



BY NEIL MACDONALD

We decorate our fallen heroes' graves,  
Though not with feelings of the former years,  
When sad, bereaved and whelmed by sorrow's waves,  
We found no solace but in bitter tears.  
But time has healed the wounds that dread war made.  
All bitterness and hate have passed away  
And now are dead, as they are dead who played  
Their part so nobly in the fatal fray.

Today where'er our banner greets the morn,  
In orient seas or o'er the western main,  
The erstwhile foes, now friends, with love newborn  
Salute the symbol, and are one again—  
Now closer, dearer, holier than before  
The bond of brotherhood that makes us one  
Beneath the starry flag which we adore,  
With common aims and hopes, and fearing none.

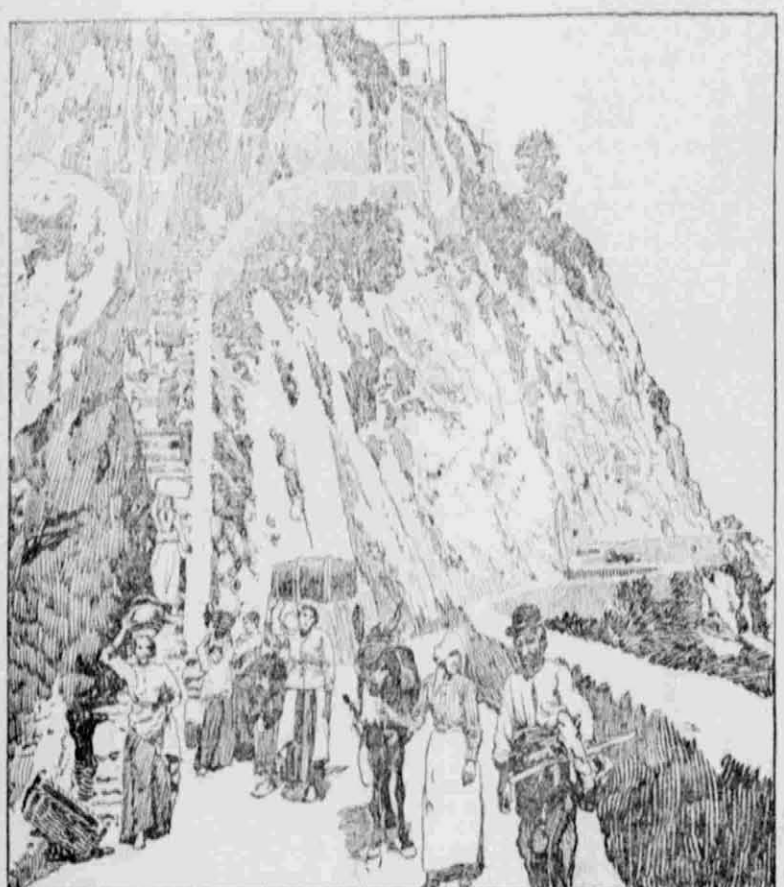
### A FAIR FACE FOR THE ITALIAN COINAGE.

The recent decision of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy by which the fair face of his lovely consort is to adorn the new Italian coinage meets with universal approval in the country over which he rules. He might, by right of prerogative, have given his own image



that prominence, or, say some of his subjects, have awaited the arrival of a prince of Naples or princess of Savoy by one of which titles his late consort will be known. However, he has done a graceful act in thus perpetuating the features of one of the youngest and perhaps the fairest of European queens, whom he married in 1846 as Princess Helen, or Elena, of Montenegro.

### MODERN ROAD AND ANCIENT STAIRWAY, ISLAND OF CAPRI.



What has been done for the historic and beautiful island of Capri by the building of a road around and over its steep cliffs is shown in the accompanying illustration. In olden times the only means of reaching the town of Anacapri from the sea was by the rocky staircase, with its 536 steps, over which the Capri maidens carried immense loads on their heads, being the only "beasts of burden" available. The beauty of the island and of its maidens made Capri the resort of artists from all parts of the world. Capri is reached by a voyage of three hours from Naples, regular trips being made daily, and a good hotel offering comfortable quarters.

The lurid cloud of war which o'er us burst,  
The Titan struggle of the civil strife,  
Made us respect each other where mistrust  
And keen dislike had been at one time rife.  
The sterling courage of the boys in blue,  
The reckless daring of the boys in gray—  
We think of both with pride as flowers we strew  
Upon their graves on this Memorial day.

### "THE MERRIAM OF ENGLAND."

The registrar general of Great Britain, Mr. Reginald MacLeod, whose portrait appears herewith, has facetiously been called "the Merriam of England," for he is the head of the census bureau. Sometimes he is alluded to as the "master enumerator," and as he has had \$200,000 at his disposal and control over a small army of enumerators he is thought to be somebody of importance. He was born in 1847, a son of MacLeod of MacLeod, Dunvegan castle, Isle of Skye, and lives in London.



