

# Interesting Persons, Places and Things

## DR. LABORDE, THE GREAT FRENCH "RESUSCITATIONIST."



Dr. J. V. Laborde, the French physiologist, has devised a method of resuscitating persons who are nearly dead by a device called a "tongue tractor." He has found that those who have lost consciousness through narcotic poisoning, drowning, asphyxiation, suffocation or syncope may sometimes be revived if the tongue be drawn rhythmically backward and forward for a certain length of time either by the hand or by an electric motor. His apparatus consists of a mechanism, driven by a small electric motor, which gives 120 tractions per minute with all the rhythmic intermittences desirable. The tongue is attached to it by the ring seen in the picture and is pulled out and in. If the respiratory movements fail to answer more than five or six hours after apparent death, life may be pronounced extinct.

The illustration shows the doctor conducting an experiment with a rabbit which was frightened so greatly that all respiration had ceased. It may be interesting to mention that this particular experiment resulted successfully.

## CAPPING A BLAZING OIL WELL.

The illustration resembles somewhat a mud digging scow on land, but it is very far from being that. It shows the sort of cap used to extinguish a blazing oil gusher. These fires, which are of dangerously frequent occurrence, make the amount of profit which a giv-



on well will yield within the year an exceedingly problematical question. The extinguishing apparatus consists of a sort of armored trolley fitted with a crane, from which the cap is slung. The latter is then pushed conveniently near the blazing opening of the well and lowered, thus smothering the flame. Pipes to control the flow of the well are subsequently adjusted.

## A LIBRARY NEXT DOOR TO SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.



Andrew Carnegie has bought the buildings shown in the illustration for his free public library at Stratford-on-Avon, the town in which Shakespeare was born. Next to these, indeed, is the very building in which the immortal bard first saw the light of day. It is said to be Mr. Carnegie's purpose to spare no expense in securing for this library the best literature extant relating to the time in which Shakespeare lived, which is almost equivalent to saying that the library will contain the best Shakespearean library in the world, for it is generally suspected that Mr. Carnegie has a few dollars and knows how to spend them in the gratification of some whim upon which he happens to have set his heart.

## A TWIN TREE.

There is a remarkable freak of nature growing in the province of Loire, southern France, in the shape of a twin tree. This curiosity consists of two healthy trees some twenty feet high with brilliant foliage, the top one actually growing upon the lower. A cavity was formed in the upper trunk of the bottom tree, which was filled with decaying bark and the accumulated

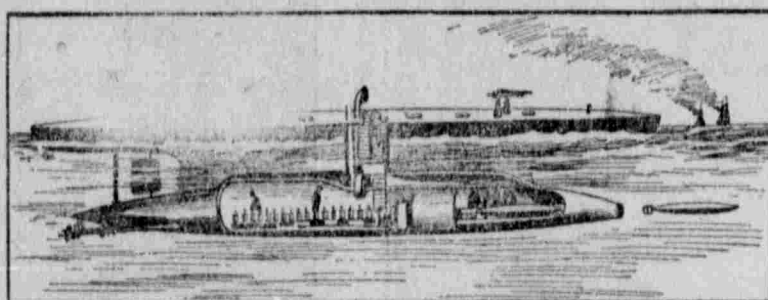


dust and debris of years. This became a sort of bed from which sprang the roots and in time produced the upper tree. Contrary to all the laws of horticulture, the life of the tree has not been injured in the least by its parasitic companion on the top. The top tree is a lime, and the peasants in the neighborhood make occasional pilgrimages to this tree, as they make a sort of tea from the buds of the lime, which, they say, on account of its peculiar growth and situation has mysterious and beneficial powers if imbibed.

## THE HOUSE OF KNIGHTLEY.

It is rather remarkable that every baronet of the house of Knightley has either been a clergyman or the son of a clergyman. The first baronet (created in 1785) was a parson and was succeeded by the son of a clerical brother. The third baronet was a vicar, while the fourth was for sixty-two years rector of Preston Capes. The present baronet is the son of a clergyman, and the heir is the Rev. H. F. Knightley.

