

ven the gossips in Teheran knew nothing about it-but it was followed hothing about it—but it was followed a few days late, by the revocation of the constitution—these two events meaning real eastern reaction. Being told to choose between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, he decided on Warsaw. Salar-ed-Dooleh, young, good-look-ing and energetic, has never been to Europe before. He speaks no Europ-ean language but a little French, but says he is determined to learn both French and English well. He takes a great interest in everything he sace great interest in everything he sees though he lives in great retirement never leaving his rooms until night-fail. He does not at all understand the western fashion of publicity and objects to being photographed. The representative of one Warsaw paper spent eight hours outside his hotel in the vain hone of heing able to set in the vain hope of being able to get a snap shot of the prince, who man-aged to hear of the vigil and refused to move from his room till the wouldbe photographer had gone away.

Like many other exiled princes, Salar-ed-Dooleh is often short of cash. When he first arrived in Warsaw he put up at the Bristol, the best hotel in the town, and, with his suite, oc-cupied eight rooms on the first floor. The manager, thinking good business was afoot, received him with open was afoot, received him with open arms. The prince made several pur-chases of ready-made clothes in the lown-wishing to appear in which the town-wishing to appear in public as a European-and all went well for two or three days; in short, until the hotel bill was sent in. The poor prince, unused to such ways, was astonished when they explained how much the sum meant in Persian money. He said he was not in a position to pay so much and sent for his consul, Mr. Wer them, who managed the affair and advised him to move with his suite to a oarding house. By this time all sorts of gossip about

distinguished visitor had been ed about the town; Prince Salar-ed-Dooleh had not paid his hotel bill; Prince Salar-ed-Dooleh had to go to the public baths down by the Vistula river on his Sabbath day because he had not paid his bill, and the hotel manager refused him accommodation.

So the prince's interpreter had a Sreat deal of difficulty in finding a boarding house which would take so large a family in. And when they did It was not long. The same monetary difficulty cropped up and—they were obliged to go. At last they found re-iuge in a quiet pension, the Hotel de 1 AWNED HIS JEWELS. obliged to go. At last they found re-fuge in a quiet pension, the Hotel de reace, and, having placed some of his magnificent jewels in a bank, the prince has now a little more money at his disposal. But his position is not an enviable one, for, though he has been promised money from Persia, it been promised money from Persia, it does not come, and wherever he goes or watever he buys, he is charged from Persia, it much mean then we than ordinary mortals,

In his suite is a prince. In his suite is a valet who talks a little French. When 'at the hairdress-er's the prince conversed himself much et's the prince expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements and the way in which the hairdresser cut his hair hair. On going out he told the valet to give him a tip of two roubles (about a dollar). The valet turned back and Fave the

"But the man one rouble. "But I heard the prince tell you to slive me two roubles," the hairdresser "No, he only said one," was the re-tort, "the other is for me," and he went out of the shop, laughing.

Though very home-sick the prince is fairly pleased, so far, with his first peep at Europe. When asked what he said;

brown hair and a very high complex ion. Evidently things move quickly in Persia, for he met the young lady one evening at his concul's, spoke few broken sentences to her and pro-posed the next morning through a mutual acquaintance. It is to be doubt ed whether the young lady's parents will accept him, as he has left no less than six wives behind him in Teheran -the eldest of them, he says, is get ting middle-aged, being just eighte the youngest is a little over ten. He does not think of bringing them to Europe, partly on account of the pense; but the gossips say that, if stays in Warsaw, he intends to establish a new harem. Probably, if he does so, his wives in Teheran will be sold so, his wives in Teheran will be sold off by auction to some member of the

shah's family. The prince finds great amusement in walking in the street—a thing he never did before—and to look at the lighted shops at night and the people. The traffic and the electric cars amaze him and yet Warsaw is such a small city than on wonders what he would think of New York or Chicago.

AUTHORESS FOR SECRETARY. In his suite is a doctor, Chadzi Mirzy Mahomed Ale Fahkmol Hakumy, who and a lady secretary. The latter is the most interesting of the whole party. being no less a person than the novel-ist who writes under, the name of "Pierre de Coulevain," one of, if not, the most popular of living French au thoressess. She is a great friend o America and Americans, as her books and especially her "Noblesse Ameri caine" (American nobility) testify Amongst her other most successful works are the new famous "L'Ile Inworks are the new famous "L'he in-connue" (The Island Unknown), which treats of England, "Sur la Branche," and "Eve Victorieuse." Her real name is Countess Vikulinova; she is half Russian and half French, her mother heing a Princess Volkonska, of a dis-tinguished Russian family. Her hus-band was a Russian, but, until she went to Persia, "Pierre de Voulevain' spent her life between Paris and Bor-deaux. She went to Teheran with the intention of founding a French girls'

school for the daughters of Persian no bles, having the education of eastern women very much at heart. The "Medzvlis" or Persian parliament, was is give her a charter, but since the shah dispersed that assembly with all the abruptness of an eastern despot she obliged to leave Teheran, and at the prince's request, consented to ac company him to Europe as secretary and guide till he should make himself nore at home there.

