# RECALL OLD RECORDS

AMERICA HAS HAD HORSES OF BARE 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 distances 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 ten minutes.

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 7:32% or 1:15% 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 be-

ing 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-

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.

Btill, 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 cer-tainly 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 froning, and while I had the oven hot I baked a batch of cookies and a couple of pies and heat-'ed 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.

Rats and the Plague. There is a theory that the old brown rats aided the spread of plague in Europe, because the fleas which infest them are more likely to take up their abede on human beings than are the parasites of the Norway rat. This is hardly demonstrated beyoud the fact that the cessation of plague epidemics in England and western Europe was sout 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 sate spread it faster, we may yet be brought to concede some good in the gray Norway rat pest that has her softere driven out its older brother.

In Thise Days. "Yes, but not the men and women are actors. The moving pic-

TUTOS."

### SEES GROWTH OF LUNACY

Dr. Forbes Winslew Declares There Will Be More Income Than Same In 300 Years.

London.-There will be more luna ties in the world than same people three hundred years hence, was the prophecy Dr. Forbes Winslow made. This prophecy is based upon the presant 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 adrancing, 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 Inspectors 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

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

# 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-

plied. "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 \$30 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 Savings 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 bride 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 Italy." Annello said he had been sav ing for the event since Mary was little girl in Cicity.

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."

# TOLD BY PASSPORTS

Cards Signified Much to Those initiated.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Under Louis XVI Devised Ingen-Hous System, Described by a Writer in the Century.

The mysterious cards employed by the Count de Vergennes, who was minister for foreign affairs under Louis XVI, in his relations with the diplomatic agents of France exhibit great ingenuity in their arrangement and show what the political condition of Europe must have been at that time to require such precautions, writes John H. Haswell, who, in Century, describes many forms of "secret writing." The count was a great friend of America, and it was largely through his influence that the treaties of amity and commerce and of alliance of 1778 were concluded. These cards were used in letters of recommendation or passports which were given to strangers about to enter or depart from France; they were intended to furnish information without the knowledge of the bearers. This was the system: The cards given to a man contained only a few words, such as "Alphonse D'Angeha Recommende a Monsieur le Comte de Vergennes, par le Marquis de Puysegur, Ambassadeur de France a la Cour de Lisbonne."

The card told more tales than the words written on it. Its color indicated the nation of the stranger. Yellow showed him to be English; red, Spanish; white, Portuguese; green, Dutch; red and white, Italian; red and green, Swiss; green and white, Russian, etc. The person's age was expressed by the shape of the card. If it was circular, he was under 25: oval, between 25 and 30; octagonal, between 30 and 45: hexage onal, between 45 and 50; square, between 50 and 60; an oblong showed that he was over 60. Two lines placed below the name of the bearer indicated his build. If he was tall and lean, the lines were waving and parallel; tall and stout, they converged;

and so on. The expression of his face was shown by a flower on the border. A rose designated an open and amiable countenance, while a tulip marked a pensive and aristocratic appearance. A fillet round the border, according to its length, told whether the man was bachelor, married or widower. Dots gave information as to his position and fortune. A full stop after his name showed that he was a catholic; a semicolon, that he was a Lutheran; a comma, that he was a Calvinist; a dash that he was a Jew; no stop indicated him as an atheist. So also his morals and character were pointed out by a pattern in the angles of the card. So, at one glance the minister could tell all about his man, whether he was a gamester or a duellist; what was his purpose in visiting France; whether in search of a wife of to claim a legacy; what was his profession-that of a physician, lawyer or man of letters; whether he was to be put under surveillance or allowed to go his way unmolested.

Reduced Mortality From Cancer. "Cancer has at last, by a steady and uniform increase year after year, reached a mortality of eight thousand," a recent bulletin of the New York state department of health reports. "Cancer as a disease has increased more rapidly than tuberculosis. The comparison with tuberculosis shows that in the preceding 20 years there have been 270,000 deaths from that cause and 100,000 from cancer." The bulletin adds: "Comparing cancer with the almost stationary mortality of consumption, it would appear that within another 20 years there will be more deaths from cancer than from consumption."

Machine to Write Music. A German musician has invented a machine which, he states, automatically registers the notes emitted by the piano. The new machine, Harper's Weekly states, has the same object as one invented by an Italian and used by Mascagni in writing his operas, but it is a larger instrument and is operated by electricity. Into the machine is inserted a roll of paper and the composer seats himself before the piano and executes the composition that he desires to give to the public. The machine faithfully registers every note produced, so that the musician does

Novels and Plays. An English writer describing the difficulties that lie in the way of a successful novelist becoming effective as a playwright notes that a novelist is free while the playwright is limited by the stage, and adds: "In a play it all has to take place in somebody's chambers and all the women of the play have to be got there somehow. The method mostly adopted is to take away their characters because then you can put them where you like."

not have to depend upon his memory

Fostering Canal Traffic. In order to take care of the traffic on the New York state barge canal, which will be completed in 1915, an expenditure of \$18,800,000 has been authorized for canal terminals in New York city and other cities along the canal. In New York city there will be 14 canal terminals, costing altogether \$9,740,000. The remainder of the money will be spent in building terminals at 21 different cities and www.

