

BARON MILNER OF CAPE TOWN

A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

THE recent elevation of Sir Alfred Milner to the British peerage and the factitious enthusiasm worked up so carefully by Mr. Chamberlain on the former's return from South Africa are explicable only when it is understood what a powerful factor he has been in shaping events in South Africa to suit the purposes of the government. One of the most unpopular and best hated men in the British empire today, who has received, in the opinion of many, unmerited promotion and unwarranted advancement, Milner has nevertheless not only held his own in the face of all opposition, but has been the recipient of signal honors at the hand of his sovereign, who has bestowed upon him the title of Baron Milner of St. James in the County of London and of Cape Town in Cape Colony.

The son of a poor German professor, a few years he has acted as governor of Cape Colony and more recently as high commissioner of South Africa, and a spectacular reception calculated to thrill the soul of every Briton who might be wavering in his devotion to a policy of blood and iron or doubtful of the expediency of Boer barn burnings was accorded this faithful servant.

While Kitchener Africanus was stalking up and down the land, destroying petty, modern Carthages and sowing their sites with salt, Milner Africanus remained in security at Cape Town and issued mandates which it was impossible for the Boers to obey. Both Boers in Africa and pro-Boers in Britain have repeatedly declared that but for Milner the war would never have occurred. It may have been inevitable; but, again, with such men as Chamberlain and Milner out of the way, it might have been averted and peace with hon-



BARON MILNER OF CAPE TOWN.



MILNER AT THE FRONT.

plain C. B. in 1894, a K. C. B. in 1895 and a G. C. M. G. in 1897 (in which year he was first sent out to South Africa), he is now Baron Milner, about the three hundred and twentieth in the list, and entitled to walk in processions after viscounts and bishops. Now a peer of the realm, he has a seat in that august body of fossilized favorites which holds the check of hereditary ignorance over the house of commons.

The secret of his rapid advancement, in spite of acts which have prompted indignant fellow countrymen of his to declare that "it is better to be a dead Boer than a live Briton," lies in the recognition by the king, by Salisbury and by Chamberlain of the fact that they stand or fall together; that the governmental policy must be upheld at all hazards, and, further, that they need the assistance of every loyal though misguided adherent throughout the empire. So Sir Alfred Milner was recalled from Africa, where for the past

or maintained in South Africa. It was Milner who goaded Kruger into issuing his disastrous ultimatum in October, 1899, and it was Milner who stood like a rock in the way of pacification only a few months ago.

On the other hand, it is claimed by his friends that it was Milner's master mind that penetrated through Oom Paul's covert preparations for war, and that the latter was forced to unmask when Milner intimated to him that the

military activity in Natal, of which President Kruger complained, was merely intended as a countercheck upon Boer plans. So he continued the massing of troops and the establishing of depots for supplies and munitions,

much to Oom Paul's annoyance. Undoubtedly Milner forced the issue in South Africa and compelled Kruger to show his hand too soon for his good, but it is still an open question if he did not do it with malice prepense, knowing full well that, while war was imminent and the Boers were preparing for it, it would have been averted by slight concessions. But he was sent there for a purpose, and he fulfilled it, with the result that thousands of Britons shed their blood and filled heroes' graves. The war is coming home to the British families in the loss of their sons and to the British taxpayer in the increase for the year of nearly a quarter billion dollars for expenses, which will sweep away the hoardings and savings of the past century.

Yet Milner, who has blocked the initiatory movements for peace, has been pronounced by an English churchman the "finest flower of human culture which had been reared at Oxford in this generation," while Lord Rosebery once said that he had "the union of intellect with fascination which makes men mount high." He was a great favorite with Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, who made him his private secretary and was instrumental in getting him his appointment in Egypt as undersecretary of finance. It was either Goschen or another statesman who asserted of Milner that he "possessed as clear an intellect, as sympathetic an imagination and, if the need should arise, a power of resolution as tenacious and as inflexible as belonged to any man of our day." Many a good thing was said of Milner by the English Liberals when he professed to be one of them; but now that he has turned his back upon them they are not pouring forth adulatory opinions of their erstwhile companion.

