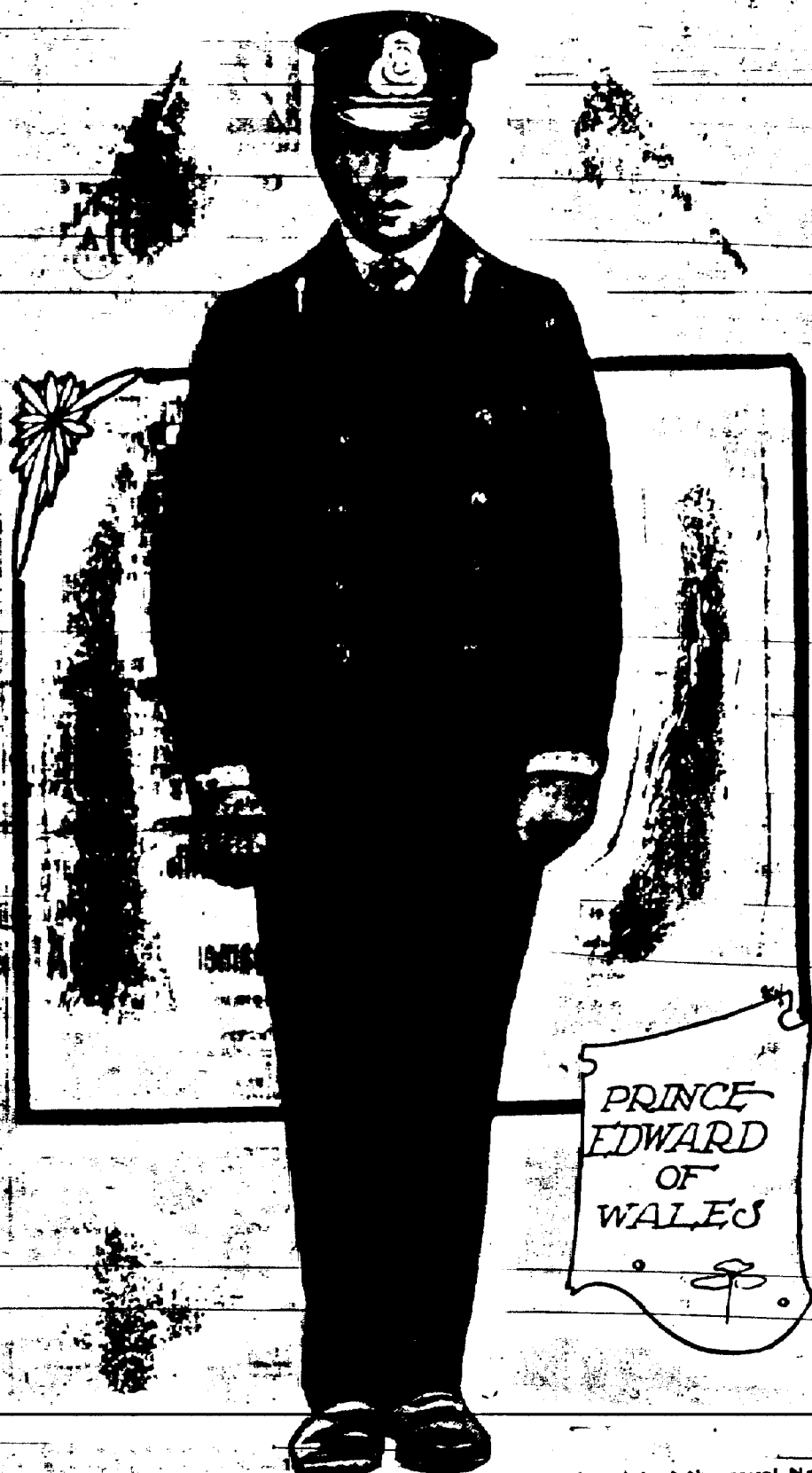


Cadet Prince Edward



PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES

Future King of England in the uniform of a naval cadet at the royal Naval college, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Prince Edward is the thirteen-year-old grandson of King Edward and son of Edward, Prince of Wales.

