# Million - Dollar "Freak" Garden Hobby of London's Foremost Lawyer



ONDON, Murch 17 .- Spending a million dollars on a gorden has seen the unique hobby of Sir Frank Crisp, one of England's ost lawyers. It is not often that mbers of the legal profession go in for intensive cultivation save in the raising of fine crops of lawsuits; but with Sir Frank it's different. His legal practise alone has not satisfied the cravings of his soul, and his exuberant fancy has overflowed into building a ground on earth can hold a candle.

Friar Park, just outside the fashionable little English village of Henley, is one of the most astonishing pieces of landscope work in the whole of England, if not in the world. Sir Frank Crisp has been preparing this 300-acre plot for nearly 30 years, and now curlosity seekers and tourists are flocking to it in such numbers that he has had to try to keep down the number of visitors by charging admission.

FOND OF AMUSEMENT.

As you enter the grounds you are confronted with several signs placed carefully along the edges of the car-riage drive. They bear the puzzling le-gend, "Don't keep off the grass." This mandate mixes most of the visitors up from the start, and large numbers go back to the lodgekeeper to ask whether the grass may be walked on or not. Sir Frank used to have a sign reading 'The Frank used to have a sign reading "The grass may be walked upon," but he substituted the present one in order to study "psychological effects." The confusion of the visitors affords him a fund of annusement. This, however, is only the beginning of the surprises. The house, the grounds, the walks are arranged purposely to delude, and when you have spent an afternoon at Fair park, with its many allusions, delusions and entanglements, you come out into and entanglements, you come out into the world again shorn of much of your confidence in the impressions which your ordinary five senses convey.

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

For instance, on the left hand side of | Close to the pends is a cave modeled |

the winding carriage wety which leads up to the goat palace-like mansion is a series of three or four pends. One of your first "assonishers" is to see sex agree that Sir Frank your first "assonishers" is to see sex agree that Sir Frank your first "assonishers" is to see sex agree that Sir Frank your ford children or children or help and his uncle replied the same length. They really are not, by this time your sense of proposed or children or children or help and his uncle replied the same length. They really are not, by the time your sense of proposed or children or children

how these special stones came to be in their particular place and how the markings of the feet are so perfectly plain is explained when Sir Frank calmiy informs you that he had the stones "faked" out of stuff called "pulhamite," and placed there purposely. The pro-historic tragedy also is an invention of the same brain. Not only do the steeping stones and the hidden terrace present a dejusion with reference to the submergence of passingers along the footway, but the pands themselves gonvey an erroneous impression. One pond appears to be about three feet above the other, but, as a matter of fact, both bedies of water are in direct communication, and consequently at the same level. consequently at the same level,

whereas Sir Frank can prove to you that there really are seven in all. The base of each cube is so drawn that the whole makes a complete optical illu-

SURE THING PROPOSITIONS.

On the same corner near these cubes are two segments of a circle so placed that one appears much longer than the other. Yet if you test them by measure, you will find that they are of the

people are only walking over a ledge of rocks placed behind one of the penda in such a manner that it gives the appearance of people walking through the water as they cross over.

FAKE PREHISTORIC TRAGEDY.

Even the rocks themselves which form the stepping atones for this carrous stage effect present indique features. They show the footprints of some antediluvian monster, together with those of a man, a woman and some children. The various footprints agreed a present insteric tragedy, showing that the man stayed behind to sight the supposed monster, while the volume of the stones are without footprints, these indicating, perhaps, the most exciting parts of the chase. "That's where they imped," Sir Frank explains, with laughter. The mystery of how these special stones came to be in their particular place and how the markings of the feet are so perfectly plain is explained when Sir Prank can prove to you that he had the stones of the feet are so perfectly plain is explained when Sir Prank can prove to you can see thy bank of the place. If you count them may suppose the particular place and how the markings of the feet are so perfectly plain is explained when Sir Prank can prove to you can see thy chamois on the heights. They cannot been proved to the number of the building is a design show-called the proved and the provention of the famous peak. More than 7,000 tone of that famous peak. More than 7,000 tone of that famous peak. More than 7,000 tone of the whole place. Friars by the way being the motif of the whole of paid to detail in this bit of "fake" Switzerland that if you look through a pair of opera glasses from a certain seat in the rockers you can see they chamois on the heights. They cannot be seen by the naked eye. These they animals were built "to scale," and are just the size they would appear in Switzerland if seen some distance off through a glass.

WONDERFUL ROCKERY.