## A "HULL SUBMERGED" TORPEDO BOAT.



Clarence L. Burger, who has given years of study to the problem of submarine and semisubmarine navigation, is the inventor of the peculiar looking craft herewith illustrated. A bill has been introduced in congress authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract at a cost of not more than \$200,000 each for six "protected" torpedo boats. The bill is, of course, intended to apply directly to the Burger craft. The vessel consists of a cigar shaped underwater hull, holding the machinery, torpedoes and torpedo tube and the other vitals. This hull is suspended from a surface hull filled with cellulose acting as a mere float, so as to provide vision, ventilation, buoyancy and seaworthiness. By the separation of the two hulls by a fine shaped structure whose beam is only two and a half feet the lower hull is protected from gun fire, and the displacement, it is held, is kept down so that high speed can be obtained. A heavily armored conning tower for communication, observation and air supply rises from the submerged hull through the connecting fin slightly above the surface of the hull of the water line. This armored conning tower, in which the navigator stands and steers the boat, is said to be proof against all small guns and is too small a target in motion for large guns to hit. The vessel uses gasoline engines and air for combustion, and ventilation is supplied by blowers to the lower hull built through the armored conning tower.

## A FOREIGN STAR COMING OVER.

Irving and Terry and Harvey and the rest of the English theatrical artists are not to have things all their own way. The illustration is the portrait of another English theatrical performer who is soon to visit this country. He has no name beyond the rather commonplace one of Jim, but he is a



great drawing card nevertheless, being billed as the camel back pony. In reality this freak, although a long resident of England, can hardly claim to be a native of that country since he was born in Egypt five years ago.

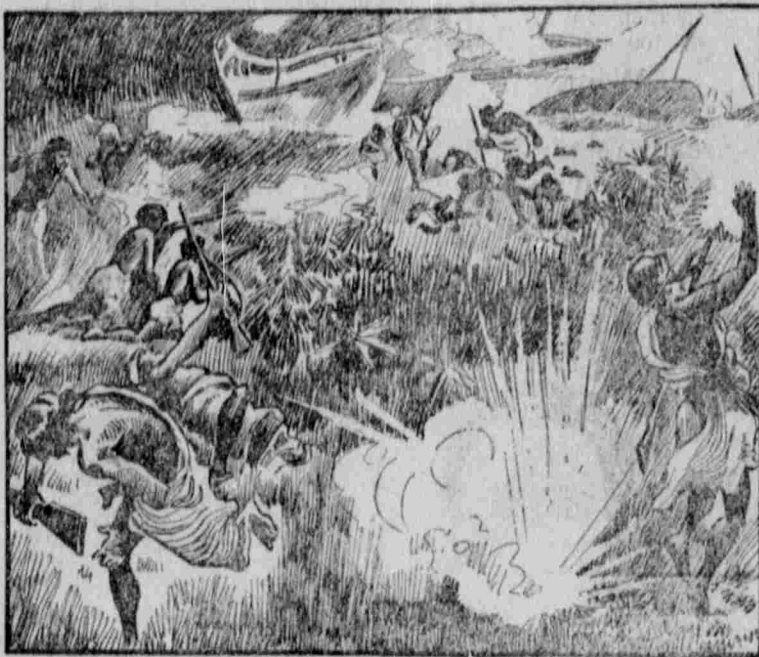
## "SLEEPING SICKNESS" IN UGANDA.

In the Uganda district of Africa the missionaries have reported finding a strange malady known as "sleeping sickness." The victim becomes oppressed with an irresistible desire to sleep and lies down to gratify his desire. That is the last of him, for he never wakes up. The illustration is reproduced from a photograph taken by a missionary who came upon the victim



on the roadside. Physicians connected with the Uganda protectorate have declared that this new malady is entirely beyond their power to treat, and experiments looking to its systematic investigation have already been set on foot. In one community of about 3,000 souls the "sleeping sickness" has been known to take off more than 600 persons in a single season.

## A FIGHT WITH PIRATES IN THE RED SEA.



It is a fact that most persons would ridicule the statement that piracy is a common vocation in some portions of the world and that, moreover, it is on the increase. It is true that the Chinese pirates have been pretty nearly suppressed and their erstwhile Captain Kidds have degenerated into cowardly individuals who exact tribute from an occasional lonely fisherman, but in the Red sea the buccannery gentry appear to have only recently "got on to" the possibilities of piracy. Not long ago they became so bold in their operations that two gunboats were sent out on patrol duty. They caught one pirate vessel rehandcuffed, and a terrible fight ensued, in which the pirates lost about twenty men, to say nothing of several shows which had come to the rescue of their fellow. But the piracy still goes on, and it will be many years before every form shall have been obliterated in the Red sea.

