

SIR HENRY IRVING'S SON TO WED AN AMERICAN GIRL

When Sir Henry Irving opens his next American mail he will find in it six very important letters. Their object will be doubly congratulatory.

On the 6th of February, 1888, John Henry Brodrick, "Henry Irving," was born; and the six epistles will remind him that he has completed another year of honor.

The other object of congratulation will be upon the acquisition of a prospective daughter-in-law, an American girl, whose six nearest relatives have

Ellen Terry and her family. Her daughter is quite successful on the stage. The talent of Ellen Terry is such that she makes a magnificent supporting lady, but is said to be unsuccessful as a star. Other critics say that the plays in which she is cast are two-star plays, built for herself and Henry Irving, thus dividing honors instead of placing them all upon one head. Personally Miss Terry is charming. She is lively in manner, good-natured and lives much in awe of Sir Henry, who can get into a fine temper when things cross him.

the sword first upon one of your shoulders and then upon the other, and says: "Rise, Sir Henry," or whatever your name may be. She never uses your surname in the ceremony.

"As a rule the queen never says anything but those words; but in my case she remarked as I rose, 'It gives me great pleasure.'"

Another royal surprise came when the Princess Carl of Denmark took the name of Irving as her pen name, on account of her admiration for him; and again when, during the jubilee, he was

to have met the mysterious band, and who gravely asserted that the leader was a woman, one of irresistible beauty, inhuman fierceness and indescribable cruelty. They said she was preaching Islam with the sword and was absolutely invincible.

Generals Loris-Melikoff and Helman did not give much credence to the stories at first, but soon some of the outposts began either to disappear entirely, or were found killed to a man. A reconnoitering party under Lieutenants Dubrovsky was sent out, but failed to return.

Shortly before Christmas, 1877, Lieutenant Dubrovsky returned to Kars and at once reported his experiences to Grand Duke Michael.

He had been surprised at night by a band of irregulars, who fought like wild beasts. All of the men had been either killed at once or wounded and then cruelly put to death by the outlaws. He had been wounded and lay half-conscious on the ground by the side of his dead horse. The leader of the band, a woman of unusual beauty, saw him and was well cared for. Fatima herself nursed him with the most tender care. He soon realized that she had fallen in love with him, and his only salvation was in pretending that he returned her feeling. He consented to accept the Mohammedan faith, and persuaded Fatima to give up her lawless life. In three weeks he was to marry his handsome captor, when a favorable opportunity to escape presented itself to him and to avoid the doubtful bliss of such an alliance. "My attempt has been crowned with success," he said on concluding his narrative, "and I am happy to put my own name at the service of your imperial highness."

The insurrection of Daghestan was still in its full force; 175,000 insurgents were keeping the Twentieth and Twenty-first infantry divisions busy.

Lieut. Dubrovsky joined the two cavalry regiments, which were dispatched for the assistance of the infantry forces.

On December 29, 1877, they met a band of insurgents, numbering about 1200, poorly armed, the Russians were stronger in number and better equipped. The



SIR HENRY AND MISS TERRY
(The double photograph of them owned by Lawrence Irving.)

written to Mr. Irving as a new relative-in-law.

Jan. 15 the following messages were flashed under the water:

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1888.
Maurice Barrymore, "Ward of France" Company, New York; Enacted to Laurence Irving. Have both written. Love, ETHEL.

Mr. Laurence Irving cabled as follows: Maurice Barrymore, "Ward of France" Company, New York: Hope you will approve of my engagement to your daughter. Have written. LAURENCE IRVING.

Mr. Barrymore was gratified at the announcement, and last night cabled his approval as follows:

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1888.
Ethel Barrymore, London: God bless you both. You have my approval. MAURICE BARRYMORE.

And so the mail row on the way to Sir Henry will be doubly congratulatory, felicitating him not only upon a new year, but upon a new daughter also.

The career of John Henry Brodrick, "Henry Irving," has been full of surprises. He was born in Keinton, near Glastonbury, Kleinton is even today seven miles from any railroad. He left there at the age of four.

