



AS THE WORLD MOVES ROUND

Music as You Pedal.
A Chicago man is responsible for an invention which, if generally adopted, is destined to turn the boulevards into temples of music. The Chicago man calls his device a musical bicycle. It consists of an attachment to an ordinary wheel by means of which a bicycle rider pedals along his wheel throws out a succession of musical airs. The frame of the musical attachment is so made that it fits exactly into that of an ordinary bicycle. On this frame are stretched piano wires, which are struck by small hammers located on the cross-piece. These hammers are actuated by a small cylinder, which in turn gets its power from the crank shaft. By changing the small cylinder any number of different tunes may be played, and the time can be made fast or slow as the rider drives his wheel. Perhaps the most important part of the entire invention is a device by which the music can be entirely shut off if desired.



Korea's Crown Prince.
Prince Eui Wha, second son of the king of Korea, and heir apparent to the throne, has just come to this country for the purpose of mastering the English language. Eui Wha will probably attend the University of California or Leland Stanford, instead of going east, as was his first intention. The prince is of small stature and very dark, resembling the Japanese in his general characters. He is in the care of Shin Ba To, second secretary of the



PRINCE EUI WHA.
Korean legation at Washington, who is acting as interpreter for the royal Oriental.

Profits Forbidden.

In considering a bill granting the English City of Rochdale authority to build and operate municipal tramways, the Police and Sanitary Committee of the House of Lords, acting on its own motion, recently added an amendment forbidding the application of any profits from the undertaking to the general expense of the city, or to any purpose other than the needs of the service and the reduction of fares. This action was not without one or two legislative precedents and accords with the prevailing practice of Glasgow and most other British municipalities in their "municipal trading" enterprises.

Cricket's Wane in England.

Cricket is said to be losing its popularity in England. In several of the British newspapers this is discussed as an established fact, and it is said to be due to somewhat the same reasons that have led to the decadence of baseball in the United States. Just as here professionalism has ruined the national game, so the same evil seems to have arisen in England. It seems that the best cricket clubs are made up of professionals and alleged amateurs who are really professionals and do little else than play the game and reap financial benefit thereby more or less surreptitiously.

Princess Wants Divorce.

Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who sues for a divorce, and the Royal Lady who was match-maker, many kings, queens and other royal persons are unhappy in the married relation, but for reasons of state must bear the unpleasant yoke. Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is no exception. She and her husband, Count Jamatel, do not find married life one long, sweet song, so she is suing for a separation. She and her husband, who is the son of a wealthy Paris patent medicine manufacturer, pledged their troth under the sponsorship of the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, who was the guest of the city of Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893.

Modern Immigration.

During the fiscal year which ended on June 30 last 341,711 foreigners entered this country through the port of New York. Probably the total immigration for the year will not fall far short of 530,000. The noteworthy and not altogether agreeable difference between the immigration of 1900 and that of thirty years ago is that now most of the newcomers are from southern and eastern Europe, while they used to be from western and northern Europe.

Municipal Steamboats.

The efforts of the London County Council towards establishing a passenger steamboat service on the Thames—following the collapse of private enterprise in respect to such service—have passed from the stage of theoretical discussion to that of detailed study. The Rivers committee of the council has prepared a definite scheme, which is being considered as the basis for application to parliament for the requisite powers.

Prize on Her Head.
The Green Turtle Club of New Orleans has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the head of this young woman. Her name is Lillian Clayton Jewett, and she is a resident of Boston. Miss Jewett is the president of an anti-lynching society which is largely made up of colored people, although she herself is white. She has been holding indignation meetings in Boston ever since the recent lynching in New Orleans. She has long posed as the friend of the colored race and has received



MISS JEWETT.

many threatening letters from the southern people whom she has reviled for their treatment of the negroes. The reward is properly regarded as a huge joke.

Grave of the Brave.

Peter MacQueen sends to Leglie's Weekly from the burgher camp of Walkerstroom, in the Transvaal, a picture of the Boer army in the ninth month of the war, which must recommend that devoted body of patriots to the esteem of freemen of the world over. Night and morning in the laager, he says, there is heard the chorus of psalms and hymns. One night he heard 2,000 voices singing sacred songs among the kopjes.

