

# WASHINGTON

"The Greatest, Noblest, of Them All."

I.  
There are events on history's page  
Which lapse of time can ne'er efface;  
There is a fame which growing age  
Makes dearer to each coming race.

IV.  
Such is the fame awarded thee.  
The greatest, noblest, of them all,  
Who raised the banner of the free,  
And saved us from the tyrant's thrall.

VII.  
When Greeks forgot Thermopylae,  
Then Grecian freedom ceased to be;  
And Romans felt the tyrant's sway  
When they lost love of liberty.

II.  
The wealth and rank which give a name,  
The homage of the servile crowd,  
Insure no permanence of fame  
Surviving death's enwrapping shroud.

V.  
Our country's father, great in war  
And not less great in peaceful arts,  
But his chief glory is by far  
That he's enshrined within our hearts.

VIII.  
Should we our Washington forget,  
Our fathers' deeds of high emprise,  
Then freedom's sun will surely set,  
And ages may not see it rise.

III.  
But lives that tend to nobler aim,  
The patriot's, benefactor's, deeds,  
Remain upon the scroll of fame  
Undimmed as age to age succeeds.

VI.  
Oh, never may it be our fate  
To witness freedom's flame expire,  
But ever may we emulate  
The virtues of each patriot sire!

NEIL MACDONALD.

## THE MOORE TYPE OF IRISH BEAUTY.

Beauty to be famous does not need to belong to this century, nor even to this age, for down the dim vistas we can see as far back at least as the time of Helen of Troy. Worshiped for its own sake, there is no discrimination as to type or nationality of female beauty, and each has its votaries.

Among the many beautiful portraits painted by that celebrated artist,



George Romney, is one that has been recently exhibited as a type of Irish beauty.

That type so often sung by Tom Moore and depicted by many an artist, with matchless eyes of blue and raven tresses, is here personified in the portrait of Miss Elizabeth Tighe, the heiress of Rossana, who flourished about 100 years ago. It was fortunate for lovers of the beautiful in art that she attracted the attention of one of whom Lord Thurlow said, "Byron and Romney divide the town; I am of the Romney faction," and who was so successful that he made by portrait painting more than \$10,000 a year.

A VEST POCKET BREWERY.  
The little beer tablets that have lately come into use in the German cities are considered a desideratum. A box of the popular beverage can carry a little brewery in his vest pocket. One of the tablets dropped into a glass of water instantly converts it into a glass of foaming beer.

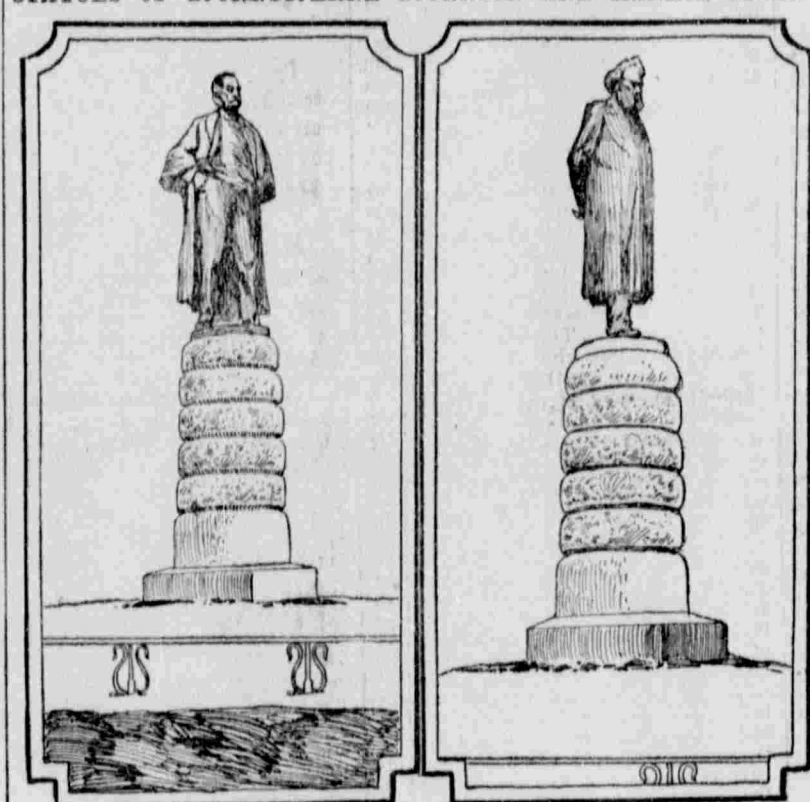
### A BELGIAN EXPLORER OF AFRICA.

