



TYPICAL SCENE AT SHEEPSHEAD BEFORE THE FLAG FALLS.

custom of attending Ascot in state, and so great was his predilection for this particular meeting that when he lay dying at Windsor he expressed the fond hope of surviving long enough to be able to attend one more race there. He was passionately fond of horses and of racing. During his last illness he talked of nothing but horses in his sleep, nor did he care to have any one near him in the closing days of his life but "Jack" Rinford, his favorite groom. As one of his contemporaries wrote of him: "It was all horses, horses, with him, by night and by day, to the very last." King William IV added to the pomp of the royal attendance at the Ascot races, in spite of the fact of his having a big stone thrown at him at one of the meetings.

Queen Victoria did better than her uncle William in adding to the magnificence of the royal procession to the course, and it is said that King Edward VII, knowing how fond his subjects are of the ornamental and decorative features of royalty, is determined that when he visits Ascot next week with the foreign princes and princesses who have come over to England to attend his coronation the spectacle shall surpass anything of the kind that has ever been seen before. It will be a unique scene in so far that nowhere else in the Old World does the sovereign attend any races in state or endow a meeting with the glamour and pomp of an official pageant.

The connection of royalty with Ascot is very old indeed. It is on record that King Charles II and also his niece, Queen Anne, attended races there, while it is an historical fact that Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of King George III, flung a bottle at the winning horse as it was on the homeward stretch. He had backed another horse. But fortunately the bottle fell short. His brother, William, Duke of Cumberland, popularly known as "The Butcher," owing to the savagery which he displayed at the battle of Culloden, took the Ascot races under his special patronage, got them into regular shape, and started the racetrack in its modern form. Another step was made when King George III gave a plate to be run for at Ascot, and from that time forth royalty has been in the habit of going regularly to Ascot for the races. Indeed, King George IV never missed a meeting there, not even after his memorable conflict with the Jockey Club in 1792, which led him to retire from the turf until after his accession to the throne, nearly thirty years later. During that period he was never seen on any racetrack except that of Ascot, explaining his presence there with the remark that "surely a man could go on a racetrack which was practically part of his father's park."

King George's trouble with the Jockey Club arose in connection with a charge of one of his horses having been pulled at Newmarket, and as the accusation was proved to the satisfaction of the stewards of the Jockey Club he issued a decree warning off the turf for life not only his jockey, but likewise his trainer, which he naturally regarded as a reflection upon himself. The so-called "warning off Newmarket Heath" is the most terrible punishment that can be imposed upon any man, no matter what his social status. For it is sufficient to bar him from every racetrack throughout the civilized world, to condemn him to the ostracism of his equals and to the contempt of his inferiors, and to brand him with an infamy that every one who has any sporting blood in his veins or any sense of honor regards as worse than death.

King Edward's connection with the turf has been characterized by no such unfortunate episode as that which darkened the racing career of his granduncle. A little over thirty years ago he elapsed since he registered his colors and achieved his earliest successes on the turf. The first race in which the royal colors were seen since the days of King George IV was at a military steeplechase organized by Edward's own regiment, the 10th Hussars, and which took place at Down Barns, near Hays, his horse, Champion, ridden by Captain Bulkeley, being badly beaten by Lord Valentia's Wellington. This defeat seemed to discourage the Prince, and none of his horses were seen on the turf again until 1877, when they were again defeated at Newmarket.

The first victory for the royal colors took place at Sandown Park, in 1882, when the Prince's steeplechaser Fairplay, ridden by Lord Annaly, beat Lord Capell's Shabbington by a neck in the "over the sticks" meeting of the Household Brigade. After that there were more defeats, and it was not until 1891 that the Prince managed, by pluck and persistence, to overcome the ill luck that had until then pursued his stables. Since then success has attended his efforts. He has twice won the Derby, besides a number of other important events, and his racing stable, now managed by Lord Marcus Beresford, has the reputation of being among the foremost in the Old World.

King Edward is the only monarch now living who maintains a racing stable, and who takes an active interest in the turf. For although Emperor William registered his racing colors last January, he has not yet entered horses for any of the leading races either in Germany or abroad. It is, however, reported that young King Alfonso, with the approval of his mother, is about to start a racing stable at Madrid, with the object of encouraging horseracing and in the hope of its eventually taking the place of bullfighting as the national and popular sport of Spain. Of course, there are plenty of minor royalties who are actively connected with the turf. The Italian Duke of Aosta, the Austrian Archduke Otto, Prince Siegfried of Bavaria, Duke Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and the Kaiser's brother, Duke Ernest Gunther, of Schleswig-Holstein, every one of them keeps racing stables, and the Prince of Wales has now a few horses in training, while his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, not only owned several steeplechasers, but likewise rode them himself to victory, following in this respect the example of King Richard II, who, while heir apparent, set his steed against an animal owned by the Earl of Arundel, both horses being ridden by their owners, and the Prince being ignominiously defeated by the peer.