VILLAGE CHECKS COL. ASTOR.

Rhinebeck's Citizens Fearful of Being Absorbed by Big Estate.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Alarmed at the prospect of Col. John Jacob Astor buying the whole town of Rhinebeck, several wealthy residents and merchants of the village have organized the Rhinebeck Realty and Development company, and have begun the work of checking the colonel's enterprise by buying 200 acres of land known as the La Porte farm. Around this Astor has been steadily buying farms until now he owns three square miles of land, all of which is destined to be a part of Ferencs, his summer home in Rhinebeck.

The leading spirit in the new company is Dr. George N. Miller, one of the wealthiest men in the town, and the papers filed here show that he has associated with him Theodore La Porte, whose land the company took, and other residents of Rhinebeck.

The village people have been complaining that the farms bought by Col. Astor are no longer used as farms, and fear has been expressed that the old families of the town would soon be compelled to move away, the place having become an Astor preserve.

The land purchased by the company includes a race track, and the prospect of a driving park and a big summer hotel on the edge of Col. Astor's property is held forth by those interested. Small dwelling houses, it is said, will be built directly in Col. Astor's path as a purchaser of the town.

LIFE PAYS 20 YEARS' DEBT.

Man Commits Suicide to Fulfill Old Duel Compact.

London.—The Vienna correspondent of the Express says Samuel Zelsler, manager of a large factory at Budapest, has committed suicide because of an "American" duel arranged 20 years ago when Zelsler was serving in the army. He quarreled with Sergeant Vlajky, and as the rules forbade an ordinary duel they agreed to draw lots to determine which of them should commit suicide within five years.

Zelsler drew the black lot, but as the sergeant soon afterwards emigrated to America, he thought it safe not to fulfill the compact. A few days ago, however, Vlajky met him on the street in Budapest and insisted that he keep his word. Zelsler begged his enemy to overlook the bargain on the ground that he was engaged to be married. He offered Vlajky his whole fortune of \$7,750 as a ransom, but Vlajky said he had made a fortune in the United States and must see Zelsler give up his life, not his money. He added if Zelsler did not kill himself in 30 days he would shoot him. Zelsler then committed suicide with a revolver, after writing letters explaining the circumstances.

The police are searching for Vlajky, as the "American" duel is a criminal offense, punishable by ten years' imprisonment.

KAISER TO FOSTER SPORT.

Agrees to Lend His Aid Toward Erection of Great Stadium.

Berlin.—Emperor William, who, among his numerous claims to fame, is responsible for the growing love for sport of all kinds among the German people, has just lent his powerful influence to a project for the erection of a permanent Greek athletic stadium in Grunewald forest, in the outskirts of Berlin.

Speaking at the Hoppegarten races this week to a delegation of sportsmen, who launched the stadium enterprise, the kaiser said the maintenance of the stadium will contribute enormously to the popularization of sport.

"It is highly necessary in these days of relentless energy and daily increasing struggle for existence that the human race should more than in the past find relaxation in healthy sport," he said. "The many outdoor pastimes are, in my judgment, the best means of developing freshness and power of resistance among our youths, thus fitting them for the battles of real life. Especially strenuous mental workers and students have in sport a highly valuable and required change of occupation."

HIDES IN CANNON, LANDS IN TREE

Boy Who Chooses Barnum Circus Relies as Retreat Gets Shock.

New York.—Young Henry Remsen was playing hide and seek near his home in South Norwalk, Conn., the other day and hid in one of the old spring guns or mortars once owned by P. T. Barnum, the showman. He had hardly got himself comfortably fixed when he suddenly shot up in the air and landed in an apple tree near by. He was bruised, but not seriously hurt.

The mortar responsible for Remsen's flight was one which Barnum used in his old "human cannon ball" act. George T. Britton obtained the mortar and has used it as an ornament on his lawn. The boys in the neighborhood have used it for years as a plaything, but none of them heretofore had touched the powerful spring hidden in it.

Would Sterilize Newsboys.

