

Snapshots at People of Note.



ENRIQUE C. CREEL, the new Mexican ambassador to the United States, who recently arrived at his post, will be the wealthiest diplomat in Washington. He is one of the group of men who have been developing Mexico and pushing it along in the path of commercial progress and is a very interesting personality. In the first place, he is half American and naturally believes in maintaining close relations between Mexico and the United States. He is the son of a Kentuckian, was educated in the United States and speaks perfect English. Some people think he may some day be president of Mexico. His name in English would be Henry Clay Creel. The ambassador's father, Reuben W. Creel, was a merchant who went to Mexico as United States consul at Chihuahua and, falling in love with the beautiful Senora Maria Bustamante, married her and became identified with his wife's country. When he died his family was left without much means, and young Enrique, who was born in the city of Chihuahua in 1854, set to work to earn means for his support. He sold goods by day and taught school by night. Now he is president of one of the largest banks in Mexico, is a director in the Mexican Central railroad and is reputed to be worth \$25,000,000. For years he was governor of the state of Chihuahua, succeeding his father-in-law in the office. It is said there is no state on the continent where justice is more surely and equitably administered, where order is better or laws more modern. The capital city of Chihuahua, which has 100,000 inhabitants, is as modern a city as most American capitals. Senor Creel's father-in-law, General Terrazas, is reputed the richest man in Mexico. He has 400,000 cattle on his ranch and 125,000 horses. At the time of the St. Louis fair he brought sixty of his relatives to this country to visit it, and while in New York the party, with their servants, occupied an entire floor of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, who has just been chosen to a third term in the senate and who has been prominent in the discussion of the Brownsville affair, was once occupying a political leader of overbearing, arbitrary methods.

"He goes too far," said the senator. "He is like the militia captain they used to have in Concord."

"This man came to Concord, with a war record and got a captain's appointment in the militia. He was a martinet. The first day he reviewed his company he examined every hair on their heads, every button on their coats. It was an ordeal for them. On the whole, the captain was pleased with his inspection. One thing dissatisfied him, though. His men all had clean shaven upper lips. Some had side whiskers; some had mustaches; some had goatees; some had patriarchal chin beards. There was not one who had a mustache. The captain complained his company in a short speech and concluded by saying:

"Only one thing is lacking to make a crack martial looking company of you—mustaches. I want every man jack of you to raise a mustache."

"At this order the men looked at one another, and a young farmer, stepping out from the ranks, saluted and said: "What color will you have them, sir?"

Richard Olney, who takes issue with President Roosevelt over the rights of the Japanese under the treaty between the United States and Japan, was attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet from 1893 to 1895 and secretary of state from 1895 to 1897. He was therefore a member of the administration when in 1894 the treaty in question was made.

Mr. Olney has expressed in a letter to Representative McCall of Massachusetts the opinion that the treaty with Japan gives the general government no power to take any action setting aside that of a state in regard to treatment of the Japanese. When Mr. Olney was secretary of state, he frequently gave expression to the opinion that appointees to the consular service should speak the language of the countries to which they were respectively accredited.

It is said that when a certain breezy and enterprising western politician who was desirous of serving the Cleveland administration in the capacity of consul at one of the Chinese ports presented his papers to Mr. Olney the secretary remarked: "Are you aware, Mr. Blank, that I never recommend to the president the

appointment of a consul unless he speaks the language of the country to which he desires to go? Now, I suppose you do not speak Chinese?"

Whereupon the westerner grinned broadly. "If, Mr. Secretary," said he, "you will ask me a question in Chinese I shall be happy to answer it." He got the appointment.

Baron Komura, the Japanese ambassador to the court of St. James, who made significant references to Japanese-American relations at the Pilgrims' banquet in London in honor of Ambassador James Bryce, is an old friend to most American readers, for it was he who headed the Japanese peace commission which met the Russians at Portsmouth in the summer of 1905. Baron Komura's remarks have been interpreted to mean that in his opinion, nothing has occurred in connection with the California school question to disturb the cordial feelings between his nation and our own.

