

TWO LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN SENATE

FAMOUS NATURAL BRIDGE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS

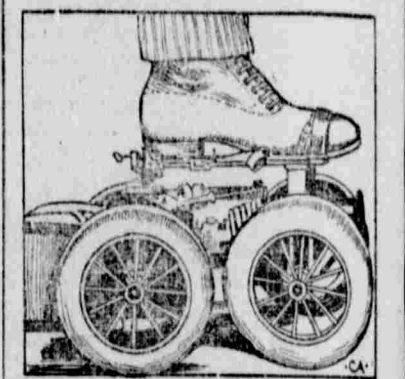
The famous Natural bridge, located about forty miles from Lynchburg, Va., which has been involved in litigation for some time is to be sold. The entire property consists of two acres and a syndicate is trying to get possession.



of it for the purpose of exploiting it as the greatest natural wonder. It is a wonderful natural formation, rich in historic associations. George Washington, when a young surveyor in the employ of Lord Fairfax, carved his name high up on one of the sides. It was once the property of Thomas Jefferson. John Marshall called it "God's greatest miracle in stone."

MOTOR BOOT FOR INFANTRY.

A Swiss inventor named Constantine has recently been exploiting the novel device shown in the picture on the smooth streets of Paris. It somewhat resembles a roller skate and is practically a small automobile with wheels about eight inches in diameter and a



boot to hold the foot. It is claimed that this novel means of locomotion will enable a troop of infantry to move at the rate of 200 miles a day. The wearer is elevated about ten inches when he is ready to proceed. Electric accumulators are attached to the belt of the wearer, and they deliver the necessary power to the motor in the rear of the boot.

EVER since the opening of the Fifty-ninth congress it had been evident that when any measure of sufficient importance to require efficient leadership should come up both parties in the United States senate would range themselves under new leaders. The decisive moment was expected to arrive with the consideration of the railroad rate matter, and the two men slated to lead the respective forces were Eugene Hale of Maine for the majority and Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas for the minority. Mr. Bailey declined the honor, but his influence will be dominant in party councils.

It was thirty-six years ago that Eugene Hale first appeared in Washington to assist in the organization of the Forty-first congress. With a hiatus of only two years he has been a conspicuous man at the national capital since 1869. He has been sitting in deliberation on the messages of all of the presidents since Grant, and he began his congressional career under that executive. He saw the sun of James G. Blaine rise and set. He was a veteran in congress when Thomas B. Reed appeared at the national capital. As a representative he voted with his party against the annexation of Santo Domingo and as a senator he supported the annexation of Porto Rico. He helped to reconstruct the south, and he took part also in the restoration of Robert E. Lee.

Only three members of the two houses of congress antedate Senator Hale in service in the national legislature—Allison and Cullom in the senate and Ketchum in the house. Hale's total service exceeds that of all of them except Allison. Ketchum of the Twenty-first New York district is the only member of the present house who was there when Hale arrived. The list of Hale's colleagues in the Forty-first congress seems like a page from the remote past. In those days Schenck was house leader, and Garfield, Bingham and Stevenson were his fellows. Allison and Logan were there also and a great array of Bay State notables—Boutwell, Banks, Butler, Ames, Dawes and Hoar. Some of the Democrats were Voorhees, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," Fernando Wood, "Sunset" Cox, Randall, Beck, and the inimitable Proctor Knott. Mr. Hale was not a member of the Forty-sixth congress. A Greenback-Labor reformer named March captured the prize at that election.

Eugene Hale was born at Turner, Oxford county, Me., June 5, 1826. He comes from old English stock which was transplanted from Hertfordshire to Massachusetts in 1635. When the state of Maine emerged from the great Acadia wilderness the family migrated northward, and it did its full share in the building of the commonwealth. Young Hale was a bright lad in a community of keen witted youngsters. He never went to college, but he was a pupil at one of those excellent academies which fashioned so many brilliant intellects and are now unhappily almost extinct. Before he was twenty he had passed the necessary examinations and had been admitted to the bar.

