

COMING CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

THE observation having been made that it may fall to the lot of President Roosevelt, particularly if he should be elected to a second term, to appoint more justices of the supreme court than any of his predecessors in recent times makes pertinent the personnel of that "most august body in the world." It was only a year ago last January that the centennial of Chief Justice Marshall's installation was commemorated, yet the great "expounder of the constitution" was the fourth appointment, and there have been but four chief justices since.

President Washington appointed the first three chief justices—John Jay, John Rutledge and Oliver Ellsworth. John Marshall was appointed by John Adams, R. B. Taney by Andrew Jackson, S. P. Chase by Abraham Lincoln, M. R. Waite by U. S. Grant and Melville W. Fuller by Grover Cleveland. Chief Justice Fuller is thus the eighth to occupy the elevated position, and now that it is rumored that he may retire upon full pay pension when he reaches the "age limit" of seventy, which is next February, speculation is rife as to his successor. Who that successor may be it is difficult to determine in advance of any express declaration by the president, as there is no precedent by which the nomination to the chief justiceship may be prefigured.

Of the eight chief justices only one—John Rutledge of South Carolina—had served previously as an associate justice, each of the other incumbents having been taken from outside the court. John Jay, as is well known, was a distinguished jurist and statesman who had previously held the position of secretary of state for foreign affairs. Marshall, the fourth justice, was secretary of state. Taney had been attorney general and had also been nominated for secretary of state, but not confirmed. Chase was Lincoln's great secretary of the treasury. Waite had not been in politics, but had been a member of the Geneva award commission. Fuller was a politician and a successful Chicago lawyer when nominated by Cleveland, but had previously held no high position under the government.

The functions filed by the supreme court as one of the three great co-ordinate branches of our government and the most powerful and least assailable of the three render it imperative, of course, that only men of spotless character and undoubted ability shall be chosen not only for the chief justiceship, but for the associate justiceships as well. Respecting the filling of a vacancy caused by the death or retirement of an associate justice, the president has a wider range and a larger choice of prospective incumbents. Now that it has been positively stated that Associate Justice Shiras desires to retire in October, having passed his seventieth birthday by more than seven months, several names have been mentioned as those from which the president may make a choice as to his successor. Those most prominently brought forth are the present attorney general of the United States, Hon. P.

C. Knox; the civil governor of the Philippines, Hon. William H. Taft, and William R. Day, judge of the United States circuit court since 1899. All three are well known—too well known

law that vacancies occurring shall be filled from the states or geographical sections represented by the retiring justices. It has been pretty well respected. The court, in fact, is well ap-

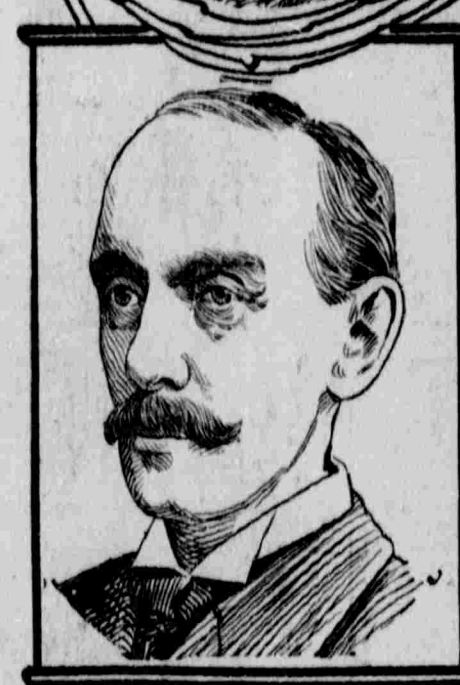
California, and Holmes (recently appointed to succeed Gray), Massachusetts.

