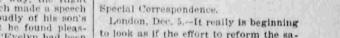


committee will be again asked to recommend the construction of a line similar to that which it refused to sanction last session. It is known as the City and Northeast Suburban, extending from the heart of the city northeast to Waltham Abbey, and is estimated to cost \$22,000,000. The success of the Progressive party in the late borough council elections will materially assist Mr. Morgan in convincing the government that such a scheme ig practicable. In the districts through which it is proposed toconstruct the line there is now a strong working class element on the various public bodies who are in favor of quick and cheap transit, and it is expected that strong arguments will be made to the committee to sanction

the construction of the new line. Already arrangements are in progress to get a representative delegation to wait on the board of trade, and other government departments responsible for the control of new railway schemes. It is admitted by many public men that there is no district in London whose railway accomodation of the nature suggested is more required. The existing railways are the leading opponents of the Morgan scheme





toward loosening the grip which old The trust was started about two years



COUNT STEPHEN GYULAI,

The Hungarian Nobleman Who is to Marry a Cobbler's Daughter.

to be as modest and amiable as she a pretty. She worked as a seamstress and out of her slender earnings con-tributed to the support of the family ouschold, which included five younge orothers and sisters. What little spare ney and leisure time she had were mployed in visits to the theater and opera, and in reading.

When leaving the Imperial Court theater one evening nearly three years ago, she was accosted by an elegantly dressed young man who introduced himself as Count Stephen Gyulai. His anner was perfectly respectful, and asked permission to call upon her her. Next day the count appeared the shoemaker's small apartment, the first of many such visits,

The acquaintance thus begun, rapripened into affection. The count's visits became more frequent. He made girl many and costly presents, and ought her fashionable costumes, and took her to theaters, concerts and oth-er amusements. Some of the count's aristoera H ooked doubtfully at his fair companon, but the noleman appeared su-premely indifferent to their opinion. The remonstrances of his family had no more effect upon him, for he was deep-ly in love with the Hernals shoemaking her his wife, is for the state of the st 's daughter and Elizabeth's father and sisters were

intertained at the count's house in Vina, and, contrary to the sort of thing fory books, were always to unter a the utmost courtesy. The count is the interface of the shoemaker's came frequently to the quarters and his acquaintance proved very valuable to the latter from a busaces, standpoint, for the shoemaker's affairs prospered visibly. A few days ago, the count and Eliza-beth made a shoet why for the country.

beth made a short trip to the country, and upon their return the count aned their betrothal. Active prepar tions for the wedding have begun and he ceremony will take place very soon It the count's estate in Hungary.

Count Stephen Gyulai is 27 years old ad belongs to the military order of erman knights. His father, who died and he ome years ago was a great Hungarian ableman, a knight of monor of the reign order of Malta, He bequeathhis son his estates in Hunsary at Trubswetten, Dugesello, Gy-Wal Mares, Murany, and Nagy Bar-sany; a castle at Gorz near Trieste and another country place near Bozen in one of the loveliest parts of the Tyrol. There are also other historic proper-lies in Lomhardy, the domains of Asse-stano, Mestre, near Venice: Treviso Musire and Char and Chiragnogo.

ing the European custom the aves the management of his heritance to agents and spends his time in the gay Austrian He is exceedingly fond of Capital and is a remarkably good shot. he has devoted a good deal of automobiling.

The Gyplai family is of ancient origin ng its ancestry back to the fif-th century. Count Stephen's branch ennobled in 1694, the then head of line being given the title of baron Austria. In 1761 he was raised to dignity of a count of Transylvania. the dignity of a

MARY F. HARLAND.

and the second

EXEMPT FROM SCHOOL.

Champion Six-Year-Old Boy in London Who Can Lift a Man.

The London School Board has been heaten by the fat boy of Peckham The fat boy of Peckham is a child of six, who lives with his parents, working people, at Colegrove-road, midway between Rye-lane and the Old Kentroad.

