# DESTRET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1906.

# ing before him on the table some piece of modeling, or book, and working while at his repast.

## THE BURNT GOOSE.

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The only occasion on which Mme. Rodin has made her presence felt was at a dinner recently given by Rodin to a few select artistic and journalistic a rew select artistic and journalistic friends. They came out to Meadem, invited to a dinner supposed to take place at 6 in the evening, but which was not placed on the table-till 7. And then it was found that a goose-the principal part of the repast-was burnt.

Rodin told Mme. Rodin that the goose was burnt. Thereupon sha dew into a towering rage, not with her husband, but with herself; the unfortunate goose was snatched bodily from the table; and Mme. Rodin went shrieking into the kitchen literally tearing her hair. the Ritchen Deraily tearing ber hair. Rodin sai for a moment in grave si-letice and looked at the faces of his dis-moyed guests. Then he burst into up-roarious laughter, which was so irresis-table that every one else joined in Af-ter this facident the dinner passed off "without accident," as Rodin afterward with and every one had a good time said; and every one had a good time, for Rodin is a most entertaining tulk-er, and his ideas are so original that it is always a treat to listen to him.

## ABODE OF AN ARTIST.

Ten minutes spent in the Rodia home is sufficient to demonstrate that the place is the abode of an artist oblivious place is the abode of an artist oblivious of everything except his work. Disor-der seems the order of the day, so to speak. Radin boasts of a fine ploture gallery. This is just opposite the din-ing room. It is really a big import room. There is a set of purior furni-ture in it, a fourposter bed and a lot of other "household stuff." Most of the paintings are not even hung. They rest on the floor with their faces turn-ed loward the walls. Some of these paintings are by the very finest French masters-Carriere, Bougereau and oth-ers who have, from time to time pre-sented speciments of their best work to ers who have, from time to time pre-sented specimens of their best work to M. Rodin. Even a painting by John S. Sargent of Rodin himself, hangs in an obscure corner. Here and there about the room Rodin has glass cases about the room Rodin his glass cases containing little art treasures of his own. None of these has intrinsic val-ue; but they are things chosen by Ro-din himself, and money would not buy them. Among other things, is a little wooden model of a pigeon. It was brought from Egypt by a friend. To the outsider it seems to be worth about 39 cents---If that much. But Rodin goes into costacies over It.

### HIS LITTLE WOODEN PIGEON.

"Just look," he exclaimed, "at those wonderful fines" (to the ordinary ob-server these lines seem to be very straight, and making inartistic angles, but Rodin sees things differently), "how much they express in a few simple strokes! What a wonderful people those Egyptians were!" Rodin thinks so much of this little wooden pigeon, admires it an gravity that he frequent. admires it so greatly, that he frequent-ly takes it to bed with him and places it on his pillow. He will contemplate it by the hour, and has even been known to bring it to Paris in his pock-

Rodin believes in representing

Rodin believes in representing through art any subject found in na-ture-no matter how bestial or repug-nant to taste it may be. Questioned on this point he said: "Nature is my excuse. Whatever Nature shows me, that I try to exhib-it in plaster. Whatever you see in na-ture is justifiable in art. My 'Doorway of Hell' has been denounced for the many horrible figures and disgusting emotions portrayed; but, I answer, if emotions portrayed; but, I answer, if men do these things here surely we may represent them in hell." This famous "Doorway of Hell" stands as a central object in Rodin's

stands as a central object in Rodin's new studio. It is an enormous piece of sculptor, on which the artist has been working for years. Surrounding the gruesome portal are hundreds of figures in all imaginable postures-men

and women, fiends and mortals. A de-scription of these figures would not be



# LADY WARWICK WHOSE SPEECHES FROM CARTTAIL HELPED ENGLISH LABOR PARTY.

Lady Warwick, the court beauty, known as the "Democratic Countess," is given the credit for the seating in parliament of the dock laborers candidate, "Will" Thorne, on Jan. 16. The countess made several speeches from the tall end of a grocer's wagon.

