

Chicago Has Shakespearean Parrot

Windy City Believers in Reincarnation See in This Bird the Soul of a Disappointed Actor—Hamlet His Favorite Play, But He Likes to Quote from Others.

In a private menagerie owned by J. B. Shank, of Chicago, there is a pure white parrot of beautiful proportions which is attracting much attention among scientists.

Is the soul of some long-gone actor captive in the body of this parrot? Can the immortal William himself be visiting us, impelled by longings for the vaudeville stage, where acting goes on forever? Is the theory of reincarnation on the eve of absolute confirmation?

"This now the very witching hour of night," mutters the parrot in sepulchral tones, as he tilts up on his perch. "To be, or not to be—that is the question."

Then, his mood changing, he shrieks with mad laughter and calls out: "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance," and dances with satanic glee up and down his cage, while he sings "Bonny Sweet Robin is All My Joy."

Up to the last few weeks the parrot was as the other parrots, restless, yet reserved, haughtily interested in his food, plucking noisily at the bars of his cage, flinging occasional epithets at his companions in a raucous voice, and treating too familiar visitors with supercilious scorn.

Then all at once his appearance and demeanor changed. He became as another—shall we say—person? His feathers grew smoother, brighter, developed an unusual luster; his size increased, his eyes brightened as if with coming thoughts, and he retired to a perch in the back of his cage and sat there all day brooding.

One day, when the sun was shining outside and the cool breeze was blowing, a big farmer lad, escorting his sweetheart, was saying, timidly, "Hey, Polly," to a cockatoo, who disdainfully answered, and the blue and green parrot was yelling "Get out!" to two little boys who were surreptitiously poking him with pencils while they thought the keeper wasn't looking, and a studious man, wearing glasses, was taking notes as to the number of feathers in the wing of the biggest eagle; all were electrified by the harsh cry: "I know his gait; 'tis he! Villain, thou diest!"

The little boys ran out and were seen no more; the sweetheart grew faint and had to be supported; the studious man dropped his notebook and his glasses, and the keeper dropped his jaw, while his glassy eye roved around

in an effort to find from what quarter the startling cry emanated. All were reassured when "William," as he was now to be known, was seen puffing out his feathers and strutting up and down the front of his cage repeating: "What ho, within! A dream itself is but a shadow. Nay, look not so upon me!" and so on with further phrases from the immortal bard, delivered in the purest English, with many a gesticulation of head and wing.

The studious man quickly recovered his equanimity, his notebook and his glasses, while the keeper picked up his jaw, spat nonchalantly and the two joined forces and proceeded to investigate.

"No doubt the bird has been in the possession of an actor and has unconsciously committed the lines to memory while hearing him rehearse, the knowledge lying latent until some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances has brought it to the fore, and—learnedly began the studious man.

This theory was immediately refuted by the keeper, who, consulting a book, found from the records that the bird had been bought from a Swede who could neither read nor write, even in his own language, let alone English. The bird had been in his family for 25 years, his grandfather having bought him for an old horseshoe from a deaf and dumb Cuban, who 15 years before had traded a string of glass beads for him to a native of Venezuela, who had caught him in his native forest by baiting a trap with a bit of the gilded back of an old book.

No advance from the first decisive though somewhat hasty conclusion was made by the many experts who studied the problem, until some thoughtful believers in reincarnation advanced the opinion that here is a bona fide example of the truth of their teachings.

Long ago, it is held by the sticklers for this theory, a poverty-stricken but talented actor wandered for years from one end of England to another striving to gain a hearing before the footlights. Kept from his rightful place by the jealousy of companions less talented but more ingratiating than he, he kept ever hinged to his breast, inside his shabby coat, a beautiful copy of Shakespeare with a gilded cover, every word of which he had committed to memory.

Wandering one day by the seashore, poring over his beloved book, by chance his foot hit against a stone; he stumbled, the precious volume fell from his grasp into the sea and was lost forever from his view. Shortly after the unfortunate actor died and his restless spirit found a home in the form of some beast or bird.

Forty times since then had he been transformed, but never had he found a voice until he was lured to this parrot by the subtle influence of the bit of gilded book cover that in his ancestral forest had attracted the bird; this was a bit of the copy of Shakespeare washed by the waters of the Venezuelan shores and found there by the hermit after long years.

A most ingenious theory is this, and one in which no one has as yet found a flaw. As to what time will do in the matter of refutation or confirmation, no one can tell. In the meantime the wisecracks rest somewhat content while awaiting further developments.

Whether new cardinals are given to America or not depends on what amount of weight is attached to the advice of foreign cardinals given in Rome before and after the recent conclave. It is unquestionably the thought of Plus X. to make the college more representative of the church and its many nationalities, but it is well to remember that new popes often lose their individuality and are governed by the traditions of their office. American Catholics expect to see one, and perhaps two, cardinal honors come to America. Not knowing methods very well, Plus X. suggested the other day a consistory forthwith, but he has since found that much preliminary work is required before one can be held. One may take place at the end of September, but it is thought by

leaders in this country that December will be the earliest one. Regular months for holding them are March, June, September and December.