# 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 Whitehall 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 Believed and Fired # 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-eyed glant. "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 Long Island city 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-

don life. 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 curious sight to see and made one think of the London of Charles II.

# AMERICAN SCHOOL IN LEAD

Twenty-one Universities Have Enrollment 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 twenty-

one 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 following in the order named.

Girls Kissiess 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

# **ROSE ABOVE HANDICAP**

POSTHUMOUS CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES ARE FAMOUS.

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 dram-

atist, 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

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

đeath. Mary Queen of Scots just escaped posthumous birth, her father dying when she was a few days old. Richard Wagner, the composer, was also lef' 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 prized by gardeners, are useless for commercial purposes, and the only plant used is the Cab bage Provence.

Let Them Down Lightly.

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 hazy as to their lines. However, the performance took place, albeit it was a "frost" 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 Rockefeller Institute, discussing 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 pies. The first woman had three beautiful children, the other was childless. The childless woman, gazing wistfully out over the tumbling blue water, said, 'I'd give ten years of my life to have three such children as yours.' 'Well, three children cost about that,' the other woman answered gravely."-San Francis-

## GET ROBUST WHEN CIVILIZED

Sehi, "the Uncontaminated," Now Toe Heavy to Get Own Food-Would Starve in Woods.

San Francisco, Cal.-Civilization has not agreed with Ishi, the uncomtaminated aborigins, who was captured in the wilds of Plumas county more than a year ago and cared for at the Affiliated colleges. Since he has been at this institution /Ishi has taken on weight at such a rapid rate that his guardians have decided that he must go back to the simple life for a time or soon become seriously ill as the result of his long contact with case and plenty.

It is hardly probable that Ishi will appreciate the return to the light diet of his uncontaminated days. Then he used to subsist on scant meals of acorns with perhaps a few analls or grasshoppers as luxuries. In his present condition Ishi would find it hard work to root for acorns and almost impossible to run down the elusive grasshopper on its native heath. In fact, he has become so stout that he probably will have some difficulty in capturing the less fleetfooted snail.

They have had a good deal of amusement out of Ishi at the Affiliated colleges, and, on the other hand, the uncontaminated one has enjoyed his dailying with the conventional life. But, on the whole, the experience will not have benefited him if he is to re-

turn to his wilds permanently. Heavy and slow moving lati, if he is thrown back to the forests, will meet a fate similar to that of the faithful fish famed in story and verse. The faithful fish was captured by an angler who became so interested in it that he kept the thing in a little glass globe. Later he forgot to replenish the water, which evaporated finally. But the fish continued to live without it. For more than a year the fish lived absolutely without water, and, according to the veracious chroniclers, used to follow its master everywhere. One day the master, accompanied by the fish, walked to a nearby creek. The man disrobed and plunged into the water. The faithful fish also plunged into the water, and being unused to that element, was drowned.

From all accounts Ishi has been carried as far away from the aboriginal as the fish from the water, and a sudden reversion to the old life might be fatal to the last of the Yania It is much easier to become "contam inated" by civilization than it is to become "uncontaminated" once "contamination" has run its course,

#### SOME OF CUPID'S FREAKS

Pastor Daiton of Kansas City, Mo-Discusses Developments of His School of Matrimony.

Kansas City, Mo.—Money, comfort fresh air, good things, to eat-such things are not sufficient to tempt marriageable American women away from the cities. Most of them prefer to be married to city men, even if they are poorer providers.

That conclusion has been reached by the Rev. William J. Dalton, pastor of the Annunciation Catholic church here after reading the letters of 6.542 persons who desire to marry and have written to him for help. Father Dalton attracted attention a few months ago through a "school of matrimony" he established in connection with his church to encourage marriage among the young people of his parish.

"The only women who express a willingness to become wives of farmers are elderly women who find themselves alone in the world." Father Dalton said. "Dut the farmers who ask for wives are younger men and they do not marry such women. One man who wrote to me owns three big farms; another has 650 acres of fine farm land and a third farmer showed me that he had \$75,000 in the bank. Can you tell me why it is that a woman will not give a proposition like that a minute's consideration, but will choose instead some struggling bank clerk in the city who lives from hand to mouth?"

## HER HUSBAND WOULDN'T TALK

As a Result Wife Left Him and Sued for Support-Silent from Monday Until Seturday.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Declaring that she could not live with a man who would not talk to her, Mrs. Anna Foerst explained in the Central police court why she had left her husband's home. "He would not say a word to me," she declared, "from Monday morning to Saturday night." Mrs. Foerst appeared against her husband, Howard Foerst of Bast Cambria street,

charging him with nonsupport. At the hearing it developed that the woman had left her husband's home, although he declared his willingness to provide for her. Mrs. Foerst said her husband first found fault with the meals she prepared, and finally became so morose that he refused to speak to her for a whole week. This was more than she could stand.

Foerst was held in \$300 bail and allowed to sign his own bond.

Siain With Wheelbarrow.

Milan, Italy.—A live man was bound to a wheelbarrow with a sailor's scarf and belt and both were then hurled from the pier head into the sea at Savona. This new and barbarous form. of murder was discovered by a party of bathers who chanced to see the body and the barrow at the bottom of the sea in twenty feet of water. The police were promptly informed, but so far they have found no clew to the identity either of the victim or of his murderurs.

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