Thorne is the only Socialist ever seated in parliament.

Lady Warwick is hailed as the Joan of Arc of the Labor party. She asserts that the new government would not last eighteen months. 

retary. The secretary is only kept for the purpose of reminding the artist of his engagements, of making contracts That electricity is soon to replace the manual labor of the house-maid is the prediction of Col. R. E. Crompton, the English electrician. It is capable of washing dishes, kneading dough, chopfor works of art or writing letters to persons who may owe him money. The persons who may owe him money. The great artist has not departed from ar-tistic tradition-for he is always in debt. At times he will have several hundred thousand frances to his credit in the bank, and then in a few days-there will be nothing. He buys im-mense stores of marble, puts up and pulls down new buildings about his place takes expensive time to see stawashing disnes, kneading dougn, chop-ping meat, and even doing the family washing as well as many other things. The use of the motor to compress air may give a cold storage room for every man's house. Domestic motors have been greatly cheapened, and electric lighting companies are profiting by sell-ing current for day use at reduced place, takes expensive trips to see sta-tues or buildings that may give him suggestions and treats money only as a servant of art. When Rodin has no money he lives like a pauper and his slave of a wife helps him to be as com-fortable as possible under the circuming current for day use at reduced The strange home of a pair of swal-lows is under the awning of a steamer making trips along the coast of Trini-dad. The birds are seen going ashore,

stances. KNOWS MEANING OF POVERTY. Rodin knows what abject poverty claimed as an occasional phenomenon of every-day life. M. Fere reports hav-ing observed it in three cases, but he has found nobody else who has seen it. Two of the subjects were women affect-ed with migrate, the halo show-ing only during the paroxysm. The phenomenon lasted for hours in one case, but only a few minutes in the oth-er. In one subject the orange-colored er. In one subject the orange-colored luminosity left the skin of the same color. The third subject was a woman who sometimes awoks in agony from a deep sleep, the halo accompanying these

all evil spirits.

so valuable that it has been protected by 55 patents in different parts of the world. The cells are more oval and rather smaller than those of ordinary

active minerals.

Mice exposed to radium for 20 days

The "ice flowers" of many of the



presidents of the French republic. Like M. Loubet, M. Fallieres is, be-



permitted to go through the mails. Ro-din is proud of this work, and the more it is denounced the better he seems to ilke It. He seems utterly indifferent to public criticism, and perhaps the secret of this success rests in the fact that he "works for himself,"

# HIS IMMENSE STUDIO.

His immense studio, which is a sex-agonal building of his own design, con-sists of one large room, with overhang-ing side gallerles arranged like a muing side gallerles arranged like a mu-seum. In glass cases throughout this building are hundreds, or rather thous-anda, of little figures of every descrip-tion. Some of these little casts are not more than a few inches square, while others are colossal. Rodin de-lights in making tiny models of men and women, placing them in a case to-gether and shaking the case up. They assume all sorts of queer postures, and Rodin leaves them this way. They give him ideas for groups he says. One of the small rooms in Rodin's house is used as an office, and in the last two years he has employed a secis not a tyrant in his own home in the usual manner of artists- that is, his temperament is even. He never in-dulges in furious rages or smashes things. His life is calm and unruffled. He is gentle and quiet-thinking only of one thing-his work. His habits are abstemious; he drinks little wine and leads a simple life, thoroughly content in the ministrations of Mme. Rodin and the close proximity of his great studio where he lives and works and has his being. W. B. NORTHROP.

Sidi Mohamed ....

## MOROCCAN DELEGATE TO INTER NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MOR OCCAN REFORMS.

There are fears in many diplomatic quarters that the questions to be discussed at the international conference of delegates on Moroccan reforms will lead to an international imbroglio. Mohamed Sidi, or to give him his full name, Mohamed Sidi el Mokhri, is looking after Morocco's interests. Despite his appearance, he is an able and wily diplomat.

but evidently have no home except heir floating one.

SCIENTFIC MISCELLANY.

