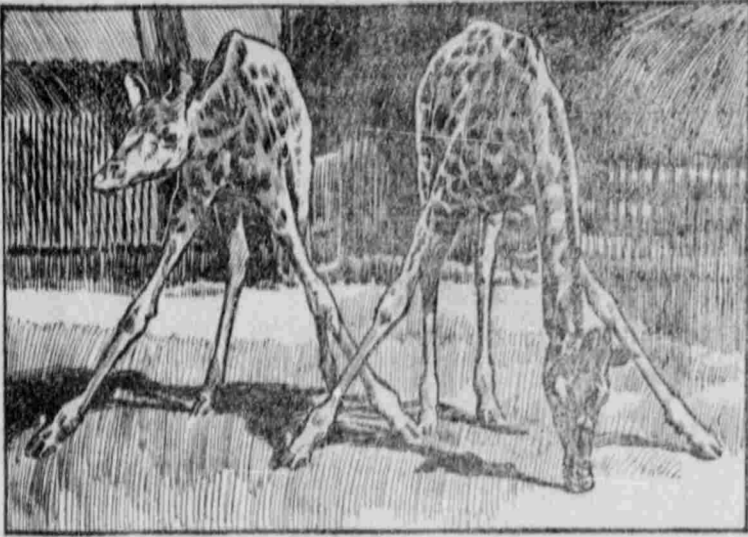


Unique Phases of Life From All Over the World

HOW GIRAFFES REALLY LOOK WHILE EATING.



Any one who has ever seen a giraffe feeding must have noticed his general air of dejection and his apparent "loose jointedness." An observant photographer recently determined to ascertain whether or not his imagination was responsible for this impression, which a slight of the animals at their meals always produced upon him. The snapshot from which the accompanying illustration was made was the result, and, as will be seen, the photographer was fully warranted in his impression of the appearance of these "living bean poles."

Recrimination BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

SO long you walked upon the selfsame way,
The crooked paths of many a night and day,
You who have passed the pitfalls and the snares,
Could you not warn me where I went astray?
O child, did I not call? My fears, my prayers,
Drowned in your laughter, jubilant and gay.

Now, from the happy heights whereon you stand,
Why could you not have stretched a guiding hand,
Or pointed but a pathway for my feet
That stumbled blindly in this unlit land?
O child, you found your gypsying so sweet,
What though I strove, you would not understand.

Nay, but some mark you might have left behind,
Some token that my frightened eyes might find,
Some little sign to bid me know and stay
And find my pathway ere the day declined.
O child, my feet were bleeding all the way;
Yet to their stains so blind you were, so blind!

Now, if some day I gain my goal indeed,
Will I find solace for my want and need?
Ah, surely never evil may befall
As sore as these sad wounds wherewith I bleed!
O child, you too must know the worst of all—
To cry to one beloved who will not heed.

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FRANCE'S GREATEST ACTOR AT THE DOOR OF HIS RESIDENCE.



Just as Sarah Bernhardt is everywhere recognized as France's greatest actress, so is Constant Benoit Coquelin, her friend and frequent artistic companion, conceded to be France's greatest actor. Coquelin has what he denominates a "holy horror" of being photographed except in character, and it is a difficult matter to get a portrait of him in "citizen's dress." The snapshot fiend, however, never lets a little thing like a man's personal preference or prejudice interfere with him, and as a result this portrait of M. Coquelin was recently obtained just as the famous actor was about to leave his Paris residence for his usual morning stroll. Coquelin saw the fell instrument trained in his direction and was just about to protest when the photographer pressed the button. The look of combined surprise and protest apparent on the actor's face constitutes one of the most attractive features of the picture.