They have no idea of reprisals against their English foes or of cruelty to the prisoners and wounded—these stern, determined but conscientious fighters for a principle. "Again and again," says this writer, "I have seen them carefully attending the English wounded on the battle field and chatting in friendly tones with their prisoners."

The Boer soldier impresses Mr. MacQueen as a man built on a broad and generous plan. He is religious. He is humane. He is pure and brave of heart. He indulges in no bravado after a victory; he does not whine after a defeat—"the world has not heard the last of the Boer as a farmer, a soldier and a patriot."

Know the Planets.

Professor James E. Keeler, the eminent astronomer, for the last two years director of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, died last week in San Francisco. Professor Keeler, who was a native Illinoisan, was filling his second term of service at Lick Observatory. He was the first practical astronomer to take hold of it, having gone there as "astronomical observer"



PROFESSOR KEELER.

under the Lick trustees in 1888. For two years, or until the transfer of the observatory to the university, he carried on the time service and made all possible use of the equipment.

The Lawyer's Right to Weep.

The supreme court of Tennessee has decided that a lawyer has the right to shed tears to influence the verdict of a jury, and, in fact, says that if he can bring tears to his eyes at will he is deroiled if he neglects to do so. The case was one in which the defendant had appealed on the ground that the weeping of the attorney for the plaintiff had unduly influenced the jury.

Religion in Colleges.

The Standard, the Baptist weekly, combats the prejudice that many strict sectarians have against the state universities, and quotes figures to show that these institutions are not godless. For instance, in the student body of 1,825 at the University of Michigan there were 1,535 church members or adherents last year.

Wouldn't Go to War.

Francis Lieb, the son of General Hermann Lieb, of Chicago, ran away from home last week rather than join the U. S. marines. Young Lieb disappeared under mysterious circumstances. His father is of the opinion that some of the friends of his son may be concealing him, but nothing has been discovered that would bear out that theory. Friends who have known the young man intimately speak in highest terms of his character as a man and of his goodness as a student.



FRANCIS LIEB.



The wagon road from Tientsin to Peking crosses the S-shaped loops of the Pei Ho (river) at several points between the two cities. The country is very level and devoid of picturesque features.

The river is shallow and very broad in places. The channel is only suited for light draught vessels and is hard to follow. The Chinese boats are poled up the river and sail or drift down. The Chinese have now blocked the channel. A large part of the country can be flooded by means of the Grand Canal. This rises high above the surrounding country.

The land is given up almost entirely to the cultivation of millet, the principal Chinese grain, and to truck gardening. The truck gardens are the most interesting. The cabbages, asparagus, peas, tomatoes, pumpkins and other vegetables they grow are the finest in the world. The Chinese cultivators are independent of nature and the elements. They depend neither on rain nor sunshine to raise their vegetables. The work goes on uninterruptedly all the year round.

There are hardly any woods here, but from time to time there are little, thick clumps of trees, which give shade and have a peculiarly Chinese appearance. Small hamlets are scattered everywhere. The landscape develops many strange features as one approaches the larger towns. Chief among these are high poles with decapitated human heads stuck on top of them. This is the commonest form of punishment in China, and the mandarin puts the heads outside the city to remind travelers without delay of the fate that awaits evildoers. Telegraph poles diversify the scenery with head poles. Another curious feature consists of rows of huge, grotesque elephants, tigers and other animals carved in soapstone. They form a sort of artificial menagerie. There are avenues of these things leading to the

entrances to several cities. They are put there as objects of art, and not for any religious purpose.

In many places in the country there are also colossal statues of gods and warriors.

After Pei-Sang is Yang-Tsun, eight-hundred miles from Tientsin. The houses are built of mud brick, made with straw. They are quite comfortable inside, and very pretty in appearance on account of the vegetation around them, as at so many other towns, there is a canal, crossed by a boat bridge.

Loft, about thirty miles from Tientsin, is a more important place than most of the others mentioned. The country is somewhat rolling here. This place is the seat of an important mandarin. His headquarters, or yamen, is a big building of blue brick, ornamented with dragons and queer Chinese beasts. The entrance is appropriately decorated with the heads of decapitated criminals. In a pound alongside it other criminals may be seen undergoing various forms of torture. A common punishment that is inflicted for the most trivial offences is the cangue, a huge collar of wood, almost too heavy to be borne, but so arranged that it prevents prisoner from lying down.