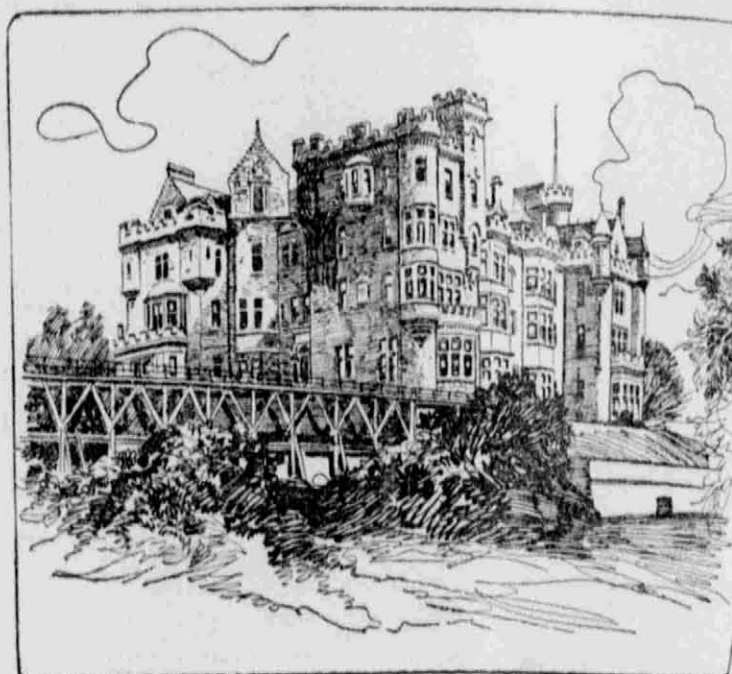
### THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FIRST MASON OF ENGLAND.



The British public never tires of gazing at its royal puppets in the various costumes designed to set off appropriately their several styles of beauty or shape. It seems to regard the members of the royal family as so many wooden Indians or dancing dolls, to be dressed up as occasion requires. Any kind of lay figure might do as well, but when the Britisher is informed that within a certain garb is an appearance of royalty he at once kowtows before it with every sign of servile adulation.

Now that the Duke of Cornwall has gone on a voyage around the world, his brother, the Duke of Connaught, has become a victim to the sartorial mania and is seen every day in several different costumes. His latest—very latest—is as a Mason in his robes. His brother, King Edward, having resigned the position which he held for 27 years as "most worshipful grand master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," the Duke of Connaught, youngest living son of the late queen, was elected to the vacant chair.

### SKIBO CASTLE, MR. CARNEGIE'S SCOTTISH RETREAT.



In the accompanying illustration is shown the recently renovated Skibo castle, to which its owner, the great philanthropist and steel king, Andrew Carnegie, has retreated for the season. It occupies the site of a very ancient fortress, but the present castle dates from the beginning of the last century. In architecture Skibo is of the so-called Scottish baronial style, with crenels and gabled roofs, square, embowered towers and parapets. It is lonely enough in all conscience, being seven miles from the nearest railroad station and five miles from Dornoch, the nearest town. There is a small village on the Carnegie demesne called Clashmore, and the owner's dependents constitute a populous hamlet by themselves.

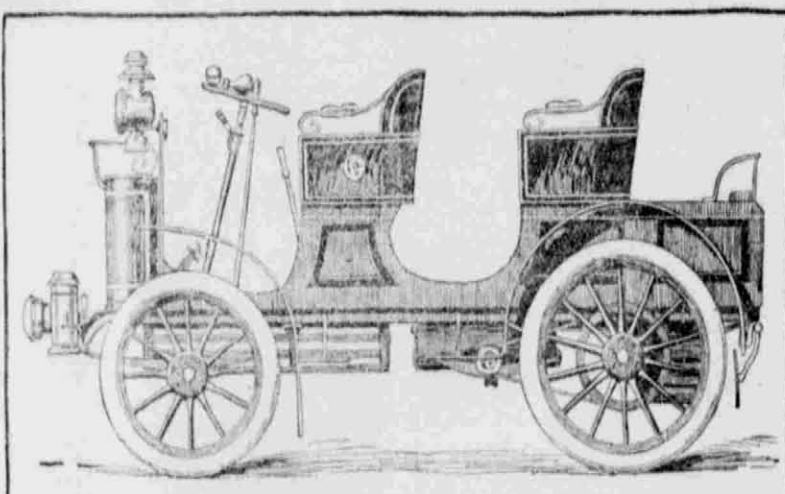
The most important rooms in the castle are the great hall, with marble columns, stained glass windows and paneled ceiling; the library, 25 by 22 feet and amply equipped; the "gunroom," 22 by 21 feet, for use during the shooting season, and a recreation room 63 feet long by 15 broad.