The geographic apportionment would be fairly well maintained by the ap-

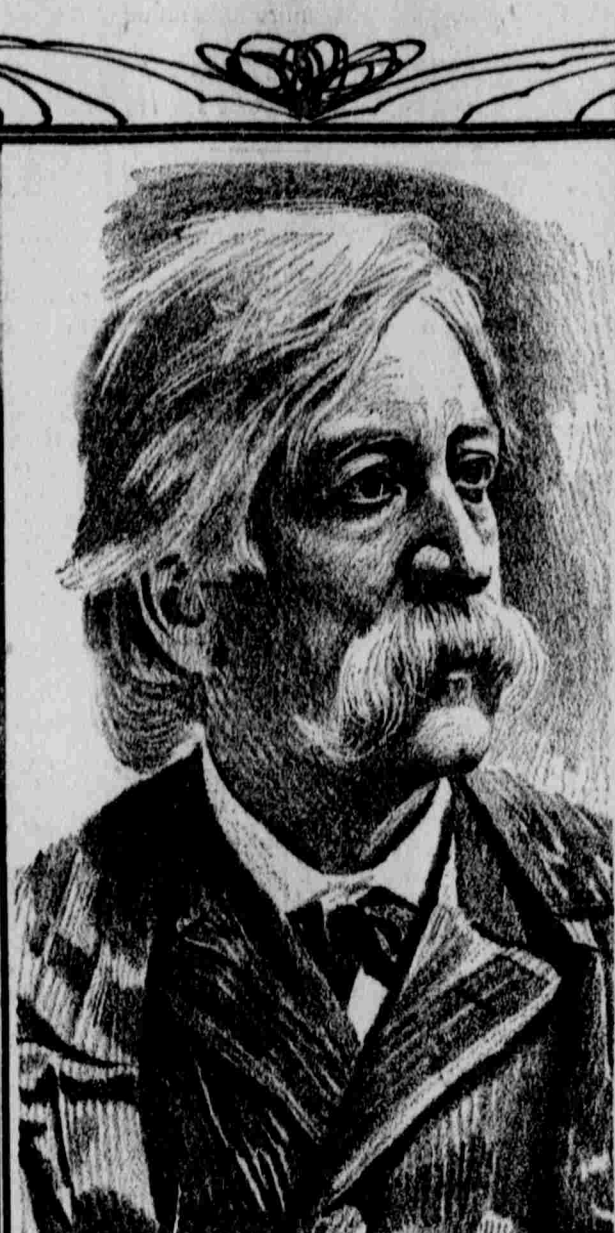
Day's alma mater is the University of Michigan.

Both Knox and Taft are still prominently before the public, the former as United States attorney general, a po-

Justice Geo. Shiras



Judge W. R. Day



Chief Justice M. W. Fuller



Atty. Gen. Knox

to need more than mention in this connection. Attorney General Knox, like Justice Shiras, has been a "corporation lawyer" of renown and, moreover, is a native of Pennsylvania, from which state Shiras was appointed. Although it is only in accord with an unwritten

portioned geographically as at present constituted, the sections represented being as follows: Chief Justice Fuller, Illinois; Justice Harlan, Kentucky; Brewer, Kansas; Brown, Michigan; Shiras, Pennsylvania; White, Louisiana; Peckham, New York; McKenna,

pointment of any one of the three men mentioned, Knox being from Shiras' own state, while Day and Taft are natives of Ohio. Knox, by the way, is a graduate of Mount Union college, Ohio, though his home is in Pittsburgh. Taft is a graduate of Yale university, and

sition he has held since March of last year; the latter as civil governor (the first) of the Philippines since the first week of June, 1901. Taft is the youngest of the trio, being forty-five years old; Day is fifty-three and Knox is sixty. As judge of the superior court

A POSSIBLE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

The portraits shown in this illustration of the queen mother Christina of Spain and her first grandchild are to the majority of Spaniards like a red rag to a bull. Although Christina has pulled her fragile child Alfonso through all the ills that threatened his youth and has landed him at last on the



throne of Spain. It is well known that he is not at all strong, and the people dread what they feel is sure to happen—his early death and possible revolution. The heiress presumptive to the Spanish throne is Alfonso's sister, Maria de las Mercedes, the princess of Asturias, who was married to Prince Charles of Bourbon in February last year and whose child Queen Christina holds so proudly in her arms.

A TITLED POTTER.

Here is the portrait of a man who, though a baronet of England (creation of 1717) and the owner of an estate comprising 4,000 acres, is yet a working



potter. He is Sir Edmund Harry Elton, originator and designer of the Elton ware pottery, for which he has received a dozen gold and silver medals.

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHY.

One of the most charming happenings ever photographed by natural history cameramen is the birth of a butterfly. Fred Enock of London was the photographer. He depicts the whole event from the stage when the larva has slung itself by a silken girdle to a twig until the butterfly, fully developed, is poised on a leaf about to make the first trial of its wings. Mr. Enock notes that in seven minutes from the time that the chrysalis first split the butterfly was fully developed, and from the moment that the skin opened until the newborn beauty was poised on the empty shell it emerged so quickly that it was only possible to give exposures of a hundredth part of a second.

INDIAN WOMEN MAKING THE FAMOUS PANAMA HATS.



While the so-called Panama hats are made in various islands of the West Indies as well as in South America, the "real and only genuine" articles come from Guayaquil, in Ecuador, which is the great center of the export trade. There they are made by Indian women, a peculiar grass or palm fiber being used, and each hat requiring the labor of several months. The selected material is carefully bleached and softened, and the operation of plaiting sometimes carried on under water. The best panamas, like the best havanas, seldom get beyond the borders of the country in which they are produced, being eagerly bought by the native gentry, who know a fine sombrero when they see it and pay enormous prices for hats of the highest quality.