Mr. Hale was a successful lawyer from the start. For ten years he de-

voted himself strictly to the building up of his practice and at the close of that first decade, at the age of thirty, he made up his mind to go into politics. As a preparatory school he served one term in the state legislature and made such a favorable impression that he was elected to congress without any special effort on his part.

When Mr. Hale went into the lower house James G. Blaine was speaker.

In the detail business of legislation, and the time came speedily when he could manage an appropriation bill with the dexterity of an old timer. The shipping and shipbuilding industries were prominent among his constituency, and he saw to it that their interests were not molested. If one of the shipbuilding centers in his district needed a subsidy Mr. Hale had no difficulty in finding authority for the grant in the

There is no evidence that Eugene Hale has ever permitted lethargy to overtake him. There is also an absolute certainty that the railroad rate discussion will be the occasion of his supreme effort.

Although Senator Bailey turned a deaf ear to the importunities of his colleagues to serve them in the emergency, with the facetious plea that he lacked the necessary amiability, the

all. He is never tricky, and he is hotly intolerant of those who are. He does not even maneuver for party advantage and goes all to pieces when he discovers that some one has been trying to do so at his expense. That was his only excuse for leaving an inkstand at the head of a fellow senator on a certain never to be forgotten occasion, greatly to the detriment of his own reputation both as a marksman and as a man of

very young for a senator and for a man of his experience. It may almost be said of him that he began his public career as a boy. His character has developed and shaped itself in the full glare of public life. Most men of his fortunes have gone through years of preparation and are fully developed and seasoned by the time they attract attention. Bailey had to make his mistakes and be taught his lessons after he had become a figure in national politics.

Born in Copiah county, Miss., in 1862, the senator's early life was passed in a rough and rather lawless environment. The atmosphere of his childhood was not conducive to the development of character since he was reared in a country tavern—a fearful school for a boy so keenly impressionable as was Joseph Weldon Bailey. His companions were wild and reckless spirits, and about the only one of the unsavory company that did not fall a victim to his surroundings was the future senator. He qualified himself for admission to the bar and began the practice of the law when he was twenty.

All the time he never ceased to long for better things, but he could not find them in Copiah county. Finally an uncle who lived in Philadelphia made up his mind to do something for his bright nephew and gave him money to emigrate to Texas. At that time he was a curiosity even in Gainesville, the Texas town in which he hung out his shingle. He wore long hair and a slouch hat and coat of a pattern peculiar to Copiah county, but he was so abnormally bright that he could not remain undiscovered. Raw boy that he was no one laughed long at Bailey. He sprang into prominence and leadership at once. He was sent as a delegate to a deadlocked congressional convention. Some one proposed to break the deadlock by nominating Bailey. The suggestion took like wildfire, and it was Bailey's own doing that he was not nominated.

He was pledged to another candidate, and it was not in him to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered. He declared that he was not a candidate, but all in vain. His protests were disregarded until finally he mounted a chair and announced that he was under twenty-five and could not serve. That, of course, settled it, but he had neglected to state that he would reach the prescribed age before the time for beginning the term. Two years later he became a candidate and won easily. That was fifteen years ago, and the tall, lanky youth has developed into a handsome and stately figure, moving among the nation's solons with an easy majesty and commanding their strained attention when his sonorous voice begins to roll across the senate chamber.

Mr. Bailey does not speak often in the senate. When he does there is an accent of finality about his speech. When he is done there is nothing more to be said on his side of the question. His argument goes directly to the bottom of the matter with a crash. Every sentence is compact and full of meat. It is very seldom indeed that any member of his party finds it necessary to supplement one of Senator Bailey's speeches with remarks of his own.

CHARLES E. BROWER.



JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY.



EUGENE HALE.

From the first he took a lively interest in his young colleague and was never chary of the favors which the speaker has it in his power to bestow. It was due partly to this that Hale became one of the most conspicuous men in Washington in an incredibly short time. He, on his part, was alert and a worker. He was always ready to take a hand in debate, and when he spoke he found attentive hearers, for it soon became apparent that the new member from the Pine Tree State had something to say. He became an active participant

constitution and elsewhere. Long before he left the lower house the state of Maine was convinced that its Washington agent was too valuable a man to lose.

