

THE BRITISH KIPLING OF THE BRUSH.

ENGLAND'S greatest war artist is R. Caton Woodville. In his own hand he has been called "The Kipling of the Brush." The title is not impertinent. No war painter of the century has imparted more truth, more realism and more dramatic action to stirring deeds on canvas than has this man. Every hair of his brush must have been plucked from the head of the war god himself, for he shows the battlefield as it was never shown before. His pictures of the South African campaign have been the best pictures dealing with the struggle between the Boer and Britisher that have been sent back from the front. His drawings have appeared in many English and American publications, and perhaps no pencil has done more than his to show the outside world just what war is at short range.

Military art is essentially cosmopolitan in its manifestations, and again and again this British battle painter has shown, just as did his French rival, Delaite, that he is as keenly alive to the valor displayed by his country's enemies as he is to the heroism of the British themselves.

In appearance Caton Woodville is more of the soldier than the artist. In fact, for a short time he was a volun-

teer himself. He wears a bristling military mustache and carries himself like a general. When not actually engaged in his studio or in making local color sketches, he spends his days out of doors, tramping over the Norfolk fields with a gun, or pig sticking and tiger hunting in India. Fortunately for him, he was just at the beginning of his career when the Serbian war gave him his first chance of seeing an actual battlefield, though he had already been well prepared for depicting the horrors and tragedies of warfare. Although born in London, he had spent his childhood in St. Petersburg, and in the polemical air of the Russian capital he inhaled as a child the war spirit in art. His youth was spent in Germany, and there, too, in the studio of Wilhelm Kamphausen, the court painter to the late William I, the flower of his genius had still further opportunities to expand. He was a pupil of Von Gebhardt at Dusseldorf for some time, and it was not until 1878 that he returned to London. At the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war the young artist hurried off to the front. Of all modern conflicts the struggle of 1878 was, from the pictorial standpoint, one of the most prolific in striking incidents and picturesqueness, and the young artist was wise enough "to make hay while the sun shone."

The following year Caton Woodville, when but 22 years of age, broke into the Royal academy with his remarkable picture of "Frederick the Great on the Eve of Leuthen." "Leuthen" was hung on the line, an honor very rarely accorded to a new man. It represented Frederick and his staff riding into camp, where his regiments were all gathered out of their cantonments prepared to march out and do battle on the morrow. The critics decided it was the best battle picture of the year, and from that date Woodville's reputation was established. He then dipped into artistic journalism and illustrating, and

since that day has divided his time between painting huge canvases and drawing pen and ink and pencil sketches for the illustrated papers.

In his second great picture Woodville deals with "The Second Fight Before Kandahar," in which the Ninety-second Highlanders and Second Gurkhas, under General Macpherson, bore them-

to gather sufficient notes to supply A. de Notville and himself for their subsequent pictures of "Tel el Kebir," which they painted against time and which re-

notes in Woodville's next work, which represents the ceremony performed at Whippingham church on the union of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg. In painting during the same year "Too Late," a picture representing the return march of General Stewart from Metameh, the artist reverted to a military episode in the Sudan campaign. Queen Victoria so greatly admired the painting that she desired to possess a replica of it, but the artist begged leave to paint an entirely different version of the scene, imparting improvements which finally resulted in the beautiful work known as "The Death of General Sir Herbert Stewart in the Desert." This was exhibited at the Royal academy in 1888 before it was hung in Windsor castle.

One of the most interesting trips Caton Woodville made at this time was on the occasion of his accompanying Sir William Kirby Green through Morocco and across the Atlas mountains. A rich collection of sketches was the result, while a fine water color of an episode in the "patio" of the cala's residence in Morocco city, representing the trial of a woman for breach of marital vows while being guarded by a handful of soldiers, was much admired at the time. Another important tour was made when he accompanied Prince Albert Victor through India, and, in spite of the distractions of daily festivities and of elephant catching, tiger hunting and pig sticking exhibitions, he found time to paint two life size equestrian portraits of the nizam of



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WHY THE BOERS ARE GOOD MARKSMEN.



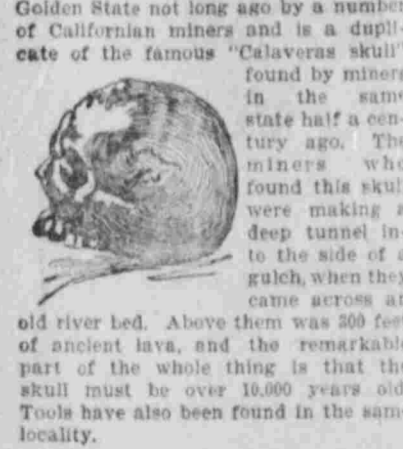
The accompanying picture, showing the results of a Boer hunting expedition, is a very eloquent demonstration of why the Transvaaler is a good marksman. The ordinary veldt burgher spends so much time in hunting and shooting and his leader depends so largely on his prowess for its supplies that he very early acquires a marksmanship that is probably unequalled in any other civilized race. His favorite arm is the Mauser rifle, and with this he can bring down a buck at a few thousand yards with the greatest ease. He also slays his cattle with his rifle, the herd being driven up to him, while he selects the best heaves and brings them down with a bullet through the brain.