Rodin knows what abject poverty means, and you only have to glance at Mme. Redin to see that she has fought this fight for her husband. Today she is a broken woman of about 60, who seems to hold no place in the great sculptor's life other than that of gen-eral household drudge. Rodin, in his own home, is so absorbed in his art that he has not a moment to dwell on anything else. He thinks art morn-ing, noon and night, and it has doubt-less never occurred to him that his wife at one time might have been a real hu-man being. There is one thing to be said in the great sculptor's favor-he is not a tyrant in his own home in the usual manner of artists- that is, his Russian war equipment includes a number of sets of special apparatus, provided by the Topographic institute of St. Petersburg, for the automatic taking of photographs from balloons or kites. Each set is expected to give pictures of the entire landscape to the horizon on all sides, and consists of one camera covering what is directly be-neath and six others arranged in a cir-cle around the central one with their cle around the central one with their axes inclined at an agle of 30 degrees. The seven shutters are operated simul-taneously by the electric current. A leveling device is ingeniously inserted in the circuit, with a clockwork for closing the contact at any desired time. and these ensure that the automatic ex-posure shall take place only when the apparatus has reached a sufficient height and is quite horizontal.

> Acetylene lighting is quietly gaining favor, and the German Acetylene asso-clation finds that the gas is supplied the public by 75 places in Germany, 202 in the United States, 16 in the United Kingdom, and 19 in the British colonies, while Germany alone has 75,000 private installations.

Recording bird migrations, Otto Her-man, a Hungarian ornithologist, is sur-prised to find that swallows take 105 days to complete their passing from Gibraltar to Lulea, in Sweden,

A peculiarity of nearly or quite all of the fishes allied to the celebrated "climbling perch" (anabas scandens) is that they place their eggs in nests or floats of bubbles. These fishes are all brilliantly colored, and all are natives of the Indo-Malayan rivers except one African species. Among the species making these nests are the gourami, renowned for its excellent flesh, the paradise fish, and the fighting fish, the paradise fish, and the fighting fish, the paradise fish and the fighting fish, the paradise fish and the fighting fish, the paradise fish and the fighting fish the last so-called on account of a domesti-cated breed kept by the Siamese for fighting. Specimens of the two latter recently studied by an English natural-let, have built their bubble rafts, of dome shape, in an aquarium. The dome shape, in an aquarium. The paradise-fish gradually increases the layers of bubbles—which are blown by the male—until the eggs are raised above the water and are so hatched.

The slpha rays of radium have been found by Prof. Rutherford to have one-eleventh as great velocity as light.

The duration of sunshine in German and other European cities has been compared by Prof. Eichhorn, a meteor-ologist of Jena. Jena and Wiesbaden are the brightest places in Germany, the former averaging 4.8 hours of sunthe former averaging 4.8 hours of sun-shine dally, and the gloomlest places are Alx-ia Chapelle and Hamburg, the latter having a daily average of only 2.5 hours. In England and Denmark the average sinks to 3.2 hours. The Swiss average is 4.7 hours, in Padua it is 5.6, in Rome nearly 7, in Pola and Abazaia it is 7.5. Madrid with an aver-age of 8 hours of sunshine daily, is the cheeriest city in Europe. cheerlest city in Europe.

In the two new electric fire engines, of the Vienna fire brigade, the accu-mulators are designed to propel the car about 28 miles at 121<sub>2</sub> miles an hour. They are placed in front of the drivrates are placed in front of the driv-er's seat over the front wheels. The wheels are 2% feet in diameter, with 5-inch rubber tires, and each front wheel has a 35-horse-power Lohner-Porsche hub motor. Five speeds-from 5.6 to 22.4 miles per hour-are available.

From photographs of the spectra tranus and Neptune, the outermost of the sun's family of planets, it is in-ferred that free hydrogen is abundant, especially on Neptune, and that helium exists on Uranus. Water vapor is indicated, and possibly gases yet un-

The pictured halo of the saints is