There is a popular notion that the United States senate is a restful spot and that the atmosphere is markedly somnolent. It is true, nevertheless, that it is the last place in the world for a lazy man, no matter how brilliant he may be. Every senator who has made a great name for himself owes it as much to his industry as to his talent,

minority did not for a moment doubt that his influence would be all powerful in shaping the course to be pursued. Political events have so arranged themselves that such a result was inevitable. No matter who it is that retains the shell of leadership what ever substance there is in it falls naturally and logically to the man from Texas.

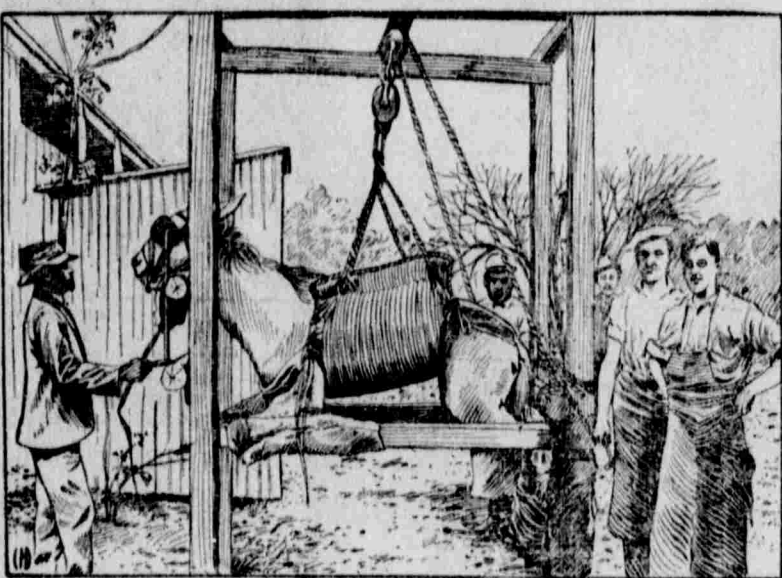
Joseph Weldon Bailey is a politician of a decidedly unusual type. One wonders sometimes whether or not he falls within the definition of a politician at

even temperament. It has long been known by his friends that his weak point as a leader is his disposition to ignite too quickly and to burn too heavily.

He pulls no wires and has no patience with political log rolling. He could never become the exponent of any political machine. He is far too impulsive and too outspoken for machine methods. Although he has been in political life so many years he has made a point of steering clear of the ways of the veteran politician. He is still young,

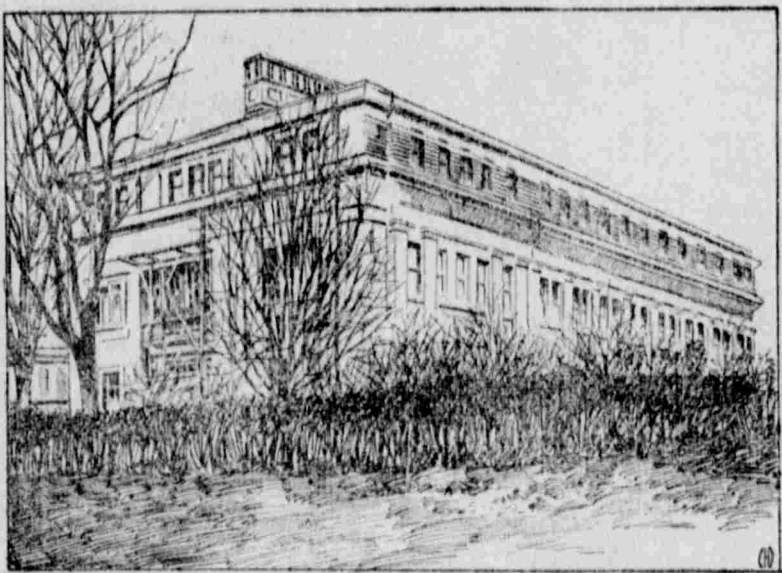
INTERESTING PICTURES GATHERED FROM FAR AND NEAR

THE SHOEING OF AN AFRICAN MULE.