In speaking of his birthplace he remembers an incident that happened when he was but three years of age. While walking across a meadow he was attacked by a flock of sheep and was handled very roughly. He says the occurrence has always been a dreadful memory to him. Irving spent but little time with his parents, having attended school in London at quite an early age, and from thence he went to the office of a merchant engaged in the West India trade. It was plainly seen that he was not cut out for a business man, and at

One of the surprises of Sir Henry's career has been found in the favor with which royalty has regarded him. He is earnest and honest, and did not really believe himself to be a greater actor than others. When known that the queen was to confer a knighthood he was the only actor in Great Britain who did not seek it, and when informed by the queen's messenger that it was to be conferred on him he was the most astonished man in the United Kingdom. At first he did not want it, but decided to accept after being told that if he refused there would be no more honors offered him until after his death, when a cold tombstone, set up by royal hands, would be his tardy reward.

Mr. Irving says frankly that he highly appreciates the honor paid him by the crown, but chafes as it is an evidence that the dramatic art has at last obtained recognition from the highest source of authority.

The question has been frequently asked whether the actor was knighted under his real name, Brodrick, or the stage name by which he is universally known.

It is undoubtedly Sir Henry Irving, since the adoption of the name Irving was legalized a few years ago by an act of parliament.

In describing the ceremony attending his investiture with his new title by Queen Victoria he says:

"It is the simplest thing in the world. You ride out to Windsor castle in a train with a dozen other men who have been chosen on political, literary or other grounds. When you get there you have a good luncheon, then the candidates enter the room where the queen is, one at a time. Two officers stand by with lists, and send them in in turn.

asked to represent the British stage to visiting foreigners, Russian sovereigns and German magnates.

When in London Mr. Irving lives in his magnificent residence at Hamersmith. He has a rare collection of Shakespeare, over thirty sets in all; and it is said that one of them alone is worth \$2500.

The American family with which Sir Henry allies himself is as notable as his own. His daughter-in-law to be, Miss Ethel Barrymore, is the daughter of Maurice Barrymore and the late George Drew Barrymore, well remembered by every theatergoer. John and Sydney Drew are her uncles. Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, the elder, were prominent in forming the American stage while the stage was in its infancy, and the young woman has in her disposition the making of as fine an actress as ever graced the boards.

The young bridegroom-elect is a playwright and his father is now appearing in a play written by him. Laurence has been upon the stage and still appears.

Ethel Barrymore, on the other hand, though very young, is at home upon the stage. Like her brother Lionel, she acts as though she had trod the boards for years. Her stage presence is fine and her voice and manner pretty. Sir Henry Irving long ago selected her as one of his best young actresses, and she gave up an American engagement to play in his company.

Henry Irving seldom visits this country. He dislikes the sea voyage, and the queen dislikes to have her best actor leave England. He is one of the oldest actors in England. In point of years he is exactly sixty years old, but on the stage his step is as light and he is as youthful as ten years ago. Joseph Jefferson, in this country, is a "veteran," though only nine years older than Sir Henry.

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry do not reside in the same part of London. Miss Terry loves to steal away to a suburb, where she has a lovely home.

Sir Henry Irving's future is pretty well settled. He will live on as long as Providence ordains, growing in years and honors.

And so is the future of the pretty American girl who has cast her fortunes in with this house. If she decides to remain upon the stage she is sure of stage triumphs in a staidland prepared for her. If she elects to go into private life she can count upon social prestige as the wife of Laurence Irving or Lawrence Brodrick.

JAMES SWINTON.



LAWRENCE IRVING

THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS A. EDISON, THE WIZARD

If Thomas A. Edison be of a philosophical mood when he opens his eyes next Friday morning he can take for his early morning musing the question, "Do circumstances make the man?" or "Does the man make the circumstances?" In his case it is a most important point to decide.

