Birth of Child of John Jacob Astor Has Aroused Interest in the List. Which Contains Many Persons of Note.

The birth of a posthumous child of John Jacob Astor arouses especial interest and sympathy because of the tragic death of the father in the Titanic disaster. Yet all posthumous children excite such sentiments. Some of these children have moreover attracted additional attention from the world in after life through their own achievements.

Alexander the Great has been said by some historians to have been born after the death of his father, but according to other authorities Philip of Macedon lived to enjoy the companionship of his son for several years. It may be that Alexander's stepbrother was a posthumous child, but that has not been proved.

Ben Jonson, the Elizabethan dramatist, was born in 1573, a month after his father's death. He was fortunate in acquiring a stepfather who was a good friend to him and gave him an excellent education.

Thomas Herbert was of posthumous birth, says his elder brother, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. He is remembered chiefly as the brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury and of George

Herbert, the poet. Early in the seventeenth century another child came into the world under similar conditions. This was Abraham Cowley, the English poet. His father, who had been a grocer in humble circumstances, died shortly before the birth of the son. Thanks to the unflagging struggle and devotion of his mother the boy received a good education and his poetic genius had opportunity for development.

Dean Swift was born a few months after his father's death. Kindly disposed relatives helped his mother with his upbringing and education.

Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," put in his appearance in this world some four months after the death of his father.

Still another English poet was a posthumous child. This was Thomas Chatterton, who was born in Bristol about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was born in a little log cabin on the border line between North and South Carolina. In that same cabin his father, who had come to America from the north coast of Ireland, died a few days before the birth of his son.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the nineteenth president, was another posthumous child. He was born in October and his father died in the July preceding.

The present king of Spain, Alfonso XIII., was born after his father's

Mary Queen of Scots just escaped posthumous birth, her father dying when she was a few days old. Richard Wagner, the composer, was also left fatherless very soon after his birth. Europe's Rose Gardens.

Though the rose is grown for trade in many parts of Europe, its culture for commercial purposes is now principally monopolized by the vast rose gardens of Grasse in France and of Kasanlik in Bulgaria—the rose gardens of Europe, par excellence—and the manufactures produced from them supply in a great measure the markets of the world. Here acres of roses take the place of corn, vines and orchards of other lands, and some idea of the French trade may be obtained when we learn that the gardens of Grasse, Cannes and the neighboring villages yield nearly 2,650,000 pounds of roses annually; on some days as many as 150 tons of blossoms are picked in the province of the Alpes Maritimes. The beautiful varieties, so much prised by gardeners, are useless for commercial purposes,

Let Them Down Lightly.

and the only plant used is the Cab

bage Provence.

They were strolling players—at least, that's what they called themselves. Their talent was as small as their efforts were great. To add to this, they arrived at the little country town minus their costumes and rather hasy as to their lines. However, the performance took place, albeit it was a "frest" of the worst description. They expected a fearful roasting from the reporter of the paper, and there was a rush the next morning for the local sheet. But, with true hospitality to strangers, the following paragraph appeared: "The - company appeared last night at the Town Hall in East Lynne.' The ventilation of the theater was perfect, and the orchestra rendered a number of pleasing selections."

Woman's Work in the World. Dr. George Draper of the Rockefelher Institute, discousing woman's work in the world, said: "And this, mind you, leaves child bearing out of count. Two women sat one day by a windswept ocean piers. The first woman had three beautiful children, the other was childless. The childless woman, gasing wistfully out over the tumbling blue water, said 'I'd give ten years of my life to have three such children as yourse 'Well, three children cost about that,' the other woman answered gravely."—San Francisco Argonaut.

# ROSE ABOVE HANDICAP | APACHES ARE FREED

Government to Select Reservation in West for Indians.