Inside the ice caves—which are mar-vels of imitation—Sir Frank has placed an enormous craile. If you hold a glass of water up to the beak of this bird the water disappears. Few visi-tors understand how this is done, but the secret lies in the fact that one of are, you will find that they are of the same length. Just above these are two straight lines which appear to be of equal length, and yet if measured prove to be different. Above these are two other lines, one appearing consid-

But the plants in the rockery do not compare with hose which he has in his 25 separate conservatories, occupying about 10 acres of ground. In these hothouses, which are heated by the most modern methods, are gathered many of the rarest plants in the world, some of which have names that would give Webster's Unabridged apoplexy. Many of these have truly remarkable attributes. There are whole families of "fish eating" and "insect trapping" varieties, and to watch them bust at neal times is highly entertaining. Here one may study Professor Darwin's theory of the "consciousness of flowers," with every chance of indulging the imagination.

Quite a number of the plants and Quite a number of the plants and flowers in the Crisp collection have "fa-ces" which greatly resemble those of human beings. Sir Frank takes delight

guests.

Inside the Crisp mansion the idea of the friar is carried out with the same degree of persistency as on the exterior. Even the electric light bulbs have friars' noses, which are turned up when the lights are on, down when they are off. An immense hallway, giving one the impression of the interior of a cathedral, is carved in elaborate desingne, in which every sort of friar is represented.

AMERICANS WELCOMED.

This flower fancying Jawyer has a

it is executed is in white letters. This has its peculiar significance.

"If you will examine the work closely," said Sir Frank, in explaining this matter, "you will see that I put the word 'men' in white letters for the simple reason that when the Declaration of Independence was signed there were negro slaves in the United States. I knew that I had no right to interpolate the words 'All white men are created equal,' and so, by painting the letters of the word 'men' white, it reads all white men are created equal,' which, I take it, is the way in which the signers of the Declaration meant it." This little joke at the expense of American sentiment is characteristic of all Sir Frank Crisp's whimsicalities Frank Crisp's whimsicalities

GARDEN COST \$1,000,000

Considering the immense amount of work which Sir Frank has had done on chance of indulging the imagination.

Quite a number of the plants and flowers in the Crisp collection have "faces" which greatly resemble those of human heings. Sir Frank takes delight in pointing out these weirdnesses and listening to the astonishment of his guests. Crisp has one of the largest legal practises in the world. He is the best known solicitor in the city of London. His specialty is commercial law, and he is a familiar figure at most of the great company meetings in the city. He was knighted a year ago, and it is a safe statement that no honor conferred by the king ever was more popular among the business men of London than this.

HEAD OF GREAT LAW FIRM.

Sir Frank is head of the great law firm of Aushurst, Morris, Crisp & Co. His connection with it began when he was sixteen years old, and his first appearance there is the subject of a well-known story by John Morris, who was for many years head of the firm. "When Crisp was sixteen." Morris said. "his grandfather died and his uncle came to me and asked me if

"That was quite enough for me. He proved most assiduous to his duties, and one day he came to me and asked for two or three days' leave of ahsence, saying that he was going up for his examination at the London University. Knowing that he must have had little time for study I laughed at him and told him that he could not hope to get a degree from London without great proficiency and hard study. He seemed quite confident, however, and we were all astonished when he took a first class degree in all subjects."

Another of his associates declares that the old legal maxim that the first step in a lawauit was to get something on account of costs new has been charged to "Get Frank Crisp."

WHY HE IS POPULAR

WHY HE IS POPULAR.

Sir Frank is one of the most popular residients of Henley, and his popularity is explained by incidents like the following: He received a great many telegrams at his country house, and when he was knighted he declared that he owed much of his success to the efficiency of the telegraph revice at the local postoffice. He had all the members of the staff to a receiver to the colleger to the local postoffice.

gal practite best London. It is the dinner he learned that is to celebrate his knighthood, and is the rule when a woman telegrapmet leaves the service to be married site receives an allowance of one month's pay for every year she has served in the postoffice, Sir Frank promptly announced that in future he would double the allowance to every Honley woman telegraphist who married, and since then he has carried out his promise to the extent of \$225 in one case and \$400 in another.

FIRM.

FOR A bot London the base of the sease for Oxfordshire, and a member of the law society, the Solicitors' Benevolent association and the Law association. He was secretary of the Royal Microscopical society for the Junacan society for a longer period.

W. B. NORTHROP. 

### War on English "Work Shys" Doomed Henceforth to Toil

Special Correspondence

ONDON, March 18 .- Vagrancy in England is benceforth to be regarded as a species of crime. A bill is soon to be passed by parliament that will rob the profesgional tramp of his glorious irresponsibility. A rough time is coming for peripatetic professional philosoph ers who wear their hair matted and have an aversion to soup and water.

bave an aversion to soap and water.

Roaming about England, and living en the generosity of the general public, is an army of 60,000 hoboos—men and women—who regard work as more or less "immoral." They refuse to go into the workhouses because in these establishments the pauper has to do oakum picking and stone-brooking, which are inconsistent with the etiples of people who prefer to follow the modes set by the filles of the field which neither sow, nor spip, har gather into barrie.

England has always had this tramp

or into barns.