THE NEW BEY OF TUNIS, SIDI MOHAMMED.



It was known for some time previous to the death of the late Sidi Ali that Sidi Mohammed would succeed to nominal power in Tunis, as he has for several years figured as the heir apparent. The former bey was eighty-five years old at the time of his death, the new ruler being forty-seven. As the regency of Tunis is really under control of a French resident and the bey can do nothing of his own initiative, his power is nominal rather than real, as stated. By a treaty signed little more than twenty years ago French occupation is to cease when the French and Tunisian authorities shall mutually agree that the local government is capable of maintaining order, but this agreement is apparently as remote a contingency now as it was twenty years ago.

AN INDIAN HEROINE.

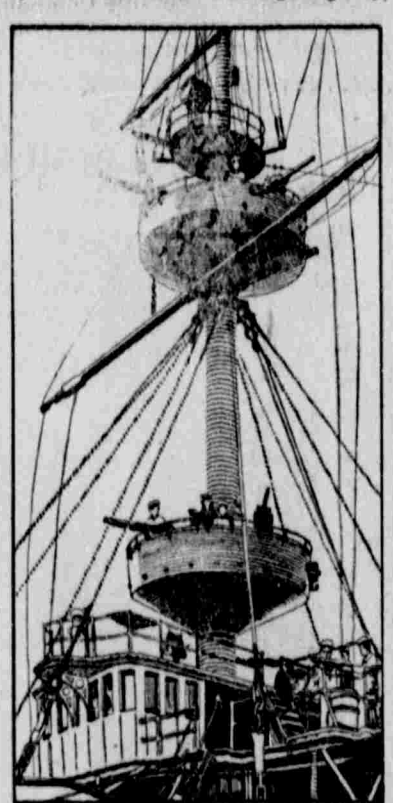
The medal of the Royal Humane Society was recently presented to an old Indian woman of Vancouver named Melie Hennius in recognition of her bravery in attempting to save her three children from drowning. A canoe she was in tipped over at a long distance from shore, and though she could not swim, she supported her children for more than an hour, with the tide running strongly and the water icy cold. She clutched the clothes of her baby in her teeth and supported the two other children on her shoulders.

HEAD OF A WATER BUCK.

In the illustration is shown the head of an African water buck procured not long ago in the newly exploited region known as the Uganda protectorate. Its horns are about two feet long, sharp and shapely, and are much sought by hunters as trophies of their prowess, the water buck being a wary beast and hard to secure. There are several species of the genus, chiefly inhabiting an extensive area of the lowlands, where it is usually known as the water antelope.

IN THE FIGHTING TOP.

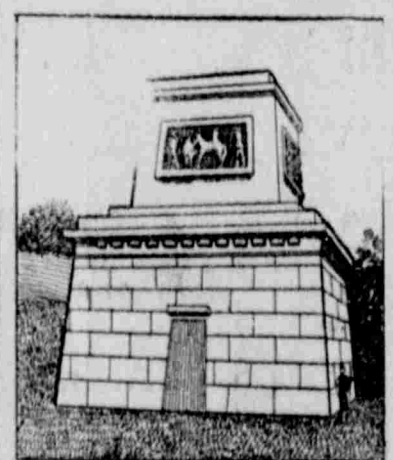
What a perilous position the men in a battleship's fighting top occupy may be seen by a glance at the accompanying illustration. The old style wooden mast has been replaced on modern warships by the steel mast and fighting top.



where light rapid fire guns are mounted and the pick of the sailors sent to man them. The fighting top is reached by rungs projecting from the mast and is a fine place for observation, but a risky one when the ship is under fire in battle.

CECIL RHODES' MAUSOLEUM.

The mausoleum to be erected in the Matopos for the reception of the body of the late Cecil Rhodes is represented here from the model recently made of lath and plaster. The original will be of colossal proportions and constructed



of granite blocks which alone will cost not less than \$100,000. Four copper doors will afford entrance on the four sides, and the panels of bronze will be commemorative of scenes that have occurred in the history of the country, with which Cecil Rhodes was so long identified.

A COMING PATTI.

Mlle. Aurelie Rey is regarded by those qualified to judge as the Patti of the future, for she has now been before the public for nearly five years and has shown an increasing command of all the high qualities of the famous singer mentioned. She is only twenty-two years old, was born at Budapest and educated there, making her first appearance in the great opera house of that city. She has a command of six languages, in which she can sing, though not yet sufficiently versed in



English fluently, and also possesses the rare accomplishment of being able to sing in opera and accompany herself on the violin. She will probably pay America a visit early next season.