Tribe Long Held Prisoner of War After Conflict With Mexicans and Americans-Never Mixed With Whites.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Maj. H. L. Scott, representing the war department, and Lieut. Ernest Stocker, Anaderho agent, representing the department of the interior, were appointed to select the new homes for the 269 Apache prisoners of war held by the United States government at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The last session of congress granted liberty to these Indians, after holding them prisoners of war for twenty-six years, and the committee of two will; select for them an open reservation somewhere in the west, but the probabilities are that their new home will not be within the boundaries of either New Mexico or Arizona. A reservation in either of those states might incite in the savage Apache Indians a memory of their forefathers' conquests and defeats, within those boundaries, and render their reimprisonment necessary.

The Apache tribe is one of the few tribes that never assimilated the white man's way of living, and since the year of 1858 have not been on friendly terms with any member of the white race.

In that year one division of the six branches into which the tribe is divided, went from the eastern line of Arizona, where they were ranging, into Old Mexico on a trading expedition. When near the outpost of the Kas-ki-yeh they camped, and, leaving their women and children, proceeded toward Casa Grande. Citizens from that town met them and entered into a treaty of peace with them, though the Mexican government had placed a price upon their heads, paying \$100 for a warrior, \$50 for a squaw and \$25 for a dead Indian child.

While in Casa Grande, trading, Mexican soldiers took advantage of their absence from camp and set upon the defenseless women and children, killing all within camp. When the warriors returned in the evening the Mexican soldiers opened fire upon them and the Apaches, being armed with bows and arrows, were exterminated, excepting Geronimo, who at that time was a young brave, and one other Apache. In this massacre Geronimo lost his wife and child, and, according to his own statement made after he became a prisoner of war of the United States, he swore eternal hostility to all Mexicans

Geronimo returned to Arizona and sought aid from the other five Apache tribes, in seeking revenge on the Mexicans. The citizens of Casa Grande sent him a disclaimer of all knowledge of the massacre of his people after they had entered into the trading treaty with his band in Old Mexico, but Geronimo could never understand how it was the citizens had no control over these acts of the soldiers, and from that year until 1886 made annual raids upon the settlements within 300 miles of the northern boundary of Mexico.

The Apaches, while on their excursions to Mexico, ran off some cattle that were in charge of white cowboys. and shortly thereafter United States troops made their appearances, and the Apaches always professed to believe they came in response to the Mexican government's appeal for aid

in exterminating the Apaches. Geronimo died about eighteen months ago, and most of the old race of warriors had preceded him to the grave, and now the general government believes the younger generation can be once more trusted to run at

large on an open reservation. The failure of the Apache Indians to assimilate the ways of civilisation which finally resulted in their becoming prisoners of war, was no doubt due in a large measure to the ascendency Geronimo had over the members of his tribe, whom he kept constantly avenging the wrongs he and his relatives suffered at the hands of the Mexicans and Americans.

CROW SEIZED A GOLF BALL

North Berwick Woman Player Reports an inquisitive Bird With Sporting Tastes.

London.-A golf story which is received with a certain amount of skep-

ticism comes from North Berwick. It is that Mrs. Barrett, an American resident there, while playing on the course, had her game interfered with, by a persistently inquisitive crow. She had just made a tee shot when the crow took the ball, and, after flying with it for some distance, dropped it. Mrs. Barrett made two other shots. but the crow twice returned and lifted the ball after she had played it.

Wrenches Ankie; May Die. Pottsville, Pa.-Mrs. Andrew Courer of St. Clair is believed to be dying as the result of an unusual accident. While standing on a sidewalk she wrenched her ankle and ruptured an

artery. Before the hemorrhage could be stopped she had lost so much blood that it is not believed she can recover.

Clad Only in Bath Towels. Philadelphia.—Half a dozen men. clad only in towels, were forced to fee for their lives when fire was discovered in a Russian and Turkish bath establishment in this city.

### SEES GROWTH OF LUNACY

Dr. Forbes Winslow Declares There Will Be More Insane Than Sane in 300 Years.

London.—There will be more lunatics in the world than sane people three hundred years hence, was the prophecy Dr. Forbes Winslow made. This prophecy is based upon the present rate of the growth of lunacy as revealed by recent returns.