Forty miles from Tientsin is the important walled city of Lang Fang, which is near the army's route. This place is about four thousand years old. I had a peculiar experience here in what is described as a first-class Chinese hotel.

There is a famous joss house in Lang Fang which contains twenty idols, or gods, including the God of War, the God of Strength, the God of Death, the God of Eyes, the God of Fertility, and others. Followers of Buddha and Confucius use these joss houses impartially.

There is also a Temple of Tortures. This is filled with figures made of clay

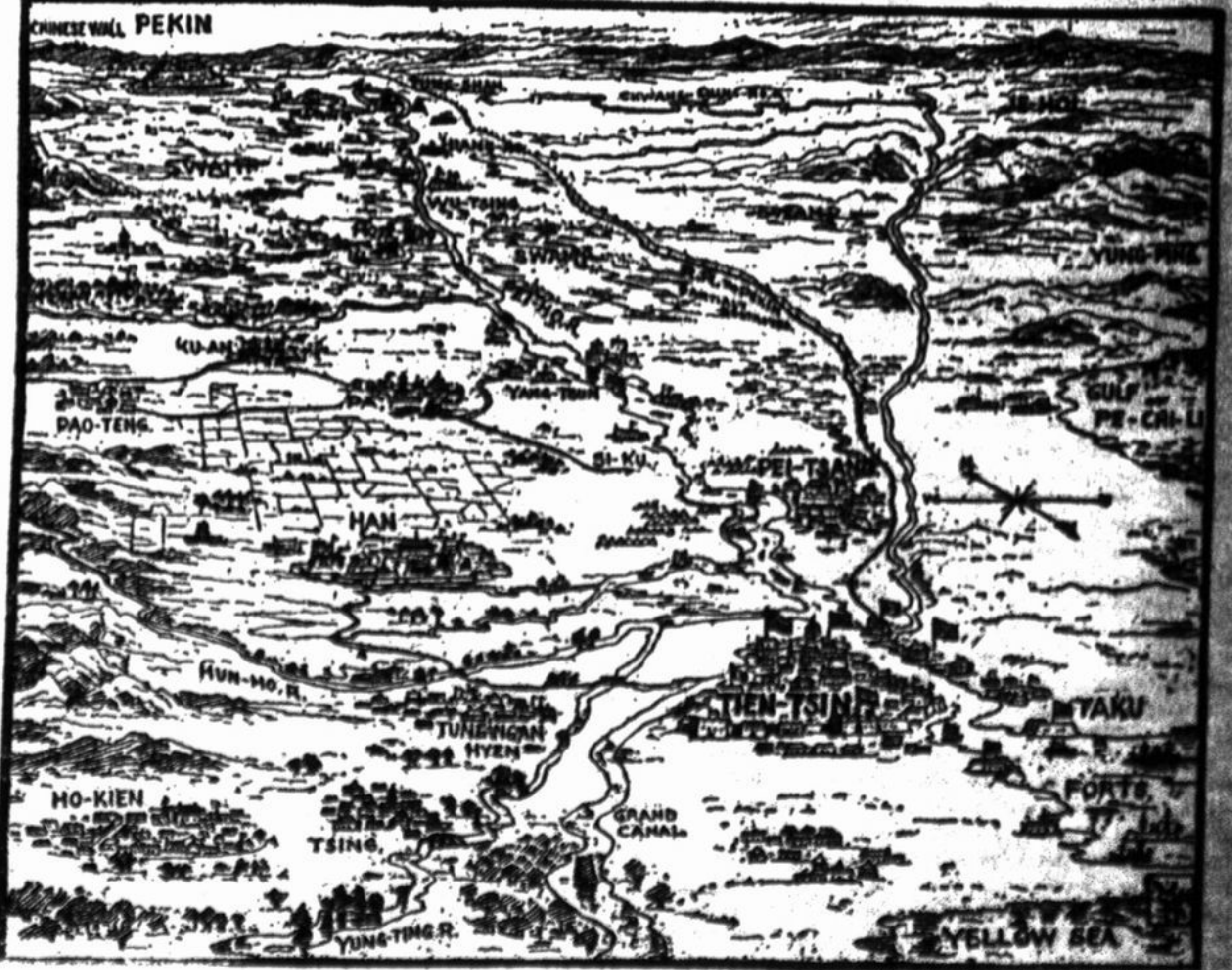
and papier mache, illustrating in an extremely realistic manner all the tortures inflicted by Chinese law. It is far more horrible than the Chamber of Horrors at Mrs. Tussaud's. Here you see a representation of a man being sawed in half and another being slowly ground to pieces on a grindstone, and so on.

