

CHOOSES A HUSBAND.

Wilhelmina Selects Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Announcement of the Royal Betrothal Chosen by the Members of the Netherlands Parliament - Cabinet Opposed Match.

The announcement of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in the second chamber of the Netherlands parliament the other day was greeted with cheers. The house charged the president to transmit to the queen its congratulations and thanks for communicating the glad event, which was of the highest importance to the dynasty and country.

The announcement has been sympathetically received by the whole German press, although nearly all the papers point out that the event is devoid of political significance. Attention, however, is called to the fact that her choice cannot fail to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries. Mention is made of the close relations of language, race and literature and of the fact that the queen's mother was born in Germany.

It is learned from a reliable source that her choice is her own and against the wishes of the Dutch cabinet, who desired her to wait for another year or two until her judgment was more mature. She took the matter into her own hands. When she visited Potsdam a year ago everybody expected that her choice would be Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, who paid court to her assiduously and rescued her and the queen mother from a serious accident while they were driving in the Sans Souci park. At that time she seemed to be seriously smitten, the prince being tall, good looking and amiable; but it is understood that she yielded to the strong objections of the Dutch cabinet, who urged that an alliance with a Prussian prince might bring political entanglements.

The young duke is in habits and manner a typical German officer. He has traveled to India and North Cape. Recently he has been much in evidence in Berlin and Potsdam and in court, military and diplomatic society, where he is appreciated as an understudy dancer. He is also a fine equestrian. His brother, Duke Adolf Friedrich, is a noted steeplechase rider.

SUCCESSFUL AIRSHIP TRIAL.

Count von Zeppelin's Invention Proves to Be a Remarkable One.

Count von Zeppelin gave his airship another trial the other afternoon at Friedrichshafen and achieved a notable success. After rising the airship remained poised at a height of 600 meters for three-quarters of an hour. It then made a series of banks and performed sundry turning maneuvers, after which it was steered against the wind. It finally headed toward Immenstadt, where the inventor landed after a trip that lasted about an hour.

ARIZONA'S GAIN.

Census Shows Increase of 104.9 Per Cent. in Population in a Decade.

The census bureau has made public the returns of population for the territory of Arizona. The population of the territory in 1900 is 122,212, as compared with a population in 1910 of 250,220. This shows an increase during the decade of 22,992, or 104.9 per cent. This large increase is due in part to the fact that there were 28,469 Indians and 154 other persons, or a total of 28,623 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in Arizona, who were specially enumerated in 1910 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the territory at that census.

The population of the territory in 1910 was 9,655, and during the ten years from 1910 to 1920 it increased 30,752, or 318.7 per cent., giving a population in 1920 of 40,407. The population in 1930, as given in the report for that census, was 59,220, representing an increase during the decade of 18,813, or 47.4 per cent. The population of Arizona in 1960 is more than 12 times as large as the population given in 1920, the first census taken after its organization as a territory in 1912.

The total land surface of Arizona is, approximately, 112,920 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile of the censuses of 1910 and 1930 being as follows: 1910, 0.5; 1930, 1.

An Explanation. These chief justices who didn't vote for Miss Howe's admission to the Hall of Fame probably have it in for him, because he didn't fix his machine so it would see an suspender buttons.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A Detroit business man says that dictating to a stenographer has ruined his spelling. He cannot write an ordinary letter now, he says, without making gross errors in orthography.

The tallest man in the world is said to have been the late Harry Cooper, who was at one time a member of Barnum's troupe. Cooper was a native of Cleveland, in Yorkshire, England, and his height was eight feet eight inches.

A Spanish immigrant from Gibraltar who arrived in New York last week bore such a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln that the inspector, an old soldier who had seen the war president, obtained a photograph of the tall Spaniard.

Senator Depew was asked the other day regarding the education of the rich. He replied that all young men should be so taught as to be able to earn their own living. "There never was a Vanderbilt," he said, "who could not, if left without a cent, earn his own living. And they have been all the better for it."