A BATTLEFIELD AMBULANCE.



A contrivance that has been a boon to the hospital corps of the British in South Africa is the two wheeled ambulance cart. This two wheeled ambulance is simply a stretcher fastened by springs on two rubber tired wheels. The stretcher part lifts off the carriage and so enables a badly wounded soldier to be handled with the utmost ease and the smallest amount of danger. The accompanying illustration shows a wounded British officer being lifted from the ambulance and about to be carried into the Rensberg hospital.

AN ANCIENT SKULL.



Here is a skull that was found in the Golden State not long ago by a number of Californian miners and is a duplicate of the famous "Calaveras skull" found by miners in the same state half a century ago. The miners who found this skull were making a deep tunnel into the side of a gulch, when they came across an old river bed. Above them was 200 feet of ancient lava, and the remarkable part of the whole thing is that the skull must be over 10,000 years old. Tools have also been found in the same locality.

A SOUVENIR OF LADYSMITH.



The English have always prided themselves on being a very calm and reserved people, but the manner in which they lost their heads with joy over the relief of Ladysmith does not altogether bear out their belief. One of the latest and oddest ways of celebrating Buller's long delayed victory has been the manufacture of a souvenir knife, with a handle made of a rifle cartridge and inscribed "Gallant Ladysmith." A London cutlery manufacturer has been turning these out by the thousand, 10 per cent of the proceeds being handed over to the city of London war fund. The accompanying illustration shows what this odd souvenir pocketknife looks like.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

In Nebraska there are 141 log school-houses, 617 built of sod, one of baled straw and one of steel.

The premier of New Zealand has offered to find employment for any man in that colony who will bind himself to marry in six months.

John Eversole and Hattie Laudersole

OTHER DAYS.

were married at Lindberg, Kan. the other day, and the local paper announced the event as the "union of two souls with but a single thought."

Dr. F. Apéry of Constantinople, a well known scientist, says that he can clear ships and warehouses of rats by the use of carbolic acid gas, which be-

BEER TURNS TO ART.

charge ranging from 20 cents in the first grade to 32 cents in the eighth grade. The fee entitles the pupil to the use of all books needed in his grade.

The increasing death rate of Dublin is causing considerable anxiety. Recently it has been as high as 50 in 1,000. In fact, the mortality rivals that in the worst of Asiatic cities.

Beer turns to art in Munich. The well known brewer Pechorr is going to erect at his own expense a colossal equestrian statue of the Emperor Ludwig, the Bavarian, on the Kaiser Ludwigplatz.

The Egyptian government has appointed an Englishman as inspector of antiquities. Howard Carter was selected. He has been for many years identified with the Egyptian exploration fund. He will make an archaeological survey of the Sudan.

An automobile which cost when new \$3,000 sold at auction in Paris recently for \$18,500 after having made a fast record. The Trotter and Pacer regards this fact as an indication that "developed speed" is valuable in machines as well as in horses.

A photographer advertises that he is adept in "taking exterior or interior views of houses, dogs or horses." His work ought to be valuable to the scientific world.

Horace Plunkett of County Meath, Ireland, has succeeded in raising a crop of tobacco in that country, but fears that it will prove too strong for smokers. He says it can be utilized for sheep washing.

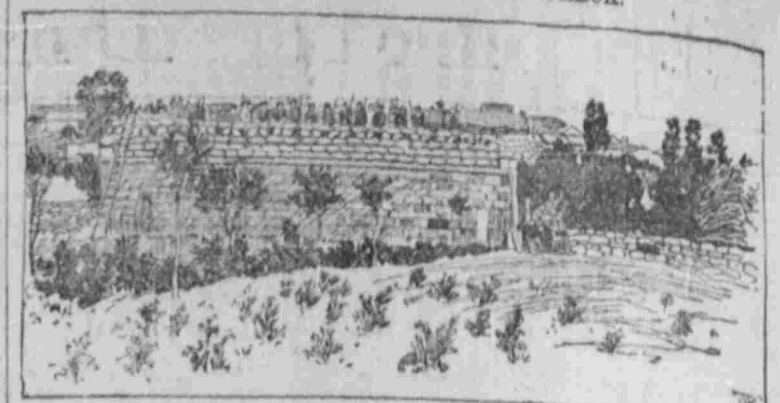
THE INNISKILLING BADGE.