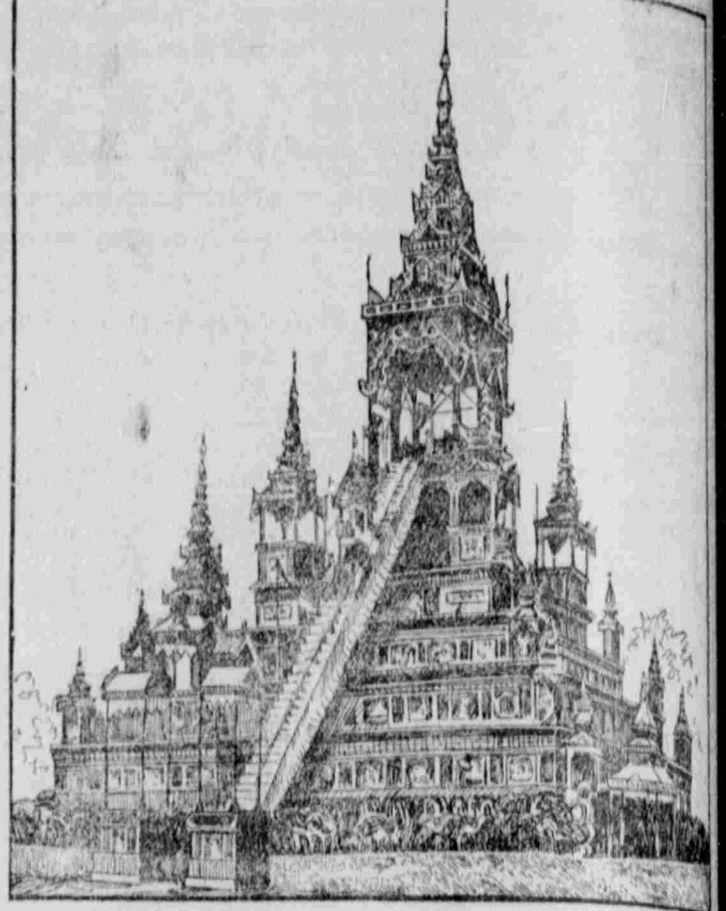
CALVE'S FUTURE HUSBAND.

Emma Calve, the talented Frenchwoman who commands a larger salary than any singer in the world with the single exception of Adelina Patti, is said to be delighted at the prospect of her forthcoming marriage to Jules Bois, one of her countrymen. M. Bois



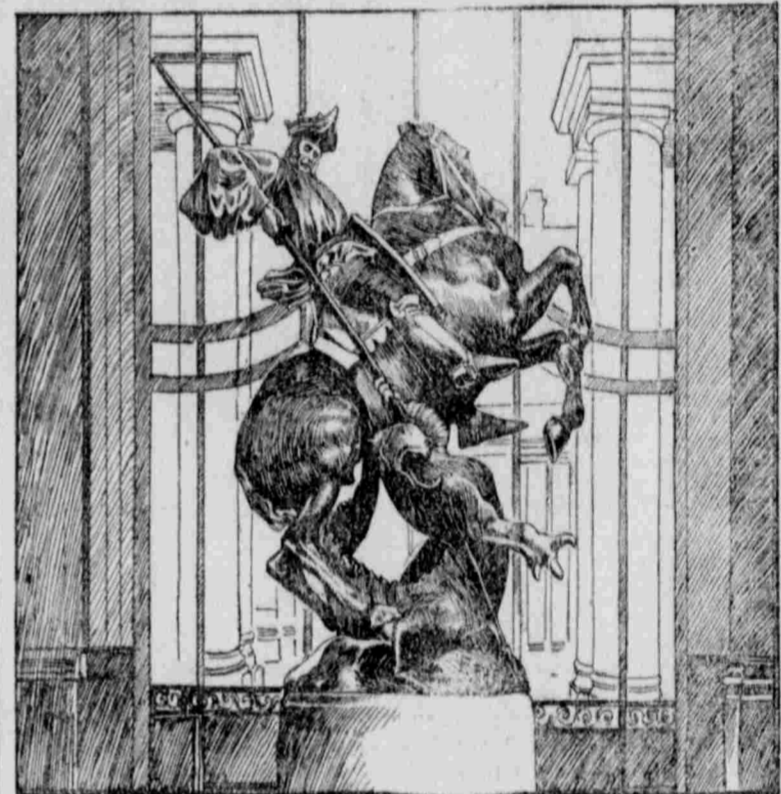
was long a famous lecturer on mental mysticism and extra mundane existence. It was at one of his "conferences" that he met the singer whom he is shortly to lead to the altar. It has been alleged that Calve's determination to wed M. Bois was largely the result of jealousy over the fact that a certain well known Parisian writer who had been attentive to her for years had suddenly abandoned her and found a wife elsewhere. In well informed circles, however, this story finds little credence.

CREMATION TOWER OF A BURMESE HPONGYI OR SAINT.



On the death of a hpongyi, or Buddhist monk of any sanctity, his body is dried, and then at an interval proportionate to his holiness he is publicly cremated. For this a tower of bamboo and paper wonderfully ornamented with gold leaf and paintings is constructed, and below the canopy at the top the body is solemnly burned. The occasion is made a pretext for dramatic performances, processions and general festivity. Thousands of people come from far and near to attend. The tower in the illustration was 114 feet high and 15 feet by 75 feet at the base. After cremation the saint's ashes are kept in a gold box in his monastery.

