

Their Names

Novelist Chambers — Professor Michelson, Who Won \$40,000. Dippel, the Handy Man in Grand Opera.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, author of the much discussed story entitled "The Fighting Chance," a book dealing with the present day spirit of social evolution, has been very successful in the writing of his- torical novels. He began his career as an artist, having had the advantage of study in Paris under Benjamin Constant. He found that fiction writing had more attractions for him than painting, but he is not of one talent only. He can write poetry as well as prose and has tried his hand at the composition of dramas. It was at the time he was writing "Cardigan," a story of the American Revolution, that he attended a certain reception. The character of the work upon which the author was then engaged was known to some of those present. The time came for serving refreshments.

"You must take tea," said the young daughter of the hostess, smiling sweetly upon the remonstrating author. "It will stimulate your memory and aid you in recollecting for your book what our fathers once did with a cargo of English tea."

"I'll assure you of this," said the author graciously—"that, although I may forget the tea, like the British, I will not forget who poured it."



ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

It was a number of years ago that Professor Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago declared, "The velocity of light is 186,000 miles per second." It was his researches in the study of light and his invention of the instrument known as the interferometer, for measuring the length of light waves, that enabled him to make this statement, involving a correction of the calculations of previous scientists. And it was especially his work in connection with the investigation of light that won him recently the Nobel prize in physics and the accompanying sum of money, amounting to about \$40,000.



ALBERT A. MICHELSON.

Professor Michelson is the second American citizen to receive a Nobel prize, President Roosevelt being the first. He was born in Stolno, Germany, in 1852, was brought up in San Francisco and was graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1873. He studied later at the University of Berlin and at Heidelberg and also in the College de France and the Ecole Polytechnique. He resigned from the United States navy in 1881 and took the chair of physics in Case school, Cleveland. From this institution he went to Clark university and from there in 1892 to the University of Chicago, with whose faculty he has since been connected.

One evening a short time ago Bonel, the famous tenor, was singing his part in "La Boheme" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, when he became hoarse and decided that he would not be able to go on again in the next act. But that did not stop the performance by any means. Manager Conried simply sent for Andreas Dippel, and the latter stepped in where Bonel left off and finished without a sign of embarrassment. Speaking of the feat after the performance, Mr. Dippel said:

"I had not seen the score for months. In fact, I have sung 'Boheme' but a few times, but I have had experience of this sort before, and my memory is excellent. All my costumes are kept at the theater, and while I was dressing for the part an accompanist played over the score on the piano, and I went over it."



ANDREAS DIPPEL.

"Most singers rest the day before they sing. That day I had been eating heavily. I had smoked, and I had drunk a few cocktails. I was at dinner with Mrs. Dippel at the house of a friend when the summons came."

"Once in London, at Covent Garden, Jean de Reszke suddenly became hoarse, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he announced to the management that he would be unable to sing in 'Die Gotterdammerung' that night. The director sent for me. I had studied the part, but had never sung it. Richter went over the first act with me on the piano. After we finished that he asked: 'Do you know the other two acts as well as that?'"

"Quite," I answered.

"Then we won't tire your voice by going over them," he said.

The announcement that Professor Alexander Agassiz has completed plans for a trip through remote and unknown

In the News.

Professor Agassiz's African Trip. Senator Eugene Hale's Story. How Robert Bacon Became a Hero.

districts in southern Africa for scientific investigation and research is of world-wide importance. Professor Agassiz is one of the world's most eminent naturalists. He is the only son of the late Louis Agassiz, who in his day won an enduring reputation as a zoologist. In the estimation of some scholars the present Agassiz is even a greater man than was his father. The elder Agassiz disputed the Darwinian theory of evolution, while Alexander Agassiz has done much to confirm it.

Professor Agassiz is director and curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. He has given much of his time, scientific ability and money to develop the institution. The professor is a very wealthy man, holding a controlling interest in the famous Calumet and Hecla copper mines on the shore of Lake Superior. Many years ago he took charge of these mines when they had been abandoned, developing them into properties that have paid millions in dividends. The work ably begun by his father, who established the university museum, has been carried forward by the son with the zeal of the scientist and the generosity of the millionaire. The ships of Professor Agassiz brought to light the interesting secrets of the coral reefs in the Caribbean sea. At his own cost Professor Agassiz founded the marine zoological station at Newport, R. I. One of the greatest achievements of the professor was the discovery of a vast "ocean desert" in the bed of the Pacific.

Professor Agassiz was born in Switzerland, but came to America in 1849, at the age of fourteen.

The season of speechmaking at Washington has begun again. The senate is the scene of most of the oratory nowadays. That is where the longest speeches, which fill page after page of the Congressional Record, are usually delivered. One of the old time orators of the upper house is Senator Eugene Hale of Maine. The Maine statesman is a concise and trenchant speaker. He is opposed to long speeches. He said one day:

"The longer the speech the less, as a rule, its effect. I have heard some long speeches—I will name no names—that had no effect at all. Yes, the long speech lacks effect as the average quack claim lacks truth. I overheard the other day two quacks in conversation.