Miss Ionia Ivan Roe recently passed the government's examination for a steamboat pilot's license. For 16 years she has accompanied her father on his yachting tours, and her papers show that she has served on three vessels. These were the yachts Telephone, East Mall and Mystery, owned by her father, C. C. Roe, of Buffalo.

Jersey City police commissioners have decided to weed out all such officers as are too fat. The order goes into effect some time hence, and in the meantime portly men in blue are resorting to all sorts of ways of reducing so much flesh. One commissioner says "I suddenly called upon to inspect a pickpocket or wreath with a sturdy criminal many of our officers would be of no more use than so many bags of bran."

OLDEST OF LIVING THINGS.

Great Trees of California That Are Said to Antedate the Glacial Period.

Clifford Pinchot, the forester of the department of agriculture, has compiled a pamphlet on the big trees of California, which has just been issued from the government printing office. It is handsomely illustrated with a number of fine pictures of the great trees, showing their size as compared with that of other conifers. Mr. Pinchot presents the following salient facts regarding big trees: "The dimensions of the big tree are unequalled. Its age makes it the oldest living thing. The majestic beauty of the big tree is unique and world renowned. It exists only in ten isolated groves on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains and nowhere else in the world. The Mariposa grove is the only one of consequence which is completely protected. Most of the scattered groves of big trees are privately owned and are, therefore, in danger of destruction. Lumbering is rapidly sweeping them off. Forty mill and logging companies are now at work wholly or in part upon big tree timber. The southern groves show some reproduction, through which there is some hope of perpetuating these groves. In the northern groves the species hardly holds its own. The big tree and the smaller coast redwood represent a surviving prehistoric genus of trees once widely distributed over the globe."

Mr. Pinchot says that before the glacial period the genus of big trees, called sequoia, flourished widely in the temperate zones of three continents, and Europe, Asia and America each had its share. But when the ice fields moved down out of the north the luxuriant vegetation of the age declined, and one after another the different kinds gave way until only the big trees and the redwood survived. These trees have come down to us through the vicissitudes of many centuries, solely because of its superb qualifications. Its bark is often two feet thick and almost non-combustible. The oldest specimens felled are still sound at heart and fungus is an enemy unknown to it. Yet the big trees have not increased their range since the glacial period, and have just managed to hold their own on the little strip of country where the climate is locally favorable.

The finest of all groves, the Calaveras grove, with the biggest and tallest trees, came into the possession of a lumberman on April 1, 1900; in short, the majority of the big trees of California, certainly the best of them, are owned by people who have every right and, in many cases, every intention of cutting them down for lumber. Many of the notable trees in the Calaveras grove are 300 feet in height and 20 to 23 feet in diameter. The Stanislaus, or South Calaveras grove, contains 1,380 big trees. The Mariposa grove has 125 trees over 40 feet in circumference.

Explanation of Gossamer Threads. The silken threads that cover the bushes in the autumn, cling to our clothes and faces and shimmer in the sun are spun by the running spiders. They crawl to the top of a bush or fence, place all their feet in a bunch, with the head held down and the hinder part of the body up, and then exude from the spinning apparatus at the tip of the abdomen a thread or brushlike cluster of threads which is caught by the breeze and floats out as it lengthens, until finally it has buoyancy enough to carry the spider away aloft out of sight or drift him across the country until he strikes some foothold and stops. Then he may simply rest and soon fly again, or cut loose and let his thread float, wherever the wind will carry it. Other spiders draw out a thread behind them as they walk along, or let themselves down by a line from the branches of trees, and these cables are what we call gossamer.—Little Chronicle.

ROCKEFELLER FEUD BITTER.

Frank Removes His Children's Bodies from the Family Lot in Cemetery.

That the quarrel between Frank and John D. Rockefeller is extremely bitter and lasting was evidenced again by the action of Frank Rockefeller, when he had the bodies of his two children removed from the magnificent Rockefeller lot in Lakewood cemetery, Cleveland, O., and moved into a new lot which he recently purchased. The Cleveland friends of the famous millionaire brothers can place no other interpretation on Frank Rockefeller's action.

