

## FIRST IN ART OF OLD

CHICAGO LEADS WORLD IN MAKING OF ART GLASS.

Stained Glass Windows Made There Decorate Churches in Every Land on Earth—Baffling Problem Solved by Workmen.

Chicago.—Chicago has robbed Europe of a distinction of which it was proud. Italy, France, and Austria have been outdone in an art in which they have for centuries been supreme.

Chicago now leads the world in the designing and making of art glass and stained windows. The city may be scorned as inartistic and commercial, but the workers in coloring and leaded glass have advanced far beyond their fellow craftsmen in other countries, and particularly in this true of the men who design stained glass windows. More than a score of firms here are engaged in the manufacture of art glass, and their product is now made widely known that of any other city or country.

There are hundreds of permanent proofs of Chicago's artistic supremacy in the making of stained-glass windows. There are manufacturers here who can point to their office walls hung with photographs of buildings in far off countries, the windows for each one of which were designed and made in this city. It is indeed an uncivilized spot, one not blessed with churches, where Chicago windows are not prominent. South Africa has Chicago windows in a Capetown church; Melbourne, Australia has several, there are two in the City of Mexico, and a number are scattered through Japan. In Russia Vladivostok a great theater has Chicago windows of brilliant colors and intricate design, and quite recently came an order from Germany for a large number of leaded panels to be used in the palace of the emperor. Italy and Rome itself have examples of this city's art, and many of the old world cathedrals, as repairs become necessary, order copies of the original windows from Chicago.

An order just given to a Chicago company adds one more proof to the city's supremacy in glass work. It calls for three immense triple windows, representing religious subjects, to be placed in the Central Methodist Episcopal church of the Philippine islands, at Manila. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, D. D., superintendent of the Philippine islands mission conference, who brought the order to this city, will have some original ideas embodied in the designs, for, while neither the subjects nor their technical handling will be different from other ecclesiastical windows, the color scheme is unique.

As a general thing church windows are made of colors that add warmth to the interior. Red and yellow tones predominate, and are softened with broken browns and greens, while every cold color is eliminated. For Manila the idea is entirely different. There the tropical sunlight is dazzling; its brilliance pains the eyes and wears the brain. To offset the painfully brilliant colors of the landscape and to give the interior of the new church an appearance of cool restfulness, the windows recently ordered will be done in thick, dark opalescent glass that will shut out the glaring sunlight and, with cold greens and blues and purples, give relief and rest to the senses.

But Chicago's supremacy in window-making does not depend on widely scattered orders from foreign cities; it is firmly fixed by the originality and skill of the artisans. A Chicago man first conceived the idea of leading together beveled plate glass and of using it combined with the stained glass. And it was a Chicago factory that solved the problem that has baffled glass workers for more than five centuries, the problem of finding a method to join pieces of glass with hard metals, such as brass, copper and zinc, in place of the soft lead that has been used so long and which is so flexible that the patterns must be marred by heavy rods to stiffen the windows and prevent bending.

OHIO WOMEN RUN MODEL TOWN. Men of East Clarion Proud of Accomplishments of Ladies.

East Clarion, O.—This town is almost entirely run by women, and run well, and the men are proud of the accomplishments of their wives, sisters, or daughters.

The Shaw hotel is run by Mrs. Phoebe Shaw on a strictly temperance basis. The post office is in the charge of an efficient postmistress, Miss Nellie Cleator. The church choir is composed of female voices, led by Mrs. Eva Armstrong. The superintendent of the Sunday school is a woman, Mrs. Nellie Hale, and the assistant also is a woman. The inhabitants of the town are proud of the public school, in which the entire teaching force is composed of women. The superintendent is Mrs. Anna Mawson. There hasn't been a man doctor in the town for several years.

Far from being mannish in their ways, the women are charming in appearance and manner. They are not "yellow ribboners," either, as they feel no need of further "rights."

Pastor Hires a Train. Aurora, Ill.—Rev. E. W. O'Neal, pastor of the First Methodist church, of Chicago, formerly of Aurora, paid \$57 for a special train from Madison, Wis., to Edgerton, Wis., to deliver a lecture, for which he got \$50. He made the 27 miles in 25 minutes.

## LADY MANNERS BORN IN TENT.

Her Engagement to Nephew of King Edward Is Denied.

El Paso, Tex.—Lady Marjorie Manners, whose reported betrothal to Prince Arthur, of Canaught, nephew of King Edward, has been authoritatively denied, was born in a tent in Las Vegas, N. M., 23 years ago.