Archbishop Farley, of New York, is placed first in the list as most likely to be honored, Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, second, and among others mentioned are the archbishops of New Orleans and of San Francisco. Catholics who hope for most from the new order of things at Rome hope to see Canada, Mexico and South America accorded cardinals, their wish being that their church may become in its administration more Catholic than Roman. The more frank among them, seeing the vast majority of Italians in the college, admit it to be now more Roman than Catholic. Archbishop Farley belongs to the element in the church in America represented by Archbishops Ireland, Keane and Ryan, and is recognized as evangelical and progressive.

An event of more than usual interest to the Catholics of the United States took place in Philadelphia September 8, when Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, who is known as the silver-tongued orator of the American hierarchy, celebrated his golden jubilee. Archbishop Ryan is known to the Catholics of the west. His last visit was made to Chicago to attend the funeral of Archbishop Feehan, when he delivered the eulogy over

the body of his life-long friend. Archbishop Ryan was born in Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831, and his early studies were made under the Christian brothers. He made his classical course in Dublin and his theological studies in St. Patrick's college, Carlow. After receiving deacon's orders he came to this country in 1852. He taught in the diocesan seminary, Carondelet, until September, 1853. Immediately after ordination Father Ryan was assigned as assistant at the cathedral and in a short time became pastor of St. John's church. In 1872, February 15, Father Ryan was appointed bishop of Triocima, that he might act as coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis. April 14, the same year, he was consecrated, and for 12 years he fulfilled the duties of coadjutor. In 1884 Bishop Ryan was appointed archbishop of Philadelphia.

Gypsy's Terrible Penalty. A young Hungarian gypsy who had betrayed his party to the authorities after a robbery, begged the magistrates at Magayar Egres for protection, as his companions threatened to kill him. The man was given shelter, but the room was found empty on the following day. Eventually his body was discovered in a field. The eyes had been burnt out, the tongue excised and the man hanged by the feet on two acacia trees. The body had been cloven in two, and each half was hanging from a tree.

According to a German statistician the salaries of European rulers are as follows: Assuming that they work six hours a day, the emperor of Russia receives \$80 a minute, the emperor of Austria \$35, the king of Italy \$21, the emperor of Germany \$17, the king of England \$15, the king of Spain \$15, the king of Belgium \$5, the king of Denmark between \$3 and \$4 and the king of Serbia between \$1 and 2. President Loubet of France receives about five cents a minute more than the king of Serbia.

THE CARDINAL'S HAT.

Rumor Has It That One Will Be Given to America by the December Consistory.

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ARCHBISHOP FARLEY. (New York Prelate Who May Be Created a Cardinal in December.)

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FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia Celebrates Anniversary Unique in History of Church.

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MOST REV. P. J. RYAN. (Archbishop of Philadelphia Who Has Been a Priest for 50 Years.)

the body of his life-long friend. Archbishop Ryan was born in Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831, and his early studies were made under the Christian brothers. He made his classical course in Dublin and his theological studies in St. Patrick's college, Carlow. After receiving deacon's orders he came to this country in 1852. He taught in the diocesan seminary, Carondelet, until September, 1853. Immediately after ordination Father Ryan was assigned as assistant at the cathedral and in a short time became pastor of St. John's church. In 1872, February 15, Father Ryan was appointed bishop of Triocima, that he might act as coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis. April 14, the same year, he was consecrated, and for 12 years he fulfilled the duties of coadjutor. In 1884 Bishop Ryan was appointed archbishop of Philadelphia.

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RACING FOR THE CUP

It Has Cost Sir Thomas Lipton Over Two Million Dollars,

And American Yachtsmen Have Spent Two and a Half Millions to Keep the Trophy on This Side of the Water.

Since 1886, when the Yankee yacht Mayflower easily defeated the cutter Galatea in two races, it has cost the United States nearly \$2,500,000 to keep the cup on this side of the water.

Sir Thomas Lipton alone has spent \$2,000,000 in his attempt to "lift the cup," but, of course, the challenger is usually under much heavier expense than the defender. And, furthermore, the cost increases with each succeeding race. The estimated cost of building the Mayflower and all necessary accessories was \$100,000; of the Volunteer, in 1887, also about \$100,000. The Vigilant, which defended the cup in 1893, cost \$300,000, including building, rigging, maintenance, etc. In 1895 the figures rose to \$400,000, when the Defender was the victor. The cost of the Columbia, in 1899, was also about \$400,000; in 1901, about \$300,000 for the same boat, including tender, trial horses, etc., and the cost to date for the Reliance is put by wise salts at nearly \$600,000.

The Reliance was built by a syndicate composed of ten men. They are C. Oliver Iselin, who has full charge of the boat; former Judge Elbert H. Gary, Clement A. Griseom, James J. Hill, William H. Leeds, William Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, P. A. B. Widener and Norman B. Keam.

