

THE NUMEROUS PROSPECTIVE HEIRS TO THE THRONE OF ITALY.

BOTH the czar of Russia and the king of Italy doubtless are reflecting upon the Arab proverb, "Blessed be the father of a man child," since the greatest desire of their hearts is yet to be gratified. Although the little month old princess of Italy, officially registered as Yolanda Margherita Milena Elisabeth Romana Maria, was warmly welcomed and her advent celebrated with pomp and ceremony, still the situation remains unchanged, so far as the royal succession is concerned, for Italy adheres to the ancient Salic law, and its constitutional monarchy is hereditary in the male line. But there are heirs in plenty, provided



no male child be born to King Victor Emmanuel III and his beautiful wife, formerly the Princess Helen of Montenegro, for there are ten in all, cousins and nephews of the reigning sovereign. First comes the Duke of Aosta, Prince Amadeus, his first cousin, son of the late ex-king of Spain, whose reign in Castile was short and inglorious and whose qualities of kingship have not reflected upon his heirs. The Duke of Aosta married Princess Helen, sister of the Duke of Orleans, and rejoices in two sons—Prince Amadeus, born in October, 1898, and Prince Aymon, born a year ago last March. These two chil-



dren take precedence over the Princess Yolanda.



his second brother, the redoubtable Count of Turin, a valiant hunter of big game and a spirited adventurer, whose fiercely fought duel with Prince Henri

d'Orleans, the Frenchman who aspired to the throne of Italy, occurred just three years ago. He is the idol of the army and of the Italian populace and in respect to military valor more popular than his royal cousin, Victor Emmanuel III.



turn than the Count of Turin, but it is doubtful if thoughts of kingship occupy his mind to the exclusion of those relating to the realm of nature. These three mentioned are all first cousins to the reigning king, but there is still another son of Amadeus—their half brother, Prince Humbert, count of Salemi. His mother was the ex-king's second wife, Princess Maria Letitia, daughter of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, sister of the present representatives of the family, Jerome and Louis Napoleon.

If the Duke of Genoa, the king's second cousin, were to succeed to the throne, Italy would have a king allied to the Orleans of France,

and if Prince Humbert were to have that honor it would be connected with the Bonapartes. For, curiously enough, the mother of the two Napoleonic claimants, Princess Clothilde of Savoy, is at the same time Prince Humbert's grandmother as well as an aunt of the Duke of Savoy and also his step-grandmother.

What promised to cause a pretty complication and wrought somewhat upon the nerves of all concerned at the time of the duel between the Count of Turin and Prince Henri d'Orleans was the fact that, while the former was a brother of the Duke of Aosta, he was also the brother-in-law of Prince Henri's cousin, the Princess Helen, to whom the Duke of Aosta was married.

It has been noted as interesting, if not quite agreeable, to Italians that, while there are five heirs to the throne in the second generation, all their mothers are of foreign birth. The queen of Italy, for instance, is a Montenegrin; the Duchess of Aosta a Frenchwoman, and the wife of the Duke of Genoa, who falls seventh in succession to the throne, is a Bavarian. And the head nurse of the retinue attendant



upon the little princess, by the way, is an English woman bearing the famous name of Dickens.

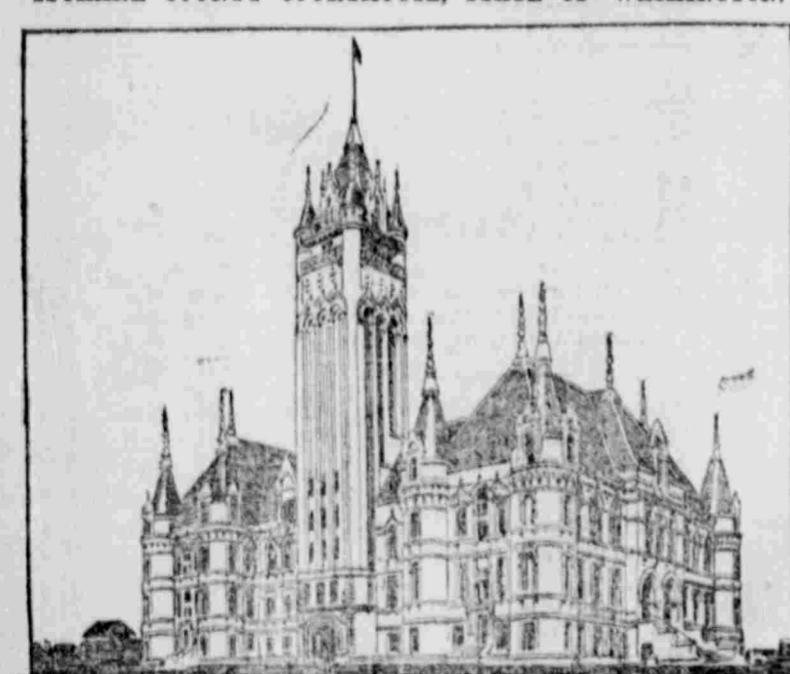
THE FRENCH ADVOCATE, FERNAND LABORI, AND HIS ENGLISH WIFE.