FREMIET'S MUCH DISCUSSED STATUE.



The statue depicted in the illustration has been widely discussed in Europe. It represents St. George and the dragon and is the work of the celebrated French sculptor Fremiet. Recently it was shown with the Dutil collection, to which it belongs, in the vestibule of the Petit Palais in Paris, with the result that many critics gushed over it, while an equal number pronounced it a monstrosity. But upon one point all were agreed—that, high art or no high art, the group is the most spirited ever turned out by any sculptor anywhere.

COLLECTING SEA BIRDS' EGGS.

Inactive collectors of birds' eggs scarcely realize the danger involved in supplying them with the material for the gratification of their fad. The eggs of sea fowls in particular are hard to get at because of the habits



the birds in placing their nests in crevices of precipitous cliffs. The collector who wants the eggs is compelled to permit himself to be lowered over the top of this cliff. He swings himself to and fro and sidewise at the end of a long tether, grabbing the eggs from their resting places as he goes. These eggs are largely used by ladies in various cities of England, when epicures declare them to be greatly superior in flavor to the ordinary egg.

Persons, Places and Things Worth Reading About

AN INDIAN TOTEM POLE.

The totem poles of many of the Indian tribes are becoming more scarce each year as civilization steps in to push aside the superstitions of the centuries. Strictly speaking, the totem is a crest, and it had its uses in preventing intermarriages between members of



the same family. Each totem bears a different device, usually of an animal, a bird or a fish. Some totems are made of hammered copper and are very valuable, one owned by a chief of the Queen Charlotte Islands being valued at \$2,000, though there have been no "takers" up to the present time. The totems of the tribes using totem poles are always painted with the same devices as are cut upon the poles.

"TAKING THE CURE" IN THE ALPS.

A few years ago if any one had suggested that the best remedy for tuberculosis is fresh air he would have been looked upon as a crank. Today there are "cures" in the best favored sections of nearly every civilized country on the globe in which the only medicine given is fresh air. To such lengths is this plan practiced that the patients are required to sit outdoors so



many hours a day and are not permitted to close the windows at night even when the thermometer is confronting with the zero mark. The illustration shows a famous resort of this sort located in the Alps, well up toward the summit of the spur of mountain on which it is built. The patients of this sanitarium are drawn from many of the most wealthy families of Europe, for the charges are very high, and the poor man who has tuberculosis must die or go elsewhere, which is unfortunately true of too many institutions of the sort even in this country.

WORLD'S LARGEST SHELL.

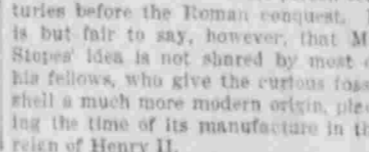
Here is a shell which weighs nearly a ton and is said to be the largest in the world. It came from Magnetic Island, off the coast of Australia, and was brought up from the vasty deep by the one man who inhabits the little island.



The youngster so contentedly reclining within this mammoth shell is the grandson of this man, George Bolgers. Mr. Bolgers declares that there is very little demand for these curios, and he is now obliged to eke out an existence with his garden truck and his hens. These clam shells, as he calls them, are pure white and range in weight from about ten pounds to one ton. Strange to say, however, not one has ever been found with its original inhabitant inside.

A CURIOUS ORNAMENT.

The odd shell pictured herewith was recently dug out of some tertiary rock of the Red Crag, near Walton-on-the-Naze, by Mr. Stopes, a fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Mr. Stopes' theory is that the hole in the top indicates that the shell was an ornament worn by some person centuries before the Roman conquest. It is but fair to say, however, that Mr. Stopes' idea is not shared by most of his fellows, who give the curious fossil shell a much more modern origin, placing the time of its manufacture in the reign of Henry II.



A BROAD MINDED CHINAMAN.

Chang Chih Tung, the new viceroy of Nanking, is looked up to in China as the greatest literary man the country possesses. Though not enamored of Europeans, he wishes for their friendship and co-operation with him in plans for the welfare of his country, more especially in aiding the spread of education. Shortly after the close of the war with Japan Chang Chih Tung wrote a spirited work entitled "China's Only



Hope" filled with strong denunciations of his countrymen's stupid obstinacy in rejecting western methods and science, together with urgent demands for instant reform. The main object of the book is that of facing manfully the difficulties of China's position and making strenuous efforts to keep his country from being reduced to a state of imbecility and so falling an easy prey to the western nations. The book has long since been translated into French and is now translated into English.

