Llanelly there are docks under construction costing \$1,500,000 and \$200,000 respectively, and from Bristol, Swansea, and Newport bills have been promoted for extensions costing respectively \$1,800,000, \$1,750,000 and \$750,000. All this is in addition to six undertakings of the same kind finished within the last 13 years, and it will bring up the recent expenditure at Bristol channel ports to close upon \$12,000,000.

Dr. Harper Gets a New Medal.

The medalion of the Alliance Francaise was presented to President Harper of the University of Chicago, the other day by the French consul, Henri Merou. The medal was accompanied by a letter from the head officials of the alliance at Paris, stating that it was given because of Dr. Harper's interest in behalf of the Chicago branch. The medal is of silver, and is inscribed with the seal of the alliance and President Harper's name.

London Horse Hats.

The draught horse of the London streets has now not his straw hat merely, but a straw hat fitted with a fan that revolves under pressure of air as he paws along.

NEW RECORD FOR POETS.

That for Endurance Made by the Emperor of Japan, Who Thus Becomes Champion.

His Majesty Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, is unquestionably the champion long-distance poet of the universe. Compared with his literary feats of endurance those of Emperor William II. of Germany or even of Oscar Hammerstein, of New York, are mere child's play, says the New York Sun.

Baron Takasaki, chief of the poets' bureau in the imperial palace, declares that his majesty's facility of writing and love of poetry increase with his years. There is scarcely an evening that he does not take a practice spin over the cinder path to immortality dashing off from 27 to 30 of the 31-ayllabled couplets called Wa-Ka. Baron Takasaki invariably acts as referee on these occasions and the finished couplets are handed to him to determine whether all the rules of the game have been fully complied with.

Although Takasaki has been chief of the poets' bureau since 1892 he was still alive according to the latest exchanges from Japan, and he is authority for the statement that during his incumbency the emperor has composed more than 37,000 wa-ka couplets. The empress, too, is very skillful in the production of couplets, but her best record—two twice a week, wa-ka style, according to Baron Takasaki—must appear ridiculous when contrasted with the world-beating figures set by her lord and master. The quality of her work, however, is said to quite equal Mutsuhito's best.

RARE STAMP OF CIVIL WAR.

Chicago Man Possesses a Valuable One That is of Interest to All Philatelists.

While there are undoubtedly hundreds of specimens of rare stamps in the possession of Chicago philatelists, Robert Moeller, of 400 Austin avenue, thinks he has in his possession one of the rarest of all, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Mr. Moeller's curiosity is a United States stamp of the issue of 1862 and its special value consists in the fact that it went through the war of the rebellion.

The post office facilities were not always of the best with the armies in the field at that time, as many a Chicago man and woman can very clearly recall. When letters were mailed from the front in those times it often happened that the only cancelling apparatus at hand for the stamp was a pen and ink. That was the way the stamp in Mr. Moeller's possession was cancelled. Across its face is written "T. A. P., 23 Dec., 1863." The letters stand for "The Army of the Potomac."

Mr. Moeller thinks that his stamp is very valuable, and in view of the prices that have prevailed for certain stamps in late years it probably is. Some of the English one and two cent stamps are now selling for as much as \$100 and \$200 apiece, and American stamps used by the army in Porto Rico and Cuba during the recent Spanish war are being sold at 25 cents each.

AN IDEAL TELEPHONE.

Wonderful System in Two European Cities That Does Away with Newspapers.

It would be difficult to say whether Stockholm or Budapest possesses the best telephone system, but it is quite certain that these two towns are the best served in the world.

Stockholm possesses an installation of about 40,000 telephones. In other words, nearly every shop and private house possesses an instrument, and the system is so extensive that conversation is not only possible, but easy, over a radius of about 50 miles around the city.

Budapest, in addition to being regularly served with ordinary telephones, possesses a unique system, the Telefon Hirmondok, which practically performs the function of a newspaper. News is received at all hours of the day in the central office, and, after being edited and condensed, is repeated over the wires to some 7,000 subscribers, who can listen to it in their own sitting rooms at stated intervals during the day. The system has proved not only a public convenience, but also a great commercial success.

Number of Horses in the World.

There are in the whole world about 75,000,000 horses and 11,000,000 mules and asses. They are distributed as follows: Europe, 39,400,000 horses, 3,200,000 mules, etc.; America, 22,800,000 horses, 4,700,000 mules, etc.; Asia, 9,100,000 horses, 1,300,000 mules, etc.; Africa, 1,000,000 horses, 1,900,000 mules, etc.; Australia, 2,300,000 horses. In the United States there were, January 1, 1900, 13,500,000 horses and 2,900,000 mules and asses.

