THE POLICE HAVE TO CLEAR THE STREET

SHE HAS JUST HAD A LITTLE AFFAIR OF THE HEART WITH ITALY'S FUTURE KING, AND SHE IS STARED AT WHEREVER SHE GOES.

WHEN THE PRINCESS OF PLESS PASSES BY.

HER SERIOUS FLIRTATION WITH THE DUKE OF YORK MADE THE DAZZLING ENGLISH BEAUTY WORLD FAMOUS TWO YEARS AGO.

PRINCESS OF PLESS.

WHEN the Princess Henry of Pless drove through the streets of Nice the other day, so great a crowd gathered that the police had to clear it away.

This Princess is still agitating European high society by her flirtations. Her latest victim is the Duke of Aosta, nephew and eventual heir of the King of Italy.

The Princess of Pless has been called the Princess of Flirts. She is one of the most beautiful of English women, and her charm of manner is not surpassed in all Europe.

Her most conspicuous success in flirtation concerned the Duke of York, only son of the Prince of Wales, and therefore future King of England.

The Princess has blond hair, a superb figure and great, liquid, violet eyes. Her smile is irresistible. Her beauty is of the most enticing order.

She is only twenty-three years of age and has all the bloom and softness of youth. Her perfect taste in dress would heighten her beauty if it were possible to paint the lily. The writer remembers last year a scene at the races at Baden Baden, when the Princess went there from Homburg. There was such a mob of curious people crowding about the enclosure where the beautiful Princess was seated that the police had to clear away on that occasion also.

Not only is the Princess Henry of Pless a beauty, but, sad to relate, she has the reputation for being the most merciless flirt in all Europe. She leaves a track of broken hearts after her wherever she goes. She inherits the propensity from her mother, Mrs. Cornwallis West, who was a famous flirt, and led the Prince of Wales a pretty dance in the days of her youth. The Princess of Pless is, however, far more beautiful than her mother ever dreamed of being.

All the world knows how sadly near the Princess came to breaking up the family relations of the Duke of York and his wife. His Royal Highness was so wildly infatuated that he allowed every one to see his predicament. Now, of course, the Duchess of York and her husband were never in love; their marriage was merely a political arrangement, and the Duchess is perhaps perfectly willing her royal husband should have his fancies. But what she did object to fiercely was that he was making both her and himself ridiculous before the whole kingdom, and comment upon his infatuation and constant attendance upon the beautiful flirt was being made everywhere. The Duchess demands that her husband shall do his flirting quietly. The Duke followed the Princess like a dog after his owner.

The first meeting of the Duke and the Princess occurred during a visit of the former with his wife to Ireland.

The most extraordinary part in the Duke's flirtation with the Princess took place on a British war ship. The Duke was the captain of the first-class cruiser Crescent, and he employed this noble ship to follow the Princess from one watering place to another and to entertain her. The Duchess of York also took part in this game. She joined the war ship wherever she could and had herself photographed on the deck in company with her oldest son. This was intended to convince the British public that all was harmony in the British royal family; but the air of the Duke, who looked as if he were trying to escape, was generally noticed.

One day the London Times announced that the Duke was going around the world on a war ship. The next day it said that he wasn't. Everybody knew that these announcements were inspired by royalty, for the Times would never contradict itself on any less authority. The truth was that the Duchess of York gave out the announcement, because she wanted to get him out of flirtation's way, while the Duke sent the denial because he intended to stay at home.

Prince Henry of Pless, husband of this beauty, is a handsome young German with a military figure. He is deeply in love with his beautiful wife and does not seem worried by her famous flirtations. The Princess is also said to be devoted to him, although she does not rely on him entirely for amusement.

For the past two months the Prince and Princess of Pless have been at Nice, and the Princess has been flirting harder than ever. She has had a whole retinue of Russian princes and noblemen from all Europe at her feet. She has been the most beautifully dressed woman on the Riviera, and the splendor and grace of her toilets have been the talk of the hour.

Of late the Princess has exhibited a marked friendship for Americans, and she has become very intimate with Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, of New York. They make a brace of beauties. Both are fond of yachting and automobile riding, and they are together a great deal.

The Duke of York has been at Nice during the visit of the Princess, but the Duchess is with him, and he can only worship his ideal afar off.

The Duke of Aosta is now said to be as deeply fascinated by the beautiful Princess as is the Duke of York, and he has been her shadow ever since she has been at Nice. His wife is at Turin.