The picture herewith given comes from Greytown, Natal, and shows the method of shoeing a refractory mule which is in vogue in that faraway region. By means of pulleys, ropes and a wide leather band the animal is put into a frame, its head resting on a padded bar, its front legs bent and fastened to side bars, and its hind legs attached to a stout crossbar. To prevent damage from the hoofs two coarse bags are tied about them. Thus protected from all active interference on the part of the animal, the shoer may do his duty with comparative safety.

NEW EMERSON HALL AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.



The imposing structure shown in the cut is the new hall of the department of philosophy recently dedicated at Harvard university as a memorial to Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is of the colonial style of architecture, and over the main entrance is placed a life size bronze statue of the sage of Concord. On the first floor are several recitation rooms, on the second a lecture room and the museum and on the third twenty-four small rooms, which form the psychological library.

HOME AND ABROAD.

The sanitary officials in southern Italy who try to protect the natives against malarial mosquitoes wear military uniforms in order to inspire respect in the stubborn peasants. About 6,000 drinkards are admitted to Pentonville prison, London, every year, says the medical officer. The supposed grave of Eve is visited

by over 40,000 pilgrims each year. It is to be seen at Jeddah, in a cemetery outside the city walls. The tomb is fifty cubits long and twelve wide. In 1804 one out of every seven London children under the age of twelve months died. A laborer took his infant to a church near Tunbridge Wells recently to be

AN ODD INSCRIPTION.

The quaint inscription herewith given is taken from an old house in Lancashire, England. When the house was in process of erection a quarrel occurred between the owner and the builder.



and the latter declined to proceed with the work. After two years of inaction the owner concluded to make peace and one of the conditions imposed by the obstinate contractor was the fixing of this curious inscription on the wall.

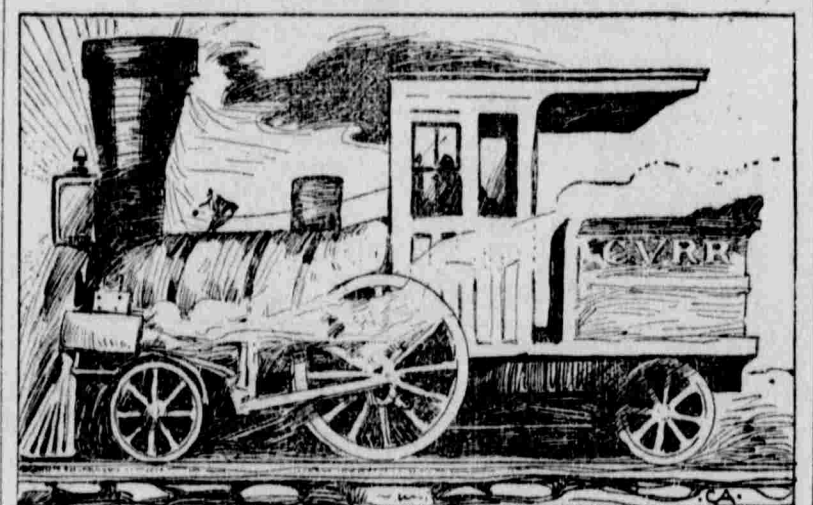
CHINESE COOLIES IN THEIR BATHHOUSE.



The scene depicted herewith is a common sight among the Chinese mine laborers in South Africa. Before the coolies go to their work they pass through a long shed in which they exchange their clothing for the waterproof costume which they wear in the mines. At the end of his shift John proceeds immediately to the bathhouse and is given a hot bath. His wet mining clothes are dried by steam, after being searched carefully for any hidden jewel.

baptized. Asked what names he wished the child to bear he startled the clergyman by handing in a list of twenty-one Christian names, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet. It is estimated that 70,000 people take their own lives every year in Europe, 11,000 of which fall to Germany. During the past ten years the number of self-murders in Germany has been 113,545. This is almost three times as

OLDEST LOCOMOTIVE NOW USED.