He is about four feet in height, with a chest measurement of 44 inches, and a weight of 10 stone. He has enormous strength for his age, and altogether is the pride of Peckham. He is of school age, and the school board has been con-

erning itself about his education. After elaborate inquiries and an ex amination by a doctor it has been de-cided that he is too big and too strong to go to school. A correspondent in a letter which appeared in yesterday's Times, calls attention to this month' agenda of the special schools sub-com mittee, in which there appears the re port of the doctor who examined the child. In the course of his remarks he says: "This child is of abnormal development physically. The account given of his weight (ten stone) is quite true. The increase in weight is due not only to fat but to muscular develop-ment as well, since the child can easily

lift an ordinary adult. . . . Men-tally he seems in some ways precoclous; is quite educable. Owing to his size and habits I do not think it is possible to place him in any school It is obvious he cannot attend an or dinary infants' department: not only would his extraordinary appearance would his extraordinary appearance create disturbance, but no desk would hold him. and his enormous strengt) would be dangerous to the other chil-

dren. "If taken to a physically defective center he would take up the room of three or four children in the ambulance, even it he could be roased and dressed it, time, which from the history of the case I should think improbable. I there of the fore suggest he be exempt from school

attendance The committee admit their defeat in the terse sentence, "Agreed to exempt from attendance."

'Jack," as the boy is known in the reithborhood, is himself happily un-concerned about his education. During the day he is generally to be found in o near a beerhouse in Willowbrook-road where in the doctor's words, "He earned his dinner by acting as an advertisy ment

In brain he is a quick-witted, intel-lig-ni child: in body he seems a preposterous exaggeration. He has the breadth of shoulder of a big man. thighs and calves which a navvy might be recud of, and sobove all the healthy men face of a gigantic baby.

He runs up and down the road to the canal bridge with a cheerful waddle, and shows an activity which puts to shame those local prophets who foretoid that he would be paralyzed in his lower He will lift a 56-pound weight limbs. with one hand to show you his bulk is not made up with fat alone, and de-spite his lack of education he knows the difference between sixpence and a shill-

He is a favorite with all who know Philadelphia Record.

. . him, and the Peckham policemen and omnibus drivers are never tired of talk-ing of him.-London Dally Mail. "a large way." At practically any hour in the day, there will be three or four "a large way." At practically any hour in the day, there will be three or four

100 MURDER CHARGES.

Monster Trial in Connection with Massacre of Jews at Kishineff. An idea of the gigantic nature of the case in connection with the massacre of Jews in Kishineff in April on this year, the hearing of which began yesterday,

may be gathered from the following figures, writes the Nijni Novgorod correspondent of the London Dally Mail. One thousand three hundred and fifty warinouses, slops, offices, and private bouses were damaged during the riots.

The number of arrests effected imme diately after order had been restored by th epolice with the assistance of the military, was \$60. The total number of

persons wound d by knives, hay forks, knuckle dusters, and revolvers was selves Christians in the town hospitals The wounds of eight of the latter were inflicted with revolvers, while five more had been shockingly burned and disfigured about the face and body with sulphuric and other acids thrown at them at close quarters from bottles. The number of wounded among the

police was 68, including several inspec-tors. Two military officers and five men of the rank and file were also wounded in the general affray. Shortly after the massacre 664 rioters were in dicted for the most part for minor of fences, such as disturbing the peac and thefts during the general panic. Of these 322 in all were sentenced to fines ranging from a few shillings up to several pounds, or sentenced to terms

of imprisonment ranging from three days to two months. Two hundred and sixty-nine were ac. quitted owing to exceptional difficulty in establishing their guilt.

The preliminary incurry into the worst cases connected with the Jewisn massacre was concluded several weeks ago under the direction of four govern-ment prosecutors. During the conduct ment prosecutors. During the conduct of this inquiry several thousand witnesses were examined.

A RELIC OF HERODOTUS.