Engiand has always had this tramp problem to deal with. It is an entirely different affect from the memployed question; and sulhorites admit that it has to be hamiled in a different fashion allowether. Over and shove the army of the unemployed—which is cariously estimated as between half a million and a million—there is this floating population who are "workshy" and who would not do a stroke of labor except mader severe comparison.

#### SOME PRIMITIVE CURES.

In the early days, the forefather the present generation deals with was whipped for the first offense, but if that did not act us a stimulus to exertion, and the delinquent still full-lowed his propensities for a life of ease, he was brought up before the authorities and his cars were cut of. Earlessness he a cure of halness did not seem to not very effectually, however, and as a further incentive to secretion, the government of the day in the fourteenth contry; reserved to branding a great "V"—meaning vagrant—on the forchead of the man wito, after being whipped and losing his

work. But even these methods of gentle sunsion did not prove very effective, and, finally, a law was passed whereby the crime of begging was punished with hanging.

Many of these early punishments feil into what Grover Cleveland termed innocuous desustude, but they were revived in a modified form in 1824, when whipping was "restored" to the calendar in order to compel people to relinquish wastrelism. Whipping is occesionally used now in England, when a man in the workhouse refuses to perform his given task.

STEADILY ON INCREASE.

#### STEADILY ON INCREASE.

But, despite every measure of pun But, despite every measure of pun-ishment, vagrancy has been steadily on the increase in England during the fast 20 years. According to a govern-ment report, it has risen from 40,000 to 80,000-and there is today in Eng-ined a steady "unworkable" popula-tion comprising the larger number. The recent poor law commission has emphasized the fact that the present mesters of terraturent mated out to the

The recent poor law commission has emphasized the fact that the present agelian of treatment nucled out to the troup and "memployande" portion of the population has a tendency rather to increase than diminish the number of people who reach that condition from their own preference. There is a large body of centiment in England which advocates the administration of kindness and generosity with regard to the submerged portion of the papulation, and, withe this treatment is, perhaps, appreciated by the genuine out-of-works, there is another, and laste of which takes advantage of this state of affairs. Every year the chormous sum of \$25,000,000 is dispensed in charity in England, and \$15,000,000 of this it distributed in London alone. The giving of these mans is not note-guarded an rarefully as it should be, and the consequence is that vant numbers of imworthy people measure for get "maintaines," while many of the real cause of distress are neglected.

ARMY OF DESTITUTION.

of bridges, and beneath stairways. While a few of these are genuine cases of destitution, many have refused to go into the workhouses, as they object to having to do workhouse tasks, and to take the inevitable bath which the authorities insist upon.

It is not often that officials descend to humor in submitting their reports on such serious subjects, but recently the secretary of the Charity Organization society, in his report of the government on the subject of vagrancy, gave some amusing instances of the state of mind of the workless, idle tramp, who "makes his living" by doing nothing, and doing it to the best of his ability, which, in this particular direction, is somewhat exceptional.

"One tramp," says the report, "was asked how it was that he never performed his workhouse task. His reply was characteristic. "I don't really know how it is; it must be somethin' the matter with my constitution. I

the master with my constitution. I cats well and I sleeps well, but when I seem a bit o' work, I goes all of a

#### "FAMILY TRAMPS."

Another species of tramp is "the annity man." There are in England housand of these "family tramps" oling about the country. The report lescribes a family of six—a man, we can, and four children. These people lept on the streets, refused to go into he workshops and the miliable night.

#### IT IS THEIR PRIDE.

Pamily trainper often pride them-ves on the fact that their children to not been "under sheller." If a

are too great for many of these people to descend to making their living by any of the processes known to ordinary mortals, and England is too charitable to see any of them actually suffer. The amount of money annually distributed as alms to vagrants is stated in a government report to be not less than \$15,600,000.

Some years go, one of the members of the tramp fraternity issued a manifesto to his fellow tramps, which enclogized the life they led in the following language:

logized the life they led in the following language:

"We have more liberty than any king on earth; we live secure in peace or war; we are not pressed for soldiers nor taxes; if we commit anything illegal, who will sue us beggars? the common people are afraid to oftend us." He then broke into postry, saving. saying:

When the aubaidy's Increased We are not a penny 'sem'd, Nor will any so to law With a beggar for his straw, All the happiness he brags He doth owe unto his rags."

#### LAWS TO BE AMENDED.

The main defect in the English poor iaw at present is that there is no power of detention; and it is to remedy this shortcoming that the new vagrancy act is to be introduced. This measure will establish a central authority which will get on reports submitted to it by variance and provided to the provided pt on the streets, refused to go into workhouse, and the plitable plight the woman and children was the satural source of revenue by which y all subsisted. Many tramps with the thildren "borrow" them, paying it fellow trumps so much per week the hiter of the youngstors. Tramps in children, are. In a way, a selies of small "capitalists" as companied to those without them. The image "cerroings" of a tramp in three children is about 75c to \$1 or colony to which he has been committed, the local authorities will be able to give him a term of hard labor in a regular prison.

