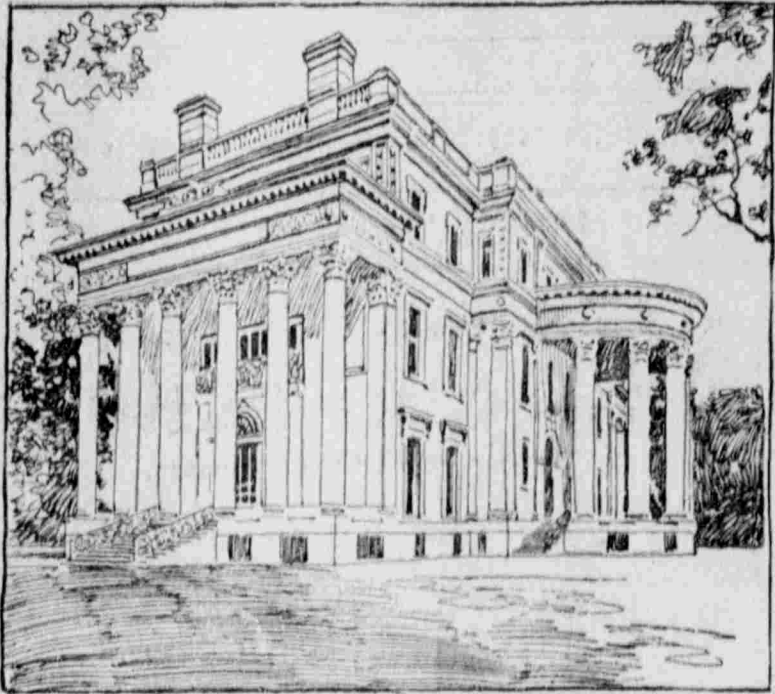


THE BEAUTIFUL VANDERBILT MANSION AT HYDE PARK, N. Y.



The Vanderbilt residences, occupying prominent positions in various parts of the country, as in New York city, North Carolina and Newport, have become famous for their magnificence. One of the most striking and stately mansions belonging to members of the family is that of Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Hyde Park, on the Hudson. Situated as it is in the midst of an estate of 600 acres and offering beautiful views of the historic Hudson, this country residence is a favorite retreat of its owner, who is studiously inclined and devoted to outdoor recreations.

H. RIDER HAGGARD TODAY.

The celebrated author of many books, Rider Haggard, whose first name is Henry, is now 45 years old, a country justice of the peace with parliamentary yearnings, and settled down on a farm. Twenty-six years ago he was secretary to the governor at Natal, in South Africa, and there acquired the local coloring for his since famous romances. His early ventures in literature were not successful, as he lost \$500 on his first three books, but his fourth book, "King Solomon's Mines," made him rich and famous. The weirdly fascinating "She" clinched his reputation and added to his fortune, so that it does not matter now whether the public reads the rest of his books, which are numerous, or not. He is "well fixed" as to this world's goods and enjoys the quiet life of an English country gentleman beyond anything else. His last book, "Lyseth," is dreary and dull and a decided contrast to his South African romances.



THIS IS A FOUR LEGGED DUCK.

The old sailors say there is nothing on land that is not duplicated in the sea, and vice versa, and, "by the same token," the monstrosity shown in the accompanying illustration, which is a freak of nature in shape of a four legged duck, now on exhibition in a natural history museum, has its counterpart in a living animal native to Australia and Tasmania. The real animal is the Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, or duck billed platypus, sometimes called the duck mole or water mole. It has a bill like a duck, but a fur covered body, like a large mole, lays eggs like a fowl, but is aquatic in its habits, and altogether is, as its specific name indicates, a paradox to the naturalists.