EVERYTHING UPSIDE DOWN. She contemplates writing a book upo

Persian customs, which she ha ample opportunity of studying. has had The should do without her, for she is the only person who can explain what he wants to the new world he has enwants to the new world he has en-tered and who can introduce him to its many new wonders. "So strange are they to me," he told her, "that I want to keep rather quiet at present, be-cause one must get used to them little by little. Everything is upside down here I feel as if I were walking on I feel as if I were walking on here.

a ceiling. I suppose you get accus tomed to it in time." He much wishes to visit England and America, but the shah, who does not like constitutions, liberal opinions, or

democracy, says he must spend his time of exile in Russia. "And here." says the prince, "I shall have to stay." KAJETAN DUNBAR.

greatest living man of science. Ernest Haeckel, expounder of the monistic theory and long the most militant and powerful disciple of Charles Darwin, retires to semi-private life, but those who know him well are sure that his pen still will be busy, and that he will lay about him with the same vigor that always has characterized his controversial style. For Haeckel is one of those fighting Germans who live and thrive on battle and to whom heated controversy is music.

Although Prof. Haeckel recently cele. brated his seventy-fifth birthday, he is so full of irrepressible energy that he

can only lay down his work with life itself. Like great actors, he has more than once threatened to "leave the stage," but only to return again and again for a last performance. In 1899, in the preface to his "Riddle of the Universe," he bade goodby to his many readers throughout the civilized world But that "last performance" proved al-so to be the "last but one," being fol-lowed five years later by the "Wonders

WORK A PLEASURE.

of Life" and some shorter works.

As a matter of fact, for Prof. Haeckel the artist that he is; work like pleasure. Thus his retirement at the beginning of April from the professor-ship at Jena, which he has held for 48 years, will mark only a change in the form of his activity and not a cessa form of his activity and not a cessa-tion of his labors. He proposes to de-vote his "leisure" to writing, a history of biology. It is not yet certain wheth-er this work will be, confined to the progress made in that branch of ence during the last century in which it was transformed, or whether it will cover the whole story from its tenta-tive beginnings in antiquity. One thing, however, is quite clear; it will be a work of exceptional interest and value which will be given to the world for the first time a mass of correspondence between Darwin and all the great biolo gists of the age and the author. It thus will constitute a resume of all their achievements, as well as of the author's own work, during the most importan

period in the development of that science, PHYLETIC MUSEUM. While the preparation of this book unquestionably will constitute the most important part of his new task, Prof. Hacckel, in concert with his distin-

guished pupil and successor, Prof. Ludwig Plate of Berlin, will complete the organization of his Phyletic museum at Jena. This institution, founded by Prof. Haeckel and handed over by to the Jena university last year, is in-tended to promote an interest in and knowledge of the theory of development. This is done by the exhibition of natural objects, as well as of plc-tures, arranged systematically, showing the development and the relationship between the various forms of plant and inimal life, completed by an anthropo logical collection establishing man' place in nature. This museum is fur-ther intended to promote an apprecia-tion of the aesthetic aspects of biology by the exhibiton of numerous pictures and models, as well as by Haeckel's seautiful collection of valuable corals one of the finest in Europe. It also will contain manuscripts, documents and correspondence and comprise a library of all important works on the theory

a work which Haeckel published on the opening of the institution: "Our An-cestors: Critical Studies in Phyletic Anthropology," in which he gives the gen-ealogy of man from the primeval mo-nerae to the anthropoid ape. The com-pletion of the museum, which doubtless will serve as a model for many more throughout the civilized world, will-with his history of hiology-crown his labors of nearly half a century as one of the most ardent and effective apostles of Darwinism.

INDEFATIGABLE TOILER.

These two great tasks will form the main occupations of his leisure, but his friends know that, notwithstanding his b years, Prof. Haeckel, the artist and nature lover, who certainly would have become a great landscape painter were it not for his absorbing devotion to science and the study of life in all its forms, will continue at intervals to seek refuge and repose in the fields and on the seashore. It must be remem-bered that this indefatigable toiler, nine-tenths of whose readers are only acquainted with one-half of his products-his scientific colleagues with his technical works, and the cultured public with his philosophical disquisitions and his brilliant popularizations of scienceis an enthusiastic and eloquent apostle of the abounding beauty of nature, the study of which has been to him one of the greatest joys of existence from boyhood onward.