Capt. John Manners, of the English army, now the duke of Rutland, was at that time in poor health. He obtained a furlough, and went to the dry climate of New Mexico to recuperate his falling strength. He was accompanied by his wife, who is remembered as a beautiful woman of most charming and simple ways. Unlike most English health-seekers, Capt. and Mrs. Manners did not travel



Lady Marjorie Manners. (She Was Reported Engaged to a Nephew of King Edward.)

with a retinue of servants. In fact, they were unaccompanied by any person.

The first thing Capt. Manners did when he arrived at Las Vegas was to buy an ordinary camping tent, which he put up with his own hands on a vacant lot near the old Montezuma hotel. The tent was furnished with cots and a few rough cooking utensils, and a dry goods box for a table. Thus the couple lived for several months.

It was in this tent that a pretty girl baby was born. It was a cold, stormy day, December 26, that marked the event.

In those days Las Vegas still possessed the rough, hospitable spirit of the west. The Manners' baby was the talk of the town. It was the pet of the men, and the adored one of the women. She was a beautiful little bit of humanity. The proud mother and the precocious infant were showered with attentions.

The fact that the piercing wind which blew over the mesa crept through the tent and over the cot where the mother and babe were lying awakened a fear that the exposure might not be good for them. But they thrived under the influence of the pure air.

Old Juanita Rergo, the Mexican woman who nursed Mrs. Manners through that trying period, is still living at Las Vegas.

"Do I remember Capt. Manners' baby?" she repeated when questioned the other day. "To be sure I do. Was it not the most beautiful baby ever born in Las Vegas? Did anyone ever see such eyes of blue, such plump cheeks and such glistening, golden hair? And did I not hold her at the christening? You know her name is Marjorie Manners. Well, perhaps you are right, but as I remember it her name, as given at the christening, was Margarita Manners."

## HENS ON MISSOURI'S SEAL.

Poultry Association Plans to Honor the Humble Fowl.

Columbia, Mo.—Missouri has a new coat of arms. The state has been provided with a new seal. The Missouri



The New Missouri Seal.

Poultry association has decided that the sturdy whig, George Burkhart, who suggested, and the first general assembly which adopted the coat of arms or great seal of the state of Missouri, while well enough for their day, did not fitly represent the state of Missouri as it is to-day.

The old coat of arms had two bears upon it; grizzly bears, too, although Missouri had no grizzly bears at that time, if ever, in its borders. The new coat of arms, which the Missouri Poultry association has adopted for its own use and proposes for adoption by the state at large as the great seal, has upon it, instead of the antiquated and anachronistic bears, two chickens. Otherwise it would remain unchanged. The poultry association seal was the suggestion of Charles G. Miller of Booneville, a poultry grower and officer of the association.

It first appeared upon the official stationery and ribbons of the state show given at Fayette in Howard county, where, by curious coincidence, formerly resided the designer of the state seal, where his near kinsman, Henry T. Burkhart, is the editor of a newspaper. Harry P. Mason, chicken grower, also is an editor there.

## FIRST STATE CAPITOL

BIRTHPLACE OF WISCONSIN IS STILL STANDING.

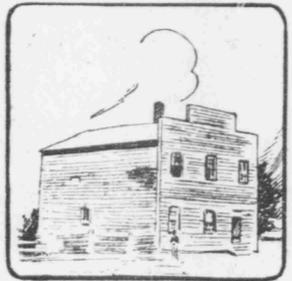
Erection of Imposing Structure at Madison Recalls Humble Building Where Territorial Administration Was Organized.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's new capitol will be a sumptuous structure compared with the building the state fathers occupied when they gathered in legislative session in 1848. The development of the great commonwealth is shown in the required amplification of its statehouse. The legislature of Wisconsin has far outgrown the modest little building which at the time of its erection was considered the finest of its kind. It has demands that the enlarged capitol could not meet, and so the old will give place to the new.

Work on the new structure is being rapidly pushed, and at the meeting of December 27 specimens of the best grades of building material for the outside walls were submitted by Architect Post.

In the early days many towns were anxious to have the capitol building located within their limits, and many a bitter contest was waged over its location. None of the seventeen applicants succeeded in securing it. A town was laid out especially adapted to its needs, a site unrivaled in natural beauty by any Wisconsin town.