Baron Dhanis, the king of Belgium's right hand man in the conquest and exploration of central Africa, has just returned to Europe after a five years' absence. His homecoming was without enthusiasm and strikingly different from his reception several years before, when all the people united to do him honor. This shows not so much lack of ability on the part of Baron Dhanis as the absence of enthusiasm with reference to African schemes. The Belgians are tired of furnishing money to be spent abroad by the king in Paris and by his men in Africa.

### A SEAMAN NOVELIST.

The portrait presented herewith is that of a gentleman who has won fame as a novelist, but started out in life as a sailor. His name is Joseph Conrad, and he is known as a Pole because his grandfather marched from France with Bonaparte into Russia and then stopped off in Poland, where his father was born. Later in life his father became a revolutionist and was thrown into prison, eventually dying and leaving young Joseph alone in the world. At the age of 13 the boy drifted to Marseilles and enlisted as a seaman, eventually gaining the title of captain. He and the late Stephen Crane were great friends.

### STATUES OF BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON AND HENRIK IBSEN.



The danger of erecting statues in honor of living persons was exemplified not long ago in Norway. Some enthusiastic admirer of Ibsen and Bjornson, Norway's most famous sons, gave an order to a Danish sculptor, a Norwegian by birth, for a statue of each, to be erected in front of the new national theater in Christiania. The two statues are shown in the accompanying illustration and speak for themselves, but somehow they aroused the ire of the originals, particularly of Bjornson, who is of a fiery disposition, and he denounced them, especially his own, in unflattering terms. He declared that the pedestals looked like piles of cheeses placed one above another. The climax of the discussion came when a connoisseur in Copenhagen offered to purchase both statues and have them transported to his own city.

### LITTLE KNOWN SOMALI NATIVES.

One of the little known countries of Africa is Somaliland, a native of which is presented in this illustration. Very few explorers have reached the interior of the country, but among them are two Americans, Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, who has but recently returned from Africa, and William Astor Chandler.

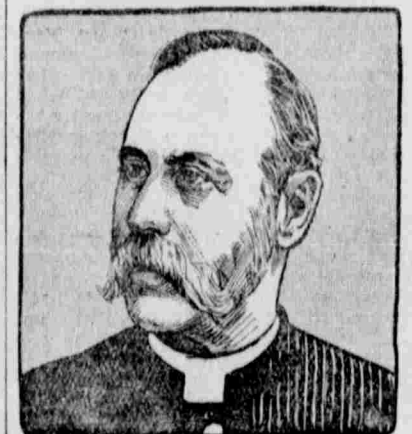
While the natives of one portion of the region are wild, implacable enemies of all foreigners and are among the very few peoples who use today



barbaric weapons and poisoned arrows. Others are exceedingly friendly and welcome the advent of white men in all their settlements. Their status is not high even for African tribes, though there are ruins of structures raised by a people now extinct in this faraway portion of northeastern Africa.

### RUDYARD KIPPLING'S UNCLE.

This portrait of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's uncle, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, will probably be the first intimation to a good many people that the great author ever had an uncle. The Rev. F. W. Macdonald is a prominent Methodist



preacher said to make as choice and vigorous use of good Saxon words as his famous nephew. He is a brother to Rudyard's mother, their father also being a minister. Thus it will be seen that the talented author comes rightly by such of the serious material as enters into the composition of his work. Where he got the other sort is, as he himself might say, another story.