The Prince of Pless allows his wife to receive all the flowers that her adorers may see fit to send her, and the consequence is that her rooms are a bower of the costliest bouquets. She constantly wears the flowers that the Duke of Aosta sends her, thus showing him that he is first in the flirting contest for the season. She led a cotillion with the Duke during the season, and was a bewildering vision of loveliness in floating white tulle robes with a pale blue sash and a rose in her hair.

It may be recalled that the Duke of Aosta has had extraordinary domestic troubles of his own. He married the Princess Helen of Orleans, one of the handsomest royal women in Europe, and possessed of the strongest temper of any of them. She married him in the expectation that she would some day be the Queen of Italy and mother of a future king. When her husband's brother, the Prince of Naples, got married she lost her temper and left the Duke of Aosta. When the brother had no children she was mollified, and consented to return to her husband. But she is still far from being an amiable companion, and perhaps that is why the Duke is devoting himself to the Princess of Pless.

Curiously enough the Princess is not only a daughter, but a grand-daughter, of a flirt. She is the latest of three generations who have captivated three generations of British royal princes. Her mother, Mrs. Cornwallis West, flirted with the Prince of Wales when he was a young man. She was a typical Irish beauty. When she came to London she created a sensation. She rode fearlessly, and danced with Oriental abandon.

She married Colonel Cornwallis West, a great English landowner, a descendant of the Plantagenets and also of the Marquis of Cornwallis, who surrendered Yorktown.

Her mother was the Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick. This lady was the daughter of the Irish Marquis of Headfort, and married Mr. Fitzpatrick, an Irish landlord. She was a great beauty in her day, and captivated Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's high-minded husband, while he was paying a visit to Ireland early in his married life.

It is interesting to note that all three generations of flirts have married splendidly.

The First Real Full-Blooded American Indian in Congress.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES CURTIS, of Kansas, who is talked of as the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the next Congress, is a Kaw Indian, and is representing a district which fifty years ago was owned and controlled by his Indian ancestors. He is a member of the Kaw tribe, which in early days ruled Eastern Kansas. His mother was a half breed Indian and his father was a Frenchman.

Congressman Curtis was but three years old when his mother died and he was taken to raise by his paternal grandparents. His father became a rover and spent very little of his time in Kansas. His advancement in life is due to the efforts of his grandparents, as he would in all probability have gone back to his mother's people and lived the life of an ordinary Indian had not the parents of his father given him a home. It was only by the strongest persuasion that young Curtis was induced to stay with the old folks and go to school. Even the efforts of the grandparents could not keep the boy in school for about three years, from the time he was eleven years old, until after he was thirteen. He spent these years riding race horses for his grandfather and other race horse men of the West. There are many Western racing men to-day who remember Curtis as a jockey. His work in this line was characterized by his extraordinary nerve.

He would ride the worst horses on the track and never flinch when it was a question of going into a tight place with his mount or losing the race. He gave up this life and re-entered school, where he continued until he finished.

Of all the work done by Curtis in his official capacity as Congressman he considers the passage of the well known Indian measure bearing his name, by the Fifty-fifth Congress, the most important. This is the bill under which the Dawes Commission is now working among the five tribes which it affects in the Indian Territory. The bill has done more for the advancement of the Indians of the Territory than any act of Congress for the past twenty years. It permits the Indians to incorporate their towns and elect mayors and other officers. There are many towns among these nations with from three to five thousand inhabitants, and until the passage of this bill the cities had no government of their own.

Mr. Curtis is proud of this bill and is glad to see the progress the Indians have already made toward civilization under its provisions. He neglects no opportunity to look after the Indians, and says that he intends doing all in his power as Congressman to help them on toward a better civilization.

The Kaw tribe of Indians, which once numbered several thousand braves, has dwindled until there are now but 117 men of fighting age in the tribe. Their present reservation is in the Indian Territory, a few miles south of Arkansas City, Kan. During their prosperous days, this tribe was one of the most formidable on the plains. They made travel through Kansas by the old Santa Fe trail extremely dangerous.

Every September it is a custom of Congressman Curtis to visit the remnant of his mother's tribe at their reservation in the Territory. These visits are made occasions for great rejoicing by the tribe. Feasting and dancing are indulged in to a great extent. Curtis is always admitted to the council chamber on these occasions, and his voice is listened to with great respect by the older members of the tribe. They are very proud of him.