As is well known, the Japanese diplomat spent some years of his early manhood studying in the United States. During his stay in America as student he often visited New York city. As a government sent student it was proper that he should wear a frock coat and a silk hat whenever he went out on the street. One day, wishing to have a Japanese dish, he went out to buy some meat. The butcher gave it to him in a paper package. As the baron did not want to carry it in his hand on the street, he put it under the high hat in his hand. Forth he went on Broadway toward his boarding house with an air of perfect unconcern. Suddenly the wind rose and knocked the hat off his head, simultaneously causing the meat to be dropped on the sidewalk, to the great amusement of a young lady who was passing by.

Professor Elmer E. Brown, the new United States commissioner of education, was born in 1861 in Chautauque county, N. Y. His birth occurred just three months after the killing of the hero, Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, the first Union officer to fall in the civil war, and he was named in the latter's honor. He graduated from the Illinois State Normal school and from the University of Michigan, and later a course of study at Halle, where he gained his Ph. D., strengthened his natural taste for historical research. He occupied the professorship of education in the University of California for some years and has written much on the subject of higher education and especially such education as is imparted under the auspices of the state. Speaking on this subject recently, Commissioner Brown said:

"One dominant tendency of American education which has come out clearly in the past few years and has commanded the attention of Americans and foreigners alike is the tendency to bind our educational institutions together into a consecutive system, affording free passage from the lower grades to the higher and so on up to the highest university studies. My thought in these matters is largely influenced by many years of experience in states having each a well developed state university intimately connected with the common schools and constituting the recognized head of a complete state system of education. In such a system every part strengthens every other part. The general public becomes interested to a surprising degree in all members of such a system, from the lowest to the highest, and, on the other hand, the conception of public service receives tremendous emphasis in the crowning institution and in all the institutions of the lower grade."

The election of Harry A. Richardson, the Dover canner and millionaire, to succeed James Frank Allee in the United States senate is said to mark the passing of ex-Senator J. Edward Addicks as a factor in Delaware politics. Mr. Richardson is a man of middle age, and he says he stands for regulation of railroad rates, ownership of a system of inland waterways beginning with the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. On account of his familiarity with the canning industry it is expected his aid will be sought by those seeking restrictions against the use of impure foodstuffs. On this subject the senator elect says:

"The present meat inspection law is working wonders. At first no doubt it did work to the injury of some of those who were compelled to purchase their meats for packing purposes from outside sources. They bought the supplies in good faith, and if it was found there was any deleterious substance they suffered to that extent. On the whole, the legislation was just."

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Dr. Hyslop and the Spirit World.

RECENT publications of Dr. James H. Hyslop, in which this well known investigator declares that he has held communication with the spirit of the late Dr. Richard Hodgson, for many years his coworker in psychical research, have brought the subject of spiritualism to the front again.

Dr. Hyslop does not claim to be a spiritualist in the sense commonly applied to the term. He calls himself rather a spiritist. "A spiritist," he explains, "is one who believes that under favorable circumstances we can receive communications from deceased persons," while he defines a spiritualist as one "who is popularly known to accept all sorts of psychical phenomena and alleged communications which cannot be verified by science." Dr. Hyslop himself, who used to be professor of logic and ethics in Columbia university, is a scientific investigator and claims not to be easily imposed upon.

A few years ago Dr. Hyslop announced his desire to establish in New York city, where he lives, an institute for the study of "spiritism"—that is, for scientific investigation into the possibility of communication with the spirits of persons who have passed through the process which we call death. He is still working along this line and hopes to arouse wide interest in this kind of investigation, which has fascinated some persons in every age of history.

Whether the dead live again is still the question of the ages. It is this mighty question which Dr. Hyslop hopes to solve. In his own belief he has solved it affirmatively. He believes that he has held communication with deceased persons through living persons, commonly known as mediums, but in the vocabulary of the spiritist called "lights."