The location of the present state capitol was selected by James D. Doty in 1836, and in December of that year when the legislature convened at Belmont, an act was passed to establish the statehouse at Madison. There were many reasons why this site was selected, and chief among them was the central location. Milwaukee, Green Bay and the lead mining region in the southwestern part of the state were the principal centers of immigration and of activity, so in selecting Madison the distance from any one of the points would be about equal. The Wisconsin territory had belonged to the Michigan tract. It was partitioned and organized at Mineral Point July 4, 1836, into the territory of Wisconsin. The first legislative body met at Belmont and there was a long struggle as to where the capitol of the new



First Legislative Hall of Wisconsin.

state would be permanently located. Seventeen towns desired it and each had inducements to offer. Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, Platteville, Cassville, Bellevue, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Wisconsin City, Peru and Madison. Some of these towns were, as yet, not laid out, but their promoters had hopes for them if the capitol was erected at the point advocated.

It was decided that the permanent structure would be at Madison and a commission consisting of James D. Doty, A. A. Bird and John O'Neil was appointed by the government to begin work at once. On July 4, 1837, the cornerstone was laid with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The legislature of Wisconsin met for the first time at Madison in 1838, but as the capitol building was not at that time in a suitable condition for occupation the session was held in the basement of the American house, where the annual message of the governor, Henry Dodge, was delivered. During 1836 and 1837 the national government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county \$4,000, and the territorial legislature about \$16,000, making the complete cost \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which in architectural design and convenience of arrangement compared favorably with capitols of the adjacent states.

The building was enlarged from time to time to provide for the growing wants of the state.

In 1904 a portion of the north wing and the greater part of the interior of the capitol was destroyed by fire.

The first legislative hall of Wisconsin is still standing and there are many earnest people in the state who are pleading for its restoration, or at least, to have it saved from the desecration it is at present subjected to. At the time when the first legislative body sat in conference, the building was a story and a half frame house, battlement fronted. It was at the meeting in this humble place that the territorial administration was organized, the territory divided into counties, county seats established, ways and means of borrowing money discussed. This birthplace of the great state of Wisconsin must always be of interest to its citizens, who can never forget the wisdom and forethought of the pioneers who, meeting to establish a great commonwealth, laid the foundations for the good of posterity. The old building at Belmont is perhaps nothing more to many than any other old landmark, but to the earnest-minded it stands for something more.

## "ORIGINAL EGG-EATING KID."

Joseph Wigge Defies All Missouri to Equal His Record.

St. Louis.—St. Louis has a man who can eat 25 raw eggs in 60 seconds, and is a famous player of harmonica.

His name is Joseph Wigge. Until recently he has hidden his light under an egg case. Suddenly he recognized the fact that he was great.

So, in order to tell a sporting editor of his varied and vigorous virtues, he sent around a note. Here's the very note, and this is what he wrote:

"Dear Sir: Mr. Joseph Wigge, who is known as the Missouri original egg-eating kid. Mr. Joseph Wigge holds the title at present as the champion raw egg eater of Missouri. Joe Wigge issues an open challenge to all comers for a purse of \$25 to \$100 a side bet, that he can put away more raw eggs than any man of his size in Missouri, and every egg that he puts away is retained and swallowed with great relish and without exertion.

"Joe is 24 years of age, and is five feet nine inches in height, and 170 pounds in weight, of athletic build and has a pair of lungs like a Belows. Joe Wigge's record in eating raw eggs is 25 raw eggs in 60 seconds.

"Mr. Joseph Wigge is an active member of the Benton Athletic club of St. Louis, Mo. Joe is known among his friends as the champion strong boy, and he is also known as the North St. Louis most famous mouth harmonica player; he can perform many feats and brilliant effects on the mouth harp; he can play a few specimens of his ability on the mouth harp with his nose; he can also give various imitations on a Jews harp. Joseph Wigge is well known in society circles and athletic clubs of St. Louis, Mo., where his extraordinary virtues are said to be highly appreciated."

## WED RICHES OR STAY SINGLE

Savant Tells College Instructors Plain Living Is Drawback.

Philadelphia, Pa.—If you are a college professor and wish to be successful, marry a rich woman. If that is not possible, don't marry at all. If you do marry for love, and not for money, your family must be small, in keeping with your income.

These were some of the radical utterances Prof. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Union university, gave vent to at the opening session of the annual convention of the Association of College and Preparatory Schools, held at the Boys' high school, Broad and Green streets.

Dealing sarcastically with the subject, Prof. Edward Everett Hale said: "The present system of compulsory plain living may produce a race of professors incapable of high thinking."

"The trustees of universities think professors would grow lazy in such a Utopia as a college would be if decent salaries were paid. This is not the case. They would have a chance to take a greater interest in college life and become more valuable if they were not compelled to skimp and save and spend their time doing outside work to earn a living.

"Marry a rich wife," he said; "her means will provide you with the time, the books, the accessories of culture and the social setting you need."