To Milner is accredited the relegation to a back seat of Cecil Rhodes, whom he seems to have averted into silence if not into submission. Hitherto Milner has been in a certain sense a supreme ruler of the Cape, but when he returns he will be practically a viceroy, with power, as commanded by Mr. Chamberlain, to "lay broad and deep the foundations of a united South Africa, as free, prosperous and loyal as the sister federations of Canada and Australia." This is ostensibly the task set for Baron Milner to perform, and it remains to be seen how he will carry out the mandate.

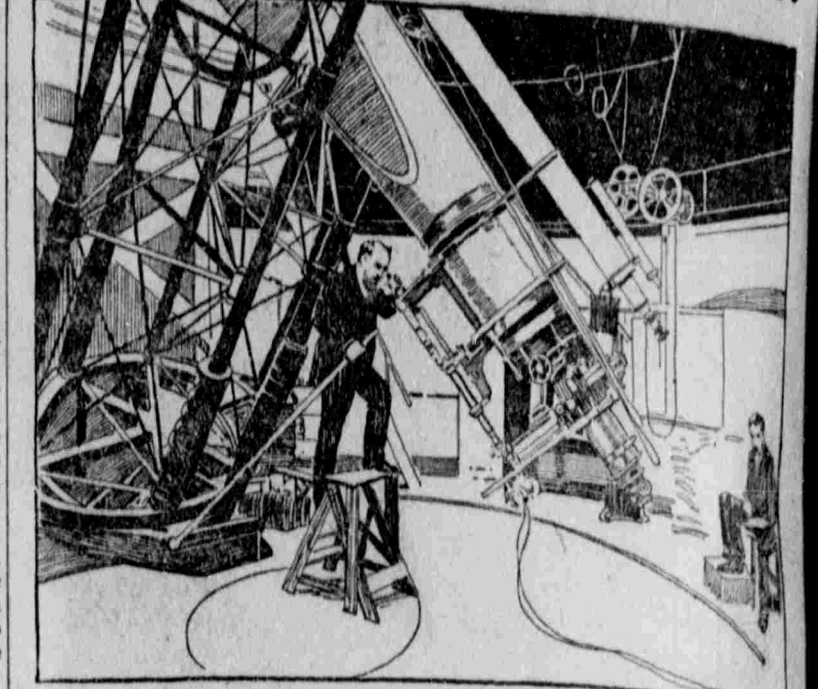
ROYAL NAMES IN GLASS.

In Frederborg palace, at which the king of Denmark spent last autumn, there is a pane of glass in a window containing several royal signatures, including those of the late czar and czarina and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The pane has been cut across its breadth under the signatures and neatly joined with a blank sheet of glass.

The reason for this was that some Danish "Arrys," thinking to immortalize themselves, had scratched their names under those of the royal people, and the late queen, in great indignation, promptly had the plebeian names removed.

INSIDE THE CELEBRATED GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.



It may be said, without disparagement of any other scientific establishment of its kind, that the great Greenwich observatory, an interior view of which is presented in this illustration, has a worldwide reputation. If it were for no other reason, the fact that from this point the longitude of the world is generally reckoned would give it prominence, but it is at the same time fully equipped for maintaining the pre-eminence that has been asserted for it. Its great transit room has long been known as the "home of longitude," or the place where longitude begins, for it is here that the optical axis of the immense telescope, mounted on solid stone pillars, marks the exact spot crossed by the prime meridian of the world. This telescope turns for different work, stellar and lunar, and from the results of observations through it thousands of chronometers are daily set and rated.

MR. C. ARTHUR PEARSON, THE MILLIONAIRE PUBLISHER.