Mrs. Leonora A. Piper of Boston is the most highly regarded "light" among Dr. Hyslop's adherents. For years this woman has been going into trances from time to time, during which she writes with a pencil on a pad of paper sentences which Dr. Hyslop and his followers believe to be



DR. JAMES H. HYSLOP.

messages from individuals "on the other side," who thus communicate with their friends or relatives on this side of the mysterious gulf. Mrs. Piper herself, it is of interest to know, does not believe that these messages come from the dead. She holds that they are due to telepathy—thought transference—though she advances this as a mere opinion. She claims no scientific explanation.

Dr. Hyslop asserts that recently Mrs. Piper wrote messages which unmistakably came from the late Dr. Hodgson. In these communications the spirit of the departed psychical researcher is said to have discussed with Dr. Hyslop the publication of a complete report of the Piper revelations in the past and the reorganization of the Society For Psychical Research, both of which topics had been discussed by the two men prior to the death of Dr. Hodgson, which occurred about fourteen months ago.

These Piper revelations, it is said, fill several thousand pages. They comprise communications purporting to come from various persons who have died. Dr. Hyslop believes that they advance indisputable evidence of the continued existence of the individual, with individual consciousness and memory, after the process of physical dissolution through which all persons must pass. Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, demonstrator of anatomy in Columbia university and an alienist of some distinction, takes issue with Dr. Hyslop and states his ideas on the subject in this manner:

"Stories of communication with the departed originate with either of two classes—fanatics or the hypnotically insane and dreamers. The police should deal with the former, while the latter, by common consent, belong to the care of the alienist."

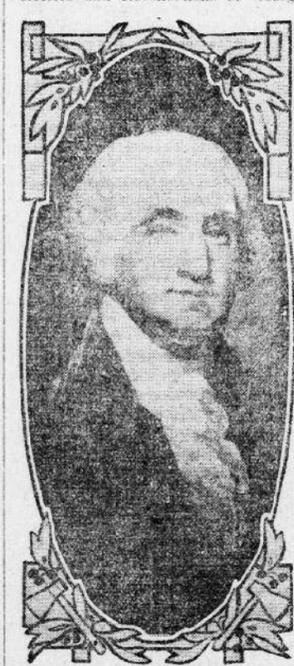
Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, for many years a prominent Unitarian minister in Boston and New York and a coworker with Drs. Hodgson and Hyslop in psychical research, was committed recently to a sanitarium in Ohio.

A WASHINGTON MINIATURE.

History of One Which Was Owned by Secretary of First President.

Among the several portraits of George Washington painted from life is a remarkably fine miniature by an Italian artist named Cottoni. This was presented by Mrs. Washington to Tobias Lear, who was private secretary to Washington during the last sixteen years of the great man's life. It descended to Mr. Lear's only child, Benjamin Lincoln Lear, and through him to his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Lear Eyre, the present owner.

A production of this miniature forms the frontispiece in a volume entitled "Letters and Recollections of George



THE WASHINGTON MINIATURE.

Washington," recently published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The letters were written by Washington to his secretary and other persons, chiefly, however, to Mr. Lear.

As to the miniature portrait, Mrs. Eyre says in her introduction to the book, "The setting is of gold, bordered by a narrow band of blue enamel, edged on each side by seed pearls."

Tobias Lear was held in very high esteem by General Washington, as these letters show. Lear was quite a young man when he became secretary to Washington. He served through Washington's eight years in the presidency and remained with his chief until the latter's death at Mount Vernon.

The first wife of Tobias Lear was Mary Long of Portsmouth, N. H., his own birthplace. After her death he married Fanny Washington, a niece of the general. After the death of his second wife he again married into the illustrious family, his bride being Frances Danbridge Henley, a niece of Martha Washington.

Some of the letters to Lear published in the volume mentioned are now owned by W. K. Bixby, a St. Louis millionaire, who possesses a highly valuable collection of original manuscripts of great men, including some of the famous poems of Robert Burns. Mr. Bixby's collection embraces many Washington manuscripts.

