

glorious aureole of hair is already enshrined in their hearts. Now they will keep its memory fresh by cutting out this article and pasting it in their scrapbooks.

To begin with, this hair is unique in color. Nothing at all like it was ever seen by the writer. The prevailing tint is a light orange yellow, but there are many shades gently passing into one another. You catch glimpses of old gold and of a shade like the color of a tremendously hot fire.

It grows down low over the forehead, and the line where the hair ends is curiously curved here. The bare skin takes two deep and sudden turns upward over the temple. These bare spaces mark the beginning of baldness in most men. It is therefore possible that Paderewski will some day lose his hair. The thought is desolating, but it will be a long time yet.

The quantity and arrangement of the hair come next in importance to its color. It sticks straight up from the forehead and bends backward at the top. Every hair has half a dozen curves in it. The effect can only be compared to that of a fire, with short, fierce, light-colored flames chasing one another swiftly upward.

The greater part of it appears to grow to a length of eight inches, and it reaches down the back of his neck to his collar, where it is as long as anywhere else. As a considerable portion of the hair is always in a state of growth, a reasonable calculation of its average length would be five inches.

Paderewski has a very large square head. The average human head has a hair-bearing surface of 120 square inches. His scalp has an area of 160 inches.

There are 600 hair follicles in a square inch of a dark person's scalp and 700 in a blond person's scalp. The blond, of course, has finer hair than the other. This would give a total of 80,000 follicles to a blond with 120 inches of scalp; but as many follicles emit two or more hairs, the total must be greatly increased, and 120,000 is a conservative estimate.

Accepting these calculations, Paderewski, who is a blond with very fine hair and an unusually large head, would have about 200,000 hairs. That is at the rate of 1,250 to the square inch.

The average length of them is five inches, and their total length, if placed end to end, would be 1,000,000 inches, or approximately, 15½ miles. It would therefore make a line long enough to reach from here to Yonkers. That sounds disappointing, because statisticians usually produce a line that would reach to the moon, but only cold facts are dealt in here.

The weight of Paderewski's hair may also be disappointing. A woman's head of hair seldom weighs more than five or six ounces, and three ounces is a liberal allowance for his.

The strength of the hair is a most astounding fact. An eminent doctor informs us that a single hair will bear a strain equivalent to four ounces. Paderewski's 200,000 hairs should therefore be able to withstand a strain of 50,000 pounds.

Paderewski's hair grows at the rate of seven inches a year. It would require ten years' accumulation to stuff a

cushion of respectable size, and such a souvenir is hardly to be hoped for.

The quotation market value is not great. Eight-inch hair only sells for 25 cents an ounce, while thirty-six inch hair sells for \$7 or more. The market value of Paderewski's hair is probably increased by its rare color, but apart from that it would be of inestimable value as a souvenir. If the pianist should ever be hard up, of which fortunately there is no present prospect, he has only to offer his hair for sale. Many an American woman would give a fortune for it.—New York World.

MORE WAR RUMORS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Nearly all English newspapers refer seriously to the political crisis, the apparent isolation of Great Britain and the policy pursued by Russia in the far east as well as to the step France may take. People here are gradually becoming convinced that British diplomacy has been out-maneuvered by Russia, and that, in spite of denials, the latter country has obtained important concessions from China and prepared to stop at nothing to compel the Japanese to evacuate Chinese territory, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace.

In Armenia the situation grows more grave, in view of the spread of the revolutionary feeling, and it is a fact that England is liable to be left alone any moment to deal with the sultan and the latter, then will be very unlikely to carry out the reform of Armenia.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon alluding to the danger ahead, says: It is such as to make us anxious not to lose much time in getting our naval and military armaments in a complete state of efficiency as circumstances will allow.

It is understood that a most important exchange of messages has been taking place at the foreign office, although the officials there still profess to believe the danger has been greatly exaggerated.

The general opinion, however, is that Europe (may) be congratulated if war can be averted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Sir Julian Paucotforte, British ambassador, had half an hour's conference with Secretary Olney today. His purpose was to propose, in behalf of the British government, joint action to a limited extent in Turkey to insure the safety of the citizens of Great Britain and Americans resident in that country. It is believed Secretary Olney has not given any answer to the proposal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The precise definition of the designs of Japan respecting Corea have been obtained at last by all powers concerned, for it is assumed that the following cablegram, which was handed to Secretary Olney on Thursday by the Japanese minister, has been presented to all the Japanese legations in Europe:

"In regard to our attitude in Corea, you are authorized to declare the following to the government of the United States.

The Japanese troops are now stationed in Corea to insure tranquility as well as to protect our legation, consulates and subjects, and also main-

tain the indispensable lines of communication with our army, which are still in occupation of the Liao Tung peninsula. Troops intended for the latter purpose are much larger in numbers. The necessity of keeping such troops, will, however, cease at the same time with the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula and so much of the troops will be then drawn from Corea. The Japanese government hopes the Korean government, having already entered upon the work of reform, may succeed and be able to maintain order and even protect foreigners, though our troops are withdrawn. The Japanese government, having no other designs are not desirous to prolong the maintenance of our troops in Corea.

Furthermore, we should be extremely gratified if we were relieved from such obligation. In our relation with Corea, the policy of our government is one of non-interference and our government will gladly share equally with other powers in the same line of action."

PRIZE FIGHTERS' PRDICAMENT.

Whether or not Mr. Corbett, whose noble and exalted profession is to do violence to creatures or his kind, and Mr. Fitzsimmons, whose vocation is no less inspiring, ever do come together or not it is impossible, says the Chicago record, to ignore the poignant disappointment which both have been compelled to meet for a period of several weeks.

During this time Mr. Corbett by his own confession was extremely desirous of meeting Mr. Fitzsimmons. The latter was himself simply pining to get a chance at Mr. Corbett. Neither had any object in the world but this. Thus when it happened that Corbett tried to meet Fitzsimmons his frantic earnestness led him to overreach himself and he arrived not where Fitzsimmons was, but a good ways beyond. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand, being possessed of an equally firm purpose to meet his fellow professional, became suspicious that he, too, was on the wrong path. In carrying out his rash intentions he might meet with some accident which would forever bar a meeting. Rather than accept this terrible alternative he placed himself in the way of a sheriff who restrained and saved him.

In view of the experience of these individuals it is suggested that in future cases of the kind all professional gentlemen should try not to get together, but to keep apart. The same chain of disasters which made it impossible for either of the celebrated characters to get to the other might reasonably be expected to operate conversely in case of a firm and conscientious endeavor to keep asunder. At all events, it seems that just those times when either of them has been crying "Let me get at him" the loudest he has been boarding a train or meeting a sheriff or forming some kind of a contract which would hold him back. The more the bruisers shout to be brought together the farther apart they appear to get. Now let them make the experiment of trying not to meet.

Then let the governor of any state where they may happen to be give the effort his cordial assistance.