Doctor Winslow expressed strong disagreement with the statement made at the Eugenics congress by Doctor Mott to the effect that increase in lunacy was more apparent than real, and told a press representative that in making such a statement Doctor Mott apparently referred to Lonfon only. Dr. Forbes Winslow said that from his knowledge of the progress of lunacy in all parts of the world he had come to the conclusion that "we are rapidly approaching a mad world." He added: "In every part of the world civilization is advancing, and so insanity is also bound to advance. There were 36,762 registered lunatics in 1859, but 135,000 at the present day. That showed the alarming increase."

If Doctor Mott's theory is accepted, we shall wake up when it is too late to prevent a further increase. What happened to the pauper class in Lonion, as an alleged proof against the real increase of lunacy, was very much beside the question, taken as a whole. Fifty years ago there was one lunatic in 575 of the population, but now one in 236. At that rate of progress, he said, in three hundred years' time there would be more lunatics in the world than sane people.

# FRAUD OF OBESE MILKMAN

Water From Cow Puzzles Paris In spectors Until Secret Is Discovered.

Paris.—For many weeks complaints have been received that the milk sold by a Paris dairyman was too thin; samples were taken by the police, and on each occasion the milk was found to contain a large proportion of water.

Despite this, the man vehemently protested his innocence and invited the police to visit his dairy at any time to see the cows milked. Two inspectors did so, and after witnessing the milking carried away the milk, which on examination was found to contain a large proportion of water. The visits were repeated, but each time the milk which came straight from the cow was found to be too thin.

The police were much puzzled until one day Inspector Debout noticed that the milkman, who was very fat, milked with only one hand. Another curious point was that he also seemed to grow thinner as the milk pail grew fuller. Inspector Debout at once ordered the milkman to undo his waistcoat, when two indiarubber bladders and a system of piping were revealed. One bladder contain air and the other water. By pressing the air bladder the milkman caused the water to trickle out of the water bladder through a pipe into the milk pail, the operation being concealed by his artificia' obesity.

# TAKES UP PROSECUTOR'S BET Husband Accepts Wager of \$5 That

There is an Affinity in

Case. Washington, D. C.—George Hamil, a clerk in . big department store and living in Kennelworth, D. C., who, according to his wife's charge, does not properly clothe her, is being shadowed constantly for the corporation counsel's office in consequence of his wager of \$5 with Assistant Corporation Counsel George that there is not another

woman in the case. "Who is the other girl?" asked the prosecutor after the wife, Mary, had related her story of alleged neglect. "There is none," the husband re-

"Oh, yes, there is; I'll bet \$5 on it." "You're on!" snapped Hamil as he covered the bet. He said he earned only \$20 a week, but Mrs. Hamil was certain that he received more, "I am going to have you watched,"

said Mr. George, "and if I catch you with an affinity it will go mighty hard with you."

GIRL HAS \$1,100 WEDDING

Kansas City Laborer Spends Years Savinge as Daughter is Married.

Kansas City, Mo.—Eleven hundred dollars, the savings of a dozen years was spent by Griseppe Annello, a laborer in the employ of the Kansas City street department, when his daughter, Mary, 16, became the brids of Vito Campanello, 19. Fifty-nine motor cars hired by Annello whirled the wedding guests on a long tour over the city's boulevards and the festivities ended with an elaborate banquet and ball at a hall in "Little Raly." Annello said he had been say ing for the event since Mary was / little girl in Cicily.

Husband is Too "Spoony." Fort Worth, Tex.-"A month of spooning after marriage is enough," avers Mrs. Laura Seaman in her suit for divorce filed against Arthur Seaman, to whom she was maried July 10 last. "My husband hugged me with such frequency and so often in view of the public," she adds, "that his demonstrative affection became embarrassing. He showed anger when I protested."

Trifles Have Served to Convict Perpetrators of Murders.

Slough Slayer in England Trapped by Brown Paper-Doctor Crippen Might Have Escaped Except for His Bloody Pajamas.