## ≡ Snapshots and Word Pictures ≡

### THE GUATEMALA ERUPTION.

There was a recent volcanic eruption in Guatemala in which a great many lives were lost. By comparison with the horror in Martinique the Guatemalan eruption of course seemed insignifi-



cant, but it was a serious matter nevertheless. The peak Santa Maria, near Quetzaltenango, where the eruption occurred, is about 12,000 feet high. The illustration is made from a photograph taken by a fearless photographer who was at the time within a half mile of the base of the peak.

### A LOST "ART."

By persons who take interest in it "tattooing" is considered an art, and, inasmuch as it is no longer practiced in its highest form, it is usually referred to by them as a lost art. The Maoris probably did the best tattooing the world has ever seen, and, while their



work would scarcely be called artistic by ordinary persons, it will be seen by the faces herewith reproduced that it was at least ingenious and excessively elaborate. General Robley, a retired English officer, is the owner of the collection to which these faces belong. It is said to exceed in numbers and value the collections of all the public museums of the world.

### MRS. SCHMULTZ, THE "DIANA OF HACKENSACK."



Mrs. Kitty Schmultz, known throughout the length and breadth of the land as "Diana of Hackensack," is one of the most popular citizens of her town. Her reputation is based largely upon the fact that she is conceded to be the best wild duck hunter in the United States, and the bird which gets away from her unscathed must be a mighty rapid flier or else be able to "carry lead" particularly well. Mrs. Schmultz in hunting uses an odd looking craft made of rubber. She loads rapidly and aims with the quickness and intuition of the most famous Nimrod. No woman has yet been bold enough to accept the challenge which Mrs. Schmultz's proud townspeople have issued to back her against any female in the world in a wild duck shooting contest.

### A ZULU BATTLEAX.

The fierce Zulus are generally considered to have been in the height of their glory the most expert wielders of battleaxes the world has ever known. Umbandine, the once famous Zulu chief, is said to have been more than a match with the battleaxe for the many experts among his subjects. The accompanying illustration shows Umban-



dine's favorite battleaxe, which is now in the possession of Lady Eleanor Stopford, upon the walls of whose handsome country home in England it occupies a conspicuous place. The British museum and many private collectors have made numerous efforts to secure possession of Umbandine's battleaxe, but its fair owner declares that she would not part with it for ten times the sum offered.

### ODD POTATO GROWTH.

An agricultural curiosity was recently exhibited by a Saratoga county (N. Y.) farmer to some of his neighbors, one of whom photographed it. As will

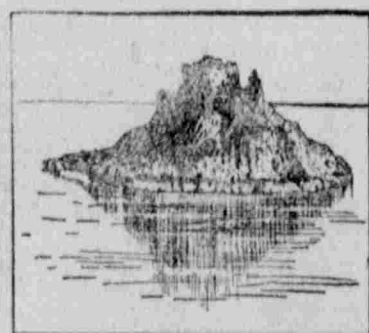


be seen in the illustration, the tuber grew through one of the eyes of a pair of scissors which had been plowed under. It has been preserved in alcohol.

## ENTITLED TO NOTICE

### A NATURAL MEMORIAL.

In the illustration is shown the famous Thatcher rock at Torbay, England. It is famous principally because of the fact that its upper left profile is said to bear a remarkable resemblance to the outlines of the head and bust of



the late Queen Victoria. Of course a hypercritical person might claim that the likeness is not startling, and it isn't; but, after all, as no human being has ever done anything to accentuate the likeness it is really a remarkable example of the freakish forms into which nature frequently molds her rocks.