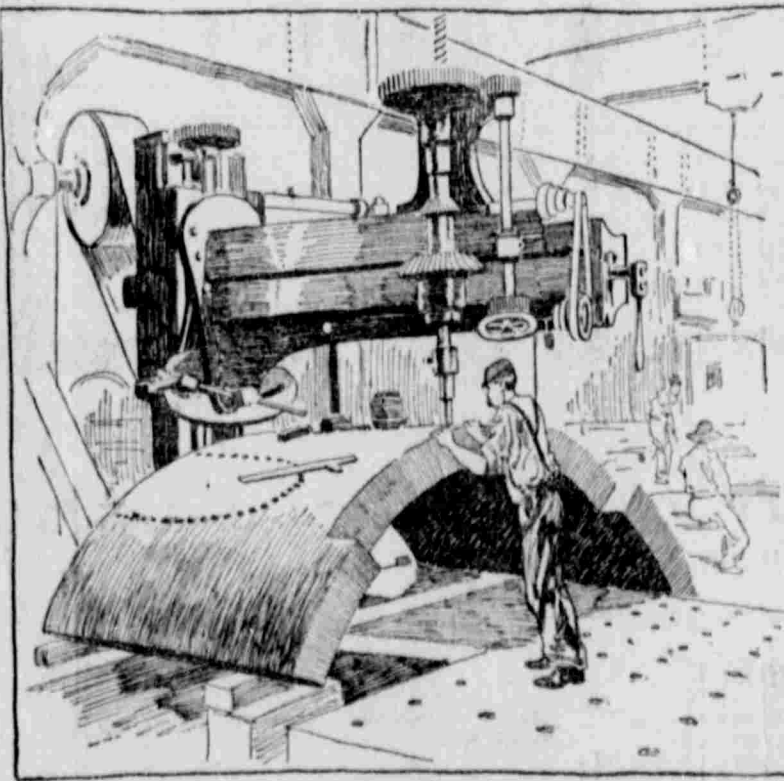
FRENCH CANALS IN FAROFF MADAGASCAR.



The French are doing a great work in Madagascar, irrespective of what they have done to the Madagascans. While the poor little Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar is an exile and now in Paris seeking permission to return to her kingdom, her captors are performing wonders in the faroff country they have subjugated.

As the illustration shows, a canal has been constructed along the coast, portions of which are extremely tropical in character. This great canal, which now connects the port of Tananarive with Andover and Mahatana, and is projected to ultimately reach the famous capital, Tananarivo, passes through a series of picturesque lagoons and affords means of transport to a teeming population.

DRILLING ARMOR PLATE IN A STEEL FOUNDRY.



The accompanying illustration furnishes a view in one of the shops of the United States Steel company, showing the process of drilling armor plates. The facility with which the immense plates are pierced by the huge machine drills is astonishing to one who has not followed the development of the steel industry. This is a detail merely of the process, but it gives an indication of what has been accomplished in labor saving machinery in a single direction. In this connection it may be mentioned that the United States alone produces yearly more than 13,000,000 tons of steel, worth probably \$250,000,000.

BETWEEN THE POLES.

British railways carry 350,000 tons of fish in a year. The average value of an English house is \$1,700, of a Russian \$200. Ten English houses hold on an average 54 people; ten German houses average 80 people. Norwegians eat more potatoes than Irish people, the average being 500 pounds each a year. Prague holds the record in glove-making, exporting 5,000,000 pairs a year and worth \$2,000,000. The municipal council of St. Petersburg is to send an electrical expert to the United States in order that he may study the telephone system of this country with a view of reorganizing the one in use in St. Petersburg. No dyeing was done in England till the year 1003. Before that dyed stuff came from Holland. Every man, woman and child in Great Britain spends on an average \$5 a year on furniture. An oak tree at 100 years averages 41

ORIGINAL
IN
THOUGHT

ARTHUR BRISBANE,
JOURNALIST

UNCONVEN-
TIONAL IN
EXPRESSION

EDITORIAL intuition and perspicacity were never more conspicuously shown or more completely justified by subsequent events than when in 1887 the late Charles A. Dana made Arthur Brisbane managing editor of the New York Evening Sun. Brisbane, having been born in Buffalo in 1863, was only 24 years old. He had been carefully educated abroad, having studied five years in France and Germany. He was awarded the first prize in French literature in the Paris academy and, returning to the United States, on his twentieth birthday began work as a reporter on The Sun. He modestly ascribes his success as a reporter to the tutelage of Bogart, the city editor, and Clark, the night editor, of his paper, who, he says, taught him all he has ever known "about writing English and observing facts." This statement, however, may be taken with some reserve, as but for the innate talent of the reporter himself the seeds sown by his mentors would have borne no fruit.

At 22 Brisbane succeeded William Henry Huribut and T. P. O'Connor as London correspondent of The Sun, in which capacity he served with distinction. In an article written just ten years ago Harper's Weekly said: "His London letters, signed 'A. B.', are brilliant, full of news and young enough in their points of view to be somewhat alarming to those who look on queens and their ministers as absolved from mortal criticism. He is clever, aggressive, original and takes few things seriously. Mr. Brisbane talks even better than he writes and rides across country almost as well as he talks. There will be much more written about him a few years from now."