Closely following his recent visit to England and the announcement of a possible trip to the United States comes the news of rupture between M. Labori, the eminent French advocate, and Dreyfus, whom he so vigorously and successfully defended. The latter owes an overhauling debt to Fernand Labori, whose portrait, together with that of his wife, is herewith presented. Mme. Labori is an English woman by birth, claiming New South Wales as her natal country, and before her marriage was Miss Maggie Okey, well and favorably known in London concert halls as Marguerite de Pachmann.

M. Labori speaks English and German as well as he speaks French. He is tall and well formed, being over six feet in height. He was born in 1839 at Reims, was educated for a business life, but took to law with such gusto that he was admitted to the conference of advocates. His masterly defense of Dreyfus and the dastardly attempt upon his life are of comparatively recent occurrence. He is an author as well as a great lawyer, having produced an encyclopedia of French law and being editor in chief of La Grande Revue.

SPOKANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, STATE OF WASHINGTON.



One of the finest structures in the great northwest is that shown in the accompanying illustration—the courthouse of Spokane county, state of Washington. It typifies in its grandeur and solidity the material resources of the enterprising section in which it is built, which in the past few years has made most wonderful progress.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

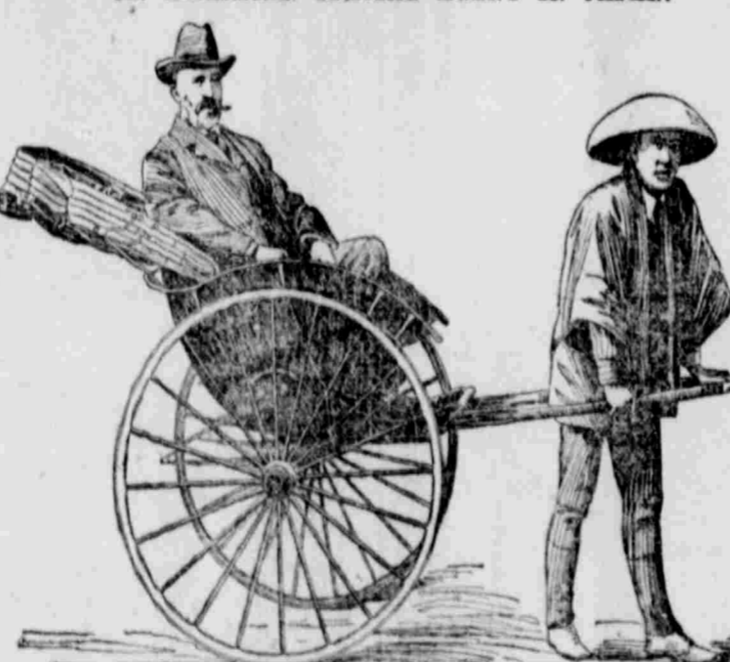
A historic mansion in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, is about to be pulled down. It was built in Charles II's reign for the Earl of Lindsey from designs by Inigo Jones. Charles Dickens took one of the rooms as the scene of the assassination of Sir Leicester Dedlock in "Bleak House."

A GROUP OF BUDDHIST PRIESTS IN KANDY, CEYLON.



If the Buddhists may be believed, their priests represent the incarnation of wisdom and show their elevated nature in their faces. In order that all may judge for themselves the accompanying illustration is presented. It is a reproduction of a photograph taken recently at Kandy, Ceylon, where are situated the two great priestly establishments called the Asgiri and the Malatya. The most renowned of the holy edifices of Ceylon, where the ancient religion may be said to have had its birth, is the Temple of the Sacred Tooth, where is enshrined the bit of ivory which is devoutly believed by Buddhists to be a veritable tooth of the great Buddha. Here dwell troops of priests, mostly Cingalese, natives of Ceylon, who live in a state of semi-indolence amid groves of stately trees and gardens of fragrant flowers. Now and then they indulge in processions, with gilded cars and caparisoned elephants, but they are supposed to pass their lives chiefly in religious contemplation.

AN AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENT IN JAPAN.