King Richard was by no means the only old time English monarch who was fond of racing. For Henry VIII maintained a racing stable; so, too, did his daughter, the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, while King James I was passionately fond of Newmarket, but declined to pay the jockeys whom he engaged to ride his horses more than

expense: that is to say, 12½ cents a day. It would be interesting to compare these figures with the remuneration which certain American and English jockeys have received from King Edward VII in the last decade. King Charles I owned an extensive racing stud, and even Oliver Cromwell, the Puritan President of the only English republic, is on record as having won a race at Huntingdon in 1602 with one of his horses. William III entered into the sport with great zest, and good Queen Anne was very successful on the turf, winning the gold cup at York with a horse named Mustard in 1714. Indeed, British royalty has always manifested such a pronounced predilection for racing that it is not without good cause that it is known in England as "the sport of kings."

EX-ATTACHE.

TOPICS IN CHICAGO.

A REFORM SURPRISE SPRUNG BY THE CITY COUNCIL—THE MAYOR AND THE RECENT RIOTS.

Chicago, June 6.—The City Council of Chicago, acting on its own initiative, has unanimously voted to abolish two of the most lucrative sources of "graft" in Cook County. That this body should take the lead in the movement for cutting down the fees of fat political offices in the interest of reform and good government is the most tangible proof of the supposed healthful condition of political affairs in Chicago that has thus far been produced. The Council has passed an order for the drafting of a bill to secure for the city and Cook County the interest on their funds, deposited in banks by their treasurers. The Cook County Board of Commissioners will join with the Council in asking the legislature to pass the bill when it is drafted. While the order passed the Council unanimously, there is a suspicion that the vote may be traceable to the fact that the question of the County Treasurer's remuneration is now a live campaign issue. The proposed bill, however, represents the sentiments of the better element in politics.

The two offices involved have been and are so rich in emoluments that they are worth to the incumbents all the way from \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually. At present the City Treasurer retains 60 per cent of the interest on city revenues, and out of this he has to pay his office expenses. The County Treasurer turns over no portion of the interest on public funds, but as the funds stay in his hands only a short time difficulty has been found in learning the exact amount of the perquisites of the office. It is argued that since the Treasurer of the United States gets a salary of only \$6,000 a year and no "graft" the treasurer of Chicago or of Cook County should be satisfied with a little less than \$100,000. Alderman Blake, who introduced the order, contends that these officials should be placed on salaries and strictly limited to these amounts. He favors making these salaries generous, from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and reducing the bonds of the two officials to a reasonable figure. Were it not for the fact that there is a hard fight in prospect over the County Treasurer's office, and in which the Democrats see no hope of victory unless they appeal to the voters with a more economical programme for the conduct of the office, it is not likely that the politicians would call attention to the lucrative salaries that the two public treasurers have been receiving. There is a strong probability also that some of these "grafting" politicians will rebel at losing so fat a plum, and will be present in force at Springfield to defeat the bill. That Chicago politicians should unite on such a measure of reform is almost past belief, and the public will continue to be sceptical until the measure shall actually have been passed.

Mayor Harrison characterized the rioting scenes incident to the teamsters' strike as a "disgrace to the city and to civilization." The inability of the city authorities, aided by the police, to disperse the mobs of strikers and persistent onlookers at the scene of the rioting, such disheartened the Mayor, who evidently believes that the average Chicago citizen rather enjoys seeing the city disgraced before the country, and that Chicago has grown only a little less lawless than it was during the Haymarket riots and the big railroad strike. The Mayor was asked to take steps to arbitrate the teamsters' strike, but he would not listen to the suggestion. He had attempted, he said, to settle the building trades strike, but his effort was ill-timed. He was too impatient, and consequently did not accomplish anything. "If the Mayor falls in his efforts at conciliation," he said, "then every one gives up. He is the court of last resort, and for this reason must not step in too soon." As a full fledged board of arbitration Mayor Harrison has not met with the greatest success, and for this reason it is likely that he will devote his time in the future to lecturing upon the subject of law and order, and in clearing the streets of the howling mobs of citizens bent on destroying the peace of the city and its good name.