### YOUNGEST RULER IN EUROPE.

The youngest male ruler in Europe is the Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is only 19 and youthful appearing, as his portrait shows. The duchy over which he rules has been governed by the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin for 25 generations, the family having held power longer than any other in Europe, but is still very diminutive, being only 5,000 square miles in extent, with a total population of less than 500,000. Its revenue is less than \$10,000,000, but its national debt is over \$28,000,000. The grand duke is a cousin of the prince consort of Holland and is connected with the reigning family of Russia.

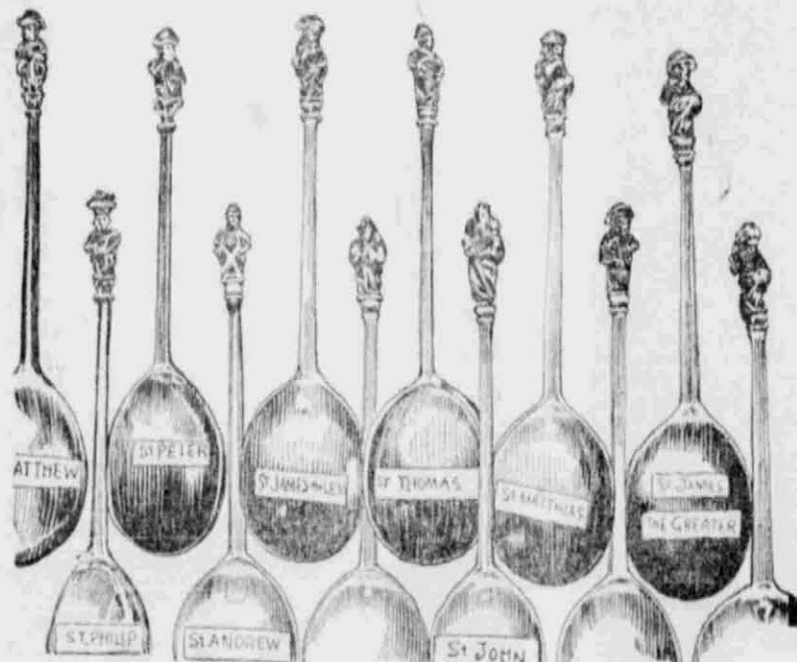


### A NEW MOTOR CAR FOR KING EDWARD VII.



In the accompanying illustration is shown the new motor car now being constructed for the use of his majesty King Edward VII of England. Contrary to the desires of his British subjects, the king has gone to a foreign country for his latest acquisition to the numerous vehicles already owned by him, and there is a great deal of ill concealed disgust at the action of his agents in ordering a motor car built in Paris which might as well have been made in London.

### A NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION OF "APOSTLE SPOONS."



It was the custom in ancient times for the sponsors of children about to be christened to present them with a set of "apostle spoons," as they were called, as a reminder of the occasion. The illustration shows a set of these antiquities, being the most nearly perfect of the three which are known to be in existence and bearing the "hallmark" of 1617. Of the other two sets one bears date 1566 and the other 1615. The collection figured herewith brought the record price of \$5,306 at a recent sale.

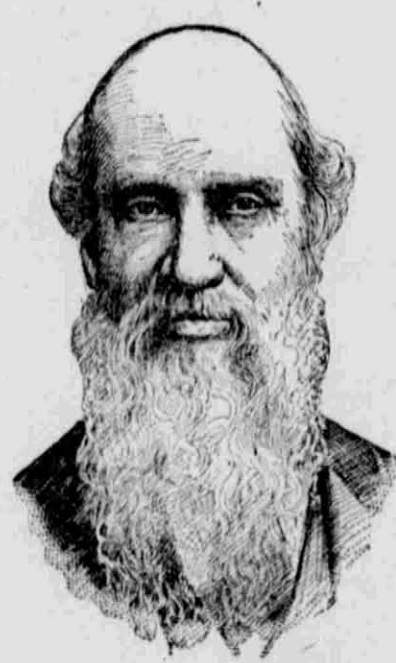
### WILL HE BE THE NEXT POPE?

It has been whispered that Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, marquis of Tindaro, at present secretary of state and arch priest of the Vatican, whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration, is a strong favorite as successor to Pope Leo XIII. He was born in 1843 in Sicily, entered the papal service at the age of 28 and has been successively commissary of the papal embassy at Madrid, secretary of ecclesiastical affairs, papal nuncio at Madrid, cardinal priest and undersecretary of state. Cardinal Rampolla has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant diplomats of Europe. He has an able following, and, though contrary to all precedent to appoint a papal secretary of state to the holy see, it is possible that if it were the expressed desire of the present pope he might be elevated to that high office. Cardinal Rampolla is said to be personally opposed to his elevation to the papacy.



