

In Remembrance of Kossuth



JOSEPH ZSENSL.

It is more than half a century since the name of Kossuth was taken as a symbol of patriotism, yet is even now a term to conjure with, as is shown by the enthusiasm which greets the coming of his compatriots from Hungary to attend the dedication of a monument to his memory. To the Hungarians in America a society in the fatherland has sent a beautiful flag, which is to appear at the unveiling of the Kossuth monument in Cleveland on the 27th and 28th. The deputation in charge of the flag, headed by Joseph Zsensl, also brought over 250 golden nails to be driven into the staff of the flag, the head of each nail being in the form of a shield surmounted by the Hungarian crown. Considerable discussion was evoked as to the sentiment conveyed in the two mottoes on the flag, one of which is "To thy native land be unwaveringly true, O Magyar," and the other "Be ye dauntlessly loyal to your fatherland." The Slavs resident here assert that herein lies a sentiment disloyal to America, the land of their adoption, but the Magyars, on the contrary, disclaim any such rendering of the mottoes.



LOUIS KOSSUTH, THE CLEVELAND STATUE AND THE HUNGARIAN FLAG.

Not only is the dedicating of a statue to the great Hungarian patriot an event of importance, but the coming here of the elder son of Louis Kossuth, who, together with the sculptor, Andrew Toth, is to be an honored guest, will awaken feelings of the tenderest regard. The event carries one back to a former generation, when the father of Francis Kossuth came here in an American man-of-war as the distinguished and honored guest of this government and was everywhere received with acclamation. Francis Kossuth is now a leader

of the Independent party in Hungary, representing one-third the nation, and is looked upon as a Hungarian magnate. During his father's lifetime he remained aloof from politics in deference to the elder Kossuth's views, which were absolutely irreconcilable to the Austro-Hungarian government. But when his father died in 1894 Francis felt absolved from following those views and adopted a more reasonable attitude than that of the "man without a country," the "impracticable patriot." Called by his compatriots to take a seat in the Hungarian parliament, the younger Kossuth deeply offended the Radicals by asserting that, while he believed in and should always work for the actual independence of Hungary, he hoped to bring it about through legal and pacific means rather than by agitation. In his speech of acceptance in 1894 he gave credit for the honors lavished upon him to the name he bore and not to his own merits, yet those honors would not blind him, he declared, to a sense of his duty, but, on the contrary, would strengthen his sense of responsibility toward the name



FRANCIS KOSSUTH.

Few are alive today who remember the "greatest of all Hungarians," but there was present at the recent reception tendered the flag deputation in New York a venerable Hungarian, General Fygyelmez, who was on Kossuth's staff in the short-lived revolution. He is now a resident of Philadelphia, having come to this country and fought through our civil war. Kossuth's tour of the United States was a triumphal one, his reception rivaling that given to Lafayette in 1824. It was one continuous ovation, the great Daniel Webster welcoming him and Ralph Waldo Emerson hailing him as an "angel of freedom." The fact is that Kossuth stood for a sentiment—that of freedom. In the name of freedom he was honored then and is revered today. After 1852 Kossuth lived in London, going in 1863 to Turin, where he died in 1894 at the age of ninety-two. He never returned to his own land, though he might have done so, but to the end remained "the great irreconcilable." On his ninetieth birthday he said: "I was turned out of my country with my sons. It would be ridiculous to let them appear for mere vanity's sake in Hungary."

WALLACE WILCOXSON.

SIGNOR ENRICO CARUSO, THE ITALIAN TENOR, WHO HAS BEEN CALLED THE "SECOND MARIO."

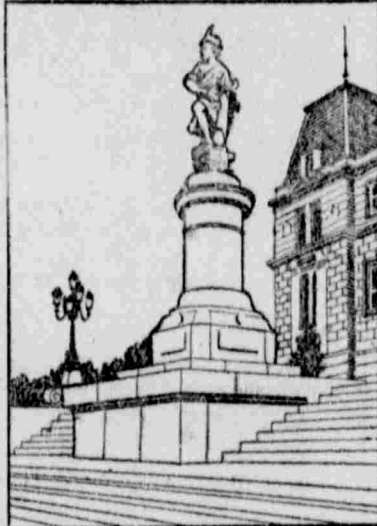


Signor Enrico Caruso, the tenor who has awakened so much enthusiasm in operatic circles recently and was called the "Second Mario," was born in Naples twenty-eight years ago and was a pupil of the famous teacher Verghine. He first appeared at Milan, achieving an immediate triumph, then sang in Rome, where also he scored a success, and then made the grand tour of the world, including the principal cities of both hemispheres.