On one of these annual visits, the Indians, in their attempts to show their respect for Congressman Curtis, placed him in an extremely embarrassing position. It is said that the members of the tribe had heard that Curtis would visit them and prepared a big feast for the occasion. The principal dish was boiled dog, which is considered a great delicacy by the Indians. When the Congressman saw what the feast consisted of, he was compelled to use his greatest powers of diplomacy in extricating himself from the predicament without partaking of the feast which had been prepared with the greatest care in his honor. It is said that he has since informed the members of the tribe that dog has a bad effect on him and he cannot eat it.

Congressman Curtis was born January 25, 1860, in North Topeka. He received a common school education in the Topeka schools and studied law with A. H. Case. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and entered into a partnership with Mr. Case. In 1884 he was elected county attorney of Shawnee County. He was re-elected in 1886. He was elected to the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses from the Fourth Kansas District. The next Legislature gerrymandered the district, and Shawnee County was thrown into the First District. Here in 1898, after a hard fight in the convention, he was nominated from the First District on the seven hundred and ninth ballot, beating Case Broderick, who had represented the district for two terms. He was easily elected from this district as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES CURTIS, OF KANSAS, A LINEAL DESCEN DANT OF THE KAW INDIANS.

As Life Departed This Suicide Kept a Record.

DOCTORS are always interested in knowing the exact action of a fatal dose of poison, but it is seldom they get very accurate information concerning its effect upon a human being. People who swallow large doses of poison have an unfortunate habit of dying just at the most interesting time, and their experiences are consequently not recorded.

It has remained for a St. Louis man, one William Churchill, to enrich medical annals by the record of how he died from the effects of tincture of opium, taken with suicidal intent. What makes his communication of added interest is the fact that he had for years been addicted to the morphine habit. Doctors have long known that only enormous doses would affect these people, and some toxicologists have even declared that they were immune from the fatal effects of the drug. Churchill's experience overthrows this idea, for he died from the laudanum he drank.

Churchill had made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide before. In one attempt he used prussic acid, but the discerning druggist who sold it to him suspected the purpose for which it was being purchased and diluted it so that the contents of the bottle did the would-be suicide no harm.

Another dispenser tried to discourage Churchill by more drastic treatment. Being approached for cyanide of potassium he furnished the man with a strong dose of Epsom salts and allowed him to swallow it in the drug store. Churchill sat down to wait for death, and was highly indignant, as well as injured, when it did not arrive.

The man had been married for six months and had acted so strangely that his wife refused to live with him, although she occupied apartments in the same house. By his side when he died there was found a letter in which he attacked his wife for her neglect of him.

This letter was published in the newspapers and drew down much criticism upon the wife. In defence she has made public another letter, which she had suppressed. In this one Church recorded the effect the poison had upon him. It reads as follows:

First dose, 12:20.

Have taken two ounces now (12:30). No effect.

12:45. Had to have bottle refilled.

12:50. Have taken the other bottle. No effect yet save a throbbing in the temples.

2:40. Believe I am about gone.

3:40. Don't know how this will result. Very sick.

There are two other shorter records, which are of interest to medical men only. They throw much light upon the action of large doses of opium.

The most curious thing about the record left by the suicide is the way in which the poison affected his handwriting. The first entries which he made in his diary are written in a very firm hand. The next is hardly so clear, and there is noticeable a marked inco-ordination of some of the wrist movements. In subsequent entries this is even more marked until at last the handwriting becomes a mere scrawl from which all characteristics have been eliminated.

The inquest established the fact that Churchill swallowed nearly twelve ounces of full strength laudanum before he died. Doctors expressed the belief that even with that amount of poison in his system he might have been saved had he been found in time.

SAVED HALF A STEAMER AND REBUILT IT WH

A REMARKABLE feat in marine architecture has been accomplished at Wallsend-on-Tyne. Last Autumn the steamer Milwaukee, one of the largest cargo vessels afloat, owned by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, ran ashore on the "scaurs" of Cruden, a line of half-hidden reefs on the Aberdeenshire coast. The divers who were sent down reported that there was a rock 30 feet long and 8 feet in height, standing through the bottom of the vessel in the main hold. In these circumstances the idea of saving the whole ship was at once abandoned, and it was determined to cut the vessel at the after end of the main hatch, the bulkheads in the stern division of the steamer being undamaged, no water having reached the engines. The method resorted to for severing the vessel was the application of successive charges of dynamite, but so excellent was the quality of the steel that no less than 140 pounds of dynamite was required to burst the plates r
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