Thomas A. Edison was born fifty-one years ago at Milan, O., on February 11th. At a very early age he showed signs of a certain hard-working genius which led his folks to put him to work even younger than their circumstances would otherwise have had them do.

Edison worked around from boyhood to manhood at odd mechanical jobs and finally drifted to Canada, where he performed his initial feat of ingenuity by

says Edison, "to invent something somebody wants."

One of his first important spectacular inventions was the electric locomotive, "The Judge," which will be remembered by all who visited the expositions of 1880-1880.

Then followed in bewildering rapidity the following important and useful devices which have secured a degree of prominence all over the civilized world: Phonogram, invented May 18, 1880. Magnetic ore separator invented June 1, 1880. Brake for electric motors, invented June 8, 1880. Electric lamps, invented July 20, 1880. Addressing machine, invented August 30, 1880.

Improved electric locomotive, patented March 11, 1883.

Plating material with another patented September 18, 1884.

On April 2, 1888, he started the Edison Phonograph company to place all through the country the well-known "nickel-in-the-slot" machines, and it is one of the best paying ends of the institution.

By this time Edison had come to be called "The Wizard," and people wanted to wine and dine him perpetually. His enumerated inventions then numbered fifty.

Like the mayor of Greater New York, he resolutely refused all invitations and went nowhere except to his own home from his laboratory.

But while attending so strictly to inventive affairs Thomas A. Edison was living a very pretty home life. Early in his career he married a wife who left him an interesting family. Miss Marlon Edison, who has won many triumphs in the courts of Russia and Germany, is his daughter. After many years the Wizard married again, and this time another family came to bless his quiet hearthstone. He has a very pretty little girl of five, who recently took part in private theatricals for charity in New York, and a boy still younger, whose physiognomy resembles his father to such an extent that it thought and hoped that a Wizard, Jr., will bless the nation in the twentieth century.

Mr. Edison, though fifty-one years old, regards himself as a beginner. He says



THOMAS A. EDISON AT THE AGE OF 71

telegraphing with a steam whistle across Niagara falls.

The telegraph lines were down and the railroad factory in which he was employed could not communicate with its branch office on the other side of the falls. Edison mounted the engine, blew a couple of blasts to call attention to the sound, and then began telegraphing, using the regular telegraphers' alphabet of long and short sounds. He was immediately understood, and in an hour had the pleasure of talking back and forth across the falls in very fine shape.

But it was not until 1880 that the inventor began to attract much attention. Until that time, as he himself says, he was busy making things people did not want. But at the age of thirty-three he "caught on" and put his talent to its right uses.

It was to a Tammany hall man that he took one of his first inventions, a ballot box which it was impossible to "stuff." The politician looked at it, then turned to the young inventor and said, laughingly: "Why don't you invent something that somebody wants?"

"That has been my guide ever since,"

he has never invented anything of which he is proud. It is a remarkable fact that, once having invented a thing, he dislikes it afterward, and is said to walk blocks out of his way to avoid an arc electric light.

He dislikes fads and follies, and has little patience with the theoretical electrical geniuses who are always going to do something, but never do. He hasn't communicated with Mars yet, and is not trying particularly to do so. In this he is following out his invariable rule to wait "until the people want it."

The Wizard is a handsome man of good fortune, for he has been rewarded for his work, though not magnificently. He has enough to live upon and enough to continue his inventions, which is something not one inventor in millions can say.

Every year at this time a great fete is prepared for him at his home, Menlo Park, N. J., and he receives letters of congratulation and birthday gifts from rulers and crowned heads. To all of these he makes a courteous response, most of them marked "Dictated in phonograph."

Electro-chemical recording telegraph, invented August 21, 1880.

Incandescent light, invented March 22, 1880.

Electric meter, invented June 14, 1881.

Telephone, invented January 17 and May 9, 1882.

Regulator for dynamo electric machine, invented October 10, 1882.

Relay for telegrams, invented March 22, 1881.

Electric railway, invented March 6, 1883.

Dynamo electric machine, invented October 30, 1883.