NEW STATUE OF WILLIAM TELL. Lausanne, the fine Swiss city, already celebrated for its architectural structures and famous as a place in which Lord Byron, Voltaire and Gibbon have

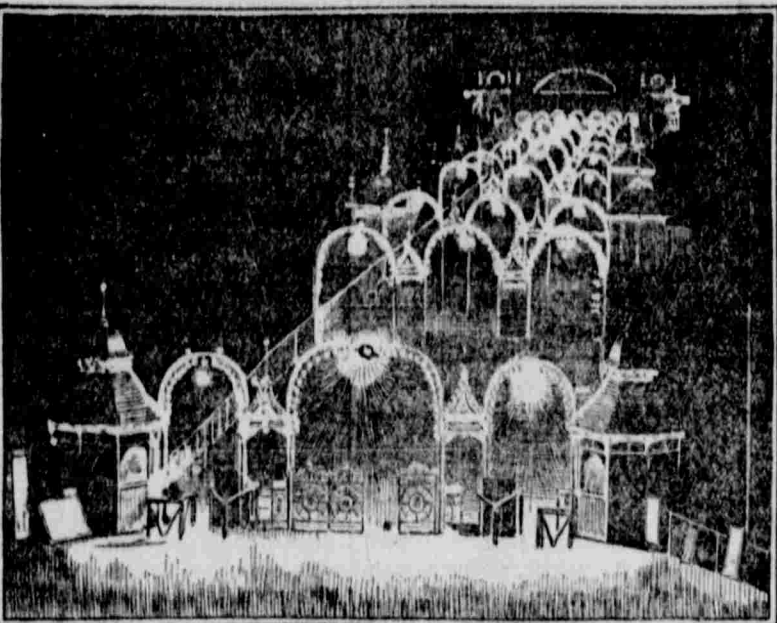
HE HAS SAVED 100 LIVES.

It is claimed that the record for life saving is held by Joseph Langlois, a Chicago policeman only thirty-seven years old, who has rescued at least 100 persons from drowning. He began early being a member of a life saving crew at Two Rivers, Wis., at the age of eighteen, in 1890 going to Chicago, where in 1893 he was on duty at the



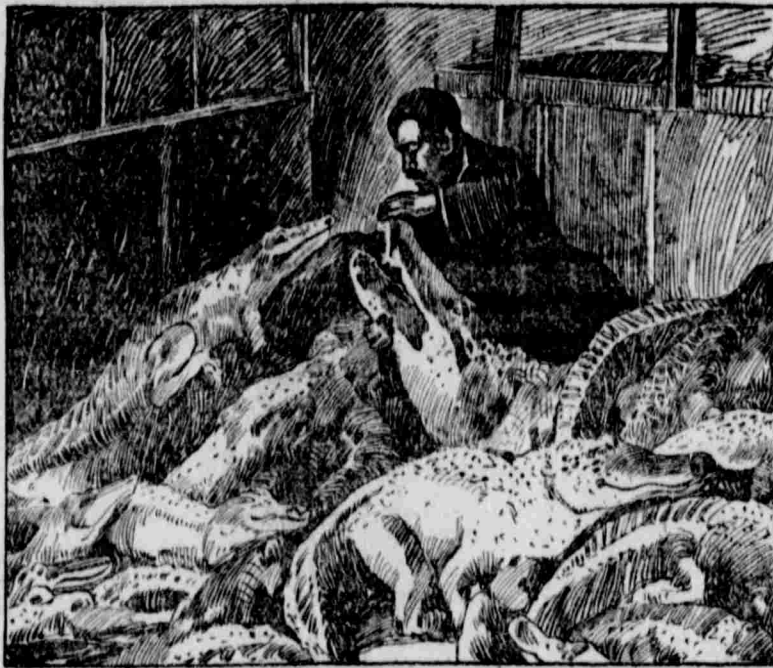
World's fair grounds and proved his courage on numerous occasions. He is as modest as he is brave, perfectly fearless and prompt to act in an emergency. Langlois stands half an inch over six feet in height, is athletic in build, married and the father of two children.