Mrs. Eyre has in her possession, besides the miniature here reproduced, a unique quilt made by Mrs. Washington's own hands, which was used on George Washington's bed. The miniature has at the back a lock of Washington's hair.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PHONE.

The Elegant Silver Instrument Presented to Bride of Alfonso.

The employees of the state telegraph and telephone service in Spain have made a present to the fair bride of their sovereign, the popular Queen Victoria, of a most beautifully designed telephone standard. It is of silver and



SPANISH QUEEN'S NEW TELEPHONE.

is of most exquisite workmanship. The queen uses it to call up King Alfonso when on his frequent hunting trips or other journeys which take him away from her side. It is fancied that her words have a more silvery tone than ever when they are spoken into the receiver of this costly telephone.

Two Cupids support the microphone of the instrument. Between are the English and Spanish arms. Four figures of Hercules support the column, and there is a device of a little boy in Spanish costume talking on the telephone to a little English girl.

HOG RAISING IN LOUISIANA.

The Picayune's Baton Rouge correspondent says: The State Board of Agriculture and Immigration is giving publicity to the hog-raising industry in Louisiana, and the possibilities of the extensive raising of swine are pointed out. The department is preparing to have printed some of the following interesting facts, collected at Plain Dealing, in regard to the raising of hogs in that section:

"J. L. Demoss, who lives about eight miles from Plain Dealing, sold recently 34 hogs that brought him in cash \$280.30. Previous to this he had sold 27 head that had brought him \$213.70, which makes \$504 he has so far received. He had previously killed eight head for his own use. He has now 35 to kill. Besides he has 120 head that he will carry over."

"J. F. Kilgore, who lives near Mot, sold recently five head, which brought him \$38.45. He had previously sold six that brought him \$56.80, making his sales amount to \$95.25."

"J. V. Kilgore sold twelve head that brought him \$97.20. Luther Wingo sold six head that brought him \$52.20."

The Department of Agriculture has recently been paying a great amount of attention to the hog-raising industry in Louisiana. Several months ago a bulletin was issued on the subject.

CHARTER OF THE STAR & CRESCENT LUMBER COMPANY.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: Be it remembered, that on this the 27th day of January 1907 before me, John D. Wilkinson, a Notary Public in and for the said Parish and State, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared E. A. Frost, a resident of said Parish and State; H. H. Wheelless and F. T. Whited, residents of the Parish of Bossier, in said State; G. S. Prestridge and R. D. Collins, residents of said Parish and State; G. A. Kelly and W. J. Townsend, residents of Lufkin, Texas, who stated and declared to me, notary, that availing themselves of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, they have formed and constituted and do by these presents form and constitute themselves, as well as such other persons as may hereafter become associated with them, into a corporation and body corporate and have ordained and adopted as their charter and act of incorporation the following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be "THE STAR & CRESCENT LUMBER COMPANY," and under its said title it shall have and enjoy succession for a period of ninety-nine years unless sooner dissolved as hereinafter set forth. Its domicile shall be at the City of Shreveport in said Parish and State, and all legal process shall be served on the president, or in his absence on the secretary at the office of the company.

ARTICLE II.

The purposes for which this corporation is established and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared to be to manufacture, buy and sell lumber and timber, and to build and operate saw mills and planing mills, together with such railroads, telegraph and telephone lines as may be incident thereto, and to conduct in connection therewith a general mercantile business with full power to buy, sell or exchange timber and timber lands necessary in the conducting of a general saw mill and lumber business in the States of Louisiana and Texas and elsewhere as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at six hundred thousand dollars, divided into six thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall commence business as soon as three thousand shares of said capital stock shall be paid for in cash or property actually delivered or services rendered to the corporation, and shall be due and payable in such amount and at such time as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a board of directors composed of seven stockholders, who shall be elected annually on the third Tuesday in March 1908 and annually thereafter, as a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose after ten days' printed notice in a newspaper published in the City of Shreveport, Louisiana; provided, that said stockholders may, by unanimous consent in writing, waive such notice of such meeting of stockholders, except when otherwise provided by law. Until said election on the third Tuesday in March 1908, the board of directors of this corporation shall be E. A. Frost, who shall be president; H. H. Wheelless, who shall be first vice president; G. S. Prestridge, who shall be second vice president; R. D. Collins, who shall be secretary, and F. T. Whited, who shall be treasurer, with G. A. Kelly and W. J. Townsend, who shall serve until their successors are duly elected and installed.