The open air, the fields, the woods, the seashore and the depths of the sea are a living poetry which he prefers even to that of his adored Goethe deed, he gives precedence to Goethe, the scientist of powerful and piercing the constructive imagination who has had great influence on his own development, over the poet and dramatist Another characteristic of his inborn devotion o fact and truth is the preference which he gives to the newspaper over belles lettres, a preference which, howwhen he needs a change from the heavy daily task of keeping abreast of the overwhelming flood of technical literature.

HIS SOLE HOEBY.

When worn out by reading and study or by the preparation of one of his works, which are done in a white hea to the neglect of sleep and rest, Prof Haeckel has been accustomed to go on long and lonely excursions in the Can-ary islands, Madeira, Sicily, India and

Malaysia, of which he has given entrancing descriptions. Such excursions and long walks in the fields, botanizing and "naturalizing," are his sole hobby his recreation consisting exclusively in

change of occupation. It would be an utter mistake, how-ever, to regard this "child of the nineteenth century," as Prof. Haeckel has described himself, as a bloodless Dryasdust or mere intellectual machin He is, on the contrary, one of the mos human-"all too human"-of philoso phers. A hard fighter, he bears no ill feeling, as was shown by his generous appreciation of Rudolph Virchow, one of his teachers, who afterward be-came a bitter and powerful opponent. Indeed, a fouching characteristic of ed, a touching characteristic of Nestor of living biologists, who Indeed night very well be spolled by popu-lar adulation and worldwide fame, is the modesty with which he attributes his success, first to the training of his mother and then to the inspiration and encouragement of his different teach-ers. He hits hard, for plain and open speaking is part of his ideal of "truth, goodness and beauty:" but he bears no make and always has been not only

Nothing could prove more clearly that he is no mere bookworm than a glance at the tall, handsome figure and bright, clear blue eyes of the man who all through life has cultivated his physical powers. As a young "privatdocent," or university lecturer, he won a prize at a meeting of German ath-letes for a six-metre long jump and in his 72nd year he could be seen with a knapsack on his back making a tour on foot through the Harz mountains,

beloved of Heine. Haeckel possesses an invincible good nature, which the attacks of a whole life time spent in intellectual strife have not been able to sour, an engag-ing simplicity and lack of self-consciousness and a keen sense of humor The goodness which is such a striking feature of his nature as well as of his ideal is shown not only in his grati-tude and attachment to relatives and friends. But in his sympathy for the less fortunate of his fellows. This evident even in boyhood, when he quently gave his pocket money to the poor and took food to an ailing fellow upil at the national school to which he was sent by his well-to-do parents. In dedicating his "Travels in India" to his mother, he says: 'It was you who from my earliest childhood cher-ished and developed in me a sense of the infinite beauties of nature. At an early hour you impressed upon arowing boy a value of time and the happiness of work. You have fol-lowered my many changing movements with all the tireless thought and care that can only be expressed in the words, 'Mother's love.'" His warmth of affection is evident in

the gratitude which he constantly has manifested for the princely house of Saxe-Weimar, which afforded him a secure refuge at the Jena University during a period of storm and stress when the clerical and other defend-ers of the old school strained every nerve to silence the most eloquent German advocate of the theory of evolu tion. One day an ardent and irritated theologian complained to the Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Haeckel's lectures and begged that they should be prohibited. "Do you believe that prohibited. "Do you believe a eckel is convinced of the truth int he says?" quietly asked and duke. "Certainly I do," what he grand duke. was the reply, "and what he says is all the worse for that very reason." "But then," retorted the grand duke, "in that case he is doing nothing more hat what you are doing yourself!"

FRANK SIMPLICITY.

Haeckel's frank simplicity and openness of character are well illustrated by the remarks he made at his last lec-ure at the Zoological institute of the Jena University on Feb. 10, when he said:

"I must frankly confess that I have never been a good teacher. Ofte when I had taken special pains to pr pare myself on a subject in which I was particularly interested, I fell into a melancholy state of depression bemelancholy state of depression be cause I could not find the right words I have seldom been able to teach as] would have liked to do. I am firmly convinced that my successor, Prof. Plate, one of my most capable pupils, will not only fill my place but sur

This public statement in the presen f the students who had just honored him with a manifestation of boundless admiration and attachment helps to dispose of the unfounded charge that Professor Haeckel is disposed to as sume the attitude of an infallible tiff of science, who lays down the law for his fellows. The same modesty

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vailing idea is that we shall again have to look to the ubiquitous lady from the other side to make things festive for us during the next three months. She is truly our grand stand-by.