A REMARKABLE NIGHT PHOTOGRAPH.



In the illustration is shown the result of a long exposure of a photographic negative at night with a brilliantly lighted pier as the object in the immediate foreground. Photography has long been used by astronomers as a valuable aid to the telescope, for the twinkling light of a distant star is fixed more readily by the camera than by the unaided eye. The moon and the stars have been photographed by experts "in every position," and now nocturnal photography is being pursued as a pastime, with the result that many beautiful pictures are being added to the collections of photographic amateurs.

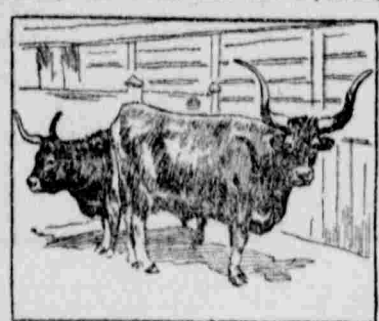
A PLUCKY FRENCHMAN AND HIS PET CROCODILES.



Alligators and crocodiles are so altogether unattractive and even repulsive that few animal tapers have felt impelled to attempt the task of taming them, much less of fondling them as pets, but a plucky Frenchman—M. Pernelle—has accomplished what many have declared was impossible, as the illustration shows. After many fights for the mastery and after receiving numerous wounds from the sharp teeth of his saurian pets M. Pernelle has succeeded in making them obey his commands.

A BRACE OF SPANISH CATTLE.

In the illustration is shown a brace of Spanish cattle recently imported and on exhibition at an American zoo. They may not be the first of their kind to arrive in this country, but they are among the finest and are especially