The gentleman whose portrait appears herewith, Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson, had the misfortune to be born in England, but also the good fortune to be the son of a parson and to be early endued with American ideas. He worked his ideas for "all they were worth," and now, at 35, he is reckoned as many times a millionaire and with his millions still, like the poet's river, "rolling rapidly." He affects to believe that all the money one acquires above a certain comfortable sum—say, a million or so—is a nuisance, but at the same time he does not seem to be possessed of an overwhelming desire to shunt the particular "nuisance" with which he himself is afflicted. His career is altogether so recent that he may well be regarded as an example of what the American Englishman can do in a sleepy old city like London. As proprietor of Pearson's Weekly and Monthly, Short Stories, London Daily Express, Home Cookery Book, Ladies' Magazine, M. A. P. and others of the kind—capitalized together three years ago at \$5,000,000—he is really a man of power and influence. At the same time he is not so conceited as to be above visiting the United States to gather some "new wrinkles," which is said to be his present mission.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF ZANGWILL.

The address of Mr. Israel Zangwill, man of letters, successful novelist and dramatist, whose latest portrait is herewith reproduced, is "5 Elm Tree road, St. John's Wood, N. W., London, England." He is only 37 years old.



having been born in London in 1864, but it is almost a work of supererogation to remark he has acquired a reputation that many an older man might envy. He is in the best sense a self-educated man and has been a teacher, journalist, writer of essays, novels, poems and plays.

His first book was "The Premier and the Painter," in 1888, followed by "The Bachelors' Club," 1891; "The Big Bow Mystery" and "The Old Maids' Club," 1892; "Children of the Ghetto" (which made his reputation), 1892; "Merely Mary Ann" and "Ghetto Tragedies," 1893; "The King of Schnorrers," 1894; "The Master," 1895; "Without Prejudice," 1896; "Dreamers of the Ghetto," 1898; "They That Walk in Darkness," 1899, and "The Mantle of Elijah," 1900.

M. EMILE FAGUET, A NEW "IMMORTAL."

One of the recent additions to the list of so-called "immortals" of the French academy is M. Emile Faguet, whose portrait appears herewith. He is said to be the least dignified of the academicians and to comport himself more like a student of the Quai de la Seine than a man who has won high honors as a literary critic. As a professor at the Sorbonne he is very much liked by the students, with whom he mingles freely



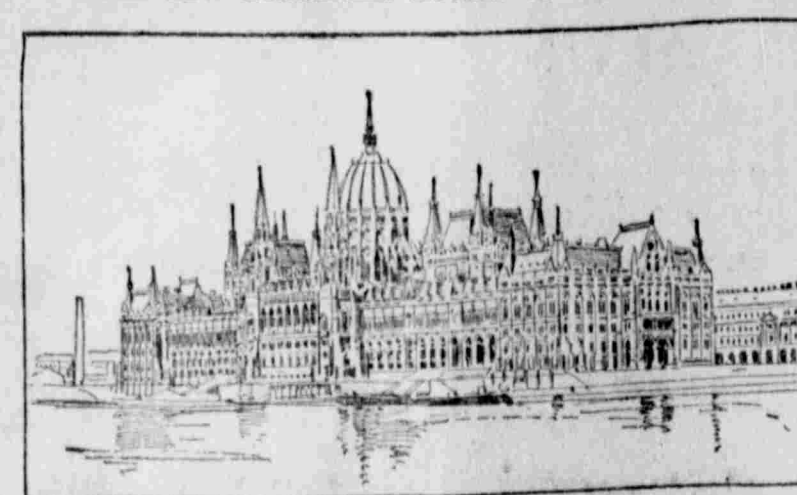
and chats on all sorts of topics, with extremely unconventional in dress and manners. He is always a welcome guest in the most exclusive salons of Paris on account of his original conversation and brilliant wit. M. Faguet is 64 years of age.

VIEW OF BALLARAT, THE WONDERFUL AUSTRALIAN CITY, AND THE GOLD MINES UNDER IT.



Ballarat, the goldfield in Victoria, is considered the most wonderful district of its size in the world. From the soil beneath the city of the same name and the country immediately adjacent gold has been taken to the value of more than \$350,000,000, and the state of Victoria is estimated to have yielded a billion and a quarter in the precious metal. The great gold mine beneath the city is said to be the largest in the world and is held to be practically inexhaustible. Gold to the amount of \$150,000,000 has been taken out of it, and it has 100 miles of shafts and tunnels. The latter begin at a depth of 200 feet from the surface and extend at intervals of 100 feet or so until the lowest level is reached at more than 2,000 feet. Above this honeycomb of tunnels, their roofs supported by natural pillars left standing by the miners, is this city of 50,000 inhabitants, one of the busiest places in Australia.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.