In a measure, there is already in op-

In a measure, there is already to op-eration in England such a labor colony. It is known as "Hadleigh Ray" land

Ing spirit they showed."

There is another side to the Hadlelgh colony, however. A large number of the men quit when they had got a sample of the kind of work demanded of them. Most of it is digging and other agricultural parsults, but it proved too much for the men whom John Burns has descirbed as the "weary Willies and tired Timz of the social system."

Many of the men went back to the delights of the road, preferring their condition of glorious independence to take lights of the road, preferring their cendition of glorious independence to taking their dose of work along with the rest of toiling humanity. One man, reproved by a magistrate for his persistency in fighting shy of labor, offered an ingenious excuse, "The Bible says that work is a curse," said this philosophier of the highway, "and, therefore, it is wrong of me to go in for it. It is against my religion."

By linking up the labor colonies with what is practically a penal system-or all persons who are sent to the reposed colonies will be detained a

Up to this time, England has been bolded upon as the Merca for the months by refuse to toil. In fact, on the outlinest, the luxurious workhouses of most severty. The confirmed follower points severity. The confirmed follower has whipped for the first offense but it that do not not as a stimulum to east thing as the first offense had he provented as a stimulum to east not be provented as a stimulum to east the provention and the delinquent still followed his proposities for a life of these mans is not sefer-paried as a strength as it should be and the considered the provention of the seminate of the seminate and his cars were cut off. Earlesmess as a cure of asthese did not seen to not very effectually, however, and as a further insenting to an investigation recently as a control to branching a great "V"—meaning to interest the first of the form and the form of the such in the form of the great of the form of the

## American Women to Charm Edward Back to Health

Special Correspondence. ONDON, March 18 .- In the circle

of the king's friends, it is well known that Edward VII la in a state of health which is causing grave anxiety. For years the king has gone the pace steadily and "suddens, almost without warning, the brake which controls the nerve force has snapped and there is serious trouble."
This was the definition of his condition which was given me one day this week by a great specialist who was privately summoned to a consultation at Buckingham palace recently. His majesty has worn himself out—no one would be guilty of saying with dissipation—but at least with a continuous good time. On the day when the king opened parliament no one who listened to his speech ever thought he would be able to get through with it, but the British press, realizing his objection to any insinuation that his health was not what it might be, refrained from commenting. mapped and there is serious trouble. hat is practically a persons who are sent to the ground of colonies will be detained a reary and cannot go away without a theket-of-leave-England is attempting to solve her tramp problem on similar lines to those carried out by Germany, Holland and other countries. Outside of Hamburg, for instance, there is an enormous reservation known as the "Strangers' camp." Here all vagrants are rounded up, and this is one reason and up-employables walking about and beging in German cities. England, up and this tender of the time, has permitted an immense to this time, has permitted an immense to the time of the time. This makes him a trying and the principal color of the color of the

#### upon him. AMERICANS IN FAVOR.

Anthony Drexel is one of the American men of whom the king has made a pal and they are very thick indeed.

Last year, three or four of the American women in Biarritz had the king's suite of rooms sumptuously decorated with flowers for him on his arrival. Lilles, roses and lilac bloomed for him as though it was June. I think it was Lady Essex who sent'a thrush and a blackbird each in a golden case tied up with plnk ribbons. This started a vogue after which for months women had such birds to sing in their boudoirs. But this year the smart American women of the king's set know better than to send him gifts of singing binds whose music they realize his majosty's whose music they realize his majesty's serves would not stand.

#### DRUGGED THEIR CHARGES.

Smart society woman have had a raw clation in discovering that their bables have been imbibling a new patent medi-cine advertised as "perfectly harmiess for the most delicate infant," but which for the most delicate infant," but which is guaranteed to put them to sleep for nine hours at a stretch. This medicina has found its way into the most excusive nurseries in Mayfair imported by unserupulous nurses who either object to being awakened by their charges of want to have a "night out" when their masters and mistresses are attending some festivity such as a court or a late dinner party.

The story is going round that Mr. and Mrs. Luiu Harcourt have been in the Mrs. Luiu Harcourt have been in the greatest state of anxiety because their only con and heir slept for 12 hours without a break. When he woke he was curiously dazed though he showed no other symptoms of having been drugged. A doctor having been called in, he instantly diagnosed the cass at the result of morphine.

All the mothers in Mayfair are now on the qui vive and many of them have decided to employ only trained hospital nurses who have a reputation at stake and may be trusted. Lady nurses are also in great demand a it is felt that gentlewomen nearly always have a little more conscience than "the young person" recruited from the

(Continued on page fifteen.