Mr. Herreshoff, it is said, received \$300,000 for this boat. There are seven complete suits of sails for the Reliance, which would add another \$100,000 to the cost of the yacht. The wages of officers and crew can be put down at \$20,000 and the rigging, maintenance, etc., at \$10,000. The dry-docking expenses must also be considered, and, with new rigging, adds another \$12,000 to the cost. In addition, there is that expensive thing, the tender, which was bought outright, and



C. OLIVER ISELIN. (Managing Partner of the Reliance Yacht Syndicate.)

with the crew cost about \$75,000 alone. This sum does not include the heavy expense of the trial horses, the Columbia and the Constitution, which have been put in commission for this occasion. J. Pierpont Morgan, the owner of the Columbia, and August Belmont, who owns the Constitution, probably have spent more than \$100,000 to help the Reliance defend the cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton estimates his expenses for the present yacht race at \$700,000. This year his expenses have been more than in former years, as he keeps two racing yachts in commission. The Shamrock III, probably cost about \$200,000 to build. She has five suits of sails, costing about \$20,000 each, so that the sails alone cost \$100,000. Extra spars have been needed from time to time, more riggings have been found necessary and this, with other expenses, brings the amount to \$450,000.

The crews on the two boats—the Shamrock I and the Shamrock III—number ninety men. The captains' salaries are \$4,500 each and that of the officers \$3,000. The eighty men composing the crew draw about \$30 a month. They are engaged for six months, making the total cost for salaries of officers and crew \$21,900. In addition to their wages they have been promised \$75 each by Sir Thomas for coming to this side, which is in lieu of prize money. Of course, this would have been increased in case the Shamrock had been victor.

Then there is the expense of the Erin to consider. It is said the food bill alone for this boat is \$18,000, to say nothing of the wages of the crew. Furthermore, as both the Shamrocks have been in dry dock 22 days, at a cost of \$300 a day, this brings the total cost of Sir Thomas' attempt to lift the cup to nearly \$700,000, and for the three races, in which he has completed, something like \$2,100,000.

And yet Sir Thomas says he does not think of the cost. The cost, therefore, to British challengers since 1886, when the Galatea came to this country, down to the Shamrock III, is about \$3,500,000, and the United States \$2,500,000, or \$6,000,000 in all for both sides.

The Salaries of Rulers. According to a German statistician the salaries of European rulers are as follows: Assuming that they work six hours a day, the emperor of Russia receives \$80 a minute, the emperor of Austria \$35, the king of Italy \$21, the emperor of Germany \$17, the king of England \$15, the king of Spain \$15, the king of Belgium \$5, the king of Denmark between \$3 and \$4 and the king of Serbia between \$1 and 2. President Loubet of France receives about five cents a minute more than the king of Serbia.

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The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Sept. 29, 1903. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that they were advertised Sept. 17, 1903. Mrs. Lula Bombov, Mrs. M. A. Conklin, Mr. O. S. Deibert, Mr. Harry Deeter, D. C. Harman, Mrs. Helen Pugh. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised. J. C. BROWN, P. M.

LEADS THE REVOLUTION.

Boris Saraffoff is the Name of the Man Who is Troubling the Turks in Macedonia.

"The Macedonian revolution will set the world on fire." The fire thus alluded to was kindled by Boris Saraffoff, a young man of 30 who has been a revolutionist since he was 14, when he tried to break through a cordon of Turkish troops to rescue his father and grandfather who had been made prisoners for taking part in a revolutionary movement. After serving three years in the Bulgarian army he, in 1895, crossed the Turkish frontier with 80 followers and took a town, killing and



BORIS SARAFFOFF. (Leader of the Revolutionists in European Turkey.)

wounding some 50 Turkish soldiers. This was at Melnik, where, after driving off the garrison, he assembled the Christian population and announced the beginning of his campaign against Turkish rule in Macedonia. To secure means for carrying on the uprising he organized raiding expeditions in Turkish territory and it is hinted that the heavy ransom paid for the release of Miss Stone, the American missionary, who was kidnapped in 1901, went into the coffers of the revolutionary committee.

BRIGHT WOMAN LAWYER.

Miss Florence H. King, of Chicago, Admitted to Practice Before Supreme Court.

The invincible determination of Miss Florence H. King, of Chicago, has crowned her with an honor which many women envy. Not in 11 years



FLORENCE H. KING. (Chicago Woman Who Stands High as a Patent Lawyer.)

had a woman been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States until Florence H. King, April 20, 1903, made bold to knock, qualify and enter. She was born on a farm in a log cabin, and has made every step in her career, which has been as solicitor along patents and patent causes, and to-day success crowns her efforts. Miss King is not only an expert in legal matters, but a graduate in mechanical and electrical engineering. She is not only the only woman west of Washington to be admitted to the supreme court, but she is also only the fourth woman in the legal profession. Her achievement is an incentive to women, and an unanswerable argument that a refined gentlewoman can enter the professional field and command admiration, as her efforts are due to her own perseverance.