DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY J FEBRUARY 10 1900.7

TALKS OF HIS

the Look of Innocence Upon

a Child's Face.

"There is but one universal charac-teristic of children," said Boutel de Monvel, the great French child paint-

SMALL MODELS.



THE SULTAN IS ONE OF THE THREE RICHEST MONARCHS IN THE WORLD.

DOES IT PAY TO BE A KING.

The Salaries Received by Rulers and the Amounts They are Able to Save from the Income of a Kingly Crown.

she think that besides the honor of it, there is no emolument associated with the responsibility of ruling a great gov-emment. But the computed private fortunes of the world's greatest sover-eins, especially those of Enrope, show that though uneasy may lie a kingly had, the state of unrest is so grandly resumerative that it would allow a had, the state of unrest is so grandly remunerative that it would allow a most comfortable subsistence should the reposer be suddenly relieved of this sovereignty and compelied to live in ivement.

While it is considered the worst of form in court circles to discuss the private wealth of kings and queens, it pivate weath of that their finances is a well-known fact that their finances are gossiped about, and so loudly, too, that information regarding the pecunary standing of monarchs escapes to the curious world without. For in-stance, everyone knows that Queen Victoria is the richest sovereign in Eunore, if not in the world. Here is an estimate of her private tossessions:

................. Annual income from nation, \$1,925,000 Revenues from Duchy of Lan-

caster, \$300,000. Estates in Ireland, Scotland,

France, Italy and Wales. The famous Koh-i-noor diamond • worth \$3,500,000. . Money invested to the amount

These, however, are known to be his GREAT PAINTER An income of \$1,000,000 yearly from private sources. Profits from civil list of \$4,500,-000 Jewels left by the late Empress worth \$3,000,000. Also enormous cash deposits in He Says There is a Trick in Catching the Bank of England.

Emperor Franz Josef came into possession of a great deal of the wealth left by his wife, the late Empress Eliz-abeth, which included valuable real estate. Her Majesty's Viennese posses-sions were famous the world over. The palace at Corfu, recently sold, was worth a fabulous sum, and its furnish-ings alone cost something over a mil-tion.

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tion. Though King Christian of Denmark was a poor man when he ascended the throne, he is now numbered with the richest of the world's sovereigns. Much

these are lost in the general impression which is a medley of flowers and paint-ed children's faces of every national-ity, every class, every degree of beauty, and in the midst of it all, towering above it all above it all, like a huge sketch in black and white, Boutel de Monvel himself, who wins the hearts of chil-dren as if by magic and loves them in

PORTRAIT OF BLAINE'S GRAND.

Son. M. de Monyel lifted the covering from the easel to which he had called my attention. The painting was a water color of the gradnson of James G. Blaine. The tints were so soft and har-monious on the scretching. monious as to be soothing; the boy looked as if he were about to speak. "Now, can you note any difference be-tween that painting and a photo-graph?" asked the artist, standing back and viewing his work in true artistic

Yes, there certainly was a difference. apparent to the most untutored eye. More marked than the beauty of color-

ing was a certain realness that seemed to give insight into the character of the 305 "It is because I work from the im-pression and not the figure. When I had discovered the little fellow's nat-ure, which is a delicate, sensitive one, I had the material for my painting, and bis termes most dominated me at all I had the material for my painting, and his temperament dominated me at all times while I worked on his picture. "How did I come to paint children? Well," said M. de Monvel, as we sat down to the perusal of some of his re-cent work, "It happened that the chil-dren liked me, and I got along nicely with them; I don't know why." Perhaps If M. de Monvel could see the kindliness in his brown eyes as oth-er people see it, he might understand the reason for his success.

"I never found them troublesome."

he continued, "and I believe that is the reason many artists have for not wish-ing to undertake children; they are too difficult to pose. But as I never pose them, I am not confronted with that difficulty.