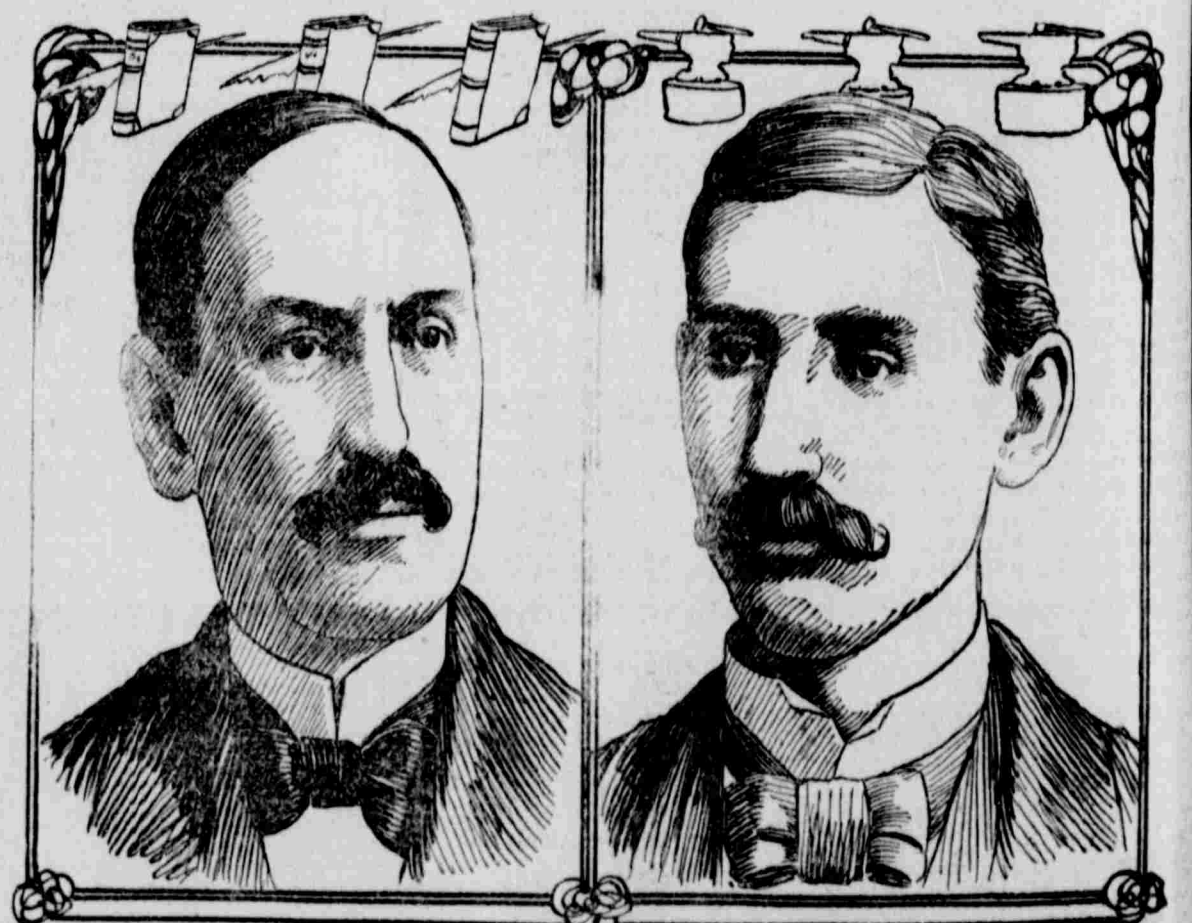


noted for their broad spreading horns. They are the kind used in the bullfights of Spain, bred especially for the purpose on the plains of Andalusia. They are small as compared with English or American cattle.

resided, has just raised a monument to William Tell. This legendary hero of Switzerland, whose famed exploits have been narrated for centuries, still lives in the hearts of all good Swiss, whether or no his deeds were ever performed. It is about 600 years since they took place, as alleged by the old historians and balladists, but the narration of them is as fresh and vivid today as in the bygone centuries.

It is proposed to introduce the electric light into the town of Dingwall, Scotland, the latest scheme contemplating the use of the tidal flow of the Dingwall canal and the Puffery river for the motive power.

A LAWYER AND A BLACKSMITH CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.



T. E. BURTON.

E. C. VAIL.

Of the two opposing candidates for congress in the Twenty-first Ohio district this year one is a lawyer and the other a blacksmith. Theodore E. Burton, who has served in the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses, was born in Jefferson, O., Dec. 29, 1851, graduated from Oberlin college, began to practice law in Cleveland in 1875 and is a man of legal and scholarly attainments. Having served four terms in congress, where he was chairman of an important committee, he is regarded as especially qualified as a representative. He was elected to the last congress by a plurality of 6,000 over all opponents.

The other candidate, Edmund C. Vail, who was put forward to oppose Burton, has been a blacksmith, though of late years known as a street speaker and writer on labor questions. He is popular with the workmen, who are said to be in the majority in the district, and is, like his antagonist, a fluent speaker. The contest between the Democratic blacksmith and the Republican lawyer is regarded with great interest in Ohio.

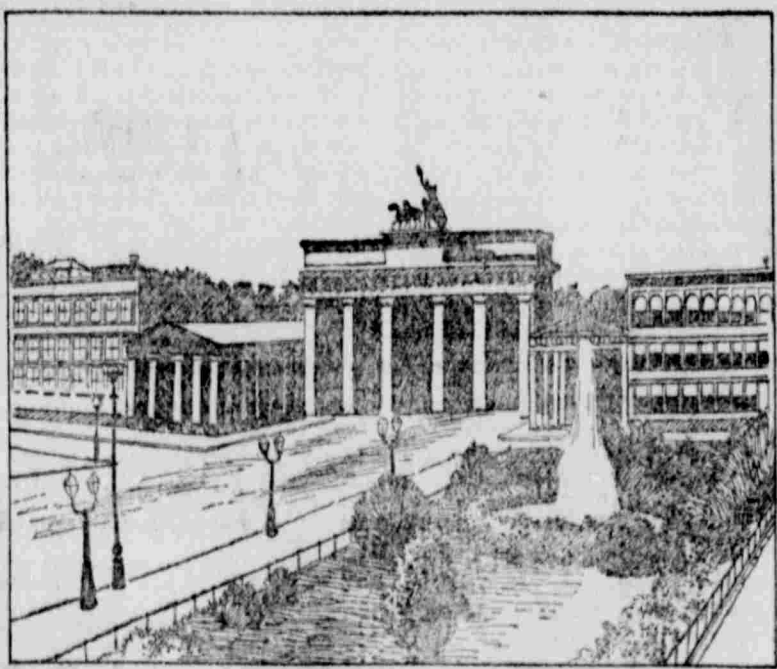
AN AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL.

