

IS FRANCE DOOMED TO A RETURN TO THE EMPIRE?

AUGUSTE RODIN, FRENCH SCULPTOR.

THE rumor has recently been revived in Paris that Prince Louis Napoleon, the military man of the Bonapartists, has been secretly married to the Princess Helene of Russia, daughter of Grand Duke Vladimir, first cousin to the czar. It has been denied, of course, but so also was the previous rumor, which was afterward shown to have a good foundation, that these two famous people were engaged. The alliance would not appear to be unreasonable in view of the Russophile proclivities of Prince Louis and the lovely princess' undisguised preference for the Frenchman.

An alliance of any kind between France and Russia seems on the face of it to be unnatural. But one has existed in a sort now for several years. And, looking back to the first decade of last century, or to 1807, we may discern that historic meeting of the great Napoleon and Czar Alexander of Russia on a raft in the river Niemen, when a treaty was arranged amid the salvos of artillery and acclamations of armies, only to fall to pieces when it was more profitable for the czar to break than to keep it. In like manner today an alliance between two nations so totally dissimilar as France and Russia may be viewed with suspicion as to the motives which actuate the czar of all the Russias. A closer tie, such as is suggested by the union of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Helene, can be consummated in its entirety only through the dissolution of the French republic, for it is as the putative head of the Bonapartists that the prince would expect to reign in France, and such an eventuality can be viewed with favor only by rank imperialists. There are many of them, to be sure, but an understanding with Russia effected by repudiating the present republic and all it stands for may well be regarded with apprehension by all lovers of France and friends of progress in general.

Aside, however, from the dynastic complications to which such a union would give rise, it does not seem to have in it anything but a promise of happiness for the two people most concerned. Prince Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome Bonaparte, born in 1854, is the younger brother of the real "pretender" to the throne of France, Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederik, born in 1852. They are known respectively as Prince Louis and Victor Napoleon and are sons of the late Jerome Napoleon, who died in 1891 and who was the son and heir of the original Jerome, brother of the great Napoleon, who married as his first wife Miss Patterson of Baltimore, from whom he was separated by command of his imperious brother and master.

A son was born in 1895 of the American marriage. He died in 1897, being survived nine years by his mother. His son and her grandson, also named Jerome Napoleon, born 1880 and graduated from West Point in 1892, rose to em-

pire as a soldier of France, serving with distinction in the Crimea, in Algeria, in the Austro-Italian campaign and in the guard of Empress Eugenie. He was a contemporary of the son born to Jerome Bonaparte by his second wife, the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg, while Jerome was king of Westphalia, in 1822. This son, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, was in 1832 recognized as the heir of his cousin, Napoleon III, in case the latter should die without issue. He was the exact opposite of his half brother, the American Jerome, though both strikingly resembled the illustrious Napoleon I. He, too, was sent to the Crimea, where he had command of a division of the French army, but he shirked his responsibilities shamefully and at the first opportunity deserted his command and returned to France via England. He was ridiculed for his cowardice by press and people of France and given the nickname of Plon Plon, which

clung to him to his dying day. Married in 1859 to the Princess Clothilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and sister of the late King Humbert of Italy, Prince Jerome became the father of two sons, already mentioned, and one daughter.

While there are several Bonaparte families, the older group, comprising the descendants of Napoleon's brothers, Joseph and Lucien, were excluded from the succession by the senatus consultum of 1804, and the line was to be perpetuated in the descendants of the younger



Princess Helene of Russia.

Prince Louis Napoleon.

Prince Victor Napoleon.

brothers, Louis and Jerome. By the death of Napoleon's only son, the Duke of Reichstadt, in 1832 the Napoleonic succession fell to Charles Louis, only

surviving son of King Louis of Holland, by his wife Hortense, daughter of ex-Empress Josephine. After many and various vicissitudes he was proclaimed emperor of France in 1852 under the title of Napoleon III, later immortalized by Victor Hugo as "Napoleon the Little." Whatever his great or little qualities, he was ruler of France for a time and proved a devoted husband to his wife, Eugenie de Montijo, whom he married in 1853. There was no love lost between the Empress Eugenie and the Princess Clothilde, who was the daughter of a king and delighted in reminding her rival that she was not. When, therefore, a son was born to the emperor and empress in 1856, it was hoped by them that the succession would be continued in their own family, to the exclusion of their unconsoling relatives. But the death of the prince imperial, who was slain by Zulus in 1879, six years after his father's demise, left Eugenie a widowed mother, lamenting the