"In the event of not being able to do this, a brilliant solution is not to marry at all, and if you take unto yourself a wife, it is certainly due to all concerned to have as small a family as possible."

## GRINDSTONE SAVES THE DAY.

In Emergency Linotype Operator Hitches It to His Machine.

Clarksville, Tenn.—An event unique in the history of newspaperdom occurred when the Leaf-Chronicle was issued by the use of a grindstone.

The electric wires furnishing power for operating a motor which was used to run the linotype machines were cut out on account of the burning of a building next door, and things looked exceedingly blue for the issuance of a paper unless hand composition was resorted to. Then it was that American ingenuity came to the front.

The linotype operator observed a big grindstone downstairs, and his was the bright idea of hitching it to the linotype by a belt.

The connection was quickly made, and nothing more was needed but to hitch sufficient muscular energy to the grindstone to keep the outfit moving.

Two laborers were secured and set to this task, and the thing was done. The queer-looking device went to work with utmost facility.

Its appetite for copy was something phenomenal, and the newsmen aver that never before were they kept in such a rush to supply material.

## SOLOMON AS A CANDIDATE.

Professor Says King's Record Would Beat Him for Office Nowadays.

Macon, Mo.—In the course of a lecture on "Honesty," Prof. W. A. Annin, superintendent of the board of public schools, said that, measured by the morals and customs of to-day, David would have been lynched or sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years.

Solomon, had he aspired to the senate or any other large representative body, would have been turned down because of his domestic life.

The speaker said, however, that it was unfair to judge those illustrious men by later-day standards, and argued that the world was progressing so rapidly toward correct ideals that before long only men of the purest honor and integrity, both in public and private life, would dare to aspire to important positions.

## A REMARKABLE PUPIL

ONLY EIGHT YEARS OLD BUT KNOWS FOUR LANGUAGES.

Is Already a High School Student at Brookline, Mass., and Well Versed in Higher Mathematics — Comes of Bright Family.

Boston.—Brookline, Mass., thinks it possesses the youngest high school pupil in the United States, as well as the most remarkable, in many ways.

The boy is only eight years old. His name is William James Sidis, the only son of Dr. Boris Sidis, a prominent Russian-American physician.

He is master of four languages, is an adept in higher mathematics and is able to do calculations far in advance of his classmates, all of whom are considerably older. The prodigy is regarded with awe by school associates and with wonder by his teachers.

More wonderful still is the fact that this eight-year-old boy is devising a simplified system of advanced English grammar, and has also devised a new system of doing logarithms.

Under the leadership of Prof. George I. Aldrich, as superintendent, the Brookline schools have attained a high rank in the educational system of Massachusetts, and the requirements as to scholarship for admission to the high school are, as a rule, rigidly lived up to.

So much, however, was known of the mental development of young Sidis that rules were waived, after the matter had been thoroughly discussed between Superintendent Aldrich, Dr. Sidis, Prof. William James, of Harvard, and other prominent educators, and little William was allowed to enter without many of the prescribed formalities.

He did, however, undergo a rather severe private "exam" before Superintendent Aldrich and the principal, but he convinced them in a few moments that he was eligible, so far as scholarship went. To test the lad's quickness



William James Sidis. (Eight-Year-Old Boy Whose Attainments Amaze His Teachers.)

at figures he was asked to multiply 12 by 12 by 12, and gave the correct answer in a flash.

"Where is my boy going to stop?" repeated Dr. Sidis, when asked the question. "I do not know. He took to books almost from the cradle. Long before other children are able to master the alphabet on wooden blocks he was speaking and reading good English.

"At first his mother and I were alarmed at his wonderful precocity, but the boy was normal in every respect, perfectly sound and healthy and a child in everything but his mental development.

"Still, he isn't a weakling, physically, by any means. We have looked to that, as well as to his mental development. He exercises regularly, and spends a certain time out in the air. Of course, he has to wear glasses, but that is to protect his eyesight from possible harm.

Willie's classmates in the high school are boys of almost twice his years and size. His feet do not reach the floor from his seat, and his childish face is noticeable in the classroom.

Physics are a second-year study, but he takes them now with the sophomores, and it is expected by his teachers that he will be advanced to that class in all the studies before many months of the school term are over.

But his activities do not end with the schoolroom. At home, after school hours, he is busy with his lessons for the next day. As might be expected, they are soon accomplished. Then Master Sidis takes up work on a system of advanced English grammar which he is arranging, and which his father and other educators believe has the merit of greater simplicity than any present system.