One of Mr. Macdonald's brothers was for several years an editor in the United States, where he died, but he himself is a resident of London, where he has a delightful home.

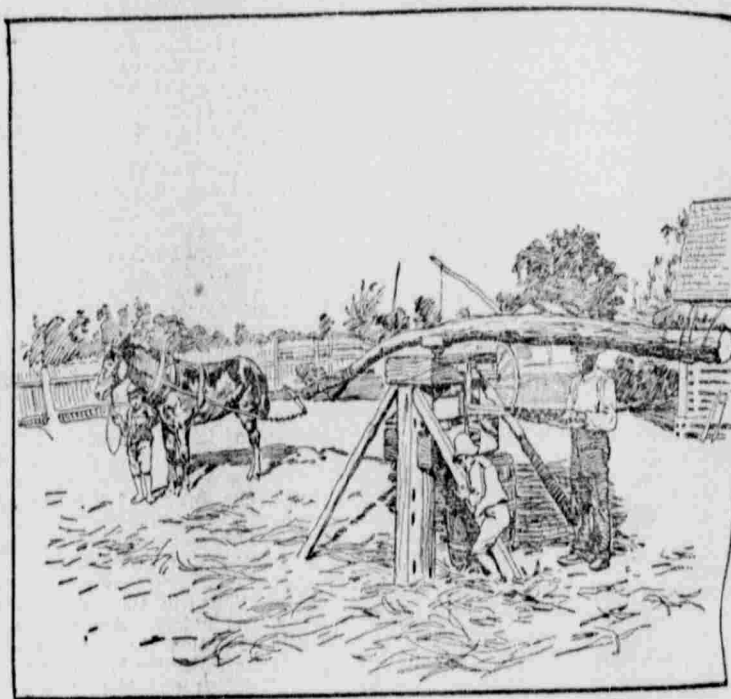
### THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL AND BELMONT RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON.



From photo by Clineclint, Washington.

VICE PRESIDENT ELECT ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE.  
This illustration, from a photograph, shows the spacious mansion which Vice President Elect Theodore Roosevelt has selected to be his home after the inauguration. While the nation provides an official residence for the president of the republic, no provision of that character has been made for the vice president. The late Vice President Hobart occupied a beautiful dwelling on Lafayette square near the historic Dolly Madison house and right within sight of the executive mansion. Mr. Roosevelt has leased the house erected by Mr. Olney, secretary of state during the second Cleveland administration. It is located at the junction of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue and is at present owned by the Hon. Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain. It is not only a handsome structure, but is well located in one of the best residential districts of Washington, adjacent to Scott circle. It is near the residence of Admiral Dewey and not far from the house once occupied by former Vice President Morton.

### A PRIMITIVE MILL FOR GRINDING SUGAR CANE.



The scene depicted in the accompanying illustration is not an uncommon one in the sugar producing districts of the United States and indicates what primitive machinery the juice of the succulent cane may be extracted. Although the large plantations of Louisiana, Cuba, Hawaii, etc., own and operate the finest establishments, fitted with electric machinery and lights, with the latest appliances for grinding cane, boiling and crystallizing, there are many small farms, distant from any central factory, where no more elaborate machinery than that shown here is used. A couple of posts set into the ground have between them two upright rollers, either of iron or wood, which are set in motion by a mule or by oxen and fed by an attendant. The juice is caught in a barrel or conducted by wooden troughs to the boilers, where it is converted into sugar by a process equally primitive.

The "sugar season" is looked forward to all the year, especially by the juvenile members of the community, and every living thing connected with the plantation gets sleek and fat from the absorption of cane juice. This sort of a sugar mill is frequently found in Cuba and Porto Rico, where it is known as a "trapiche de bucy."



From photo by Clineclint, Washington.