"The children I know and understand. They are like open books that I can read or babbling brooks with no bridges to hide their surface, and clear water that lets me look down to the

"But the ladies!" he ejaculated with a sigh; "they are a great study for one little lifetime; the children are much

Yours?" "Interesting and pretty?" repeated M. de Monvel. "You don't make the one dependent upon the other, do you? For, you know, the most interesting children are not the pretty ones. Beau-ty, as the term is usually accepted, means regularity of features, and that "Bow States and States suggests evenness of temperament and an average character. It is the homely an average character. It is the homely were the most sanguinary in massively little children who interest me, if any the fighting being hand to hand, result-of them may be called so, with the light of innocence suffusing their faces. "The homely ones are easier to paint, You did not think that? But it is true, 44,000 were suilled or wounded and 25,000 guite true. The little irregularities are a pleasure to paint; they are a novelty, and the individuality of the face consists in those differences.



THE BOERS HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN, BUT SEEK ALWAYS THE SHELTER OF THE HILLS.



AN EXCELLENT ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAY OOM PAUL'S MEN FIG HT.

FACTORS OF SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

By Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the United States Army.

Somparisons in order to show the changed conditions resulting from the use of modern weapons. Notwith-standing the fact that those now in use of long-range weapons gives the greatare far more powerful than any before invented or used by man, the loss of life in battle has gradually diminished life in battle has gradually diminished as the use of long-range weapons has become general. Greater distances are maintained between the lines of hostile forces and great masses of troops are not exposed to fire. The firing lines are rest exposed to fire. The firing lines are and the telegraph, the heliostat, the telephone and the telegraph, and whichers of not such conspicuous targets, being and the telegraph, and whichever of formed of men in single or double rank, two contending armies is without the who can occasionally resort to cover. The theater of war covers a more ex-tensive territory, and yet, with all the changes, the same principles of strategy

WAR LOSSES GROWING LESS. The ancient battles of the Romans were the most sanguinary in history, the fighting being hand to hand, result-

and the individuality of the face con-sists in those differences. "But the people with regular features, their individuality consists more in ex-pression and coloring, and the indefin-able something which is finesse, and (32 per cent.).

In considering the subject of modern in our own country between 1881 and warfare it might be well to make a few comparisons in order to show the tions of two contending forces, equal in

two contending armies is without these implements is at a corresponding dis-advantage. The science of ballooning has been brought to such perfection ing and pretty, these child pets of strategy and grand tactics prevail now as thou-yours?" "Interesting and pretty?" repeated M. de Monvel. "You don't make the the skill of the commanders." the currents of the winds, and there-fore they are now recognized as ex-ceedingly useful for the purpose of ob-taining knowledge of the topography of the country and the position of the enemy. Lyddite, a very powerful ex-plosive, far more destructive than the ordinary black powder, is used by the British as the bursting charge in their shells, and can be counted as one of the modern appliances of war. This ex-plosive, however, is not as powerful or plosive, however, is not as powerful or destructive as a powder recently invented by an American and adopted in our own servic

AS TO ROUGH RIDERS.

AS TO ROUGH RIDERS. The question has been asked: Is the rough rider to be the ideal soldier of the twentieth century? Such an im-pression is unwarranted. The skilful horseman who can endure hardship and can make long and rapid journeys with the least possible fatigue to himself and horse, and at the same time can dis-mount and fight on foot, and is an ex-pert marksman, and can take care of notific and next on foot, and is an ex-pert marksman, and can take care of himself alone, or can be manoeuvred in brigades, divisions or corps com-posed of thousands of mounted men, has been and will be a most useful soldier. Bodies of such men were ef-fectively used on both sides in the Civil They are exceedingly useful in war. reconnoitring a country, cutting lines of communication, capturing and destroying depots of supplies, and, when concentrated, can do effective work on ther flank of the ener HE VALUE OF GOOD RIFLEMEN. Much has been said in regard to the value of good riflemen, as shown in the Transvaal fighting. Knowledge of their rifles and skill in using them are of inestimable value in the men of any of mestimable value in the men of any army. The modern magazine rife is sighted from 1.800 up to 2,400 yards, and of course the skilful use of it can only be obtained from practice, intelligent care and proper instruction. Both long-range individual sharpshooting and volley firing will be utilized in cam-paigne. The force renders the stround paigns. The former renders the ground between the lines dangerous, if not untenable; and the latter, in close fight-ing, as in wooded or broken country, or during night attacks, when the control by the officers of firing is most essential, is very effective. The use of the telegraph and steam power has made a vast difference in the art of war. Formerly it was next to impossible to successfully carry on a war against a foreign country at long distance by the transportation then in use, viz., sailing vessels, as illustrated in our Revolutionary war, and as late even as the Crimean war. Now the great steam transports, bearing all the personnel and munitions of war of modern armies, plough their way rap-idly across the seas, and dally and hourly communication can be maintained with forces operating on the opposite side of the globe. To meet the trials, exposure, hard-ship, disease and dangers of war re-guires in the present time the same The two great battles of the age in point of loss are Waterloo and Gettys-burg, and between them there is a refortitude as was necessary during the past ages, and to become a true soldier, fulfilling all the requirements and dis-charging his whole duty to his country, Waterloo the French numbered \$0,000 one must be inspired by the noblest patriotism as well as possessed of the stoutest heart.