London.—The desirability of sterilizing newspaper vendors seems to be suggested in an article in this week's Lancet, in which it is maintained that a man is liable to get a good deal more than the news when he buys his paper. The Lancet looks upon the average London paper peddler as a dangerous microbial bearer and disease purveyor.

TO UPLIFT THE HOBO

RAILROAD CHIEFS JOIN IN THE SCHEME OF REDEMPTION.

Magnates Would Suppress Tramp Evil With Bathtubs and Labor-Kitchen Door Pies on the Blacklist.

Minneapolis, Minn.—James J. Hill and Harriman and McCrea, and all the other men who own locomotives and trains, including Mr. Beer, of Pennsylvania, have decided to engage in a new sport. They are going out hunting for the tramps and bums over whose heads Dr. Ben Reitman has hung a halo, and they are going to make life so miserable for the ragged wayfarers that they'll feel like Wall street after a Great Northern slump.

They are going to chase the dime-traveling tourists from their rights of way; they are going to wash them, shave them, make them go to work; they are going to uplift them. They are going to make them like work better than kitchens, door pies, and they are going to boost the price of a night's lodging and coffee in the morning from 10 to 20 cents. They are going after the bums and hobos just as Mr. Roosevelt has been going after them.

The decision of the railroads to go on the warpath after the bums was announced at the fourth session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. The charity workers of the United States have entered into a conspiracy with the railroad chiefs to make life a burden for every bum that ever rode on the bumpers of a freight.

A national commission of vagrancy is to be formed by the conference and its membership is to be made up of railroad men and charity workers selected from the different sections of the country. The object of the commission is to solve the vagrancy problem and drive the tramp to the bathhouse, the barber shop and the work bench.

The plan to bring about active cooperation between the railroads and the charity workers of the country in the solution of the vagrancy problem was announced by Orlando F. Lewis, of New York, superintendent of the joint application bureau of the charity organization society and of the association for improving the condition of the poor.

Superintendent Lewis declared that the cost of the tramps to the railroads annually is \$2,500,000. He said that during the last year the tramps who infest every trunk line have been responsible for railroad wrecks, the burning of depots, great loss of life, numberless fires in box cars, and property losses amounting into the millions. He declared that tramps, to take revenge on society tampered with switches, interfered with signals, and even killed railroad employes.

Superintendent Lewis addressed a special session of the conference, which had been called for the purpose of discussing the vagrancy problem, which he declared was the most important problem facing the charity workers of the country to-day. He read letters from Hill and McCrea and Harriman and Truesdale, Delano, of the Wabash, and President Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and half a hundred other railroad chiefs, in which they agreed that the vagrancy problem was one which had to be met at once and offered to cooperate with the charity workers in any movement they might set in motion.

The municipal lodging house was declared responsible for many of the results of tramp life. The commission to cure this will work for the enforcement of existing vagrancy laws, the establishment of sanitary lodging houses, and the enforcement of railroad trespass laws. Literature will also be distributed urging housewives to refuse to distribute alms at the kitchen door.

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SEES NATION OF IDIOTS.

Dr. Kellogg, of Michigan, Holds Up Awful Future for Country.

Minneapolis, Minn.—In just 300 years from now every man, woman and child in the United States will be an idiot, according to statistics presented before the national conference of charities and corrections by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Michigan. Dr. Kellogg allowed no exceptions. He held up the awful future before the conference and unflinchingly flaunted before them the awful vision of an idiotic nation. Dr. Kellogg chose the state of Illinois as a working basis and deduced this startling result:

Here are some of the figures used: Insanity has increased 300 per cent in 50 years. If the present conditions prevail until 1946 there will be five times as many cases of Bright's disease as now; six times as many cancer patients. "Within that year 15,000,000 persons will die in the United States, 4,200,000 will be sick all the time; 6,000,000 Americans are sure to die of heart disease. One-half of the sickness, he said, could be avoided by use of proper attention to hygiene.

Dr. Kellogg, after presenting this awful picture, left the conference in a dazed condition and took a train immediately for the east.

Eight-Hour Law for Arctic.

Washington.—Notwithstanding the great variation in the length of daylight in the Arctic regions, the war department has decided that the eight-hour law must be applied as elsewhere even in connection with the building of roads and other public works.