Absence a Domestic Tonic.

The man's holiday—apart from that of the family—should be done in his own fashion, without "incumbrances." For the time being he can feel like a boy let out of school, and enjoy his special sports or pastimes without restraint, says a London periodical. Married people, who live together 12 months in the year, would be all the better for these temporary separations—they help to sweeten domestic life.

Scientific Lumbering.

In the scientific preparation of lumber, after the tree is felled the bark and outside layers of sapwood are removed, the trunk is raised from the ground and reduced to the desired form, then left to season.

MAKING OLD POTATOES NEW.

Kettles of Boiling Lye Used in the Process to Harden Them and Curl Their Skins.

Late in the season, after the crops are out of the way, the gardeners plant a crop of late and good-looking potatoes. The time has been chosen from experience, and in opportunity for a yield of small potatoes before the frosts of winter come down upon the gardeners' truck patch, says Popular Science.

These potatoes are dug and buried in heaps in the open field and left until spring opens and the new potato season arrives. At the proper time the heaps are opened and the potatoes sorted according to size. In the meantime a large kettle is set in the field adjacent to the potato heaps, and made ready by filling with water and adding sufficient lye to effectually curl the skin of the potato when dipped into the boiling solution.

A crane and metal basket are rigged so that a dipping can be done expeditiously, and the way that new potatoes are turned out is astonishing. The effect of dipping any potato, no matter how old, into this boiling lye solution is to crack and curl the skin, and at the same time it hardens or makes the potato much more firm, so that its resemblance to a new potato is so near that it will be hard to pick out the impostor, from appearance alone, from a basket of the genuine article.

After dipping the potatoes are rinsed in another vat and spread out to dry in the sun, and cure until perfect new potatoes, and the work is complete.

NATURE'S RESERVOIRS.

Big Trees of California Serve as Such to the Surrounding Country.

"Why" it will be asked, "are the big tree groves always found on well-watered spots?" Simply because big trees give rise to streams, says John Muir, in Atlantic. It is a mistake to suppose that the water is the cause of the groves being there. On the contrary, the groves are the cause of the water being there. The roots of this immense tree fill the ground, forming a sponge which hoards the bounty of the clouds and sends it forth in clear perennial streams instead of allowing it to rush headlong in short-lived, destructive floods. Evaporation is also checked and the air kept still in the shady sequoia depths, while thirsty robber winds are shut out. The value of these forests in storing and dispensing the bounty of the mountain clouds is infinitely greater than lumber or sheep. To the dwellers of the plain, dependent on irrigation, the big tree is a tree of life, a never-failing spring, sending living water to the lowlands all through the hot rainless summer. For every grove cut down a stream is dried up. Therefore all California is crying: "Save the trees of the fountains!" nor, judging by the signs of the times, is it likely that the cry will cease until the salvation of all that is left of Sequoia Gigantea is sure.

Several years ago a letter containing a large sum of money disappeared from the New York post office, writes Hugh Netherton, in Ladies' Home Journal, in telling of "Cats That Draw Salaries." A month after the disappearance a desk in one of the rooms was moved, and on the floor was found a nest of young rats resting on a bed of macerated greenbacks—all that was left of the missing letter. Uncle Sam at last decided to employ a cat to protect the New York post office from rats and mice. The first appointee in the United States rat and mouse catching service was a large gray tabby. She secured the place through the recommendation of her owner, who certified that she was not only a good mousetrapper, but also a friend of the administration—qualities which she at once exemplified by her work.

CATS IN POST OFFICES.

Rat Catchers That Are Paid by the Government for Their Services.

With New York as an example, other post offices asked for cats, and to-day nearly every large office in the United States has its official mousetrapper or rat-killer, who receives from nine to twelve dollars a year. This income is expended under the supervision of the postmasters for the purchase of food. Milk is the chief item, for the cats are supposed to provide themselves with meat.

One Way of Owning a Diamond.