Des it pay to be a king? This question, very often asked and as seidom answered, is one that inter-sis the whole world. There are those who think that besides the honor of it, here is no emolument associated with

is known. He, however, owns vast lands in Siberia and the following rec-ord of a portion of his wealth shows that there would still be enough to support Her Majesty the Czarina and the little Grandduchesses should her royal spouse some morning awake and find himself suddenly dethroned and com-pelled to seek his own livelihood in a less austere manner:

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A million square miles of culti-vated Russian lands. Gold and other mines in Siberia. Largest cream-colored horses in world.

Revenues from real estate to the amount of \$15,000,000 a year. Savings from a \$5,000,000 civil list.

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A sparkling addition to this list is the Orloff, one of the diamond wonders of the world. This remarkable gem weighs one hundred and ninety-four

months at his country seat is known wherever court news is circulated. This is one of the finest old castles in Eu-rope, and would alone support His Ma-jesty in regal style were he deprived of his the

the world. This remarkable gem weighs one hundred and ninety-four and a quarter carats, and is set in the seeptre of His Majesty. The Orloff was purchased in the year 1774 by the Ar-menian Schaffras, who sold it to Cath-erine II. of Russia for half a million roubles, an pension of twenty thousand roubles and a patent of nobility. The Shah, another diamond which is a per-fect mass of fire and brilliancy, is also

mature, we all follow the same fash-ions, in dress, manners, conversation, deportment. We aim to be self-con-trolled. We are a good deal like every-

one else, at least outwardly. "Children, however know no self-control. They recognize no fashions, either in dress or mannerism. They are

themselves; they are natural; they are adorable. They say what they think, and often they think wise things. For-

tunately, they don't know it. It would spoil them.

"It is knowledge that spoils us all, and robs us of individuality, for we all

learn the same things. We are like sets of encyclopaedia, with variations in the

"Then, children do whatever natural instinct prompts. They are not guided nor limited by conventionality, for they don't know what conventionality is. That also is fortunate, for the painter or well as the children. It enlarges the

binding. THEY OBEY INSTINCT.

THE CZAR ENJOYS THE HONOR OF BEING THE RICHEST MAN, IN THE WORLD FOR HIS AGE.

Te in spite of these figures, there is hose who claim that the sum of is Majesty's fortune when made arm definitely will be comparatively much they argue that Victoria is one differences of the most sympathetic and generous surrights in Europe, adding that her many is eaten up by pet charities, pri-mer seaten up by pet charities, prime salaries and pensions; and then thre is the mise en scene of royalty n be kept up which requires an enor-mus amount of money. Her Majesty's walth consists principally of jewels at cash; for since she relinquished he claim to many of the land properis of the crown in return for the \$180,-# civil list allowance, years ago, her tittes are exceeded in real estate posessions by those of the Czar of Russia. But even these vast landed riches do bot place Nicholas II. next on the list of millionaires on thrones. This enviable position is reserved, strange as it may seem, for Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of European Turkey, who manages to get away with \$5,000,000 yearly in the maintenance of his harem and the pro-vision of other luxuries. But if Abdul Hamid's subjects were to rise in revolt and dethrone him these are some of the possessions which he would have to fall back on;

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A private fortune of \$12,000,000. What he is able to "knock down" from a civil list of \$4,000,000. Investments in other countries yielding an annual income of

A jewel-embroidered wardrobe worth \$3,000,000. Rings and other ornaments com-

puted to have cost \$1,500,000.