AN INTELLIGENT MONKEY.

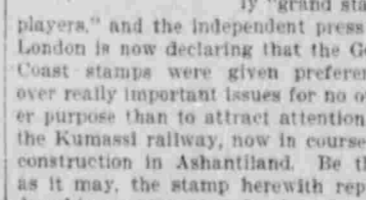
The simian whose portrait appears herewith is declared to be the most intelligent monkey in the world. He can light and smoke a cigar, pour out and drink a horn of liquor and play school



with the children. The last is his most wonderful performance, for he acts as schoolmaster and does everything that he should do under the circumstances except talk.

NEW GOLD COAST STAMP.

It is not likely that the postal receipts of the Gold Coast will meet the enormous deficiency in the British budget, but it is nevertheless a fact that when the new stamps bearing the counterfeit presentation of Edward VII., rex and a whole lot of other things, were arranged for, the first to be printed was the issue for the Gold Coast in Africa. High officials of the British empire are proverbially "grand stand players," and the independent press of London is now declaring that the Gold Coast stamps were given preference over really important issues for no other purpose than to attract attention to the Kumsel railway, now in course of construction in Ashanti. Be that as it may, the stamp herewith reproduced is a pretty example of work.



LADY ROTHSCHILD, BENEFACTOR, PHILANTHROPIST.

There are many thousands of benevolent persons in the world, but those who do not contrive to let reports of their good deeds get into the newspapers are few and far between. Lady Rothschild, wife of the head of the British branch of the family, however, belongs in the category of those who are charitable on a large scale without heralding their goodness from the house-



tops. She believes in what is known as the "concrete form" of charity as opposed to the Carnegie idea of relieving poverty by enabling its victims by education to ward it off. Lady Rothschild goes from house to house, investigates personally every case reported to her and then, without even letting the beneficiary know the name of his good Samaritan, proceeds to relieve the distress. She keeps an eye on the case, and if misfortune continues her aid also continues. But as soon as she detects evidence of a willingness to accept charity without making any effort to make it unnecessary her assistance is withdrawn.

NOVEL LIFE SAVING CRAFT.

The companies operating the ocean liners are ever on the lookout for meritorious life saving devices. The latest of this class to be tested is the invention of an Englishman. It is really little more than a huge buoy, which when necessity arises can be made



tertight. The passengers remain in the lower part of the boat, and so long as the food supply holds out are safe. No matter how hard the tempest may blow outside, there is a small sail which is capable of driving this odd craft at a speed of a mile or two an hour. The sail is to be used only when the wind blows to blow in practically the exact direction in which it is desired to travel. So far all the indications seem to point to the ultimate success of the invention.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Self preservation is the fundamental law of the cell. The English people are the greatest consumers of bacon in the world. The Mexican government is establishing a Slaby wireless telegraph between Tonala and Lower California. The rapidity of movement in nerve

impulses is approximately 200,000 waves a second. The farmer gets \$1 a load for Christmas trees, and 200 make a load. The number of teachers in the colleges of the United States last year was 11,581. On Indian railways the average fare

third class, is less than two-fifths of a cent a mile. The development of electric arc lighting by means of carbons charged with relatively volatile substances is being steadily pursued abroad. In cities of 100,000 to 200,000 the annual cost of street care fare for each person is \$4 to \$6. Blaise Pascal, the famous mathematician, is said to have introduced the important vehicle which we call the omnibus and pushcart. In round figures, \$200,000,000 gold is the amount of American capital invested in Mexico by 1,117 American companies, firms and individuals. Hay is the most profitable crop in England. The United States now uses more

raw silk for manufacturing than France. England buys from the United States in a year more than \$100,000,000 worth of wheat and flour, meats to the same amount and 62,000,000 bushels of corn. Completed interurban electrical roads in the states of Ohio and Indiana are now averaging \$4,375 per mile per annum. The cost of operating them is

stated as 55 per cent of the gross receipts. Mr. Jochelson, chief of the Jessup north Pacific exploring expedition just returned, states that the tribes which he studied in Siberia all possessed characteristics in common with the Indians of North America. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F. R. S., the eminent London surgeon, is about

to start for a tour of Ceylon and India, hoping to confirm his hypothesis that the consumption of badly cured fish is the cause of leprosy. A dredge recently built for the building at the mouth of the Sacramento river has a "clamshell" scoop 150 feet long which raises twenty-five tons of earth in each lift and deposits it on the bank in one minute.