Chemical stock quotation telegraph, invented March 17, 1885.

Phonograph, invented July 31, 1888.

Are lamp, invented October 14, 1890.

Phonograph for dolls and toys, invented March 11, 1890.

Magnetic separator, invented June 17, 1892.

Sextuplet receiver, which is now controlled and used by all the Western Union telegraph offices.

Ore conveyor and arranger thereon, invented March 22, 1892.

Trolley for electric railways, invented June 1, 1892.

Improved electric locomotive, patented March 11, 1883.

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ETHEL DREW BARRYMORE
(From a photograph taken for her future father-in-law.)

the age of 18 he was allowed to follow his true bent by joining a stock company in the north of England.

Later he married a young English girl, whose union with him was not altogether congenial, though both appreciate each other. A difference in tastes is said to have separated them, and until a short time ago Mrs. Henry Irving was living quietly in a very pretty house in one of London's suburbs. She dislikes Miss Ellen Terry.

The Terry family, with which Sir Henry Irving is so closely allied, consists of

"It was a very small room where the queen was—more convenient, however, I suppose, because you have to retire through the door backwards, and when you are not used to it you are liable to run into somebody or against the wall.

"Oh, no, you don't wear a sword," he replied to a question; "you just wear ordinary morning dress, such as we have on at this moment.

"When you are in the presence of her majesty you kneel on one knee, and touch her hand with your lips. She says

her mind the time when he arrived in the little mountain town from his Caucasian home. It was only six months ago. How she had feared and hoped until he had asked her to become his wife.

Then came the struggle with her father. The stern old Mohammedan priest objected to a Christian son-in-law. For her sake Malakia had embraced the Islam creed. This had cleared the way to her future happiness. He had told her time and time again that he would never have a harem; she was to be his wife—his only wife—in another week. She was dreaming a beautiful dream of happiness and love everlasting.

"Fatima! Fatima-a-ll!" called the voice of a child. "Where are you?"

The girl jumped to her feet and stepped from her hiding place under the old weeping willow.

"There you are," the boy continued. "Your father has sent me for you. Something has happened at your house. They brought a man on sticks and twigs, like a dead person. The women are all crying, even your father was weeping."

Fatima did not wait to ask questions. "That is Malakia," she cried, and hurriedly she passed the boy before he knew if she had even heard all he had said.

She ran on up the steep path through the various attempts to the city. She did not see the people looking at her in astonishment. She did not hear the call from the minarets. She did not see the faithful drooping of their knees and offering prayers toward Mecca. She felt and knew only one thing, that she had lost Malakia.

Out of breath at last she staggered into her father's house. She entered the main room where on the floor, bedded on rugs, lay the lifeless form of her lover. Wildly she threw herself over him, and crying like a tigress caught in a hunter's trap, she remained there until her father and some friends tore her away.

For days she did not speak, and seemed even not to hear, when her mother told her that the killing of Malakia by one of the Russian officers had been unintentional and purely accidental.

All one could hear coming from her lips was "Vengeance, vengeance," spoken as if she was unconscious of her words.

Malakia had been buried a week. Autumn had set in. The red, brown and yellow leaves were falling and flying about in the wind. It was a wild night. The wind howled in the chim-

FATIMA The Kurdish Joan of Arc

(This little story is historic, being the experience of an ex-officer of the Prussian army. The author has elaborated but very little, even the names of most of the parties concerned in this tragedy have been retained.)

(By Capt. Charles von Falk, late of the Chevalier Guards of the Czar.)

On the shore of the Vitis sat Fatima, humming a Kurdish love song. She was waiting for Malakia, her betrothed. He had gone bear hunting with some Russian officers from the Armenian frontier.

Her song finished and she listened to the mournful murmur of the river flowing at her feet toward the Tigris. A chill shook her strong form as the shadows of the huge mountains crept over her from the city, named after the river.

She loved that Gurish prince with all the fire of a Kurdish girl. She recalled in

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