Recent excavations on the site of an-cient Naueratis on the detta of the Nile have brought to light, among other things, a possible relic of Herodotus, to whose description of the luxurious Greek settlement we owe most of our knowledge of it. He visited the city in the latter part of the fifth century B. C. The fello inserbed "Herodotau" This vase was found within the Hellenic precinct, and seeing the comparative rarity of the name and the condicence of the date of the vase, as judged by its fabric and the lettering of the dedication, with the prob-

ettering of the dedication, with the p able epoch of the Hallcarnassian's v it is a plausible guess that this had some direct connection with the f er of history.—Kansas City Journal. fath

SHORT SENTENCE PHILOSOPHY.

It is better to collect your thoughts than to borrow other people's.

The world suspects that a man is love before he knows it himself. The fellow who would marry money finds it pretty hard work. fo It's the worker who succeeds in life-tot the fellow who is worked. Take care of your enemies, and your friends will take care of themselves. Some men are so easy-going that after a while they cease to go at all. The people who are always lookin

for bargains seldom get rich as quickly as those who offer them. There were no dentists in the days of the Spanish Inquisition, but they had instruments of torture just the same,—

delivery vans in front of the building, while through the entrance pours a con-tinuous stream of callers. One no soon-er enters the hall than the click of 20 or more typewriters reminds him agai that there is something doing here, and as doors open on either side, glimpses are afforded into different rooms, every one of which is filled with

men, women and girls, all working like beavers. A request to see the head of this hive of industry involves a passage through several of these departments, after which the visitor finds himself in a handsomely fitted-up private office in front of a desk equipped with electric push-buttons, telephone, and other busy man's conveniences.

BOY MANAGER.

At this desk, you are prepared, afte the evidences of solid prosperity that have struck you on your way, to find a grizzled "captain of industry" of 50 more--so it comes as rather a sh when you encounter a mere boy, ruddy of face and downy of upper-lip, but who quite evidently is seated there not by accident, but because he is at the head of the business which is conducted in the building. That boy Evelyn Wrench, and about him there is a story to tell that ought to be known to every young man in the United States who is in search of a recipe for "getting on" in the world.

AN ARISTOCRAT.

Evelyn Wrench has just passed his pwenty-first birthday. Three years ago he came out of school, the big husiness he has created did not exist. The boy is an aristocrat by birth. His fath is the Right Honorable F. S. Wrenc who, in his official position as Iris land commissioner, is now engaged i administering the new land act in th Emerald Isle. Evelyn Wrench is a Eton boy, and, when he left that exclu sive school, no one expected, himself least of all, that he ever would have anything to do with "trade." As a matter of fact, young Wrench had deter-mined to be a diplomatist, like his fath--the er, and it was with the idea of paring himself for this calling that, on leaving Eton in 1900, the young man went to study under German tutors

near Dresden. He hadn't been in Germany long, however, before he was struck, as everyone else is who goes there, with the part which the picture post-card has come to play in the Teuton's daily life. No one who has not been in the land of the kaiser and seen business men, at luncheon in a restaurant, seizing a spare moment to send a picture post-card to the family at home possibly can realize the length to which this particular fad is carried. The young man had not been in Germany long before he began to ask himself why there wasn't chance for somebody to get rich by kindling a similar enthusiasm over the post-card in England?

"CHUCKED" DIPLOMACY.

Young Wrench's aristocratic mother and sister came over to Germany to see him, and the three had made quite a lengthy trip through Europe, finally arriving at Schandau, a pretty little town in Saxon-Switzerland. On a day Which is a memorable one in Evelyn Wrench's calendar, he and his sister went out for a long walk which took them through some fascinatingly beau-tiful scenery. Both were enthusiastic and agreed that they must be and agreed that they mustn't fail to get some post-cards of the district to send to England. Then the conversa-tion turned on the comparatively small use that was made of such cards at home, and a few minutes afterward the young man electrified his sister by an-nouncing that he was going to "chuck" the whole business of getting ready for

containing the "25 varieties" with which he had started out, young Wrench be-gan, one day, on the up-hill task of get-ting the obstinate conservative London tradesman to do something new He struck oil at the first stationer's, getting an order for 85 cents worth o cards. But all the rest of the day he