Over the family burial lot stands one of the finest granite monuments in the world, which cost an enormous sum of money, in addition to the small fortune spent in moving it to Cleveland and placing it in position. It consists of a single immense shaft of granite. Frank Rockefeller's friends say that he wanted the bodies of his dead removed because John Rockefeller had consulted no other members of the family when he designed and erected the monument.

The quarrel between the Rockefeller brothers began over money matters, chiefly mining stock transactions. It grew so violent that Frank Rockefeller and his family withdrew a year ago from the Euclid Avenue Baptist church because his brother was the most prominent and influential member. What especially angered Frank was that John Rockefeller, according to some members of the congregation, forced the retirement of Rev. H. D. Applegarth, his close friend, who is now pastor of the First Baptist church of Cambridge, Mass.

FIND MANY RARE SKELETONS.

Carnegie Museum Expedition Secures the Remains of Extinct Monsters.

Prof. J. B. Hatcher, the curator of paleontology at the Carnegie museum in Pittsburgh, has just returned from the west. Under his direction extensive explorations were made by the order of Dr. W. J. Holland, the director of the museum in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska. As the result, three carloads of material weighing 30 tons, are on their way to the museum. The collection contains complete skeletons of diplodocus and brontosaurus, monsters about 75 feet long from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail and standing 17 feet high at the hips. No other museum in the world possesses such perfect skeletons of these creatures. In the White river beds immense success was achieved by the expedition. The party recovered beautifully perfect skeletons of titanotherium, a beast nearly as big as a mastodon; of acrotatherium, a hornless rhinoceros; of the excessively rare merycochoerus, a beast half pig, half deer, of which only a few fragments have been heretofore known.

HOME ARMY IS STRIPPED.

Uncle Sam's Military Departments Greatly Reduced for the Foreign Service.

Some idea of the extent to which the military departments of the United States have been reduced in strength to meet the demands of foreign service is conveyed by the report of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the department of Missouri. So few are the officers on duty in the department that one officer of the regular line, an artillery officer, Lieut. Delamar Skerrett, besides being first lieutenant of the Third artillery, is an acting captain, an acting judge advocate, chief ordnance officer, chief signal officer and acting engineer officer, making separate reports in these various capacities. Gen. Merriam reports a satisfactory condition of affairs in his department and says: "I am glad to note that all Indian tribes residing within this department or contiguous to it have continued to be quiet and peaceable during the past year, as during the previous year, so that no calls have been made for troops in connection therewith."

SAGE FEELS HURT.

Annoyed by Statement That Farm Said to Belong to Him Had Been Sold for Taxes.

A fine hundred-acre farm near Nyack, standing in the name of Russell Sage, was sold at auction the other day because Mr. Sage refused to pay the taxes. The amount due was only \$150, and the farm is worth \$7,500. The sale took place at New City, the Rockland county seat, and was made by County Treasurer Randolph. When the crowd learned that Russell Sage was the owner and that he was letting the farm go for \$150 not a bidder opened his mouth. They suspected that the title must be full of holes or that there was some other hidden defect about the place, else why should the sagacious financier let property worth \$7,500 go for \$150? Vainly Mr. Randolph tried to coax a bid out of the crowd, and finally he was forced to buy it in for the county for \$150.

Mr. Sage was seen at night at his home on Fifth avenue. "I always pay my taxes," said Mr. Sage. "That could not have been any land owned by me."

Mr. Sage turned away as if his business sagacity had been mortally insulted.

MADE RICH BY LOVER.

St. Paul Woman Gets \$200,000 Left Her by Her Affianced.

Deed to Property in Honduras Made Over to Her by Her Lover on His Deathbed, Two Years Ago.