London.-The recent death of Sir

Alfred Wills, for many years a high

court judge, recalls his association

with one of the best known and quite the most enthralling of legal textbooks: "Wills on Circumstantial Evidence." Since the previous edition many notable cases have occurred to enrich the "romance of the forum," among which may be mentioned the Newcastle murder, the Slough murder, Crippen's case and some more recent,

though the case of Oscar Slater re-

cently rediscussed—has escaped the attention of the late judge. The veriest trifle sufficed to put the noose around the neck of Broome, the Slough murderer. On being arrested on suspicion, he sought to discount it by telling the police that they would find \$100 in gold in his room, which he solemnly declared he had brought

away from his father's house. The money was found, but the trouble was to connect it with Mrs. Wilson, murdered some time before at Slough. However, a smart officer had noted just an ordinary piece of brown paper in the victim's sitting room. This he carefully preserved, and on closely examining it it was discovered that "it had marks exactly such as would have been made by sovereigns made up into a rouleau, in which they lay not at right angles to paper, but somewhat sloping. No other coins would occupy the same space.

There were also marks of two small milled-edged coins—sixpence or half sovereigns— and minute yellow specks, such as it was found by experiment gold coin would leave after friction with brown paper. The sum found in the prisoner's possession being nineteen sovereigns and two halves, the chain of evidence was thus completed against him through the agency of a small piece of brown pa-

A view of a northern castle in a third class compartment enabled an artist witness to identify the carriage in which Dickman, the Newcastle train murderer, and Nisbet, his victim, embarked on their fatal journey. The accident that Dickman fumbled in his left trousers pocket to find his excess fare at Morpeth enabled the prosecution to connect the man so observed fumbling by the ticket inspector with the owner of a certain pair of "inexpressibles" stained with blood on the lining of the left pocket.

It is still fresh in the public mind how the most convincing evidence against Crippen was supplied by those fatal pajamas, the jacket of which was found with the body of Belle Elmore and was proved to belong to a suit of which the trousers were among Crippen's effects, sold by a Holloway firm on January 5, 1909, thus fixing the date of the interment as long subsequent to Crippen's arrival as tenant of the house, and negativing the suggestion that some previous occupier might have done the deed of darkness and concealed the traces in

the cellar at Hilldrop Crescent. An insignificant laundry mark. "599," showed the body found on Yarmouth beach in 1900 to be that of a young woman who had lived at Bexley Heath, and a cheap beach photograph served to identify a necklace found in Bennett's possession with one worn by the dead wife, whom he had throttled with a bootlace.

A dentist's recognition of false teeth and fillings in the almost calcined skull which had once held the fine brain of Doctor Parkman, led to the conviction of his colleague, Professor Webster, whose great knowledge of chemistry had enabled him otherwise totally to destroy his victim. A dentist also helped to hang Mannings in like manner.

LOOT KNOWS NO LIMITS

Minneapolitan is Charged With Stealing Everything From a Pollywog In Alcohol to Bible and Ether.

Minneapolis.—Loot, the variety of which is said to be the most marked it the history of the Minneapolis police department, according to officials, has been recovered by the police from the home of Stanley Wartkess, who was placed under arrest. The goods, which according to the police was stolen from a hospital and two hotels. where Wartkess worked, range from a pollywog in alcohol to a Bible, and from artificial flowers to ether. Silver, linen and clothing worth \$1,000 are said to have been taken by Wartkess while employed at the hotels.

DUCK MADE A GOLD STRIKE

Nugget in Gizzard Sets Pittsfield. Mass., Woman to Tracing Its Bource.

Pittafield, Mass.-Miss Jennie Robinson has asked a marketman to find where a duck she bought at his place was raised. In the gizzard of the duck she found a lump of gold as large as a pea. Wherever the duck came from Miss Robinson believes there is more gold, and she intends to

# CRUSADE ON BIRDS' BEHALF

Radical Measure to Be Introduced in the English Parliament-Protection of Feathered Tribe.