One of the most interesting of Australia's strange aboriginal people is shown in the illustration, a man of the Tirari tribe, once powerful and important, but now reduced to only five survivors. Another tribe, the Dieri, is reduced to less than 150 members, and,



like the Tiraris, these aboriginals go about nearly naked and exist in the lowest stages of barbarism. They were recently visited and enumerated by an official of the Australian government, who made an expedition into the "heart of Australia" and brought out remains of extinct animals.

THE RENOWNED BRANDENBURG GATE, BERLIN.



Standing at one end of the famous Unter den Linden avenue in Berlin, which extends away from it eastward more than half a mile, is the renowned Brandenburg gate, a magnificently proportioned structure, one of the sights of Berlin. It was built 110 years ago at a cost of \$375,000 and is a reproduction of the Propyleum at Athens. In 1806 Napoleon Bonaparte carried away to Paris the "car of victory" which now surmounts it and which was recovered when the French capital was invaded by the allies in 1814 and returned to its original location. It was through the Brandenburg gate that the German troops entered Berlin when returning triumphant from their campaign in France, and it was here that the Kaiser entered with the visiting king of Italy a short time ago, this being the usual reception place for royalties on their way to the palace.

WHERE DICKENS MAILED HIS FIRST STORY.

So many old landmarks of London streets are being swept away that soon there will be hardly any left. One of the last to go is Johnson's court, near the historic Fleet street, down which the great doctor used to perambulate. This court is locally famous as containing the veritable letter box into



which renowned Charles Dickens slipped his first contribution to literature that was ever published. It was one day in December, 1823, he has recorded in his letters, that he dropped the letter in the box, "stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling." He also left an account of his overpowering sensation of happiness when he saw it in print.

ON THE TIP OF THE TONGUE.

People who sell newspapers in the streets of Moscow are compelled to appear in uniform.

In every school in Paris there is a restaurant where free meals are served to the children who are too poor to pay for them.

Among the wilder tribes of the Caucasus every child is taught to use the

danger almost as soon as it can walk. The children first learn to stab water without making a splash and by incessant practice acquire an extraordinary command over the weapon.

The population of the earth doubles in about 250 years.

The New Zealand government has set apart two islands for the preservation

of the remarkable wild birds and other animals of that country. Thence all hunting and trapping are forbidden.

Perhaps one of the very oddest monuments is the tablet in a Berkshire (England) church in memory of a soldier who had his left leg taken off "by the above ball," the actual cannon ball being inserted at the top.

A whistling moth is an Australian rarity. There is a glassy space on the

wings crossed with ribs. When the moth wants to whistle, it strikes these ribs with its antennae, which have a knob at the end. The sound is a love call from the male to the female.

There are 1,100 Chinese pupils in Queen's college, Hongkong, varying in age from nine up to twenty-three, and many of them have family cares in the shape of a wife and children at home. Each year sees a decrease in the pro-

portion of married schoolboys, and the average age becomes greater each year. No fewer than 39,000 Englishwomen live on canal boats.

In 1855 Indian elephants brought \$225. Now they run up to \$5,000.

Organ grinders in Vienna are not allowed to play in the morning or evening—only between midday and sunset.

A French writer states that of every 100,000 men of the army or naval pro-

fession 199 become hopeless lunatics. Among mechanics the number is only 66 for every 100,000.

At the funeral of an unmarried woman in Brazil scarlet is the mourning hue. The coffin, the hearse, the trappings of the horses and the livery of the driver must be scarlet.

On a recent municipal election day in Wurttemberg it is said that only one person—a police sergeant—took the

trouble to vote, and he elected the whole municipal council.

The wife of a potter named Brandt in Velden has died through kissing her dead child. She contracted blood poisoning, which proved fatal.

Women prompters have been tried at the Berlin theaters with success, as it has been found that their voices carry better across the stage and are less audible in the auditorium.