"How's business?" said one.

"Splendid," said the second, "glorious. Do you know, our receipts have nearly doubled since we announced that we would treat all patients gratuitously."

A Perplexed Political Economist.

When the fight against Cuban reciprocity was at its bitterest point in congress, Senator Burrows of Michigan received this letter from a constituent:

Dear Senator—If this here reciprocity business is fixed between us and Cuba as they say we'll have to grow our own tobacco or else make them Cubans rich enough to buy the hull country. I do a little chawin myself and I don't bieve in buildin up no trust. I'd like to raise my own plug. I ain't no hand to ask favors, but if you could send me a package of tobacco seed it would be remembered.

P. S. I want to raise the kind of plug with tin things onto it.

Outwitting Her Lawyer.

"Still, there are occasions when a lawyer isn't the chief beneficiary of a suit," said Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. "I know of one instance. A friend of mine in Virginia sued a railroad company for damages and secured a verdict for \$50,000, which was paid, and the whole amount is now in bank subject to her order. Her counsel didn't get a penny of it."

"How was that?"

"She found the only way of outwitting him—she married the lawyer."

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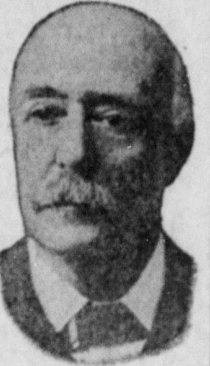
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First Patent in America.

The first patent in America was granted to Joseph Jenks, a founder and machinist who had emigrated from Hammersmith, England, where he was born in 1802. He was a very ingenious man, and was induced by Governor Winthrop, the younger, to come to Lynn, Mass., about 1842, as master mechanic to establish "the iron and steel works."

He was acknowledged head of the iron smelting and founding business and the first builder of machinery in this country and first patentee of invention in America, having introduced the idea (first granted by act of parliament in 1625) of protection for the manufacture of improvements by petition to the government of Massachusetts Bay. In 1846 he took patents for mill improvements, and in 1855 he patented the present form of the grass scythe, for which he should be held in grateful remembrance. In 1852 he made dies for the first coinage of money, the pine tree shillings. In 1854 he built the first fire engine to the order of the selectmen of Boston (the first ever built in this country); in 1857 he built a forge and entered upon the manufacture of his improved scythes nine years before his application was granted.—Journal of American History.



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

Milk For Ink Stains.

When ink is spilled on any article should at once be taken to remove the stains. The following is a useful and quick method: Put some milk into a vessel large enough for the stain; the whole of the article need not be put into the milk. Place the inked part at once in and rub as when washing. The rubbing will fetch the ink out more quickly. Unless this is done before the ink has had time to dry in it will not be effective. When the milk becomes inky it should be renewed.

Bridge Tables For Motor Cars.

The tiniest possible bridge tables are being sold for long motor car drives to devotees who cannot abandon their favorite amusement even when they are on the road.

In the very large covered cars that are so prevalent now the bridge table of a miniature size can find plenty of room. It is a very neat little affair, and makes a fashionable wedding or birthday present to an inveterate player.

Bible Authority For It.

Mr. Rundlett, at one time a merchant in the town of Newcasttle, Me., instructed his clerks to strictly follow the precepts of the Bible in all of their dealings.

One day a lady came in to buy a piece of dress goods, and one of the clerks spent a great deal of time showing her various cloths, which she said weren't good enough. The clerk said he had a better piece in the rear of the store. He showed her this piece, which she had already seen, but told her it was much finer and worth 50 cents a yard more. She said that she could readily see that it was better and made her purchase.

Mr. Rundlett, who had seen the transaction, censured the clerk, who replied that he could refer to the Bible to justify his action.

"Why how is that?"

"Well, she was a stranger, and I took her in."

A Sore Remedy.

His sleep had been disturbed nightly by the howling on his own back fence of his neighbor's cat. At last in despair he consulted his lawyer.

"There sits the cat every night on our fence," he explained, "and he yowls and yowls and yowls. Now, I don't want to have any trouble with this neighbor, and I want you to suggest a remedy. I am well within my rights if I shoot the cat, am I not?"

"I would hardly say that," replied the legal light. "The cat does not belong to you, as I understand it."

"No."

"And the fence does?"

"Yes."

"Then I think it safe to say that you have a perfect right to tear down the fence."—Lippincott's.

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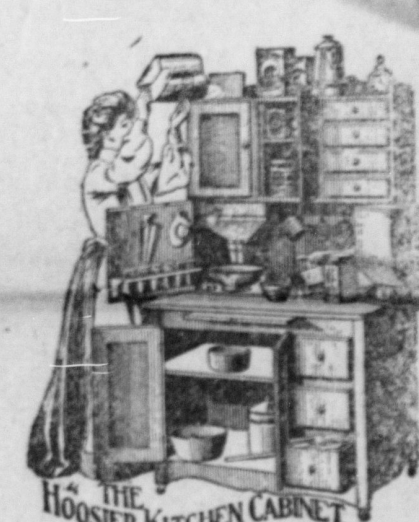
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