The out of date locomotive herewith illustrated is a relic of the early days of railroading in America, but modern progress in this direction has not yet succeeded in relegating it to the junkshop. It is still in use on the Cumberland Valley line, and although it is not remarkable as a mountain climber it still does good service as a yard engine.

LATEST IN FARMING.

A poison farm has been started by the government authorities on the Potomac flats, near Washington, with the idea of saving the \$10,000,000 now annually paid for imported drugs. Large plots have been laid out for the culture of the deadly nightshade, foxglove and other poisonous plants.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL IDEA.

Professor John W. Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science and international law at Columbia university, has been selected as the first incumbent of the new chair of American history and institutions in the University of



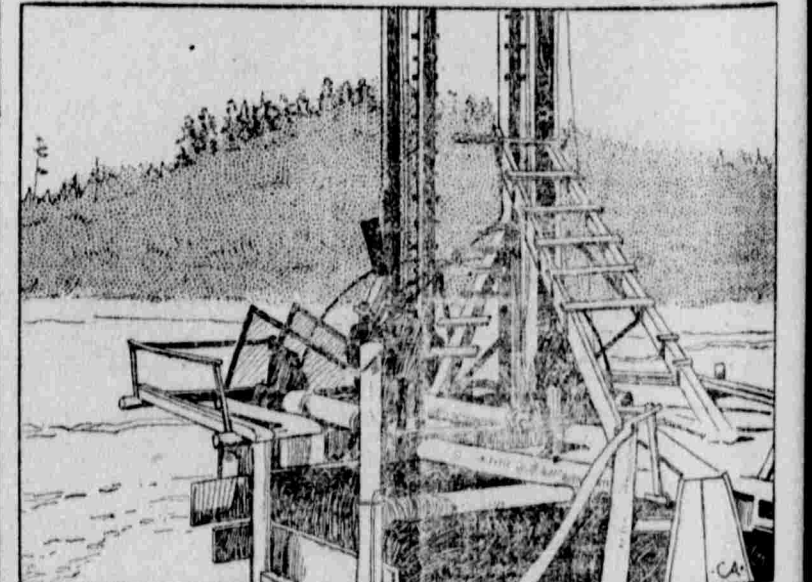
Berlin. This professorship, which has been named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, was endowed by James Speyer, a wealthy New Yorker. It has been announced that the German emperor intends to reciprocate by founding a similar professorship in Columbia university in the near future.

FOOTWEAR OF A CHINESE CINDERELLA.



The picture herewith presented is from a photograph of one of the shoes worn by Mrs. Chu Nan, a Chinese woman who recently came into public notice by her heroic escape from Philadelphia's Chinatown, where she had been imprisoned for six years. The shoe is three and seven-eighths inches in length and the upper part is of the finest oriental silk. Although Mrs. Chu Nan's feet made escape from her detested surroundings a difficult undertaking she accomplished it, using an ax to cut her way to freedom. She reached New York in safety and was sent home to China by some wealthy Chinese women of that city.

A CANADIAN FISHING WHEEL.



The simple apparatus herewith illustrated is in common use on Canadian rivers during the salmon incubating season. The wheel, placed at the station, arrests the fish on their way down stream and holds them without injury to their delicate bodies. The spawn is then removed from them and put into the incubators. It is a rather crude device, but it seems to answer the purpose as well as the more elaborate process employed on the Columbia river.

abundance, particularly in southern Manchuria, where asparagus also flourishes. All vegetables, as a rule, can be grown in abundance.

France and the city of Paris have spent \$700,000 in one year in entertaining royal guests and paying for the journey of the president.

In an epidemic of cerebro spinal meningitis occurring in Indiana thirty-five or forty years ago Bowen of Fort

Wayne observed that all of those cases in which the eruption did not appear died and that it came out decidedly in all that recovered.

A statue of the Sumerian king David, found at Hissya, Babylonia, recently is believed to date back to 4500 B.C. Because of the dust raised by automobiles it is getting to be difficult in England to rent houses on roads used by motor cars.