The massive pile represented in the accompanying illustration has been in process of erection for the past 15 years, and now that it is finished the Hungarians boast that they possess the finest collection of buildings for parliamentary purposes in the world.

They were built with the idea of enduring for centuries and are intended not only for the accommodation of both houses of the Hungarian diet, but as a permanent memorial of the country's greatness, being adorned with sculptures and the portraits of great men who have made a name in history.

The ground plan of the edifices forms a parallelogram along the bank of the Danube, and the extent over all is—length about 700 feet and breadth nearly 200 feet.

ALL ABOUT MEN.

The king of Portugal is a clever artist and has been awarded medals at exhibitions for his pictures. As a rule, he works in pastel, and much of his leisure time is occupied with sketching favorite spots along the coast. A bronze statue of General Phil Kearny, "the one armed devil," as the Confederates called him, has been mounted at Muskegon, Mich., the gift of Charles H. Hackley to the Muskegon veterans. The biggest living man is said to be Lewis Wilkins, who is now arousing great interest in the scientific circles of Europe. Wilkins was born on a farm near St. Paul, Minn., in 1874. When but

FIELD MARSHAL MARQUIS YAMAGATA.

Field Marshal Marquis Arimoto Yamagata, a portrait of whom appears herewith, is today considered the ablest strategist in the Japanese empire and has been variously termed the Bismarck, the Wellington and the Von Moltke of Japan.

He was born in 1838 of obscure parentage, first rose to distinction by the part he took in suppressing the shogunate and was appointed second vice minister of war. He was sent on a military mission to Russia and France, in the latter country observing the progress



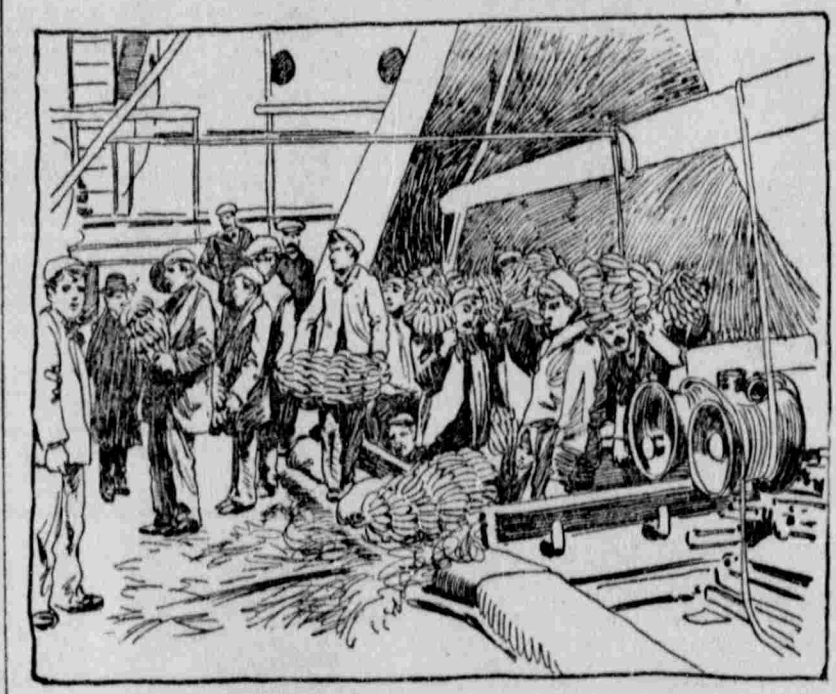
of the Franco-German war and probably acquiring the knowledge of tactics which served him so well in the war between China and Japan in 1894-5, when by his brilliant strategy he carried the Japanese army to victory from first to last. As a militarist he is a strict disciplinarian, believes in European methods for both army and navy and is one of the foremost progressists of Japan.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

Six hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and ninety-six paupers are at present on the records of England and Wales, a decrease of 2,000 during the last year.