The special agent is a product of commercial expansion. He is a sort of traveling salesman extraordinary. Such is Mr. Willard C. Tyler, the gentleman who is seen in the picture enjoying the combined luxuries of a cigar and a rickshaw ride. Mr. Tyler is just now on his way to Japan as the special agent of the American Locomotive company. He is going to sell American locomotives to the Japanese. There is little doubt that Mr. Tyler will do just what he proposes, for he is well and favorably known to the railway men of the far east. On a previous trip he sold 100 locomotives to the Japanese, and these engines have proved so satisfactory that in the land of the mikado all railroads will eventually be equipped with locomotives of American make.

Mr. Tyler is a Massachusetts man. He has been for years a globe trotter, having made no less than half a dozen journeys to the other side of the world. He gained a knowledge of railroading during a period of five years' service in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Probably no man in America knows more about oriental railroads than he. Incidentally, he can speak Japanese like a native, and he considers Yokohama the finest city in the world in which to live.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The portrait presented in the accompanying illustration is the latest of Queen Alexandra, who had already won the hearts of her people as the Princess of Wales before she ascended the throne as consort of King Edward VII. Born Dec. 1, 1844, Alexandra, "the sea king's daughter," is no longer young and cannot look forward to a reign approaching in length that of her immediate predecessor, from whom she differs in person more than in character. She has a more regal bearing than the late queen and also once possessed what the former wholly lacked—grace and beauty. The sweetness of her disposition, the simplicity of her character, the sympathy she has always expressed for the poor and suffering, have strengthened the hold of her royal husband upon the people at large and induced them to overlook



many of his escapades and indiscretions. It is nearly 28 years since she and the then Prince of Wales were married, and, though she is now a grandmother and has had great sorrow, she yet retains much of the beauty that captivated the youthful prince and made her a favorite with the English public.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF FIFE AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN.



The Duke and Duchess of Fife, with their two daughters, the Ladies Alexandra and Maude Duff, constitute a charming family group. The duke and duchess are said to be happily mated, even though the marriage of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the heir apparent to the British throne, now King Edward VII, to Alexander William George Duff, an obscure Scottish earl, was not at all relished by the people at large. At that time neither of the Prince of Wales's sons was married, and as the Duke of Clarence was a weakling, while Prince George showed no inclination for marriage, the British public became apprehensive. After the death of the Duke of Clarence and until the marriage of the present Duke of Cornwall to his brother's former fiancée, the Princess May, but one life—if the succession were strictly followed—stood between the heir apparent and Duff, who was the father of two children, both girls. Now that the Duke of Cornwall is the happy father of four sturdy children, three of them boys, and the succession seems safely beyond the reach of Duff, the latter is viewed more leniently than of yore, and his good qualities are admitted. While far from modest, the Duke of Fife is said to be of a retiring disposition and was literally dragged from the seclusion of his ancestral acres (of which he owns about a quarter million, by the way) to join with his royal spouse in opening the Glasgow exposition last May.

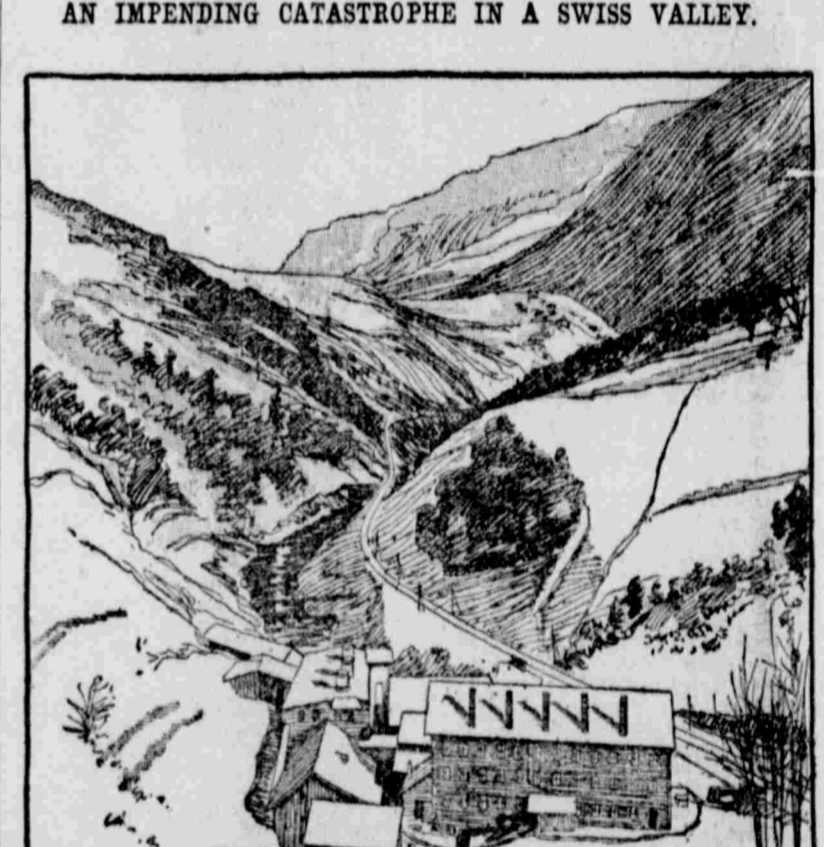
A FETICH FROM AFRICA.