Ho-Si-Wu is a town of considerable size about fifty miles from Peking.

Anting is a small place on the railroad some fifty-four miles from Tientsin, which may figure in the march of the allies.

At this point the natural route of the army turns westward. Fung-Tai, seventy-four miles from Tientsin, is situated on top of a ridge, from which Peking comes suddenly into view. The sight of this great and mysterious city, with its walls and quaintly rooked temples, is one that cannot fail to create a deep impression upon the traveler. It makes one think of a traveler in ancient days coming in sight of the sacred city of Jerusalem.

Here is the Grand canal which is a great artificial waterway connecting Peking with Nankin. It is carried between embankments which rise high above the surrounding country. In times of vast floods the canal is crossed with a vast fleet of junks, some of which are bigger than a large ocean steamer. They draw as much as ten feet of water, and have an immense length and beam. The famous west gate of Peking is the one through which the ordinary traveler from Tientsin makes his entrance. The gate has the thickness of a New York city block, and in the passage through it there are a dozen gates of different patterns, some opening in the middle, some working on hinges and others falling like portcullises. The walls rise to a height of eighty feet, and over the gate there is a temple a hundred feet high, with trees growing around it on top of the wall.



MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN TIEN-TSIN AND PEKIN.

The Grand Bootjack to the Queen.



EARL OF ROTHES.

"The Grand Bootjack to the Queen" will soon be a guest of fashionable society at eastern watering places. In spite of his somewhat suggestive title, the "grand bootjack" is by no means a misnomer. He is indeed an earl and one of the proudest in the peerage of Scotland. His own title is Earl of Rothes, and his court title is one which comes to him by inheritance from an ancestor of five centuries ago, who was made "bootjack" to his majesty of Scotland. The earl is only twenty years old. Until he married the countess he was very poor, but his father-in-law, the famous "Black" manufacturer of plush, gave

him enough money to restore the state of his ancient house and enable him to support his title in style. Earl Rothes and the countess are now making a tour around the world.

In Cape Colony.

For the benefit of any young man who may wish to come to South Africa under the same conditions as I did, I send the following, writes Albert C. Pickers from East London, Cape Colony: The English government, having made contracts with private parties in the United States to furnish it with mules for army use, found it necessary to get men to go with the mules to feed and water them. In consequence, Mr. Charles Hagen of New Orleans was sent to St. Louis to recruit the men. As the agent of the British transport monarch, he promised many things. When we arrived on board the ship our troubles began. We were very nearly all sick, owing to our inability to eat the kind of meat and vegetables which were furnished us to live on. There is no work here at present and there will be none until after the war. The South African winter has set in, and although the days are very warm, the nights are actually cold. After the war a tradesman can make good wages, but common labor would starve here, as the Kafirs do all the work for little or nothing. So I would advise all men to stay at home until after the war at least, and also

not to sail on a British transport if you never come, as the officers are the most overbearing race of people that ever existed.

An Officer Under Age.

First Lieutenant Hugh A. Drum of the 25th Infantry, now in the Philippines, is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the regular army. He is a son of Capt. John Drum of the 10th Infantry, who was killed in action at Santiago on July 1, 1898.

Young Drum was one of the three youngest officers appointed to the regular army at the same time and under similar circumstances. The other two are Hugh A. Drum, Lieut. A. M. Wetherell and F. W. Rowell. The others of all three had been killed at Santiago and each young man was under age when he received his commission. Lieut. Drum was born at Fort Brady, Mich., Sept. 19, 1879, and was his boyhood at army posts, chiefly in Texas and New Mexico.



The Prince of Wales has been sent by a British officer sword which General Buller lost during the early part of the war.