Methodist ministers of Chicago have adopted a plan by which they expect to clear all of their churches of debt by October 1. The total debt amounts to \$269,000. The plan contemplates that all churches with debts will secure money and pledges for as large amounts as possible among the congregations, and then look to the supplementary fund for the remainder. This will be collected by a special committee appointed by the ministers, which will distribute it according to the needs of the churches. The ministers have themselves agreed to give 5 per cent of their salaries for the year, and generous citizens and churches which have no debts are expected to contribute whatever is needed to make up the deficiency. The scheme will probably stop Methodist church building in the city for some time, but this is not looked upon as a disadvantage. The debt of the Chicago Methodist churches is equal to the amount given to foreign missions, and equal to one-half of the amount given to all benevolences. The city has twice the Methodists that New-York City has, but only about one-fourth the church debts. This debt, the ministers confidently believe, will be wiped out this year.

The second legal battle over the 90-year characters of the North and West Side traction lines has ended in a defeat for the traction com-

panies. While the ruling of the court in dismissing the suit was based only on technical points, and has nothing to do with the merits of the controversy, the decision is looked upon as a victory for the city, inasmuch as the case will now go to the higher courts in accordance with the wish of the city's legal department. The court intimated, however, that the traction companies had no chance at present of enjoining the city from its professed intention of forfeiting the franchises of the North and West Side lines on July 31, 1903. Until the City Council actually takes some action in furtherance of this intention, the federal courts, according to the ruling, will have no jurisdiction in the case. The traction companies will appeal from the decision to the United States Court without delay, so that the question of jurisdiction may be passed on in the higher court next fall. This will give opportunity for a settlement of the matter before the date on which the city will try to cancel the franchises of the street railway companies. In the mean time an amicable arrangement may be arrived at between the City Council and the traction companies which will settle the franchise question for years to come. The outlook for such a settlement of the question is considered favorable.

RE DISTRIBUTED CHICKENS.

THE DENTIST RAISED THEM WITH GREAT CARE, BUT COULD NOT KEEP THEM.

It is rumored in Washington that the scarcity of hen's teeth has become the subject of scientific investigation. This is not due, as might at first be supposed, to the eternal vigilance of the Smithsonian Institution, but originates with an independent member of the dental profession. His reputation for professional research extends wherever words of gold are toasted on the pinpoints of steel instruments, and his personality is familiar to many people of fashion and station in the capital who are not exempt from the lesser human frailties. Accordingly it caused some surprise when the doctor converted his laboratory, which adjoins his operating room into a well appointed hatchery. The incubator from time to time called him away from a patient. "Excuse me one moment," he would say to the defenceless person in the chair, whose mouth would be full of little napkins at the time, "but I forgot to look at the thermometer. If the temperature goes up too far I shall have no fresh eggs on my table to-day."

NEGRO WILL GET PRINCETON DEGREE.

FIRST OF HIS RACE TO RECEIVE M. A. THERE—IS A GRADUATE OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Princeton, N. J., June 7 (Special).—George S. Stark, a negro, of Baltimore, will receive the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University at the annual commencement exercises held on Wednesday, June 11. This will be the first time in the history of this institution that any one of the negro race has been honored with a degree, and even in this case there is some question as to whether Stark would have got it had the university authorities known when he matriculated two years ago for a post-graduate course that he was a colored student. On May 5 he was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary, and to him was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, he being the first one of his race to receive this degree from the seminary. Stark is a bright fellow, resembling the well known colored youth, Roscoe C. Bruce, of Harvard.



GEORGE S. STARK. A colored man of Baltimore on whom Princeton will confer the degree of Master of Arts this week.

FELIX ADLER VINDICATED.

FORCED TO RESIGN FROM CORNELL, HE ACCEPTS A CHAIR AT COLUMBIA.

The appointment of Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the School for Ethical Culture, to the post of professor of social and political ethics at Columbia University, as announced last week, is regarded by Dr. Adler's admirers as a peculiar vindication. For in 1877, just about a quarter of a century ago, Felix Adler, professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages at Cornell University, was told that he must resign; that he was a dangerous man to teach the young; that his rationalism and free thinking would demoralize the traditions of college, and that he had better go. Then it was the young professor laid aside his cap and gown and consecrated himself entirely to his new calling. After a period of twenty-five years, in which he has built up a society which is distinct in itself, with its own marriage ceremonies, its own form of naming babies, and its own funeral cemetery, Dr. Adler will again return to the professor's chair. Nothing is said now about his ideas being dangerous. His deeds and the results of the twenty-five years of his teaching have convinced the trustees of Columbia University that "there is much wisdom in the man," and that his practical wisdom in teaching and alleviating the conditions of the poor, which has been the chief aim of the Society for Ethical Culture, will help the students of Columbia to a higher level of manhood and citizenship.

