

COMING RUSSIAN CONSUL WHOSE FAD IS DOLLS



BARON SCHLIPPENBACH. He is soon to be Russia's Consul General in this city.

When the government at St. Petersburg decided recently to hand over one of the big keys to Russia's trade to a new consul general in New York City the honor fell to Baron Schlippenbach, for fourteen years Russia's consul in Chicago.

Looking at Baron Schlippenbach, no one would suspect that the quiet, unassuming nobleman, well groomed and apparently a prosperous business man, who is sent back to reign supreme where he was once a subordinate, is a man who likes to play with dolls.

In truth it might be written down that there are in reality two Barons Schlippenbach. One is the cautious, guarded official, representative of a sovereign who tries to serve without making a single misstep. The other is the frank, open handed, jovial exponent of the untitled democracy in which his official life is being passed.

It was given out that the consul had the greatest private collection of dolls in the world, that he would exhibit them in a booth, and sell all he could for charity's sake.

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For Years His Private Secretary Was a Woman, but He Thought Her a Man.

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Despite his ability to read character, however, a woman, young and handsome, was his private secretary for thirteen years, and all that time the baron thought she was a man. Not until death disclosed her sex in a far away town did Baron Schlippenbach discover that she was a woman.

"WOMAN" WAS A MAN.

This extraordinary woman was "Nicola De Raylan." She wore a man's clothing when she applied for and obtained a place as the consul's private secretary. She wore the same kind of garb during her long term of employment. In this time she married another Chicago woman. After about thirteen years of service in the consulate the woman, who had a masculine first name, became ill, and went to Arizona for her health. She died there suddenly, and the autopsy revealed her sex. She was buried there, but Baron Schlippenbach would not believe the report that she was a woman. Not until a commission of doctors from New York exhumed the body was the consul convinced of the truth.

"De Raylan's" second wife then admitted the truth. Subsequent events showed that the young woman's right name was Anna Terlesky, and that her mother lived in Odessa, but had always written to the girl as "my dear son." The girl's estate of \$3000 went to the mother, but the secret of Anna's reason for living in the disguise of a man has not been revealed. Some said she was a spy of the Russian revolutionary party.

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NICOLA DE RAYLAN. Woman who acted as the baron's private secretary for years, and all the while her employer thought she was a man.

Baron Schlippenbach began his diplomatic service in 1885. For a long time he was attached to the Russian Embassy in Tokyo. From there he was transferred to New York City, where he was vice-consul. Afterward he was sent to Chicago. He was consul advocate in the Russian navy before becoming a diplomatic agent. He has travelled all over the world and speaks excellent English.

The baron was unofficially informed from St. Petersburg early in May that he would be transferred to New York, the transfer to date from May 1, Russian calendar. He expects the official notice, the Julian calendar, to reach him before the middle of June.

ETIQUETTE OF THE BEER HALL.

Berlin is organized for eating and drinking, and so are the Berliners organized for it. Scattered all over the city are enormous places where food is served—wine halls, where only wines are served, and beer halls, which deal in beer alone, some of them most respectable, and some not so impeccable.

It is the rule that if it is perfectly proper to take your mother or your wife or your sister to a beer hall or wine hall that is frequented by the officers of the army. They go only to the proper ones—publicly. The etiquette of these places is most formal. If the hall is crowded and tables are scarce, before you sit down you draw your heels together and make a military bow to everybody sitting at the table you select. Then, also, you raise your glass or stool to those at the table when you are about to drink. Or the other people at the table bow if they leave before you do. The American way of asking the others at the table for permission to go down is not so ceremonious enough for the Germans, who are the most formally polite people in the world.—Samuel G. Hylthe, in Everybody's.

FEATS OF RAPID COMPOSITION.