PRESS AGENT FOR CHURCH.

Brooklyn Rector Uses Novel Method to Fill Pews.

New York.—A press agent for churches is the latest wrinkle in Brooklyn, the home of churches. Telephone bells tinkled merrily in the Bedford section all day one Saturday recently and householders upon lifting the receivers were surprised to hear this question asked: "Are you going to the Reformed Episcopal church of the Reconciliation, Nostrand and Jefferson streets, tomorrow?" Generally this question was met by another, this time from the householder, who would ask: "Who is speaking?"

"This is one of the members of the church," would come the reply, "and we are having big services there tomorrow. In the morning the rector, Rev. Charles H. Coon, has a subject of special interest to all. In the evening not only will he preach, but there will be a splendid musical service, in which the Quincy ladies' quartette will be heard."

"Well, of all things," was the general comment of the householders, "Why, I never heard of such a plan to get people to church."

"Thank you for your attention, madam," the church member would add, politely. "You will hear of some other strange things soon, for we are planning a novel crusade. Good-by."

Never in the history of Brooklyn's churches has there been a church whose members have joined in such a novel crusade to fill the pews. A new rector is in charge. He has been here since last November, and has succeeded already in building up the membership to double its former size. He is Rev. Dr. Charles Hamilton Coon. He found conditions here discouraging, but began work with a determination to make the Reconciliation parish one of the strongest in Brooklyn.

A press committee is the latest feature. Some members, being experienced press agents, are up in all the tricks of the trade.

RETURNS EIGHT YEARS' SALARY.

Bishop Worthington Refunds \$4,800 to Diocese.

Omaha, Neb.—After drawing from the Episcopal diocese a salary of \$600 a year for nearly eight years, Bishop Rev. George Worthington, bishop of Nebraska, just appointed to the bishopric of the American churches of Europe, has announced that he will return to the church the money paid him, amounting in all to about \$4,800.

Eight years ago Bishop Worthington asked that there be appointed a coadjutor bishop of the Nebraska diocese to have direct charge of the affairs of the church, because of his failing health. Rev. A. L. Williams was elected to the place and has been the active head of the church in Nebraska since that time.

Bishop Worthington reserved \$600 from the salary, although he has lived in New York and has in no manner identified himself with the affairs of the diocese, except as ex-officio bishop. He has drawn a salary of \$600 a year, however, and this has brought a storm of protest from many prominent clergymen not only in Nebraska but throughout the country.

Until recently Bishop Worthington has declined to dignify the charges by replying to them. However, he has made the statement in explanation that he had been elected a bishop for life and felt under an obligation to the church to perform the mission.

Pewter Pot Plowed Up.

Milan, Tenn.—Money buried since the civil war has been unearthed by the prong of a poor man's plow, and Bob Phillips, who for years has led the life of a simple planter, now finds himself with more gold than he ever dreamed of, as the result of stopping to inspect the contents of an old pewter pot turned up with the sod he was plowing.

Ten thousand dollars in Confederate scrip securely wrapped around gold coin amounting to nearly \$2,000 was the small fortune found by Phillips in his field, and the discovery has led to more searching for hidden treasure thought to have been buried by people during the war.

Silences a \$600,000 Bell.

Paris.—When about to be hoisted to the campanile of the church of the Sacre Cour at Montmartre, it was discovered that the famous bell "Soyez-vois," which cost \$400,000, subvoiced by the Roman Catholics of Savoy, and the boom of which could be heard all over Paris, had been irretrievably ruined. A vandal had not only cracked it, but made two large holes in it, which he carefully filled in with lead, painted over to resemble the rest of the bell. It will be broken up and recast.

Warship Talks 700 Miles.

Washington.—A report received by the chief signal officer of the army regarding the testing of the wireless telegraph apparatus installed on the transport Thomas shows that the apparatus worked very satisfactorily. Communication was established with the coast when the vessel was 700 miles at sea. Similar systems are to be put on the transports Logan, Sherman and Sheridan.

Rules Tobacco is Necessary.