As a side issue, he indulges in some astronomical calculations, or he may do a few logarithms, of which he has devised a new system, or he may take a shy at something in the study line equally foreign to the nature of the average boy of eight years.

William comes naturally by his bright mentality. His father was for seven years assistant in psychology at the New York Pathological institute, and for two years director of the Psycho-Pathological hospital, of the New York infirmary, and has made a study of mentality of all kinds. His book, "Multiple Personality," opened up a new field in medical science and psychology to popular view. Mrs. Sidis is a highly educated woman.

## LITTLE BABY TALKS PLAINLY.

Only Nine Months Old But Exercises Reason in Using Words.

St. Louis.—Although she is but nine months old, Barbara Jacques, of 5819A Fairmount avenue, is able to talk, and talk plainly. Every word she says can be distinctly understood and the child apparently exercises reason in using her words, as they are seldom in the wrong place.

Doctors who have examined the child declare that her mental faculties are as well developed as a child of three years and that her talking is nothing short of marvelous.

Barbara's linguistic ability was first noticed when she was six months old. Brought to the table one day last September, she started her parents and brothers by saying distinctly "all gone." Since then she has added constantly to her vocabulary. Her mother says that the little girl from the very first of her life has been unusual.

"We never tried to push her," said Mrs. Jacques, "but in everything she tried to say after we discovered she could pronounce words we helped her. The little mite attracts many persons' attention by touching them and saying, 'Hay, hay,' which has gained her a nickname in the family of 'Farmer.' Upon being handed a watch the child will say without hesitation, 'Tick, tick, watch.'"

Pointing to the Christmas tree in the parlor of her parents' home, she said: "See girl dolly; then 'prety prety,'" was her comment.

She says bear, girl, boy, bowwow, bottle, and everything children two years old say and gain the admiration of their parents by saying.

## 333,000 CROWS ROOST THERE.

It Takes Three Hours for All to Get Away Each Day.

Mitchell, Ind.—A great roosting place for crows is to be seen at a point two miles east of this place. Three hours are required for the crows to leave and an equal length of time to return, and a mathematician, taking the number passing every minute, figures out that 333,000 crows are resting in close quarters.

The crows have been roosting in this vicinity for seven years and more, and their numbers seem to increase rather than decrease. It is known that they fly as far as Kentucky to find good feeding ground, and they also prey on the farmers' corn in the Ohio river valley, but the birds always return before nightfall.

Recently farmers attempted to drive them out of their roosting place, but the crows showed fight and caused the farmers to retreat, but not till hundreds of the birds had been killed. The crows begin leaving their roost at break of day, and by nine a. m. very few are to be seen. About three p. m. they begin returning, and the sky is thick with them till dusk. They have not changed their roost more than a few miles in several years. Formerly they could be seen near the Menon railway. Now they are roosting near the B. & O. S. W.

## OFFERS WIFE AS SECURITY.

Applicant for Loan Presents Novel Proposition to Omaha Concern.

James Bean, a railroad man, started officers of the Omaha Loan and Mortgage company by offering to leave his wife with the company for three days as security for a loan he was trying to negotiate. Mrs. Bean accompanied her husband and expressed her willingness to be turned over as security for the loan.

"I've just come in off the road and I'm dead broke," said Bean. "I get to have some money at once. I could give you a mortgage on my household goods if I had any here, but I haven't. I have no property of any kind as security for the loan I want you to make me, but if you will accept my wife here for a few days she will be willing to be turned over to the company and held till the money is paid back."

The officers of the company declined Beans unique proposition and he went away much disappointed.

## COMPLAINS TO STATE OF WITCH.

Farmer Who Has Poor Luck Convinced of Bad Spirits.

Harrisburg, Pa.—"I have had no luck no more no way. I am convinced that I have been bewitched, and I wish you would give me something against it," was the close of a letter received by State Zoologist Surface. The letter came from a farmer in the eastern part of the state. The man says that in a year he has lost three farms, his horses died, his hens grew fat and would not lay, his "squab factory" turned out a dismal failure, and his bees proved worthless, while porkers of the same breed that used to yield 280 pounds at nine months now gave only 100 pounds at a year.

Surface says the man had been trying to do too many things at once, and he will write him and tell him to specialize, but the state will not stand for the witch.

## Christmas Trees for Pet Dogs.

Baltimore.—At the suggestion of her manager, Miss Nellie Sloan, a popular young lady well known in social circles, had a Christmas tree on her estate at Fairlee, near Lutherville, for the especial benefit of pet dogs. Instead of the usual decorations, the tree was hung with pieces of chicken, turkey, sausage, cake and all manner of delicacies that appeal to dog fancy.