M. Bompard, a French musician, who, for a wager, has composed the music to a song in ten minutes, is a formidable rival to H. Trotter, of whose feats of rapid composition some remarkable stories are told. His beautiful song, "Ashore," was it is said, both written and composed within forty minutes in Blanchard's restaurant; the famous melody of "In Old Madrid" was jotted down in a few minutes on a biscuit bag in a little public house in Rochester Row, into which the composer rushed on his way from the Aquarium, lest the air should escape him before he could reach home; "Go to Sea" was composed under similar conditions in a West End music shop; and—crowning feat of all—it is actually said that Mr. Trotter composed "The Broom of the Hall," wrote a letter, and ran four hundred yards to catch the post, all inside eight minutes. After this one learns without surprise that Sir Arthur Sullivan completed the overture to "Idylls" between 9 p. m. and 7 o'clock the next morning, and that "The Yeomen of the Guard" within twelve hours.—Dundee Advertiser.

These refugees are crowded together on the East Side, not because they could not go elsewhere, but because they do not want to go elsewhere. They come to join their friends in communities. They are grouped around a synagogue which has been transplanted directly from their Russian or Polish homes, and they refuse to go out into the streets, as they feel a Christian country to be.

As you walk down Hester street and look at the vendors of socks and suspenders, with their beards and peculiar clothes, you little guess that they have received a Talmudic training, according to Dr. Blauvelt, formerly of the Ethical Alliance, to two years of our law school courses. Some have even been to the Russian University.

Often these people are very poor; they have received with little more than their \$10 in their pocket and can find work only in those lines in which it is most casual, such as peddling, which is conducted some times in the loft under the synagogue, sometimes "sweetened" in their very homes. The Jew is a true business man, and if he can save a few pennies each day, even by the use of most of his family in this work, he soon digs his way out of an independence, which is well shown by the records of the Hebrew charities. He is not alone in his struggles either.

Groups of men connected with the synagogues of charitable societies are ever trying to relieve the wants and put him on a basis of independence, and the Industrial Removal Society will place him in a job in the West as soon as he can overcome the prejudice against the great unknown Christian land, which lies behind New York. Thrift is the word, and as long as he retains his religious and religious consciousness, no money is wasted on wine or tobacco, nothing in the frivolity of the theatre or dance hall.

THE REAL DANGER.

The danger to the country from the East Side is not that which comes from a nest of crime and vice. The danger is a too rapid Americanization of these people. I mean Americanization of the worst type. Go to a great play centre in a public square and you will see that every boy and girl who has been in the country one year would die for the flag, and all are extremely fond of playing the game they are doing so. But the tendency of contact with the wrong type of Americanism is to produce a type of Jew which is extremely vulgar and utterly repulsive. It is this type which has broken so rapidly from the rigor of the old faith and the strict confinement of the "Russian party," that it acts into the radical anarchist and socialist—whatever way their radicalism leads them.

The congestion of the East Side is an acknowledged fact, several of the districts being the most densely populated in the world. Yet the history of the Jewish ghettos which have formed part of the history of every great city of Europe and have become a tradition among these people. No matter what the wealth of the first generation of Russian Jews in this country, it is well-nigh impossible for them to break with their friends and traditions and to leave the congested districts of the East Side. The advertising of the needs of the East and West in regard to immigrants which is yearly defect the current of immigration, and will tend more rapidly to draw out the younger generation to more productive fields. I know boys to-day who are longing to go to the South, and I know students in communities where the rich Southern Jew would welcome them and train them to a higher Jewish education. It is just this work that the great Jewish Institutions like the Educational Alliance are conducting their energy and wealth upon. The strict confinement of the "Russian party," that it acts into the radical anarchist and socialist—whatever way their radicalism leads them.

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GROUP OF BARON SCHLIPPENBACH'S DOLLS.

RARE BOOKS IN THE HARVARD LIBRARY

DOWNNAME'S "CHRISTIAN WARFARE."

Only remaining book known to have been in John Harvard's library.

One more resort of great interest to those who make summer pilgrimages to Cambridge is now open. In a room of the Harvard University library especially constructed for the purpose there are being shown, one or two afternoons a week, the rare books acquired by gift and purchase for the Charles Eliot Norton collection, the books left to the university upon his death by Charles Sumner and the very interesting Carlyle library, bequeathed to New England by the will of the sage of Chelsea. Also here is the one book, Downname's "Christian Warfare," that survived the college fire of 1764, from the library left the college by the Rev. John Harvard two and three-quarters centuries ago.