In all stockholders meetings each share of stock shall have one vote, to be cast by its owner in person or through and by a written proxy, and in all such meetings a majority of the stock present and represented shall control.

ARTICLE V.

This charter may be amended or abo-

lished and this corporation may be terminated at any time by a vote of three-fourths of the capital stock of said corporation at a meeting called for said purpose, after notice in the time and manner provided by law, and whenever so dissolved by the vote of the stockholders, or when terminated by limitation, its affairs shall be wound up by three liquidators, who shall be selected by the stockholders and who shall give such bond and perform such duties as the said stockholders may prescribe, and in the case of death or failure to act on the part of said liquidators, the remaining liquidators shall appoint a successor to fill such vacancy, and the liquidator, or liquidators, so appointed shall conform to all of the duties and requirements specified by the said stockholders at said meeting wherein said liquidators were originally elected.

ARTICLE VI.

No stockholder of this corporation shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the corporation on the shares owned by him, nor shall any mere informality in the organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock.

This corporation shall have all of the power and authority vested in corporations under the laws of the State of Louisiana and especially under Section 684 of the Revised Statutes of said State.

In testimony whereof said parties have hereunto signed their names in presence of the undersigned attesting competent witnesses and me, notary, after due reading on the day and date first in the beginning written.

E. A. FROST.
F. T. WHITED.
G. S. PRESTRIDGE.
H. H. WHEELLESS.
R. D. COLLINS.
G. A. KELLY.
by R. D. Collins.
W. J. TOWNSEND,
by R. D. Collins.

Attest:
F. L. WISDOM.
L. H. PAULK.

JOHN D. WILKINSON,
Notary Public, Caddo Parish, La.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: After examining the above and foregoing act of incorporation and finding nothing therein contrary to law, I hereby approve the same.

Done and signed officially on the 29th day of January 1907.

J. M. FOSTER,
District Attorney.

Endorsed: Filed and recorded January 29, 1907.

F. A. LEONARD,
Clerk and ex-Officio Recorder.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo: I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act, as the same now appears on file and of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 29th day of January 1907.

F. A. LEONARD,
Clerk and ex-Officio Recorder.

Jan. 31.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 10,006—In First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana; Felix Weiler vs. James Bryant, Jr., et al.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me, issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, by the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, I have seized and will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, without the benefit of appraisement, at the principal front door of the court house of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, during the legal hours for sale, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

Lots seven, eight, nine and ten and north half of lots fifteen and sixteen in section twenty one (21), township sixteen (16), range fifteen (15), in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, together with all buildings and improvements thereon. Said property seized as belonging to the defendants and to be sold to satisfy the debts specified in said writ in the sum of \$222.50, with 8 per cent per annum interest from October 20, 1903, together with all costs of suit, including 5 per cent on said sum and interest as attorney's fees.

J. P. FLOURNOY,
Caucasian, Feb. 19. Sheriff.

SUCCESSION SALE.

No. 8,994—In First District Court, Caddo Parish, La.; Succession of Sarah Jones, deceased.

By virtue of a commission to sell, to me issued in the above numbered and entitled succession by the Honorable First Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in and for Caddo Parish, I will proceed to sell at public auction for cash, according to law, at the principal front door of the court house in Shreveport, La., during the legal hours for sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907,

the following described property belonging to said succession, to-wit: Lot No. ten (10) of block one (1) of ten-acre lot No. ten of the City of Shreveport, La., together with all buildings and improvements thereon. Said sale to be made for cash and according to law to pay debts of said succession.

A. T. KAHN,
Feb. 19. Administrator.