loss of a crown which at one time was hers, but was now lost forever. By the senatus consultum of May, 1870, the succession to the imperial throne in the event of the extinction of the family of Napoleon III was vested in the descendants of King Jerome. It was the desire of the prince imperial, as expressed in his last will and testament, that Prince Victor, elder son of Prince Jerome, should succeed to his pretensions, but the father took umbrage at this and declared himself the true and legitimate successor. He was opposed by Eugenie, who has always made the two princes, Victor and Louis, handsome allowances from her vast fortune, and the imperialists were divided into two parties, the Jeronists and Victorians. Such was the bitterness engendered between father and son that when the former's will was read after his death in 1891 it was found that he had disinherited his elder son, whom he denounced as an ingrate. Through the good offices of their mother, however, there was no estrangement between the two brothers, and Prince Victor remained the recognized head of the imperial family until he later voluntarily relinquished his right to the succession. He lives in a quiet manner in Brussels, where he maintains a small court of his own and whence he occasionally issues manifestoes as reminders to the faithful. The imperialists, however, were never content with Prince Victor, who bears too great a resemblance to his father, the late lamented Plon Plon, to prove inspiring as a leader or to awaken enthusiasm. The father was a libertine, a spendthrift and at odds with all his family. It is in connection with his relations to Louis Napoleon that the latter perpetuated one of the wildest of his bonapartisms. Plon Plon was urging him to grant him a larger allowance, and on his refusal exclaimed: "Pshaw, you have nothing of the great Napoleon about you!" Prince Jerome thought he had, for he bore a resemblance to the great head of the family and was persistently wearisome in alluding to it. "Oh, yes, I have," retorted the emperor, his dull eyes lighting up with humor. "I have his family!" So the imperialists still have his family, though it is now supported mainly by voluntary contributions from ex-Empress Eugenie.

It is not toward Prince Victor, therefore, that the imperialists turn for a leader, but to his brother, Prince Louis. The former is more of a Savoyard than a Bonaparte and possesses no inspiring qualities, while the latter is a thorough Frenchman, a Napoleon in word still magical to coarsure with in France, both in name and nature; a military man familiar with war and camp. He has not served France of late, having, like his brother, been an exile since 1856, when the law was passed expelling his father from French territory. Desiring to follow his father, he expatriated himself and obtained a commission in the Italian army, later offering his sword to Alexander III of Russia, who made him colonel of dragons. He has since remained in the Russian service and has become an efficient officer of cavalry, having been highly honored by Nicholas II, who raised him to the rank of major general. Were he not de facto holder of the imperialist's he would doubtless become a naturalized citizen of Russia, and he is already, whether to be united in marriage to a Russian princess or not, a devoted servant of the great white czar.

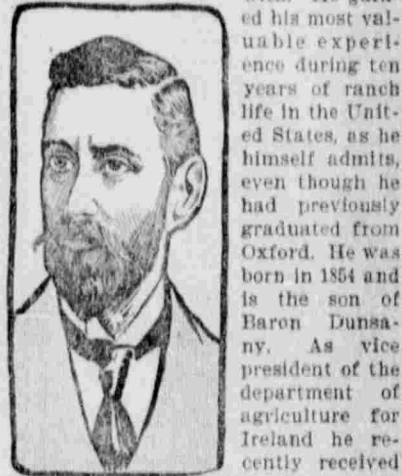
One of the most prominent French sculptors today is M. Auguste Rodin, whose work has at last won him fame not only in his native land, but abroad. He is now 60 years of age, hale and vigorous, hardworking and hopeful. He has two large studios in Paris, but lives



at Meudon, traveling to and fro on the Seine steamboats. Now that he is famous, many of his early works, which were invariably rejected, are being sought at his own price. Such sculptures as "The Age of Bronze," "The Man With the Broken Nose," "Gate of Hell," etc., were rejected at one time or another, but now are greatly in request.