In writing of these books, as in examining them, it is hard to know where to begin. Yet there are perhaps few to whom the Bible used by John Bunyan will not give a thrill. This book is in the Sumner collection, and it has the distinction of being the only autographed Bunyan book—except Fox's "Book of Martyrs," which has ever been offered for sale. It is a well-thumbed brass covered Bible, and it bears on the title page of the New Testament the autograph of the Bedford tinker. It contrasts oddly enough in appearance with the pretty blue morocco copy of the Greek Testament which stands next to it on the bookshelves and bears in two different places the autograph of the French tragedian, Racine, who once owned it.

The most interesting autograph volume in the Sumner collection is an autograph album which formerly belonged to Camillus Cordoy, a Neapolitan nobleman, who resided in Geneva from 1698 to 1699, and who was able, from his residence in that city, to get in touch with nearly all the men of the period who happened to be travelling to Italy. The album contains several hundred autographs of people of different nations, but its star entry is from the hand of Milton, and is dated June 10, 1629. The English verses quoted are the last lines of Comus:

"If Vertue feeble were Heaven it selfe woulde stoop to her." Coupled with this is the sentiment, "Caelum non animum modo dum trans mare curro," an adaptation, of course, of the famous Horace lines which proclaim the truth that those who travel beyond the sea change merely the sky and not their own mental state. William Elery Channing, who knew of Sumner's ownership of this autograph, believed that Milton, by altering the Latin from the third to the first person and linking the lines with the Comus one, meant to assert a principle of his life. Another thing of strikingly intimate interest

among the Sumner books is a first edition of James Thomson's "Spring" (the famous "Seasons" were first published separately, presented by the author to his beloved Miss Young, and containing in his own hand on the fly-leaf and inside cover a love letter and a dedicatory poem. Here is the poem:

TO MISS YOUNG. Accept, love'd Young, this Tribute due To tender Friendship, Love and you, But wish it take what breath's the whole— O, take to this the Poet's soul. If Fancy here her Power displays, And if on Heart these laws, Thou fallest in that Fancy's shine, And all that Heart is fondly thine.

This St. Valentine doggerel is, however, dignified by the unmistakable sincerity of the letter which precedes it and by the fact that for eight years, this, from the time he met her until she married another, Thomson loved with deep devotion this sister-in-law of his friend, James Robertson. From the blow of her marriage to another he never recovered, and his death soon followed. This particular love letter is dated Hagley, August 29, 1743, and says in part:

"I would rather live in the most humble corner of London with you than in the finest country retirement—and that, too, enlivened by the best of society—without you. Think with friendship and tenderness of him who is, with friendship and tenderness inexpressible, all yours, James Thomson."

Among the Norton books there are several presentation volumes from Ruskin and William Morris, which are of particular interest because of the well known friendship which existed between Professor Norton and these distinguished men. The following letter accompanied Morris's gift of his translation from the Icelandic of Grettir the Strong:

May 19, 1863. My Dear Norton: The strong man herewith, I hope you will like him; there is no doubt, a great deal that will strike you as coarse and rude in it and a life very different from the ideal one of the future that you were talking of yesterday; nevertheless, I can't doubt that you'll be interested in what is real, and to my mind, also, there underlies all the judgments, sentiments, and a moral sense that somehow made the hopeless looking life of our hero endurable. At any rate, I think, to us of us, folk of the Old World, I need not and need not excuse my own shortcomings in the translation, as I know you will be only too ready to do so. Your most affectionate WILLIAM MORRIS.

CARLYLE TELLS OF GIFT.

On the title page of some essays of his on economics Ruskin has written: "To Charles Eliot Norton, with the unbecoming love of J. Ruskin."

Near this book on the shelves stand the two volumes of Major Herbert B. Edwards, "A Year On the Punjab Frontier," books which were used by Ruskin. Mr. Norton tells us, in compiling "A Knight's Faith." The marks and marginal notes are Ruskin's, and they interestingly show his method of work. When the text speaks of a certain kind of "long-barreled and light-stocked guns" used by the natives, Rus