tramped about from shop to shop and didn't get a single order. It was pretty humiliating business, for often he had humiliating business, for often he had to wait for half an hour or more be-fore the tradesman would talk to him, and often then he had to submit to a snubbing. He spent whole days in trudging around London making lists of small shops to be visited, and more days in doing the visiting, once in a while being encouraged with a small order-on trial. But he had to keep a mighty grip on his pride all the time. mighty grip on his pride all the time. One day, according to the young man, he had been "canvassing" up in the neighborhood of Paddington station, and, regularly done up, had gone into the station in quest of a cup of tea. "You know," he said. "that Paddington is the station at which all the men from Oxford arrive when the state of the station of the station at the state of the s Oxford arrive when they come up for the football and the week end. Thi happened to be Saturday, and, by Jov Thi that station restaurant was just full o chaps that I knew. And when I say them, all well dressed and with nothing to do but enjoy life, it made me fee pretty small, and I tell you, I tried to hide that sample case of mine under my arm, and got out as soon as possi-

FIRST MONTH'S BUSINESS, \$5.

Wrench's first employe was an office boy at a wage of \$1.75 a week, who booked after the "establishment" while the proprietor was out canvassing. This when, as a reward for his labors, the oung man actually had got a as regular customers. Then he managed to get part of the time of a photographer. In order to get fresh "subjects" for further cards, and finally felt justified in hiring a regular "drum-mer" to push the company's wares. The young man had started out in Sep-tember, 1969, and the "firm's" first rea-hustness month the business month was January, 1901. In that month, exactly 500 cards were sold business done amounting to precisely \$5. After that, however, things began to pick up. It was slow work, business coming in terribly small single orders from little shops, but it kept on

HE HAD A PULL.

Wrench says that in those days, he got down to his office at \$:40 in the morning, and was there nearly always until midnight. And he was all busi-ness! He told me that once when he twas invited to a fashionable houseparty out in the country somewhere, his railway fare was 28 shillings and sixpence, but he managed to get enough orders for post-cards in the town where his friends lived to bring in 32 shillings and sixpence. Not long after, Wrench found that in none of the historical buildings in London and the vicinity most visited by tourists were post-cards on sale giving views of the places. So, with the assistance of his father's offi-cial pull, he prevailed on the royal office of works to allow him to place the "Wrench Series" on sale at these palaces, churches and what not, and the result was that probably hundreds of folk in America had post-cards of the Abbey, the Tower and Hampton Court Palace sent to them, and that the business enjoyed another boom.

112,000,000 CARDS A YEAR.

Wrench is brimful of ideas, and there is no doubt that the simply phenome-nal increase that has taken place in the picture post-card trade in this country in the last three years is due large-ly to the attractiveness of the designs which he has introduced. When the young man commenced business, the British postoffice had to deal with only about a million picture post-cards a

EVELYN WRENCH. The English Boy Who Built Up a Big Business.

ment made by the young man himself | a regularly paid up capital, its memon his success. With possible Ameri-can boy readers in mind, the writer asked him the time honored question as to what he considered the "secret" of his good fortune. "Well," Evelyn Wrench said, "I had a good idea to begin with, and I started

a good idea to begin with, and i started to work up a business that was in its infancy in this country. Then I tried hard, put my pride in my pocket, and looked after the details myself—that's a great thing. And, between you and me," he went on, "I'm best pleased with my luck just because I come from a good family. You know how streng good family. You know how stron the caste feeling is here, and how com-paratively few self-made men we've got, but I've the satisfaction of feeling that though my people amount to some-thing, I'm self-made-and I'm rather inclined to be proud of it." MARSHALL LORD.