Washington.—The government officially declares tobacco to be not a luxury, but a necessity, in a decision by the comptroller of the treasury. The question arose through a number of laborers employed for the construction of the Panama canal, who had been held in quarantine, demanding tobacco during their confinement.

NEW STATE PLANNED

PROPOSITION TO UNITE REGION KNOWN AS "INLAND EMPIRE."

Sections of Idaho, Oregon and Washington Hugged in by Cascade and Rocky Mountains May Be Joined Together.

Spokane, Wash.—Spokane's chamber of commerce has started a legislative agitation for the carving of a brand new state out of the region now known familiarly in the northwest as "the inland empire," meaning that rich section of northern Idaho, north-eastern Oregon and eastern Washington which is coped in between the Rocky mountains and the Cascade range.

While the creation of a new state is always a difficult proposition, inviting the interference in congress of both political parties, every effort is made to keep this agitation from being a flash in the pan.

To this end the committee which investigated the feasibility of the scheme spent several months in arguing the pros and cons and in sounding other organizations in Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Thus far the response has been wholly favorable and for reasons easy to see.

This "inland empire" is a rich and conservative territory, geographically a unit, but politically the ragged corners of three different states. This has bred endless friction.

For instance, all the idahoans residing in the "inland empire" are cut off absolutely from Boise City, their state capital, by an impassable range. When they want to travel from Boise, they have to leave Idaho, pass through Washington, then into Oregon and then curve around into Idaho again.

Furthermore, all the Oregonians living in the "inland empire" are cut off by the Cascade range from the main part of their state, and have been in conflict for years with the industrial interests dominant at their capital. Broad-minded men from both sections have tried to overcome this, but the two sections have been so utterly unlike that these efforts came regularly to naught.

The eastern part of Washington is in precisely the same fix, cut off from the bulk of the state by the Cascade range. Jealousy in and out of the legislative halls has done much, it is generally agreed, to keep Washington back.

Now they propose to bind together these three secluded but mutually related districts.

This might be accomplished, the committee suggests, by projecting westward the northern boundary of Wyoming as the northern boundary of Idaho, throwing all of Idaho above that line into the new state.

This line, running, to be exact, on the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, would terminate at a line drawn straight north through Oregon and Washington from the present eastern boundary of California, the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude.

This new state could then select a name of its own and a capital and exploit without further friction the interests of a homogeneous section.

It is interesting to recall in connection with this the efforts of the people in that particular strip of Idaho referred to—generally known as the Panhandle—to free themselves from their harassing and illogical connection with the rest of the state. After a long fight they got through congress a law transferring their section to the state of Washington, with which they had at least something in common. To their great disappointment President Grover Cleveland vetoed the bill in 1888.

Now they have made common cause with two other communities in a similar predicament, and plan to drum up a sentiment at three state capitals in favor of their independence.

PICTURESQUE MAN NOW PAUPER.

James Ward, Half Brother of General Lew Wallace, in Poorhouse.

Portland, Ore.—Friedless and penniless in his old age, and broken in health, James Barton Ward, a half brother of the late Gen. Lew Wallace, is now an inmate of the county poorhouse.

Mr. Ward has had a picturesque career and has traveled extensively in the orient. In the diplomatic service he has had a wide experience, and he sets up the claim that he was the first white man to enter the Forbidden City at Peking, years before its desecration by the allied army in 1900, at the time of the Boxer uprising. He also asserts that he enjoyed the close friendship of Li Hung Chang and that he has served him in a diplomatic capacity, and that he has received a decoration from Abdul Hamid II, sultan of Turkey.

Mr. Ward, who is 87 years old, has been a writer of considerable note. He remembers the fact that soapless him to close his career in a public refuge for paupers.

Plan Big Hunt for Fossils.

New Haven, Conn.—Prof. Schuchert, head of the Peabody museum at Yale, with two assistants, will begin an extensive geological expedition July 1. The party will investigate the coast formation and the marl beds of New Jersey, the valley above Harper's Ferry, W. Va., the Appalachian range thereabouts, the fossils of western Tennessee, and the Arbuckle mountains of Oklahoma.