This time, as before, the editorial acumen was unerringly accurate, for not only has much been written of Arthur Brisbane of late years, but what he himself has written has been read with interest all over the United States. The Sun's London service, it is said, cost about \$80,000 a year. Brisbane's salary of \$75 a week did not pay his expenses, and he "might have succeeded less well in getting news had he not had private means to draw upon." But the fact that he got the news and that he made it interesting won the admiration of Mr. Dana, who on his return from England gave him a dinner, to which were invited all the members of The Sun staff. Under Brisbane's management The Evening Sun increased its circulation by 80,000 daily, and, carrying out the ideas of W. M. Laffan, who controlled the paper under Dana's supervision, he strengthened the staff with the best writers, organizing it much as it remains today. Among the men "discovered" by Brisbane who have since become famous for their work are Richard Harding Davis, Winfield S. Moody and Jacob Kille.

Brisbane's motto seems to have been "ad astra," and perhaps "per aspera," for difficulties do not seem to count with him; but, at all events, he has some high particular star ever in view. He gave up the London position be-



ARTHUR BRISBANE.

cause "advancement there was limited in its possibilities," and he left The Sun after seven years' service and when his salary was \$150 per week because he felt he had done all he could do within his environment. Accepting a position on The World, he worked for its proprietor seven years. He was editor of The Sunday World, of The Evening World and of the Morning World, always striving for the success of his paper, always original and inventive, making his presence felt in a masterly way. When the New York Journal was bought by W. R. Hearst and the great overturn followed by which the entire editorial staff of The Sunday World was transferred to The Journal, Brisbane was placed in charge of The Sunday World. He was told by Mr. Pulitzer that the circulation would doubtless suffer, and it is no secret that the situation was regarded as critical. Brisbane was, however, at his best in just such an emergency. He literally buckled to his work, and under his management the circulation of The Sunday World increased 223,000 copies per issue in less than a year, despite the unprecedented competition of Mr. Hearst's paper.

Mr. Brisbane has been editor of The Evening Journal since December, 1897. He has written the editorials of that paper ever since he took charge, and these editorials are now published simultaneously in Chicago and San Francisco. They have attracted widespread attention and are regarded as potent factors in circulation building. Thousands of readers take The Evening Journal solely for the pleasure and profit to be extracted from Brisbane's editorials.

Brisbane's great success is doubtless due to the fact that he writes as men ordinarily speak and deals with such subjects as men discuss among themselves. It is his simplicity of diction and thought which has been found acceptable even by highly intelligent readers.

But in this statement resides only half the truth. While Mr. Brisbane's diction is pure, his imagination brilliant, his humor native and naive and his command of language wonderful, he states his premises and propositions in the plainest form. In the writing of an editorial faced to delight at the same time that it affords food for reflection to thousands he is said to occupy but a few minutes in the dictation. He is but putting on paper, it should be remembered, but a small portion of the knowledge gathered through long years of acute observation. While the editorials are expressed in strong, idiomatic language well within the understanding of the common people, yet within their depths resides the profundity of wisdom. It is because Arthur Brisbane has equipped himself at every point, has studied deeply and digested thoroughly what he has studied and observed, that he is enabled to interpret the most abstruse matters understandingly.

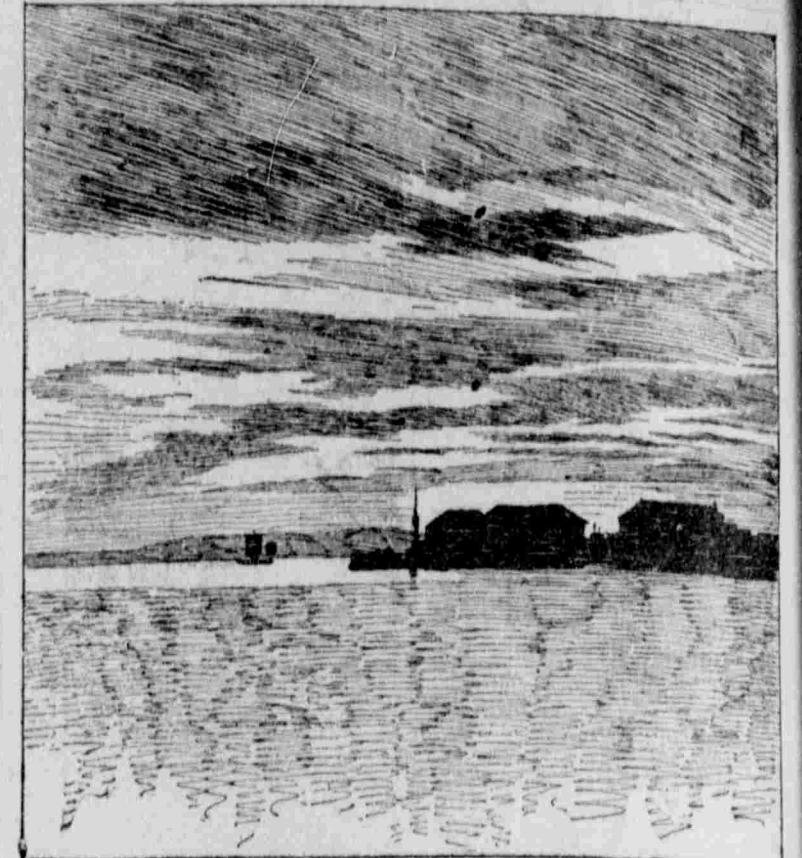
When Brisbane first flashed across the journalistic heavens, some mistook him for a meteor doomed to brief existence, but he has rather shown the lasting qualities of a fixed star, brighter at some times than at other times, but always bright.