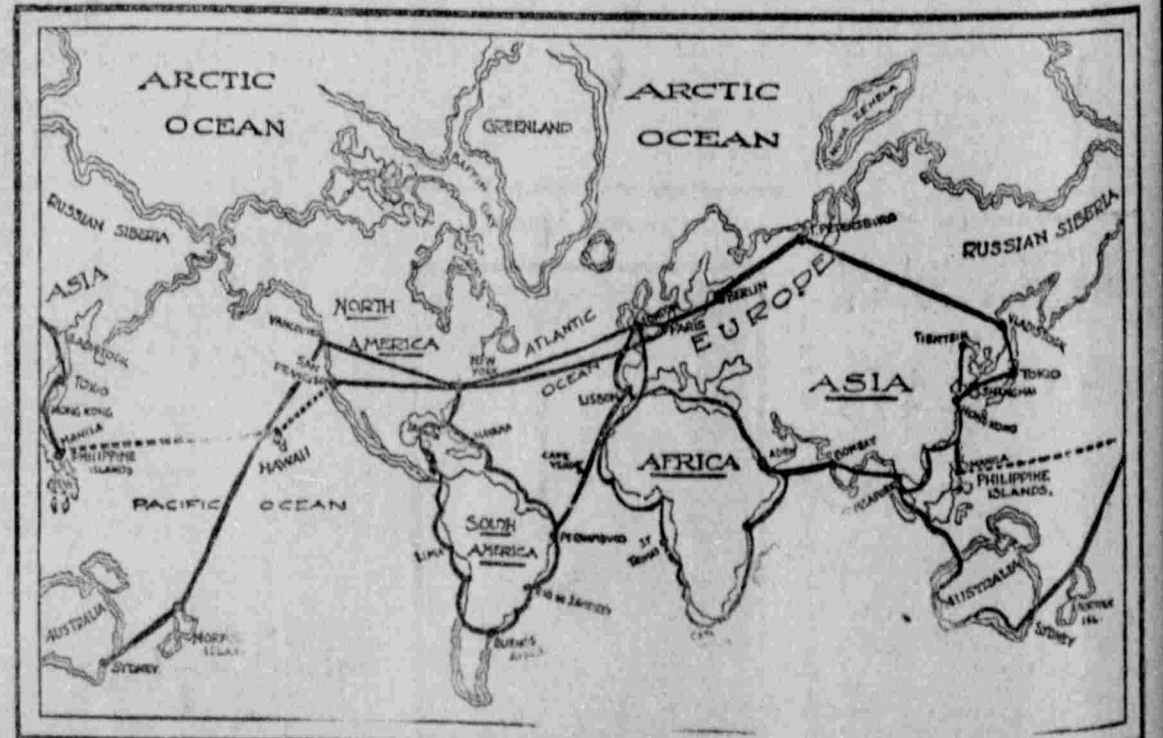
### THE GREAT TOLSTOI IN THE CRIMEA.



The accompanying illustration is made from a photograph taken when the great Count Leo Tolstoy, at the time visiting the Crimea, did not suspect the presence of the man behind the camera. It shows the count and countess, both of whom gave up the habit of luxurious living to which they were born in order that they might the more keenly appreciate the hardships of those whose conditions they have for years so earnestly sought to improve.

### MAP SHOWING ALL THE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

[Dotted lines indicate cables under construction.]



### NATURE'S MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.



On the unfortunate island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, stands the "Washington rock." The face of the Father of His Country is vividly outlined in profile along the upper ridge. It is pleasant to know that the recent volcanic eruptions spared this natural monument to our first president. This is the more remarkable since the profile is located upon one of a group of volcanic rocks.

### HEARD IN MANY CLIMES.

The President, an old frigate captured from the Americans in the war of 1812, is now used as a drillship for the British royal naval reserves.

The largest ruby known is one mentioned by Chardin as having been engraved with the name of Sheikh Sephy. Another noble ruby is in possession of the shah of Persia. Its weight is put at

175 carats. A third, belonging to the king of Usapar, was cut into a hemispherical form and in 1653 was bought for \$12,566.

Professor Edmund S. Mearns of the Smithsonian institution is the first scientist to visit the mummy caves of the Aleuts of Alaska. Many mummies, to be sure, have been sent from Alaska

from time to time, but no man of learning has ever examined the caves themselves. The report which the professor will doubtless prepare will be looked for with some interest.

The number of people employed in the British civil service now exceeds half a million. Of these over 100,000 are employed by the postoffice.

The volume of the mineral resources of the United States geological survey

estimates the world's production of coal at \$66,165,510 short tons. The three great coal producing countries of the world are the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Slave mining in northern Nigeria is not yet entirely a thing of the past, but it is being steadily extinguished with the establishment of British authority. The most crooked railway in the world is one from Boswell to Friedenz,

Pa., the air line distance being five miles. The road doubles on itself four times and at one point, after making a loop of about five miles, the road comes back to within 200 feet of itself on a grade 50 feet lower.

In the census of 1900 there were twenty-seven states in which the number of children who could not read or write was less than 2 per cent. In 1890 there were but thirteen states in that class.

The greatest illiteracy among children is in the southern tier of states, where it averages 25 per cent.

The plague scare has been responsible for the destruction of 167,000 rats in the London docks during the past eighteen months.

The enamel of the teeth contains over 56 per cent calcareous matter.

Typewriting and mat weaving have been successfully taught to the blind,

and it is believed that they could even learn to make lace and thus gain a new means of livelihood.

The average cost of a British soldier is \$320 a year. The Swiss soldier costs about \$70 a year.

The Thames has excellent tides which rise fully twenty feet in spring and about seventeen feet at the neap and it is always an easy river for navigation.