It is the prevailing practice in the British army for each regiment to have its own distinctive and typical regimental insignia.

Some of these are of such early origin that their source is now unknown, and many of them, too, are very curious in design. One of the strangest is the badge of the Inniskilling dragons, who so distinguished themselves for gallant service in the South African war. The nature of this badge may be judged from the accompanying little picture.

TO HOLD THE BASUTOS IN CHECK.



At a time when the British were fearing a general uprising of the Basuto, when that tribe of South African blacks threatened to take a hand in the war against the Boers, Maseru, the seat of the British resident commissioner for Basutoland, was a spot that was watched with considerable interest and apprehension. Sir Godfrey Langdon, the resident commissioner, had considerable difficulty in restraining the Basutos from getting at the Boers, and one of his means for intimidating these belligerent natives was the little Maseru fort shown in the accompanying illustration. Here he threatened to imprison all officers are men of their word and that a stout little army of defenders was behind the walls of the fort they submitted to the dictates of the commissioner, and so were kept out of the South African war.

A GOOD CENSUS YEAR FAMILY.



Here is a fine census year family. This picture shows the nine bright and sturdy little sons of Joseph Charland of Minneapolis. The oldest boy is 13 years of age and the youngest 7 months. Six of these bright little fellows are now attending the public school, and as a proof that a large family can be supported on a modest income it is worth noting that the father of all these boys keeps up his household on a salary of \$10 a week, which he earns in a wholesale hardware store. None of the boys has yet been put out to work, as their father is anxious that they should all secure good educations before starting out in the world. Mrs. Charland, the proud mother of this happy family, was born in Ireland, while her husband is a Canadian who has lived for many years in Minneapolis.

A TRANSVAAL WAR MEDAL.



Britishers have decided that Rudyard Kipling's name has been such a shield and buckler to them in their time of fund raising for war relief that they have decided to commemorate the creation of "The Absentminded Beggar" by issuing a medal in connection with the same. The accompanying little cut shows the face of this national commemoration medal, on the reverse of which are the words: "This is a medal commencing the magnificent response of Britain's sons to the empire's call to arms, Transvaal, war, 1899-1900." This little decoration, which is made in three sizes, promises to become one of the most popular souvenirs of the war and is already being much sought after by curio collectors.

A DUBLIN PHILANTHROPIST.

Probably the most liberal handed philanthropist of Ireland is Lord Iveagh of Dublin, who recently donated \$1,000,000 to the Jenner Institute of Preventive



Medicine. For many years now this nobleman has been a free giver in the interests of humanity and social progress. One of his most notable benefactions of the recent past was his gift of \$300,000 for the redemption of that district in Dublin known as Bull alley, which once constituted the heart of the slums in the Irish capital. The accompanying picture of Lord Iveagh is from a recent photograph.

WHERE TOMMY ATKINS BUYS HIS BEER.



The average British soldier is a great consumer of beer, and even in the field he expects to be able to have his occasional pot. A good proportion of the pay of the ordinary Tommy Atkins goes for his liquid refreshments, and the canteen men who follow a camp usually make good money at their business. Here is a picture of the only public house, as Tommy calls his saloon, in Enslin. When the British soldiers were encamped here, there was a tremendous rush of business done in this little public house, for it was the only saloon at the front in that neighborhood.

THE DIFFERENCE IN BOER AND BRITISH CAMPS.



The way in which the primitive Boer lives at the front is very different from the way in which the luxurious British are installed. The latter are encamped in well made canvas tents and, as is well known, are looked after as to the commissariat department by the most competent officers in the world. Field Marshal Roberts has always made it a point that Tommy Atkins should be well taken care of and well fed. The South African campaign has been no exception to this rule. The manner in which the fighting Boer, on the other hand, ekes out an existence is entirely different, and the accompanying picture will perhaps show more clearly than words just where this difference is. The Boer scene shows a number of Oom Paul's people bivouacking for the night on the veldt. These devout warriors are engaged in their evening service of psalm singing and Bible reading. The messengers of their camp supplies and the humbleness of their quarters are in strange contrast to the well ordered and spick and span camp of the English shown in the smaller picture.

A JAPANESE HOUSEMAID.

Japanese women servants have the reputation of being the most aristocratic looking and haughty menials in existence. Some idea of the prettiness and daintiness of their dress may be obtained from the accompanying picture, which shows a typical "servant girl" of the land of the chrysanthemum about to get off for her morning's marketing. These dainty little creatures are the most thrifty of workers and the best of housekeepers and cooks, and if it were only possible to induce a few thousand of them to immigrate to America a solution of the ever existing "servant girl problem" might speedily be found.



In ten years the descendants of two rabbits will number 70,000,000.