London.-A new crusade against the killing of birds in order to supply feathers for millinery is in progress here, and a bill is soon to be introduced in parliament which, if it becomes law, will prevent many of the cruelest of the practices which result from the demand for feathers.

Lady Brooke, Rance of Sarawak, presided at a lecture in support of the plumage bill for the protection of wild birds, at the Whitshall rooms. She said she thought that women had a tremendous part to play in advising the making of laws against the wearing of feathers. It was entirely women's part to do this, because it was for women that the birds were killed, and women wore the feathers.

James Buckland lectured on "The Value of Wild Bird Life to the Empire." He said that the feathers used in millinery were the "wedding garments of the birds." To be of any value in millinery the feathers must be taken before the birds attempted to rear their young. The prohibition to export plumage from India and Australia had been rendered abortive by the illicit trade in feathers, and Great Britain was the receiver of the stolen goods. If the truth could be told about the Calcutta custom house in relation to certain persons in London the public conscience would be shocked by the extent of the smuggling of feathers. With the passing of the plumage bill this trade would be stopped at once.

George Greenwood, M. P., proposed and Captain Tailby seconded a resolution strongly appealinig to the government to grant facilities for placing the plumage bill on the statute book. The resolution was carried.

#### ELECTRIC WIRES IN HIS BED

So Sea Captain Belleved and Fired a Volley to Awaken Citizens in Gotham Hotel.

New York.-Charles Hoeser, a retired sea captain, blazed away with a rifle and revolver from his window in the Astoria. Neighbors called Policeman Mindheim, who made his way cautiously to Hoeser's door. The captain confronted him, with the revolver and rifle ready for action, a grizzled, wild-eved giant.

"Oh, you've come at last, have you?" he said. "I've been trying to attract a policeman for fifteen minutes. Someone has put a lot of electric wires and batteries in my bed and I want you to take them out. And I want you to arrest whoever put them there."

Mindheim took the captain before Magistrate Leach, in police court, who held him in \$500 bail for examination. The captain owns the house in which he lives and other realty in the neighborhood.

# FOG DOESN'T RESPECT KINGS

How the Late Edward VII. Walked to Buckingham Palace by Light . of Torches.

London.-Recenty the king had the experience of driving home from the theater with torchbearers tramping in front. The incident recalls the most curious sight in a pretty varied Lon-

Groping down St. James street early one foggy night about the middle of King Edward's reign, I was surprised, writes a correspondent, by a great glare of torches, and there emerged silently from the fog a number of men, like footmen, bearing torches, and behind them a group of gentlemen in cloaks surrounding some one walking heavily in the middle, and another body of torchbearers brought up the rear.

The personage in the middle was revealed by the torches as King Edward and the party moved slowly and silently down the street along the Mall to Buckingham palace. The king had been dining with Mrs. George Keppel in Portman square. It was a cufious sight to see and made one think of the London of Charles II.

# AMERICAN SCHOOL IN LEAD

Twenty-one Universities Have Enroilment of 75,000-Compared With 55.000 for German Institutions.

New York.-The United States is rapidly becoming the educational center of the world if statistics prepared by Professor Rudolf Tombo of Columbia university are correct.

Doctor Tombo selected the twentyone leading universities of Germany and a like number from America to make his comparison. In total registration Doctor Tombo

shows that the American twenty-one universities have an enrollment of 75,000, as against 55,000 in the German institutions. The foreign students in Germany number 4,500 and in the United States 1,500.. American colleges are gaining every year, however. The largest foreign delegation in America is found at Columbia, with Pennsylvania, Harvard and Cornell

Girls Kissless if Rouged. Bayonne, N. J. -- Miss Dorothy Frooks, the girl suffragette of the Bayonne (N. J.) High school, told her mates that an American girl's complexion was sufficiently beautiful without artificial aid and that boys do not want to kiss painted lips. Since that time many cheeks and lips are less

rosy, though a few of the girls are

defiant.

following in the order named.

# RECALL OLD RECORDS

AMERICA HAS HAD HORSES OF RARE RENOWN.

interesting Comparison of Those of Eighty Years Ago With Jerry M.'s Recent Remarkable Race in Ireland.