To convey an idea of Mr. Brisbane's terse diction and vigorous style, with its suggestion of reserve force, ample equipment and mental grasp, one of his recent editorials is given:

If you suggest a new and a good idea to ten men, this will happen: Five of the ten will reject the idea, first, because it is new, and second, because they themselves did not think of it. The next three will consider the suggestion vaguely, be faintly impressed with it, but reject it. They will say that they think the idea not feasible. In reality, they will be incapable of the mental effort necessary to grasp fresh mental processes. The ninth, very probably, will tell you that some one else tried the idea before, that "some one else" failed, therefore you will fail, and he will waste no time on what has been tried by another vainly. If your tenth man happens to be a strong man, he will make as much of the idea as circumstances will permit. If he be Napoleon's character, he will realize the scheme, despite circumstances, for this was one of his true sayings, "Circumstances; I make circumstances." You think of Napoleon as a fastidious, fuming genius. In reality he was, first of all, a man of common sense. He saw things in their true proportions. But remember that his greatness, best understood by himself, is attributed by him, first, to his common sense; second, to the fact that he refused to consider another's failure any proof that he must fail. Napoleon won all his battles as, if you win, you win yours. He won his victories by studying his adversaries. He prepared for victory by ignoring the fears and doubts of others, relying on his own courage and common sense. Many of the ablest military writers have said, and proved to the satisfaction of all but Napoleon, that the Alps could not be crossed in winter. Had not these Alps kept back the savage hordes through centuries of winter? Then he crossed the Alps, quite easily, as he had mapped out the work, and when it was done he talked of it in common sense fashion. "The winter," he said, "is not the most unfavorable season for the passage of lofty mountains. The snow is then firm, the weather settled, and there is nothing to fear from avalanches, the real and only danger to be apprehended in the Alps. On those high mountains there are often very fine days in December, of a dry cold, with extreme calmness in the air." Quite simple it was, you see, and Napoleon did it quite simply. Let Napoleon teach you to form your own conclusions, work out your own problems and not tremble before that old bogey, "impossible." Only the man who tries new things adds new things to the world's wealth and knowledge. Be, like Napoleon, among those who try.

der on top of the ear and devices for the transmission of wireless telegraphic signaling. Motor cars fitted with this device are to be used in the forthcoming military maneuvers. The Earl of Seafield holds Great Britain's record as a tree planter with 60,000,000 trees planted on 40,000 acres in Inverness-shire. In the sixteenth century 70 B. A. grad-

THE MIDNIGHT SKY AS SEEN IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.



The picturesque Orkneys, situated off the north coast of Scotland, have long been celebrated for their rugged scenery and quaint productions, but have not been often visited by tourists owing to their distance from the ordinary routes of travel. Those who have visited them, however, especially at this season of the year, have come away enthusiastic over their great natural attractions. One of the most fascinating of these is the famed "midnight sky" of the Orkneys, which is so brilliant as to afford light enough for the taking of a photograph, as, for instance, the one from which this illustration was obtained.

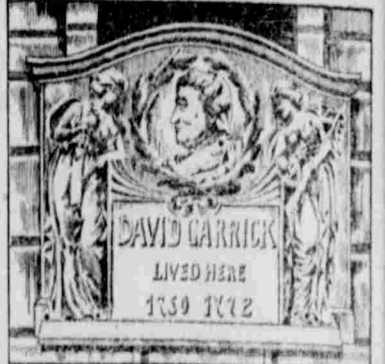
A FOLLOWER OF ROSA BONHEUR.

In Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, whose portrait appears herewith, English art critics seem to think, has been discovered another Rosa Bonheur, for the animals she paints, and which she always prefers as subjects, are imitatively drawn. She has had phenomenal success in her chosen line. Her last and most striking picture is entitled "Lord Dundonald's Dash Upon Ladysmith," an episode of the Boer-British war; and another brilliant picture is called "Colt Hunting In the New Forest." One of her equine subjects, a fiery steed serving as a battle model in her studio, escaped not long ago and dashed down the village street, but she calmly followed and quickly captured him, amid the plaudits of the admiring rustic.