The Empress, too, has a snug little fortune that figures into seven num-bers, to which she has added constant-ly from the liberal allowances made her But it must not be thought for a mobut it must not be thought for a mo-bint that the Sultan is satisfied with these riches. Far to the contrary, he logs to be known as the wealthiest min is all the world, and is constantly reaching out for additional wealth. while enjoying every luxury that money can procure. The magnificence of the



I TOUNG MILLIONAIRE OF WHOM MUCH IS EXPECTED.

fect mass of fire and brilliancy, is also contained in His Majesty's jewel cas-ket. These two gems alone would bring a fortune if put on sale.

jesty in regal style wore he deprived of his throne and its emoluments. Fre-denborg is situated on the Lake Esrom and is surrounded by a magnificent park, combining forest glades with cul-Many handsome jewels, fine lands and the most magnificent collection of photographs in the world belong to the Belgian monarch, but his reverses have been so many that it is difficult to tell how much of his once imperial fortune remains, William II., the versatile Emperor of

Four great palaces and fifty

lesser ones and castles. Savings from an annual civil list

Private income of \$9,000,000 a

Jewels whose sale would bring

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Added to these riches, which are suf-ficient to satisfy a man of most Cros-

ncient to satisfy a man of most Cros-susean desires is the royal crown treas-ure of \$300,000,000, founded by Frederick William III., comprising the domains of Fiatow, Krojanke and Fraudendorf; the Fredeikommiss of Prince Carl and the House of Fredeikommiss of the

by her royal husband. The private fortune of Franz Josef

admits him:

of \$3 \$53 000

Hohenzollerns.

at least \$2,500,000.

year.

tivated loveliness in a manner too artistic to describe. King Oscar of Sweden, who loves the Germany, has a stock of this world's goods that contrasts strikingly with that of his neighbor sovereign, Leopold. good things of life, has but a small civil list with which to produce them. His private fortune, however, includes many valuable lands and the savings His dual office of Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia makes him rich be-

of the labors of nearly thirty years, which ought to be a goodly sum. They yond all dreams of avarice. These are which or only a few of the resources upon which include: he could draw were he to become sim-ply a prince with no other office than that to which a royal birth naturally

Several charming country palthroughout Norway and Sweden. A private yacht which would easily bring half a million. Money invested which yields \$2,000,000 yearly. And the customary civil list gains of over \$500,000.

as well as the children. It enlarges the field; it suggests new subjects. The

innocent, artless, natural things that children do create thousands of new impressions, and it is from impressions that the artist works." "But you are a portrait artist." "It is the same. Do you think I would

THE YOUNGEST HEROINE OF THE HORSE SHOW.

HELEN CRUIKSHANK, VHO RODE GRACEFULLY MAN FASHION . ON HER PONY "PATTY." A LIFELIKE AND GRACEFUL POSE FOR A CHILD FOND OF OUTDOOR

LIFE.

Majesty has an immensely have my children sit in a stiff-backed His Majesty has an immensely wealthy relative in his brother Carl XV., but the most of the latter's for-tune he bequeathed to his daughter Louise upon her marriage with the Crown Prince of Denmark; so it is not at all certain that any of this wealth Will revert to her uncle, though the Princess is very fond of her "Uncle Oscar."

will revert to her uncle, though the Princess is very fond of her "Uncle Oscar."
The large lucrative estates of Queen Wilhelmina mada her a very rich young woman, and to these revenues she adds the savings from a civil list of \$600,000 allowed her by the good old Netherlanders. Her castle at Loo is the most beautiful and highest valued of her ianded possessions.
The king may complain to another of the parsimony of his subjects in the matter of royal grants, but if the sums which are hidden away in royal coffers could be glanced at by the world at large, it would be found that there is not a ruler in Europe but who has saved enough from his or her earnings to keep away the wolf from the door should by any mishap their throne and sovereignty be confiscated
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IF ASKED IF IT PAID TO BE A QUEEN. VICTORIA COULD ANSWER IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

that is not so simple to reproduce on canvas.