O. H. P. BELMONT'S WASHINGTON HOME.  
The house recently leased by Congressman Elect O. H. P. Belmont of New York, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, is one of the many mansions at the national capital with a history. It was originally the residence of Alexander R. Shepherd, the rebuilder and renovator of Washington society, afterward of the Russian legation. More recently it was owned and occupied by the late Mrs. Washington McLean, and it was from this house that the latter's daughter, Mrs. Hazen, was married in 1899 to Admiral Dewey. It is conveniently situated for the large entertainments which the Belmonts are said to contemplate during the next session of congress, being at the junction of K street with Connecticut avenue, Washington's most fashionable thoroughfare, and within a few minutes' walk of the White House.

### THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.



When Mr. Chamberlain not long ago made his adroit presentation of South African affairs before the commons, he announced that civil government would soon be established and that the first civil governor would be Sir Alfred Milner. This announcement was one of the palliatives to the opponents of his policy and was received with satisfaction, for if there is any man whose previous career would seem to have fitted him for the high office it is the gentleman whose portrait appears in this connection. Although under 50 years old, Sir Alfred Milner has been pronounced one of the rising statesmen of Great Britain. He is an Oxford man and was knighted in 1895 and has been governor of the Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa since 1897. Milner has, says a contemporary, more than culture; he has high character, an imperturbable temper and exquisite tact. Mr. Staud says of him, "A man with a better judgment, a leveler head and a kinder heart you will not find easily in a long day's march." In his dual capacity he has hitherto received a salary of \$30,000 a year, but if he receives more in his new position, which is probable, it is conceded in advance that he will earn it and will be obliged to make large drafts upon his reserves of tact and experience.

### THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

The navy of Spain now consists of 1 battleship, 2 coast defense vessels, 4 cruisers of the first class, 5 of the second class and 4 of the third class, with an auxiliary fleet of 69 gunboats and 27 torpedo boats. Eight ships are under construction—2 second class and 1 third class cruisers, 1 gunboat and 4 torpedo boats of the highest type.

According to Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical

society, Americans are responsible for forming such a successful corner in polar dogs that the pending British and other Arctic expeditions are confronted with a difficulty nearly as great as the icefields.

Over \$62,000,000 was donated and bequeathed for public purposes by residents of the United States during 1900. Nearly \$35,000,000, or considerably more than one-half of the above named sum,

went to universities, colleges and other educational institutions. Of the remaining \$27,000,000 a little more than half went to charities, while nearly \$9,000,000 was given to churches. The sum of \$5,000,000 was divided about evenly between museums, art galleries and libraries.

An Italian who has returned from Abyssinia declares that in the more distant parts of that country there are still large numbers of Italian soldiers living in slavery. They are mostly men

who were wounded at the battle of Adowa, left on the field and subsequently taken prisoners.

Representative Boutelle of Illinois has a hobby for collecting quaint epithets.

Among the Burmese football is as popular as it is in English speaking countries. But the Burman does not wear boots. He kicks and shoots goals with his bare feet.

Mr. Richard Barrington has made known the result of his 18 years' observations at 42 Irish lighthouses con-

cerning the habits of sea birds. It is a curious fact that none of the outward bound birds strikes the lighthouse lantern, the suggested reason being that they leave at daylight.

A well known educator considers ability to decipher obscure handwriting promptly and accurately as an excellent test of general intelligence.

The German emperor has determined that the new rank of "grand admiral" shall be created in the navy, corresponding to that of field marshal in the

army, and carrying with it the right to use a baton. The interim baton which for a field marshal has the shape of a riding whip will for a grand admiral consist of a telescope.

The Argentine Republic has offered a large tract of fertile land to Japan if it will send her 20,000 immigrants.

A new institution, called the School of College of Aesthetics and also the Academy of the Beautiful, has been founded in Paris by a young literary man, M. de Bouchillon. His object is to unite on a common ground poets, painters, sculptors, musicians and all who are interested in the beautiful in art.

The taking the census of the Dominion of Canada is to be begun April 1 and is expected to be completed in two weeks.

Glasgow is the second city now in the United Kingdom. In the matter of municipal improvement it is in the lead. It is expected that the census of 1901 will show "greater Glasgow" with a population above a million.