MR. PLUNKETT OF IRELAND.

One of the most popular men in Ireland is the Right Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, whose portrait appears herewith. He gained his most valuable experience during twenty years of ranch life in the United States, as he himself admits, even though he had previously graduated from Oxford. He was born in 1854 and is the son of Baron Dunsany. As vice president of the department of agriculture for Ireland he recently received a silver testimonial weighing 235 ounces which illustrates both the appreciation of his tenants and the abundance of the precious metals in Ireland.



THE CITY OF PARIS HAS FALLEN. One of the last great ornaments of the Paris exposition to be taken down was that famous sculpture of heroic size known as "La Ville de Paris," which has recently lowered from its elevated position above the monumental gate in the Place de la Concorde and placed



prone upon the earth. This statue of a beautiful woman dressed in a strictly up-to-date costume, gigantic in stature and elegant in pose, was the sculptor's fantastic conception of Paris, gay and attractive capital of France. She surmounted the vast arched gateway, more than 130 feet above the ground, and was the observed of all observers.

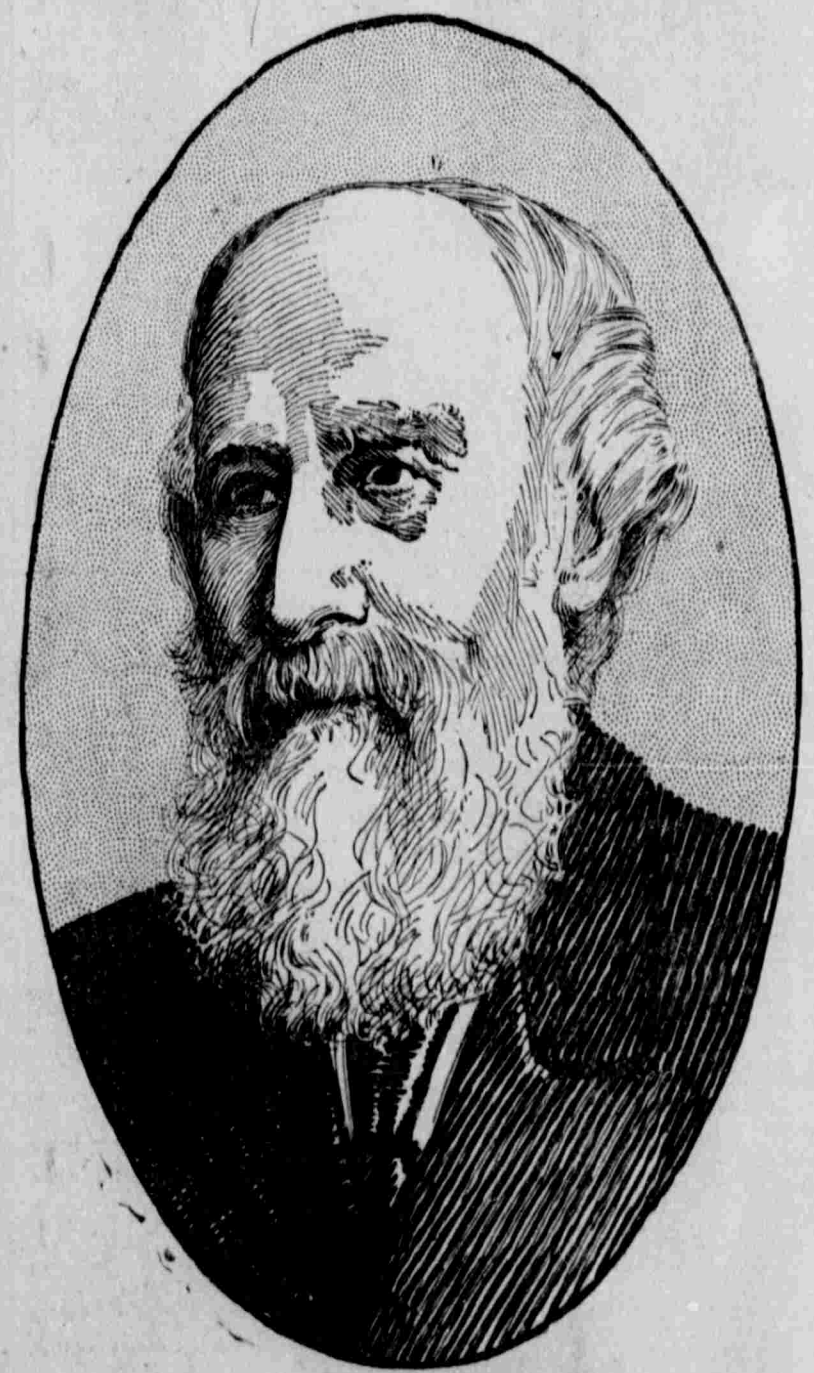
A STUDENT OF SUN SPOTS.

Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer is a noted scientist, but belongs to the great army of self-made men, having received his education in the public schools. He was born in 1836, for many years held a position under the British government and finally found his vocation as secretary to a government commission on science. Today he is director of the solar physics observatory at South Kensington. As an author he has told of his several eclipse expeditions and has exploited his latest theory that famines and droughts have some sort of connection with spots on the sun, which he is now observing with a view to counteracting their influences.

Allyne Ireland has been commissioned by the University of Chicago to spend two years in the east studying questions of colonial policy, especially with reference to the Philippines. Mr. Ireland will present his conclusions in the form of a course of lectures. A tablet commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, FOUNDER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Sir George Williams was born the son of a poor English farmer in 1821. When in his twenty-first year, being then an apprentice to a London warehouseman, he gathered a few of his fellow clerks together to discuss a scheme for mutual improvement, especially for religious culture. They met in a vacant room in a warehouse, and their total assets were but 60 cents per week. Knowledge of the meetings coming to the notice of his employer, Mr. Hitchcock, he was so interested that he raised a fund for the growing society, and



from this small beginning originated the Young Men's Christian associations, which now cover the world with a network of societies and own property estimated at over \$25,000,000 in the United States alone. It is nearly 60 years since the first meeting of those young men for "reading, recreation and religion," and 57 years this month since the first organization, in June, 1844. It was on the occasion of the great Y. M. C. A. world's conference in London in June, 1894, that Mr. Williams was knighted by Queen Victoria and received the freedom of the city in which he has worked so long and has acquired fame and wealth. He is still a member of the firm of Williams, Hitchcock & Co., warehousemen, but is better known to the world at large as the founder of the Young Men's Christian association, which is now celebrating its fiftieth American anniversary at Boston.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Cooper has been unveiled at Cooper Union, New York. It was erected by the Cooper Union Alumni association. The tablet was designed and executed by former students of the institution—the medallion by the sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens and the panel by William C. Haskell. Hon. Levi P. Morton is seeking to be

gradually relieved of the cares of business. The ex-governor and ex-vice president is 77 years old, and, besides his advanced age, an intention to spend considerable time abroad is a reason for his desire to lessen his business responsibilities. Baron Kentero, Japan's new minister of justice, is one of the best English scholars in the empire. He is 47 years old and a graduate of Harvard univer-

JOHANN KUBELIK, VIOLINIST.

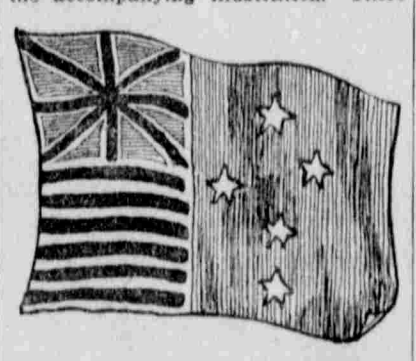
Johann Kubelik, the good looking young violinist whose portrait is given in the accompanying illustration, is a Bohemian by birth, the son of a mar-



ketgardener and is now 21 years old. He created a furor last year in London by his wonderful playing and has been known as a musical genius since he was 8, when his father, convinced of his ability, placed him with an excellent teacher. At 12 he entered the conservatorium under Professor Sevcik, to whom is mainly due his great development and present position. His tour of Europe last summer was in the nature of an ovation, and his projected visit to the United States this year is looked forward to with great interest by the virtuosos.

