

Celebrities

Ellis Parker Butler and "Pigs Is Pigs"—Senators Warren and Clark. Representative Livingston—Cousins of Iowa—Edward Everett Hale an Editor at Eighty-four.



ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER, who made a great hit with a small story entitled "Pigs Is Pigs," surprised himself very much in so doing. The story was originally published in a magazine. Now it has been put between book covers by McClure, Phillips & Co. Mr. Butler says that in writing it he did not know he was going to make people laugh so much and that if he had known it he would probably have cut out some of the laugh and saved it for another story for fear of giving his readers too much laugh for their money.

The author says he was in the office of a magazine one day and the editor gave him the idea he developed in the story. Something he had read about an incident of the kind which happened in England was sticking in his mind, and he elaborated it, giving to the contribution the caption "The Dago Pig Episode." The editor substituted "Pigs Is Pigs." Mr. Butler says:

"The prime idea of the story was not mine, and the catch phrase 'Pigs Is Pigs' was an adaptation. The publisher of it in book form originated the idea of making a book of it. I didn't. So if ever a man was yanked to fame I was. In regard to that story I feel like a spiritualistic medium who remains passive while Plato or the man that struck Billy Patterson speaks masterpieces through her mouth. All I did was to write the story."

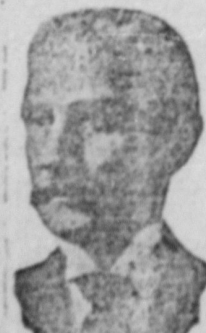
Senator Francis Emroy Warren of Wyoming, who, with his colleague, Senator Clarence Don Clark, has been charged with stopping investigation of land graft rumors, is serving his third term in the senate. The interstate commerce commission has begun an inquiry into the allegations that the Union Pacific Coal company has taken thousands of acres of coal lands in the west to which it had no rightful title. An agent of the general land office averred that the two Wyoming senators conspired to check investigation of the matter. The senators have denied that they sought to do so.

Senator Warren has a record as a fighter and won a congressional medal of honor for gallantry on the battlefield at the siege of Fort Hudson during the civil war. He was born at Hillsdale, Mass., in 1844. After the war he removed to Wyoming and became prominent in politics, serving in the state legislature. He was appointed governor of the territory of Wyoming by President Arthur in 1885, was removed by President Cleveland and in 1890 was again appointed by President Harrison. After the territory was admitted to statehood he was the first governor chosen by its electors. Senator Warren was once complimented on his fine appearance. "It is all due to horseback riding," he said. "How about the horse?" he was asked. "Two died under the treatment," replied the senator.

Senator Clarence Don Clark was born at Sandy Creek, N. Y., in 1851, was educated in the common schools and at Iowa State university, was admitted to the bar in 1874 and for several years thereafter combined the practice of law with teaching school. In 1881 he removed from Iowa to Evanston, Wyo., which has since been his home. He was three times elected prosecuting attorney of Uinta county and at thirty-one was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming, but declined the office. When the territory was admitted to statehood he was elected as its first representative in congress. He was elected to the senate in 1905.

Edward Everett Hale, who at eighty-four has recently taken up editorial work on a leading magazine, has always been a great advocate of outdoor life and has practiced what he preached on this subject. This accounts in part for his being so vigorous at an advanced age. Dr. Hale is especially fond of such outdoor occupations as gardening and the Boston Herald tells how on one occasion he was trailing a creeping vine to a piece of trellis near his gate, when he noticed that a small boy was standing near watching him very attentively.

"Well, my young friend," he said, "you seem to be quite interested in what I am doing. Are you looking for a hint or two in gardening?"



SENATOR C. D. CLARK.