"Look at this dear little face." M. de Monvel picked up a pencil sketch of the homeliest child I had ever seen.

men and 252 guns; the Allies numbered 72,000 men and 186 guns. At Gettysburg "Isn't that delicious? There isn't a "Isn't that delicious? There isn't a good feature in it; the eyes are small, mouth large, nose tip tilted, hair tawny and straight, yet she's one of the dear-est little creatures I've found since I came to America. It took about seven lines to draw her whole irregular little face and produce her impulsive, irregu-lar character. She resembles somewhat the French children. "Isn't that delicious? There isn't a men and 250 guns; the Confederates 70,000 men and 250 guns. At Waterloo Wel-lington's army lost 23,185, or 32 per cent.; at Gettysburg Meade's army lost in killed and wounded in the battle of the America of a total force

FRENCH AND YANKEE CHILD-HOOD.

"The difference? Well, it's hard to define it. The French children are sweet and shy and impulsive, though they seem by nature to have their im-pulses under restraint. The children of America are almost invariably pret-ty of feature; but they seem wilful; they are spoiled, I think. They are encouraged to have decided opinions of their own and they have a way of died of disease, 2.795 officers and 221.791 their own, and they have a way of died of disease, 2,795 officers and 221,791 pushing them to a conclusion which enlisted men (total 224,586). could be no more positive if they were in the prime of life. "The children here are also very self-

contained, while in France they are al-most invariably diffident. It is noticeable, even to the street gamins. The children of the Paris streets are not

children of the Paris streets are not nearly so venturesome as those of New York. "There is an interesting group that is thoroughly typical."

is thoroughly typical." M. de Monvel held toward the light the following: Louisville to Chattanooga via Nasha beautiful water color of five French peasant children, at play in a meadow. ville, 340 m.les; Chattanooga to Atlanta, 149 miles; average distance traversed in "Does it tell you anything?" asked

manoeuvring from Chattanooga to Atthe artist, anxiously. "It tells me they are shy," I respond-ed, for there was an air of diffidence manifest even in the set of the short-waisted frocks and the chin strings of

the peasant bonnets. "There is a good illustration of a type that perishes with its teens," said the important British lines of communthe important British lines of commun-ication are: For Lord Methuen's col-umn, from Cape Town to De Aar Junc-tion, upward of 500 miles; for Gen. French's command, Port Elizabeth to Colcsberg, 270 miles; for Gen. Gatacre's command, East London to Orange River, 225 miles, and for Gen. Builer's army, Durban to Frence 120 miles the artist; "there are no children in the world so full of refreshing sweetness as the peasant children of France; but it is annihilated by toil and the lapse of years, and those," concluded M. de Monvel, "are two of the cruelest masarmy, Durban to Frere, 130 miles. These columns are still within the ters in the world; they annihilate ev-"If I could follow my own bent I British colonies and have not yet reached the territory of the South Af-

"If I could follow my own bent 1 would make just one picture a year, and it would be such a picture as i would wish to live! I would not be the one selected to paint certain mod-els, but I would select my own subject, my own model, put into it my own in-spiration; and then work; how I would work for its perfection! But that, I suppose, is the dream of all artists. "We would live to paint, but we must paint to live. Bread and butter is an inartistic motive, it is prosaic, but"-a very French shrug for emphasis-"it is essential."



MAJOR GEN. NELSON A MILES. COMMANDING OFFICER UNITED STATES

ARMY.

The war in South Africa is extremely interesting from the military point of view because of the test which it puts to the modern methods of transporta-tion and the new weapons to which I tion and the new weapons to which have referred. Its result will throw new light upon many military prob-lems. What that result will be de-pends upon so many possible develop-ments, political as well as military that prediction would be unsafe.

that prediction would be unsate. 5,000 FEET UNDERGROUND. One of the artificial wonders of the world is the Red Jacket shaft in the calumet and Heela copper mines, the largest in the world, on the khores of Lake Superior. The shaft is 4,900 feet deep, and is the deepest ever surk. It reaches to the conglomerate lode and is 14x22% feet on the inside, is di-vided into six compartments and tim-hered throughout with Georgia pine, of which 10,000,000 feet were required. The most powerful machinery known to miners operates this shaft, with a capacity of raising ten tons 3,600 feet per minute. In every respect, includ-ing the cost, this is the most stupen-dous undertaking ever carried out by a mining company.

The campaigns during the Civil war a mining company.

In South Africa at the present time