A FEDERAL FLAG FOR AUSTRALIA.

At the suggestion of a Melbourne newspaper, The Herald, designs were sent in from all over the country for a new flag for the federated colonies, no less than 8,000 having been submitted, the prize design being the one shown in the accompanying illustration. There



was not much scope for originality, as the conditions were that each design should include the union jack and the Southern Cross. The prize banner had six stripes in addition, representing the different colonies of the federation. It is probable that this flag will be adopted very soon.

TWO GREAT ENGLISH CARTOONISTS.

The two gentlemen whose portraits appear herewith—Edward Linley Sambourne and Sir John Tenniel—have long been known as cartoonists on that supposedly comic London periodical known as Punch. To have appeared in Punch is sufficient to win the seal of popular approval in England, and these two have appeared there many times, Sir John Tenniel having begun his connection with the paper 50 years ago, when he was 31 years old. He was knighted in 1893.

His cartoons are ranked as superlative by those who are addicted to the Punch habit, and, as they have appeared nearly every week for half a cen-



SIR JOHN TENNIEL.

EDWARD L. SAMBOURNE.

tury, they constitute almost a complete record of the political events of that long period. Sir John Tenniel retired from active life the first of this year, much to the regret of his admirers, and his place on the staff of Punch has been taken by Mr. Sambourne, who was born in 1845 and, like his famous coadjutor, is practically self educated. Like him, also, he is known for his illustrations in numerous standard works. His first drawing was accepted and published by Punch in 1867. He is a hard worker, but delights in shooting and other outdoor recreations.

She will assume her new duties early in September. Mme. Patti recently appeared in Paris after a very long absence. The occasion was a benefit performance at the Gaite, and her appearance on the stage evoked enthusiastic applause, although on her entrance the public failed to realize that the lady with the golden hair was the world renowned diva. Mme. Patti has transformed herself from brun-

nette to blond. Her voice, however, still possesses its marvelous quality, and the audience applauded and cheered until it was tired. The prima donna still runs on and off the stage in the same infantine manner which has always been a specialty with her, Baron Cederstrom, looking very serious and important, was in waiting. Mrs. Cushman K. Davis will make Washington her permanent home and

WHERE THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT WAS HELD.



It is a sad commentary on the mutations of affairs in the antipodes that the original intention of holding the first federal parliament in a new and magnificent structure was frustrated by the collapse of a land boom. Hence, instead of occupying the palatial building projected on paper—the first federal parliament was compelled to convene in what is called the exhibition building, shown in the accompanying illustration, which is itself a fine structure, with beautiful surroundings, but not intended for the purpose to which it was put. When Melbourne has recovered from its speculative embarrassments, it will complete the "parliament house" as planned, and it is thought that the federal lawmakers will sit there permanently in the future.

THIS WELL IS A WONDER.

The object depicted in the accompanying illustration is called a dripping well, but is in reality a spring of water which percolates through an overhang-



ing cliff of limestone and "petrifies" every article over which it trickles. It is found in the English town of Knaresborough and is so celebrated that people visit it from every part of the world in order to witness the process of petrification. It will turn to stone or permanently harden all sorts of things which the visitors leave on the rock for the purpose.

In 1899 221,347 passengers passed through the Suez canal, of whom 168,552 were military men. The record was in 1896, when 308,241 went through.

A JUDGE WHO WROTE A PLAY.

It is not often that a judge condescends to write a play, but Judge E. A. Parry of Manchester, England, has produced one in his "England's Elizabeth," which was received with "rapturous applause" in the city where he holds forth on the bench. This was not his first literary venture, however, for he had already a reputation as an author, having



written several books, among them "Butter Scotch," "Katakampus Kanticles," "The Scarlet Herring" and others more serious. His honor is judge of the county court, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and his address is Holland House, Withington, Manchester.

is now endeavoring to dispose of her property in St. Paul. In Washington she will live on H street, opposite the Metropolitan club. The death is announced of Dr. Deceux at the age of 81. Dr. Deceux was the founder of the French Antitubercule society and was the zealous advocate of homebased as food. He was born at Savy, Pas de Calais, and became chief veterinary surgeon of the French army.