Carrying 175 pounds and racing over turf, making many jumps, Jerry M., an Irish thoroughbred, covered a distance of four miles in ten minutes flat. He is considered the greatest horse in Ireland, and perhaps on the continent, and in view of the heavy weight carried, is truly a wonder. But, says a writer in the Horseshoers' Journal, what about the old warriors of the American turf, those of the '30s and '40s going the same route, working at the trotting gait and covering dis-

tances in a little slower time. The Dutchman, in May, 1836, on the Centerville (L. I.) course under saddle and at the trotting gait, went four miles in 10:51. The weight carried by the horse is not stated, but judging from Hiram Woodruff's scaling of 160 pounds, without saddle, it is safe to say that the Dutchman carried nearly as much weight as Jerry M. did when he won the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase recently in tea

When it is considered that the Dutchman worked at the trotting gait, the performance is all the greater. Ten minutes and fifty-one seconds for four miles was the best of early days, and the mark was a record for many years for trotters working under saddle. Reduced to miles it means that the average for each was 2:42%.

The record for runners for four miles made previous to 1842, was held by Fashion, who won over Boston, a nine-year-old, in 7:321/2 or 1:151/2 for each mile covered. The record was established at Union Course, L. I., in May, 1842, the best previous record for the same distance being held by Eclipse in a race with Henry over the same course in May, 1823, the time being 7:37.

The wonderful prowess of Eclipse and other horses of the time was established by the fact that they could repeat the same long distance on the same day, though not in time as fast as the first heat. Eclipse in his race worked under the three in five plan, and each heat was made in time as follows: First heat, 7:37; second heat, 7:49; third heat, 8:24. This was in 1823, 89 years ago, when blood was put to a test, the four miles route being not an uncommon thing to wit-

ness. Tracing the lines of the thoroughbreds back into history, how many times we see the name of Eclipse mentioned: his blood intermingles with the very select of the present day, and the reason why is easily seen. Time has not bade great changes in the thoroughbred line if the perform ances of Eclipse are figured up.

Still, it Seemed Warm.

A Cherryvale merchant came home from the breeze of an electric fan and three iced cakes last night and said peevishly to his wife: "You can certainly get this house good and warm. What do you do to do it?" And the wife replied meekly, as she pushed back the few straggling hairs and nailed them in place with a grinning wire hatpin: "I don't see why it is hot; I put a ham on to boil at six o'clock this morning and baked bread, and did a little ironing, and while I had the oven hot I baked a batch of cookies and a couple of pies and heated the water for the children's baths and scrubbed the floor. But I haven't had any fire to speak of except to broil a steak and bake some potatoes since five o'clock this afternoon. It seems kind of cool-like to me."--Cher ryvale (Kan.) Journal.

High Prices for Pictures. I have before me the catalogue. If you went through it with me we should mark the general increase in prices, and we should see how fashion is a particular and powerful factor in some cases. I could show you fine Holbein portraits—"Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk," with the marked price 250 8s; "Martin Luther" and "Lady Guilford," £30 and £16 respectively; "Anne Boleyn" and "Calvin," together £28 7s, and so on. Then we could reflect upon "The Duchess of Milan," by the same master, which was presented to the National gallery by the National Art Collections Fund at a cast of £72,000 -London Opinion.

Rate and the Plaque.

There is a theory that the old brown rats aided the spread of plague in Europe, because the fleat which infest them are more likely to take up their abode on human beings than are the parasites of the Norway rat. This is hardly demonstrated beyond the fact that the cessation of plague epidemics in England and western Europe was about coincident with the Norway rat invasion. It seems to have been proved in California that the gray rats can spread the infection, but if the black rais spread it faster. we may yet be brought to concede some good in the gray Norway rat pest that has herstofore driven out its older brother.

in These Days. "All the world's a stage, you know." "Yes, but not all the men and womin are actors. Some have to sit in front and look at the moving pic-

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