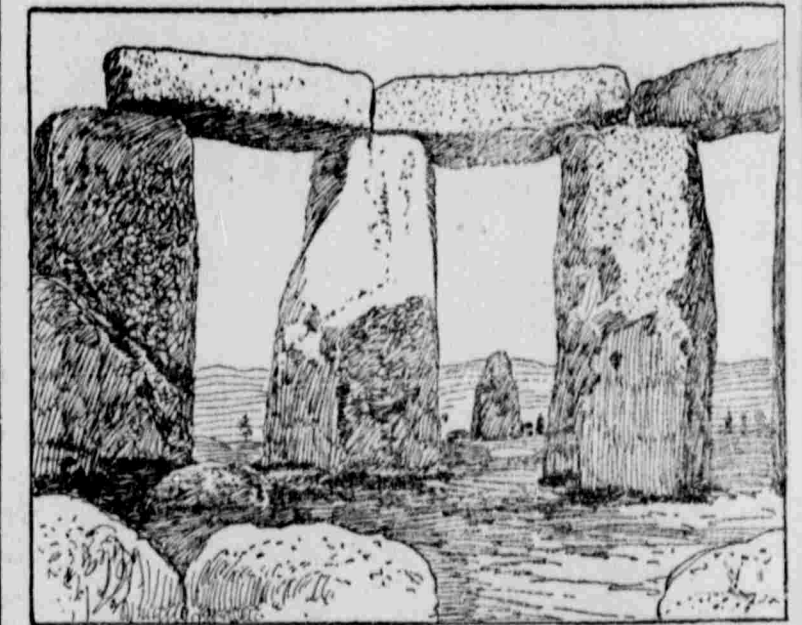


HOUSE WHERE GARRICK LIVED.

The house in which the famous Garrick lived during 22 years of his life has been brought into prominence recently by the placing of a stone in its wall commemorating the great actor's residence there from 1750 to 1772. Garrick was born in 1729 and died in 1779, but the years during which he resided in the house mentioned were those in which he made himself the talk of all Europe. Here he lived with his charming wife, who survived him many years, dying in 1822 at the age of 88.



THE AGE OF STONEHENGE TO BE CALCULATED.



The scientists have set themselves a very fascinating problem in their attempt to calculate the age of that wonderful collection of monoliths on Salisbury plain, England, by their orientation, or relation to the sun. These great rocks have been in existence from the earliest times recorded in history, and there is no knowledge of the period of erection, but the scientists are now working on the theory that Stonehenge was an ancient Druidic or Celtic temple of the sun god. This theory seems borne out by the fact that several of the principal stones are in line with the great central altar stone and that on the longest day of the year (June 21) the sun shines almost directly along the tops of the former full upon the eastern face of the latter—in fact, that these stones are "oriented." The astronomers say that the sun has risen less and less northerly for the past 2,000 years at a rate of about 43 seconds of arc in a century. This being the case, it is only necessary to calculate the difference in orientation to ascertain approximately the age of the vast trilithons.

THE CENTURY'S FIRST COMET.

The accompanying illustration shows what is declared to be the first comet of the century. It was first observed at Sydney, Australia. This picture, however, was taken at Rosario, Argentine.



Republie, two days later and shows two of the three "tails" which were visible to the naked eye. It was first visible at Rosario, where the atmosphere is wonderfully clear, in the early morning, and is considered the brightest that has been seen for the past 19 years.

At Knole Park the bedroom which was specially prepared for James I may still be seen. The bed of crimson silk, embroidered with gold, cost \$40,000.

CAPE TOWN'S "RAT OFFICE."

The accompanying illustration shows a roadside view of Cape Town's newly erected "rat receiving office," which, though a humble structure, plays a part of great importance in the economy of that place since it has been decided that the importation of the terrible bubonic plague was due to the introduction of rats from India. A war of extermination has been waged on the rats, 6 cents



apiece at first being offered for every rat, dead or alive, and then, as the rats became scarce, the reward was raised to 12 cents. The rats are taken down to a small hut on the shore as soon as received and cremated.

final closing of the works they were engaged in, 15,297 returned to work on their employers' terms and 9,156 arranged matters by arbitration. One hundred pounds of wheat produce 82 pounds of flour and 100 pounds of barley yield 78 pounds of malt. Great Britain has 18,000 gyppies, Austria has 197,000. Turkey holds the record with 200,000 of the wanderers.