Representative Leonidas F. Livingston of Georgia, who thinks the length of the so-called "short session" of congress should be extended, is a member of the important appropriations committee. He is one of the veterans of the house, was born in Georgia in 1832 and is serving his eighth term in congress. His grandfather emigrated to America from the north of Ireland and served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. Congressman Livingston was a private soldier in the Confederate army and after the civil war was prominent in the politics of his state, being chosen several times to the legislature. He is a farmer by occupation, has always lived on his farm when not in Washington and was some years president of the Georgia Agricultural society. When he first went to farming he lived in a log cabin, and now he keeps the old log structure in his back yard as a souvenir of the strenuous labors of his youth.

Ex-Congressman George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who was prominent in the formation at Boston recently of the New England Democratic Progressive league, has for some years been known as one of the most ardent of the supporters of William Jennings Bryan. It was during the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1900 that he met one day on a train a certain dignified, punctilious "gentleman of the old school" who is known as the author of a leading text book of the law. These two gentlemen then, as now, entertained widely divergent views regarding politics. But this, of course, offered no reason why they should not be civil to each other. After some general conversation Mr. Williams remarked:

"Mr. —, I have heard in the course of my travels recently a great many very hearty compliments for your book, and from the highest sources too. Indeed, among those I heard speak of it were two of the judges of the United States supreme court."

"Ah, indeed, sir," replied the other, "that is really most gratifying—most gratifying—and I may say, sir, that on my own part I also have heard many words of high commendation of yourself and of your speeches uttered by numerous persons. But," he added, with a most suave and disarming smile, "I regret to say that none of them were judges."

Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, who has been appointed to the late Robert R. Hitt's place as head of the house foreign relations committee, is smooth shaven, six feet tall and of fine physique. For three generations his family has dwelt in Iowa. He is an orator of exceptional power, and even as a young man at Cornell college, Iowa, he astonished the college authorities by his ability in this direction when he spoke for a prize in his junior year. One of his most famous speeches was made in the house after the blowing up of the Maine, when he electrified his auditors by his eloquence.

Congressman Cousins and the late Speaker Reed were close friends, but their first acquaintance was made under embarrassing circumstances, says the Saturday Evening Post. Cousins, being then young and gawky, stood in awe of Reed, though having great admiration for him. Reed enjoyed nothing more than to add to the misery of green young members by making observations calculated to embarrass them.

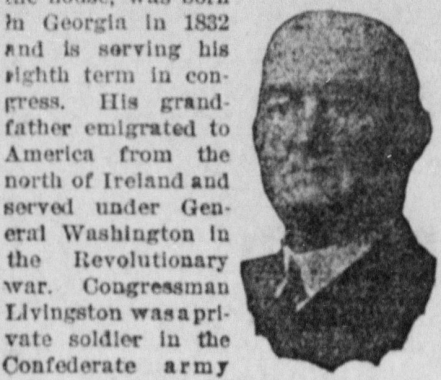
One day Cousins entered a room in which Reed was the center of a group of house leaders. The Iowa man has a nervous habit of scratching the back of his left hand with the fingers of his right. Observing this, Mr. Reed called out to him:

"Did you ever have the itch, young man?"

Inspired by desperation, the embarrassed young Hawkeye man sent this reply hurrying at the imperious Reed: "I've never had the presidential itch."

"No," said the boy, "I'm waiting to hear what a parson says when he hammers his thumb."

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Reed's full moon face turned crimson. The guffaws of his companions, every one of whom bore wounds of his fierce wit, resounded through the hall. In sheer fright at his own audacity, Cousins fled the room in the midst of the hubbub. But the big speaker sent for the young Iowa man the next day, and from that time forward the two were like Damon and Pythias to the day of Mr. Reed's death.

Wanted to Know. The Hockmacker—This is a wonderful clock, madam. It will run for three weeks without winding.

The Customer's Little Boy—Say, mister, how long would it run if it was wound?

The best cigars are now sold in the 2,000 Drug Stores having the National Cigar Stands Emblem in the window.

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Guggenheims

Seven Brothers Who Dominate the Smelting Business of the Country. Daniel and Murray Guggenheim and the Nipissing Stock Flurry—Simon and the Colorado Senatorship.