Through the publication of a newspaper notice the other day Mrs. H. E. Butterfield, of St. Paul, has discovered that she is \$200,000 wealthier than she had imagined. Mrs. H. E. Butterfield was formerly Miss Helle Griffin, of Minneapolis, and in 1890, while upon an excursion to the Pacific coast, she met and became very friendly with another of the party, Thomas P. Harkin, of Boston. Their acquaintance, carried on by means of correspondence, ripened into love and they became engaged. Shortly after the engagement Miss Griffin visited New England with her mother and the wedding was fixed for a few months distant. She then returned home to prepare for the event. Shortly after this Harkin was attacked by severe hemorrhages of the lungs and died.

The night before his death he sent for a lawyer, an intimate friend, and had him execute for his affianced a quitclaim deed to a mining property in Honduras. After Harkin's death the lawyer communicated with the Honduran government officials, and his investigation led him to believe that the mining property was not worth the trouble of filing formal transfer papers, and he let the matter drop. Last winter, however, as the result of syndicate operations, the property greatly increased in value, and the attorney, who is now practicing in Detroit, learned of this fact, and on communicating with the syndicate was offered \$200,000 for a quitclaim deed from Miss Griffin. In some manner, however, all trace of that young lady had been lost, and not even the name of her parents or the address at which she had formerly lived could be found.

Mrs. Butterfield, on reading the dispatch printed the other day, at once took steps to establish her identity and will shortly receive the sum which comes to her in so romantic a fashion. Her husband is a clerk in the Great Northern railroad freight office.

TEST OF EMERGENCY RATION.

A Troop of United States Cavalry to Try Experiment for a Fortnight.

Capt. Fountain and Capt. Foster, of the emergency ration board of the war department, who have been in Kansas City for several weeks preparing the ration for an actual test, will leave for Fort Reno, T. T. They will start from Reno with a troop of cavalry made up of men from Fort Reno and Fort Sill and make marching expeditions, during which the men will live wholly on the emergency ration, which has been prepared at a packing company's plant at Kansas City. The ration is put up in an elliptical can eight inches long. Each day's food weighs a pound, and each can contains three cakes of sweet chocolate and three cakes of a food preparation composed of a meat and grain compound. The latter, which tastes not unlike parched corn, with a slight flavor of meat, is very palatable. It can be eaten uncooked, made into a porridge or a soup, or it can be made into a mush and then fried. Each can contains small packages of salt and pepper. The effect of the food on the men will be carefully noted. They will be weighed every day and their conditions closely observed by a physician. The test will probably last two or three weeks, and then the board will report to the war department the result of the test.

GOES UNRECOGNIZED.

Ex-President Harrison and His Sprightly Little Daughter Escape the Notice of New York Crowds.

Benjamin Harrison, dressed in his usual black frock coat and a high silk hat, walked five blocks in the Broadway hotel district of New York, thronged with men and women, the other day and not one recognized him. "Baby" Harrison—"she's getting to be quite a miss," her father says—was tripping alongside, her little hand in his, and stepping on the cracks between the stones. She missed one. She halted and reached back one little foot to touch it. She jerked on the hand of her ex-presidential father, and he paused, stepped half a pace backward, and smiled benignly while "Baby" Harrison planted her foot on that crack. Nobody dreamed that the old gentleman obeying the child was an ex-chief magistrate of the United States.

Not Appreciated.

The crown prince of Sweden is to practice riding while his father is sick, but the prince of Wales is never allowed to be the whole thing, remarks the Chicago Record, even for a few hours, no matter what may ail his royal mamma.

Blue Monday.

A South side woman petitioned the courts to protect her in her regular washday, but it is believed, says the Chicago Record, that the majority of women would rather petition the legislature to abolish washday altogether.

Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The Trans-Siberian railroad will be completed at the present rate of working in about two years, the cost probably considerably exceeding the original estimate of \$175,000,000.

MORE SUBMARINE BOATS.

Talk of the United States Navy Building Torpedo Boats of the Holland Type.

Shortly the board of naval construction will take up for consideration the subject of increasing the number of submarine torpedo boats. There is likely to be a division of opinion on the matter. It is said that Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of ordnance, and Chief Constructor Isherwood are in favor of building more boats of that type, while Rear Admiral McVie, engineer in chief, and Chief of the Equipment Bureau Bradford are not disposed to favor the idea. Secretary Long will probably be guided largely by the advice of his experts in making recommendations to congress on the subject.