The record aurora borealis lasted for a week in August, 1859.

THE GOSSIP'S BRIDE.

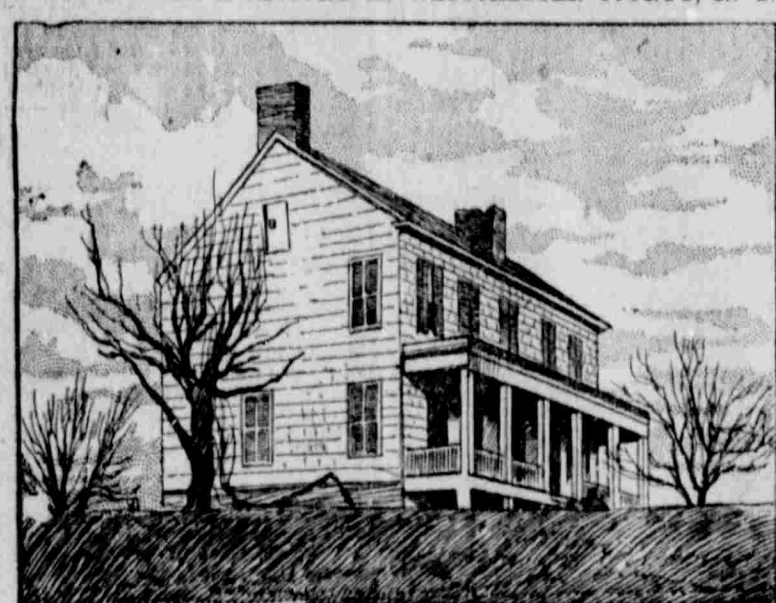
In the parish church of Walton-on-Thames, England, is preserved the original of the object shown in this illustration, which is known as the "goss-



ship's bride," from having been used to curb the speech of unruly females. This couplet is inscribed upon it: To curb women's tongues that talk so idle.

The machine is made of thin iron and passes around and over the head, with a bride bit made to fit into the mouth and effectually prevent talking while the victim was paraded through the streets or exposed in the stocks. This barbarous instrument was sometimes called the "brank."

A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.



The old De Lancey homestead in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N. Y., was built in 1732 on the site of a former structure called Heathcote House, which was destroyed by the Tories during the Revolutionary war. Until quite recently it has been in the possession of the family whose name it bears. It is, however, now in the hands of others, having been sold at auction, and will probably be destroyed. Many famous individuals have found shelter in this house, including J. Fenimore Cooper, the author, at the time he was writing "The Spy," which long since passed into history as a great American novel.

MEN AND THINGS.

It is a common practice in Berlin for the wife to stay at home when the husband and family go to the seaside. In this way she enjoys her own holiday, usually taking her meals at restaurants. James A. Bouty, an American sojourning in Brazil, has discovered a tree growing for miles along the Amazon

river the juice of which promises to rival rubber in the world's market.

Professor Leo Weiner of Harvard university has about completed the second part of his "Anthology of Russian Literature."

Captain Freeman of the British steamer Roddam has been presented with a silver vase in recognition of his

devotion to duty in getting his vessel away from St. Pierre. He has previously received three medals for his gallant conduct.

President Diaz of Mexico will shortly visit Europe. General Mena has gone abroad to arrange for the visit.

The Archduchess Maria Annunziata, who has broken her engagement with Prince Siegfried of Bavaria, has announced her intention of becoming a

nun in the Benedictine order. Her family is strongly opposing her decision, and it is doubtful if her uncle, the emperor of Austria, will give his consent. P. P. Eison, a student of the Semitic languages and pastor of the Fifth Methodist Episcopal church of Philadelphia, has accepted the chair of Hebrew language and literature at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago. He is thirty years old, was graduated from

the University of New York and drew Theological seminary and then took a postgraduate course at Columbia university and the University of Pennsylvania.

J. C. Pelton, the first public school teacher of California, is still living at Los Angeles at the age of seventy-six. He is a great grandson of Joel Patton, who fired the first shot at Bunker Hill and was killed by the first British can-

non shot. His father used to tell with pleasure how Cornwallis bowed his head as he passed under his extended bayonet at the Yorktown surrender.

A Chinaman who acted as secretary to a former Chinese minister to England has published a book in which he says, "There is nothing which an American won't say, there is nothing which an Englishman won't eat, there is nothing an Italian won't sing, there is no

measure to which a Frenchman won't dance and nothing Russians won't covet."

A curious custom of raising money for the repairs of Westminster abbey appears to have existed in the reign of Henry III. The king commanded the justices assigned to the custody of the Jews to sell the books of the Old Testament, which they had in their possession.