THE flurry in Wall street caused by the drop in Nipissing mining stock has directed public gaze to the firm of mining experts known as M. Guggenheim's Sons. When it was announced in October that this great firm had taken an option on 400,000 shares of Nipissing silver mining stock at \$25 the stock went soaring to \$33.57. When the Guggenheims withdrew from exercise of their option it slumped heavily, touching \$15. So great was the stampede to sell when the withdrawal was first announced that men fought frantically to get near the few brokers who had buying orders.

In dissolving the syndicate formed by them to buy the 400,000 shares of Nipissing stock the Guggenheims assumed the entire loss occasioned by the transaction, returning to their associates the full amount subscribed by them. This action was described in an editorial in a leading New York paper as "an example of the highest commercial honor."

There are seven of the Guggenheim brothers, and they are reputed to dominate the smelting business of the country and to control the silver output and a considerable proportion of the copper production. They are sons of Meyer Guggenheim, who owned an extensive dry goods importing concern in New York and who years ago purchased a smelting plant in Leadville, Colo., and interests in some Mexican mines. The best known of the brothers are Daniel, who was recently elected president of the American Smelting and Refining company, commonly known as the smelter trust; Simon, the western representative of the family,

has charge of mining interests in Mexico. These remarkable brothers own the Guggenheim Exploration company, which has developed immense mining properties in Mexico, Canada and the far west and which has a vast enterprise now under way for making the mineral wealth of Alaska accessible. Their interests are supposed to represent hundreds of millions of dollars.

Daniel Guggenheim was born in Philadelphia in 1856. He is the head of the Guggenheim Exploration company and of the American Smelters' Securities company, a \$77,000,000 concern, as well as president of the American Smelting and Refining company, a \$100,000,000 corporation.

Simon, who is talked of as the next senator from Colorado, is the most picturesque character of the family. He was born in Philadelphia in 1807, was educated well, knows several languages and is one of the best mining experts in the country. The smelter trust is not especially well liked in the mining camps of Colorado, but Mr. Guggenheim is popular throughout the state despite his connection with it. He has been nominated for governor of the state and other offices by Populists and Silver Republicans, but in each case has declined on the ground of the urgency of his business interests. His brothers say that if he gets the senatorship he will resign from the corporations with which he is now connected. Denver has been his home for a dozen years, though he is often in New York and has a fine summer home at Elberon, N. J. He is a good "mixer" and in the mining camps leaves behind the impression that he is a good fellow whose one fault is that he is a smelter trust magnate. He sent a carload of food to the San Francisco earthquake sufferers, gave \$100,000 to the Colorado School of Mines and has a hobby of helping friendless boys to get a business start in the world. He gives a dinner to the newsboys every Christmas at Denver's best hotel and always presides himself, is an authority on Aztec ruins and can tell an old master from a spurious canvas with as much facility as he can fasten a diamond hitch on a burro.

They are responsible for a great deal of illness.

If you do not feel well, do not jump to the conclusion that the drains are out of order. Perhaps it is the gas pipes. In a majority of houses the gas pipes leak and let out one of the most deadly poisons known—carbonic oxide—which remains in the system for days, weeks and even months.

Of late years leaky pipes are more dangerous than ever, for water gas is now largely mixed with coal gas. Water gas has no odor whatever, and at the same time it is a deadly poison. Hence a very faint odor of gas in the house should be taken as a danger signal. Indeed, there may be sufficient gas in a room to undermine the health without any smell being perceived.

Gas has an extraordinary power of passing through walls. On many occasions people have been poisoned to death by gas which came through the wall from the next house.

Headache, noises in the ears, throbbing of the arteries, sleeplessness and utter inability to do mental work are some of the symptoms of chronic gas poisoning. Any one who suffers from these and is unable to account for them should have the gas pipes examined.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Blessed be the woman who knows what she wants to buy and goes and buys it! And blessed be the husband if he can foot the bills.

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