There are some flattering reports relating to the Holland, which is beginning to see practical service. The boat, naval officers say, has contributed a new and menacing element to naval operations and has presented new problems which must be met. Capt. Folger, commanding the Kearsarge, already anticipated this when he suggested a provision of light torpedo boats to guard against the invasion by submarine boats.

It has evidently become necessary, say the naval strategists, to add small picket boats to the cargo of a big ship in order to offset the effect of the submarine boat. The seven boats of the latter type now under contract will provide a liberal strength in this respect, but some of the naval officers believe we should continue the work. Others believe we should await the result of the trials of the boats now under contract and take advantage of any improvements which may be suggested.

YIELD HEAVY TAX.

Deaths of Many Millionaires in New York State Bring Gold Into the Treasury.

Returns of the death tax in New York to date Controller Gilman show that 1900 was a "thunder" year for millionaires. To the state from New York county alone for inheritance taxes will be paid over \$4,000,000. Already \$2,000,000 has been collected. There was never such a profitable year since the transfer law went into effect. Every month has recorded the death of a millionaire, and the reports to Controller Gilman show a large number of estates valued from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

This has meant a rich harvest for referees, who have collected over \$1,000,000 in fees from the state. The passage of the New York millionaires means also a snug pickup for City Controller Cole. He will receive this year about \$40,000 for his part of the death tax. He gets one per cent. of all collections and the state receives 2 1/2 per cent. The controller's annual salary from the city is \$10,000.

Here is the tax roll of the 13 months, returnable to Controller Gilman, from estates of millionaires:

Table with columns: Name, Estate, Tax. Includes Cornelius Vanderbilt (\$20,000,000), Henry Smith (\$6,700,000), Collis P. Huntington (\$5,600,000), Henrietta Martin (\$2,000,000), George M. Fullman (\$1,750,000), Henry M. Taber (\$1,400,000), Henry L. A. Hoelzer (\$1,400,000), Joseph J. O'Donoghue (\$1,300,000), James Pyle (\$1,100,000), Herman Fishman (\$1,000,000), Mrs. Flower Schlegel (\$1,000,000).

ANGORA CAT KILLS A SNAKE.

Pounced Upon the Reptile and Finally Succeeded in Breaking Its Neck.

A large Angora cat, belonging to Dr. J. Hammond Bradshaw, of Orange, N. J., killed a snake the other afternoon that measured five inches around the body and was three feet two and a half inches long. The combat was witnessed by Mrs. Margaret Haughwout, Dr. Bradshaw's sister-in-law. Mrs. Haughwout says that the cat crouched and sprang upon the snake, which was coiled in the roadway in front of Dr. Bradshaw's residence. The cat bit the snake in the back and jumped away before the snake could strike. At this point Mrs. Haughwout stepped in and picked the cat up, thinking it would be hurt. The cat resisted, and Mrs. Haughwout decided to let him go again. The cat then made another attack upon the serpent, which succeeded in coiling itself about its antagonist's neck. Tom was nearly strangled, but managed to seize the snake by the neck and succeeded in killing it in a few minutes. The snake was said to be of the variety known as the house adder.

That Spanish Warship.

Now, at last, at rest in Kitterly navy yard, where she will remain for countless generations as a visible evidence of American naval prowess, is the big steel cruiser Reina Mercedes, captured from Spain at Santiago. Equipped with a submarine ram, torpedo tubes, sponsons and an armament of breech-loading rifles, says the Lewiston Journal, this splendid modern fighting ship is the finest war trophy in possession of our government.

Woman's Weapon of Defense.

An attempt is being made in New York to make it fashionable for women to carry canes. The scheme may or may not work, says the Chicago Times-Herald, but in any event we may be sure that women will still rely principally upon the hutipin when she sees a real danger.

Better at Some Things Than Others.

Sir Thomas Lipton is much more successful in causing the park market to get a move on, says the Pittsburgh Times, than in imparting speed to a yacht.