Metaphorically speaking, all eyes are centered just now on the Drexels' mansion in Grosvenor Square, where if half what is said comes true, will take place the most brilliant ball of the season-the much-talked-of house-warm. ing The date fixed for it is in June and several royalties, including the king, have promised to put in an apnearance. It was to have come off sooner but was postponed to facilitate matters for the royalties, so many of whom have been out of England during the spring. The Drexels are given to having squashes; nevertheless they are very aristocratic squashes. Only the immediate royal set will be invited to the king at the great event June, his majesty objecting greatly to a crowd when he chooses to go to his friends' parties. Every house in Groscenor Square is a palace on a small cale, but the Drexels' new residence is universally pronounced the most perb in the quarter. It is one of the few private residences which has a ballroom floor suspended on chains There is a gallery for the musicians-a

private band of picked players from the finest orchestras in London. Mr. Anthony employs the performers for his own exclusive use the whole year round.

SELECT CONCERTS.

Mrs. Drexel is also to be among the great concert-givers. These functions will take place in her wonderful musicroom, which contains a specimen of almost every modern and antique instrument of any interest. The concerts are to be after the manner of those given by Mr. Astor and Mrs. Mackay in Carlton House Terrace with the nam of half a dozen "stars" of the Melba and Caruso order on the program. Cora, Lady Strafford, will give yet another ball during the later season for her daughter and niece. The one she organized a couple of months ago was one of the most successful events of the before Easter season and was a god-

send to the young people for whom so little is ever done at that period. People seem to have at last given up hope that the Duchess of Roxburghe will do anything. She grows more and more exclusive and reserved and may now be said to recognize only the royal set. She is more aristocratic in ner notions than the Roxburghes ther selves, which is saying a great deal. Fo Americans who are not on the royal visiting list she has no use whatever Altogether she is an American after the heart of the Princess of Wales, whose great friend she is. The Duchess of Roxburghe always gives a series of the most chic and aristocratic little din-ners each season either at a swagger notel or some great mansion which she

ents. SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSING.

Mr. Selfridge is often the first man n the great Oxford street shop in the on the premises at night. His appear-ance has proved somewhat embarrassing to some of his personal friends who do not know whether he wishes to be recognized by them or not. A little wanted. She is say thing but went of and she promptly said, "I want cheap hat." Thinking her "cheap meant a hat for two or three guineas he said, "You are in luck, for we hay "I want a "chean' only just opened a consignment of Par-is models this morning.

"My dear man," she answered, ' can't afford a Paris model; a guinea is my price," "All right," he said, laughingly; "come with me and you shall have your guinea's worth." "But you nusn't waste your time for me,' said. He rejoined that she need not worry about his time. He walted while she was being served; told her what he thought suited her and what did not. She ended by taking what he suggested.

"I did not know from Adam what it was really like or how I looked in it," she said, "but when it did come home, I found it suited me A1."

FOUR TONS OF BAGGAGE.

Mrs. Adair and her popular niece, Nellie Post, received an ovation from their friends on their return home from their long trip. Within 48 hours of their arrival the queen and her sister, the empress dowager of Russia and every other friend of theirs had called

at Adair Place. Mrs. Adair had to pay nearly \$1,500 or excess luggage. It weighed quite four tons. She is only receiving it now, as the customs officials could not get it examined sooner because of the holidays, during which they were exceptionally busy. It includes some ex-quisite bric-a-brac, quantities of Japanese and Chinese furniture, curios knows what else. The kimonas which she and Nellie Post were presented with by Oriental potentates are said to be ravishingly beautiful. Wondrous embroideries of matchless coloring and amazing workmanship decorate th Every woman who has seen them, has broken the tenth commandment again and again. One which Miss Post val ues especially is of a primrose silken fabric, handsomely painted by a Japanese artist with butterflies, while spot of golden thread throw up the genera effect. The whole scheme is worked out in tones of gold and orange and it is here you see how extraordinarily gifted the Japs are in the art of getting results with one color and its shed ings

Mrs. Adair has brought the king unique collection of carved ivory pip For Queen Alexandra there is so oriental china. The queen of Spatis is to receive a Satsuma vase of ex-quisite beauty, and jewelled most ar-tistically. The ladies of the Con-naught family are to be presented with kinoonas and for Lord Kitchener there is a set of ivory chessing carved after is a set of ivory chessmen carved after the manner of those in the possession of the czar. These are said to have cost several thousands of dollars.

Mrs. Adair is now quite in her ele-ment as she intends to have an addi-tion built to Adair Place in which to put all her new Oriental treasures. is to be constructed at the back and is being designed and carried out by a real Japanese architect, who will also of the decorations and the placing of the furniture, it being Mrs. Adair's determination that all the details are to be absolutely accurate.

Mrs. Adair and her niece have been greatly feted during their trip which they enjoyed tremendously. Every one is glad to hear that Mrs. Adair's sight is considerably improved. She means to do a good deal during the seasor and may not let her ho Curzon street after all, as she had previously intended to do LADY MARY