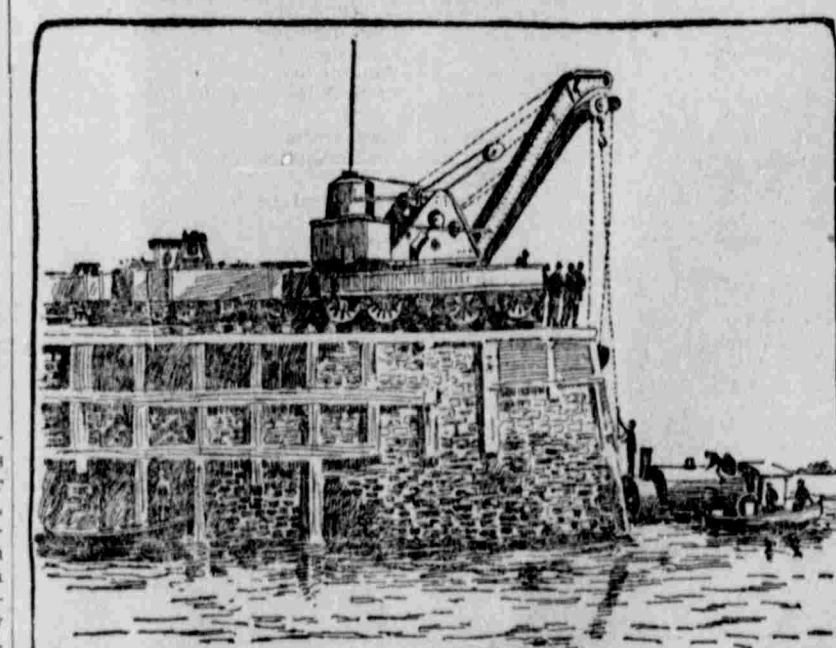
10 years old, he measured six feet in height, and now has grown to the tremendous height of 107 1/2 inches—just three-quarters of an inch less than nine feet—and weighs 264 pounds. Dr. Edmund A. Engler of Washington university in St. Louis is to succeed Dr. Mendhall as president of the Worcester Polytechnic institute. S. Gist Geo. professor of natural sci-

THE SALVATION OF JAMAICA.



It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the salvation of Jamaica, in the West Indies—at least its commercial salvation—was accomplished by the substitution of the cultivation of bananas for sugar cane. The illustration shows a portion of a cargo of bananas just arrived at an American port. It was not long ago that an enterprising American from Boston went down to bankrupt Jamaica and showed the people how they could improve their properties by abandoning sugar cane and the old time staples and raising small fruits in their stead. He established a line of steamers, encouraged the small proprietors, who are mainly black people, and, in fact, brought the island of Jamaica through a critical period of its commercial life.

HOW TO RAISE A SUNKEN LOCOMOTIVE.



This illustration shows the process of raising a locomotive. The engineer of a freight train running on a road in a seacoast town not long ago lost control of his iron horse, which took the bit in its teeth, so to speak, and dashed down an incline toward a pier. The engine and three of the freight cars plunged over the wharf into the water, but the remainder of the train stood on the track, the engineer saving himself by leaping when he saw that he could not stay the flight of his machine.

which now number six in all, will be awarded to southern teachers, white and black, who have already completed normal or collegiate courses. William B. H. Dowse of Boston has presented to the Massachusetts senate a portrait of his father, the Rev. Dr. Edmund Dowse, who has been chaplain of that body for nearly 25 years. By the will of Dr. Marie J. Mergier, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., recently, the University of Chicago is to have a \$3,000 scholarship of physiology. Dr. Mergier also bequeathed \$3,000 to the Women's hospital of Chicago. Trinity college, in Durham, N. C., has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Governor Aycock of that state and United States Senator Simmons. The latter is a graduate of Trinity and the former a

graduate of the North Carolina university. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been added to the \$1,000,000 recently given to Armour institute by Mrs. Philip D. Armour and her son, Osgood Armour. Two new buildings are to be erected—the Armour Memorial School of Engineering and a building to be occupied as a workshop.