### LORD KELVIN, FAMOUS SCIENTIST.

While there are many men famous in science all over the world, the subject of this sketch, William Thomson, or Lord Kelvin of Largs, stands in the front ranks. He was born in 1824 and at 22 was appointed professor of mathematics in Glasgow university, which chair he filled for 54 years. He has been honored and decorated by nearly



every scientific society and government in Europe, and in 1892 was "created" a baron by his queen, so that the reputation he won as plain William Thomson was obscured by his being taken into the ranks of English aristocracy under the title of Lord Kelvin. It's a way they have over in England (recognizing the innate weakness and almost ineptitude of their noble lords) to recruit its ranks by "roping in" such names as have become famous in various walks of life. There are few British born natures strong enough to resist the flattery of a title, the noble Gladstone standing alone in this respect, for, as the saying is, "The English dearly love a lord," and also love to be lords. Until his weakness was displayed by accepting the title Professor Thomson ranked as a modest man whose great mind had made itself felt in physics for half a century. He is the author of many inventions, including a mariner's compass and nautical and electrical instruments. He has no children, and his title dies with him.

### VERESTCHAGIN, RUSSIAN PAINTER.

The world will not soon forget the name of Vasily Vassilyevitch Verestchagin, even though it be found difficult of pronunciation, for its owner stands foremost among the apostles of realism in paintings that have been pronounced "great in every sense—a mile wide, a mile long and a mile high"—panoramic in size and Titanic in execution. His portrait, presented herewith, shows him the typical Russian of the Tolstoy type. He has had also a taste of Tolstoy's experience respecting the ingratitude of his fatherland, for it was only by hasty flight, it is told, that he once escaped exile to Siberia. And it is an irony of circumstance that this great Russian should have been awarded a few years ago the Nobel prize of \$60,000 for his realistic paintings of war, embodying "the best idea for teaching and procuring disarmaments in Europe and



promoting universal peace." Such paintings as his "Forgotten," with its carrier crows feeding on a soldier's corpse; his "Apotheosis of War," a heap of skulls—a veritable Golgotha; and his "Blowing Sepoys From Guns in India" impressed all who saw them and may have moved the czar to issue his famous rescript in favor of peace. His exhibition of paintings in this country may be remembered.

### IN THE SUN'S ORBIT.

Ten blind physicians are practicing medicine in the United States. There are in England and Scotland 123,732 buildings licensed for the selling of drink. In boring for oil at Beaumont, Tex., it is reported that a vein of pure sulphur 16 feet thick was discovered. San Francisco is now in size the ninth city in the Union and, according to the

last census, has a population of 342,752 souls. Germany has now 18,000,000 more inhabitants than France, 15,000,000 more than Austria-Hungary, 22,000,000 more than Italy. Hollanders find it cheaper to import hay from La Plata than to raise it on their own meadows. That rare element helium has been discovered in gases from the hot springs at Bath, England. It costs \$200 per cubic foot to collect. London, with 4,600,000 people, spends about \$12,000,000 a year on popular education. New York, with 3,500,000, spends about \$15,000,000. In 20 years at a small lighthouse in the Orkneys 14,000 hours of storm have been recorded. Gravestones and monuments are being made of the marble saved from the

Stewart mansion, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York, which is being demolished to make way for the "march up town." For something like a hundred years and more the small group of islands 50 miles to the south of Panama known as the "Pearl Islands" have been famous for their remarkable yield of pearls and coral. Green and brown jasper is mined in the neighborhood of Zlatoust, a Russian

village. This stone is used for tables, wash basins, handles for knives and forks, is susceptible of a high polish and is equal to the well known Ekaterinburg stone. An egg train of 12 refrigerator cars left Newton, Kan., the other day for California. The city of New York received last year \$16,374 for the rent of premises owned by it, exclusive of market rents. The register's fees in New York county

were \$103,000, the county clerk's fees \$42,800, the sheriff's fees \$28,400, the city clerk's \$12,100, the public administrator's \$10,478 and the surrogate's \$6,400. In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville at Bremen there are a dozen cases of holy wine which have been preserved for 250 years. If the cost of maintaining the cellar, payment of rent, interest upon the original value of the wine and other incidental charges are considered, a bottle of this choice wine has cost

\$200,000, each glassful \$270,000, and a single drop could not be sold without loss under \$200. Under pressure from the French Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the Paris prefect of police has at last taken measures to alleviate the lot of the Paris horses. Some measures have been served upon all carter's found employing an unusually cruel sort of knot which inflicts terrible suffering upon the animals.