NEW HAVEN AND MR. CARNEGIE

It seems that some of the New Haven papers were too previous in their announcement that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$300,000 for a library to that city, provided the city would agree to raise annually \$30,000 for ing library purposes. Misled by the one statements of the papers aforesaid other journals throughout the state dis-cussed the situation as a settled one, and commented upon the probabilities cide and possibilities from that point of yiew. The New Haven Lander view, The New Haven Leader corrects the impression which has gone abroad with reference to Mr. Carnegic's action, and says: The fact is that a citizen of New Ha-

ven has talked with Mr. Carnegie's see retary and the latter is reported to hay said that he "believes that Mr. Carne-gie can be persuaded to give the money." The actual facts were stated in the Leader several days ago and again stated last evening as follows "No initiation has been received from Mr. Camparia that has been received from Mr. Carnegie that he might donate Mr. Carnegie that he might to of the library fund, and no member of the public library directors has written to him. Whatever has been presented to him. Whatever has been presented to the city thus far is thoroughly intangi-ble. As B. R. English, a member of the library board said today: The probability of the city getting the men-ey is very remote. It is only that we might get it if the thing was worked up. It is possible that when Mr. Car-negie returns to this country the li-brary directors will communicate with brary directors will communicate with

him in reference to a donation." This reminds one of the boy who said This reminds one of the boy who said he "came very near having a new hat. He asked his father if he could have one and his father said—no!" If he had said yes, he would have had one. Ac-cording to the Leader, Mr. Carnegie has not even been asked yet -Bridge

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

"Yes, it's tough." admitted the police "Yes, it's tough," admitted the police-man who had shot at a mad dog and incidentally put an innocent spectator out of business, "but-"But what?" queried the coroner. "But the chances are the man would have died sconer, or later anyway," concluded he of the blue coat,-Chicago News.

News,

bership including such men as the Dukes of Devonshire and Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. The trust's supporters follow the "Gothenburg" idea. They say that public drinking places (called "pubs" for short over here) are apparently a necessity, and maintain that the amount of drunk-enness in this country is due mostly to the fact that at common saloons intoxiants only are supplied readily to the working man, who has nowhere else working man, who has nowhere else to spend his spare time-the proprietor's profits on spirits being larger than on drinks of any other kind.

PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST.

So the trust started out to get hold of So the trust started out to get hold or as many ordinary saloons as possible, and to run them, not as temperance places, but simply as public houses where food and non-intoxicating drinks would be for sale on equal terms with spirits. In order that there should be no mistake about this to you strugard o miatake about this, it was arranged no mistake about this, it was arranged that each of the reformed saloons should be in charge of a manager who would be paid a regular salary, and thus have no interest whatever in push-ing the sale of intoxicants. It was one of the cardinal points of the trust scheme, too that cuch here and spirit scheme, too, that such beer and spirits as were sold at their houses should be of the best quality. Finally it was deof the best quarty. Finally it was de-cided that any profits from the trust's houses should be used, either upon im-provements to the locality in which the plate stood, or in acquiring the license of other saloons, to be transformed sim.

The Public House Trust sets no limits to its operations. As soon as the license of a saloon anywhere in the United Kingdom expires, the officials of the reorm organization my to get hold of it, ad nothing would suit them etter than to be the probetter than prictors of rietors of every drinking place on the land. Perhaps they will be once day and in that case the profile of \$97,000,000, which is produced by the etail liquor trade in this country yould be utilized for the public benefit ustcad of enriching private individu-

It is questionable which is the more surprising-the extent to which the managers of the trust have succeeded in acquiring public houses to be run on improved lines, or the success of the various establishments which have ome under their management. Stricty peaking, the trust does not manage the "reformed pube" liself, but confines its efforts to forming smaller trust compantics in different districts to buy up the licenses of public houses, within their limits, as they fail due, and run , and run them on the tiothernburg plan.

EARL GREY, CHAIRMAN.

The public house trust of which Earl Grey is the chairman, began operations in 1901, and now, out of the 40 coun-ties of England, five only are without one or more trust companies in active management of model public houses. There are six such organizations in Scotland, three in Wales, and one has just been started in Ireland. So far "trust" principles have been applied to 114 saloons throughout the whole Unit-ed Kingdom, and arrangements have Unitrow been made for getting hold of