A young man who works in a Chestnut street store bought a diamond ring some time ago, reports the Philadelphia Times. He was to pay for it on the installment plan, \$16 a month. He made the first payment and the diamond was delivered to him. At the end of the first month the collector came around again. The young man was broke. Finally he went to a pawnbroker, borrowed \$15 on the ring and paid the collector. In three weeks he got the ring out by paying \$16.50. Then, in another week, the collector came around again. Once more the ring was pawned. Then it became a struggle for the young man to get the ring out in time to pawn it again, but he did. It has now been four months since the diamond was purchased. The young man is paying double interest and the pawnbroker is custodian of the ring.

Drainage in Belgium.

During the last century Belgium added an average of 3,000 acres a year to her area simply by careful drainage.

GETTING A DONATION.

Fortunate Outcome of Parson Tom Uzzell's "Hold-Up" of Hitting Millionaire Stratton.

Winfield Scott Stratton, the mining multi-millionaire, surrounds himself by a barrier of Heutenants, the business of whose life it is to protect him from begging visitors. But Parson Tom Uzzell got by the breakfast one day. Parson Tom is a famous character in Denver. He used to be one of the boys, and his high places for years in the camps. But he got converted and started an independent people's church down in the slums in Denver. He wears a slouch hat, has the physiognomy of a prize fighter, uses a terse and vigorous slang, even in the pulpit, when he takes a notion, and has the reputation of caring for nothing and nobody. One of Stratton's protectors politely asked Parson Tom his business with the great man, says the New York Times.

"You just tell Mr. Stratton that Tom Uzzell wants to see him, and never mind my business," said the parson, brusquely. The man stared, but came back shortly with an invitation to enter. Once in, Tom held the millionaire up for money to build a new people's tabernacle, as his old one had grown too small to seat his congregation. Stratton listened in silence, then filled out a check for \$15,000.

"Here," he said, "take this, but don't tell anyone about it. I'll give it to you, but I'm not going to let any of those infernal preachers have it." Tom was so tickled by the unconscious irony of his own separation from the "infernal preachers" that he couldn't keep the joke on himself.

THEATRICAL BUSINESS.

Ingenuous Devices Resorted To by Dramatic Managers to Attract the Public.

The business of the claque has been subdivided into many branches, all of which are controlled by one man or group of men, says Chambers' Journal. The applauders—even the lady in the box who faints, and the man who hisses at a good part—in order to arouse the indignant enthusiasm of the audience—were all provided for so many tickets a performance, to be sold by agents to the public. So carefully were the plans of campaign thought out that the Whiteley of applause used to provide a man or woman, dressed in provincial style, to jump up and scream out: "There's the villain hiding behind that tree" or the like. We also hear of cowboys in the far west pulling out their revolvers and peppering the melodramatic villain.

On one occasion in a London theater the business instinct came out in the same way. A relative of the lessee was enacting the part of an indignant father whose son had got into the hands of the money lenders. In the interview with the money lender the father severely lectured him, and then demanded his son's bill. "There, sir," he said, "is my check for a thousand pounds." The money lender was just reaching out for the check when a voice came from the pit: "Don't you take it, old chap. I've got one of his now for six pound ten, and he's asked me to hold it for a fortnight."

AN ISLAND CATHEDRAL.

One in Bermuda That Has a Stone in It from Either Shore of the Surrounding Ocean.

Four kinds of stone, from as many countries, enter into the material used in the construction of the new Episcopal cathedral at Hamilton, Bermuda. Besides the local coral rock, of which it is largely built, these include Indiana limestone from this country, sandstone from Nova Scotia, a Scotch sandstone and Caen stone from France. The coral rock of which the body of the church is constructed is the building material in common use in the islands, but in so large a structure a stouter material was required in some places where a strain was likely to come and other material was required as well for some interior and decorative uses, so it was for these several purposes that the building stone described was imported.

Thus this island cathedral contains within its walls not only native material but stone from lands on either shore of the ocean in the middle of which it stands.

Sent Love by Phonograph.

To illustrate Queen Alexandra's kindness of heart a story told is that of an elderly lady-in-waiting to her mother, the late queen of Denmark. In one of King Christian's weekly letters to his daughter he wrote that the old lady was dying and that her one last wish was to speak again to her "dear Princess Alex." At that time it was impossible for Alexandra to leave England, but she spoke a long, tender message of love and hope and remembrance into a phonograph and sent it by special courier to Copenhagen. It arrived only a short time before the old lady's death, but it made her last hours serenely happy.

Judicial Oaths in Maryland.

The Maryland constitution contains a peculiar provision as to oaths taken in court proceedings in that state. It is as follows: "That the manner of administering the oath or affirmation to any person ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which he is a member generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine being."