LUXURY FOR POOR.

Socialists of Paris to Establish a Magnificent People's Palace.

Their Purpose is to Show the Working Classes How the Rich Live and Make Them Dissatisfied with Their Condition.

Some 20 socialists, all members of the institute, widely known artists and famous physicians, have taken the initiative in establishing at Paris a people's palace, which is to be a copy upon a grander scale of similar institutions in Brussels, Antwerp and Berlin. Only socialists' money will be accepted to pay for building it, as it is desired to escape any obligation to the moneyed classes or the government.

One-third of the 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000) needed was contributed by the laboring classes in five days. The rest will be obtained by means of concerts and lectures to be given in every part of the city by distinguished socialist women.

This people's palace will provide parlors, a library, a theater, offices for workers' associations, a cafe, a roof garden, large conservatories, a gymnasium and swimming baths. Everything is to be sumptuous, because, to quote the prospectus, "the laborers must become acquainted with all the modern, comfortable luxury of the wealthy classes and grow intolerably dissatisfied with the present conditions forced upon the workingmen by the professional politicians and monopolists in order that an intelligent rebellion shall speedily follow."

Lyons, the second city in France; Marseille, the third; and Lille, the fifth, all having socialist municipal governments, promptly followed Paris' example and have started subscriptions to provide luxurious palaces where the masses may find recreation and mental stimulus.

HOGS DIG BRITISH GOLD.

Treasure Buried in Revolutionary War Found in South Carolina.

J. F. Richards, a negro tenant on the plantation of J. W. Williams, near King's mountain, in York county, S. C., has discovered, or rather his hogs discovered, a quantity of gold believed to have been buried by the British officers before going into battle at King's mountain. How much was contained in the iron box cannot be ascertained, as Mr. Wallace is keeping J. F. from talking, but it is known to be a rich find. The dates on the coins show that all of it is over 125 years old, and this is the reason for supposing that it was buried during the revolution. The money is in one and five guinea pieces. After examining some "woods" hogs in a pen built on the bank of King's creek, Jeff Richards went to feed them. The pigs had dug to rooting deep and J. F. soon fell on yellow spots in the overturned mud. He took the gold to Mr. Wallace to ascertain the value. Then a further search was made and the first iron box, from which some of the gold had dropped, was unearthed. It was heavy with the weight of gold.

WILL WINTER IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Planning to Give Notable Series of Social Entertainments.

Letters received in New York city from Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose social success in Paris has been gratifying to friends, announced that she will make her home in New York city next winter and will give a series of social entertainments, which promise to be the most notable she has ever attempted. Mrs. Palmer writes she has leased Resolite, W. W. Astor's villa at Newport, where she passed the summer two years ago. She is already planning for a series of big summer entertainments.

Mrs. Palmer is negotiating for a winter home in Fifth avenue. She wants one already furnished, as she does not care to bring any furniture from Chicago. While Charles F. Yerkes was in Paris she tried to obtain his house, but Mr. Yerkes was not ready to give her an answer until he returned to New York. Mrs. Palmer also tried to rent the house which Howard Gould has taken for the season.

HOWE SHUT OUT.

Mistake in the Count Leads to Report That Inventor Had Secured Place in Hall of Fame.

According to Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, of the New York university, an error was made by the counting committee in the canvass of votes cast in by the 100 Hall of Fame electors by which 53 votes were credited to Elias Howe instead of 47. The mistake arose through counting 11 chief justices as supporting him, when the correct number was 11. Failing, therefore, to receive 51 votes, the name of Elias Howe is not included among those to be inscribed this year. This reduces the roll of names to 29 and leaves 21 vacant panels to be filled two years hence. The official count will be published in a few weeks in the book of the Hall of Fame.

Up to Stay.

The price of coal took the elevator when it went up, but, says the Chicago Record, it will leisurely walk down the stairs coming back.

In Kansas. The Chicago Tribune has discovered that Uncle Sam himself, being much alive, can have no place in his own Hall of Fame.