Dr. Adler's resignation from Cornell and his work as head of the Society for Ethical Culture are too well known to need any extended comment. He is constantly before the public eye, and his Sunday lectures, his deep interest in political and municipal events, are known to the reading classes of not only this city, but in many countries besides our own. There is much, however, in the inner life of the noted lecturer on ethics which has remained unknown until his recent appointment to the Columbia professorship. Those who knew him at the Society for Ethical Culture, at No. 48 East Fifty-fourth-st., and No. 48 East Fifty-eighth-st., or as the man who lectures every Sunday at Carnegie Hall, saw there a man of practical ideas, a man of action, a thinker and a doer. But where he got his ideas and how he put them together in the stirring language of his lectures or in his daily conversation were things unknown.

A closer study of the personality of the founder of the Society for Ethical Culture and the new professor of ethics reveals, however, certain characteristics which at once show the man to be strikingly similar in many ways to the prophets of the Old Testament. As one of his most devoted followers said yesterday: "There are things in which Dr. Adler resembles such prophets as Jeremiah and Hosea. He is accustomed to long periods of meditation, when he is able to concentrate his mind to a remarkable degree; he is gentle by nature, but his capacity for reaching to a high pitch of indignation when aroused, and his keen sense of justice, are not to be underestimated. He is looking for a greater mission, to fulfill or carry further the work he has begun."

The young man who thus spoke of the head of a new school, for the sake of which he had given up old and established beliefs and long tried friendships, then said: "Dr. Adler spends far more time and thought on his lectures than the majority of people would give him. He spends the various duties in connection with the schools of the society. These schools have been developed to such an extent at the present time that there are courses all the way from the kindergarten to the high school, so that a student may begin as little more than a baby and be graduated to the college. Besides these schools there are additional classes for wage earners, there are evening classes and other branches of the general work, all of which demand his attention. Then it falls to him to read a great deal of pasty work. The association has grown now to a membership of nearly a thousand, and there are marriages and funerals at the house named, and things take a great deal of time. Nevertheless, in the performance of these various duties, Dr. Adler is silently meditating over his next Sunday lecture. "The last three days of the week," continued the young man, "he shuts himself up and begins to write. It often takes him several hours to get that tranquility of mind where his thoughts are capable of expression. And when he is at last in a mood to write, he does not write himself, but a typewriter is a clog on the mind, and as a brake, as Dr. Adler regards it, he uses a stenographer. He is a silent mediator over his next Sunday lecture. "Patience and perseverance are striking characteristics of his work. He will labor over an idea again and again until it is in the form that suits him. He dictates, strikes out a recitation, and makes the spontaneity of an extemporaneous speech. The reason is that he does not read it, and his feelings are always dominating his thoughts, and not his thoughts his feelings. "Far more fortunate than many students, Dr. Adler has the complete sympathy of his family. In his moments of quietude he is permitted to read, and he does not devote to his lecture he spends with his family. He loves to read almost any of his favorite authors. "But in spite of his manner in public, which many persons would regard as the quality of a scholar, Dr. Adler is not austere. He has a rich vein of humor in his nature and enjoys telling a story that will bring a laugh or a crackle at a pun at times. The latest novel is found on his desk, and when I was in last to see him I found him reading 'The Valley of Decision' by Edith Wharton. Stevenson is one of his favorite writers of fiction, and the doctor likes him for his direct and clear-cut style. "Tennyson he likes better than Browning. Indeed, he cares very little for the philosophy of the author of 'The Ring and the Book.' He has never permitted his knowledge of Greek and the classics to rust, and he finds time for a few pages of Shakespeare and Plato almost every night. "Among the more modern philosophers his favorites are the German Kant and the English Emerson. He spends much time with Shakespeare, and when he was asked to name the books of a library that was to be given to him recently by the 'The Valley of Decision' by Edith Wharton, Stevenson is one of his favorite writers of fiction, and the doctor likes him for his direct and clear-cut style. "Tennyson he likes better than Browning. Indeed, he cares very little for the philosophy of the author of 'The Ring and the Book.' He has never permitted his knowledge of Greek and the classics to rust, and he finds time for a few pages of Shakespeare and Plato almost every night. "Among the more modern philosophers his favorites are the German Kant and the English Emerson. 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