Among the trophies brought from Benin, on the west coast of Africa, after the latest British invasion, was the grotesque mask shown in the accompanying illustration. It was used as a fetich of the highest grade, and the possessor of it was supposed to be able to control the supernatural being in the likeness of whom it was fashioned. This particular fetich mask was worn by the king of a cannibal tribe at the feast of human flesh which he attended. It is made of wood, covered with skin taken from his victims.

FORTY YEARS WITH CANNIBALS.

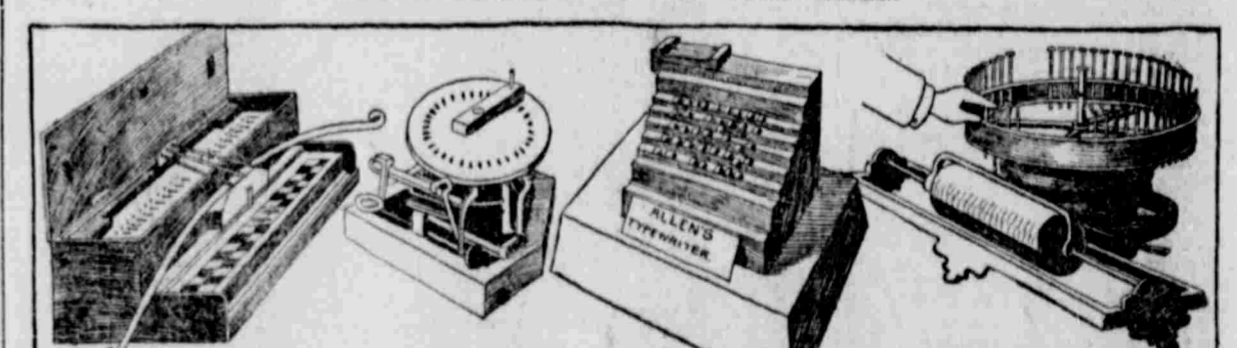
Here is the portrait of a missionary hero, Dr. J. G. Paton, who after spending more than 40 years of his life among the cannibals of the New Hebrides is to return to the scene of his labors and end his days among the many converts he has made to Christianity. He is now 76 years old. It was in 1858 that he first went to the cannibal islands. He has lost his devoted wife and most of his fellow workers, some of them by violent deaths. Still he believes in his mission, pointing to the fact that there are now 23 islands occupied by missionaries, with 300 native teachers and preachers and 180,000 converts.

AN IMPENDING CATASTROPHE IN A SWISS VALLEY.



According to experts who have been on the ground and given the matter attention, there is prospect of a terrible catastrophe in the very near future in the little Swiss valley of Travers. It seems that the mountain overhanging this valley has been honeycombed with mines to such an extent that it has already begun to slide toward the river which flows through the valley. Tunnel props have been snapped and the miners obliged to flee for their lives. The crest of the mountain appears to be leaning toward the valley, and huge fissures have appeared on its slopes. All residents of that region for many miles around are in terror lest they be overwhelmed and yet cling tenaciously to their homes in the hope that the event may not take place. But it is inevitable, the scientists say, and everybody has been warned not only from the immediate vicinity of the mountain, but what may be more far-reaching in its consequences, from the flood certain to eventuate from the damming of the river, both above and below the scene of impending disaster.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TYPEWRITER.



The typewriter has been classed as among the most modern of great inventions, but recent investigations seem to show that it has no claim to be so designated. The first patent ever taken out, it is now claimed, was 137 years ago, or in 1714, the year George I came to the throne of England. But 115 years elapsed before another was issued, this time in the United States, in 1829, to Mr. Austin Burt, who called his machine the "typograph." Seventeen years being worked at a low rate of speed. Thirty years after, in 1856, appeared the machine that embodied most of the mechanical devices pertaining to the typewriter of today in Mr. R. T. P. Allen's invention, which has been called the pioneer of the machines now in universal use.

reservoirs, capable of holding 5,000,000 gallons of water. Japanese dolls are usually most elaborate and gorgeously attired, for the princely families keep these toys and pass them down to their descendants. The broadened silks for the doll robes are specially woven in miniature patterns on small looms. The wooden dolls are often beautifully carved and enameled. Besides the dolls themselves, the Japanese toys include the most wonderful array of dolls' furniture, trinkets, toys, musical instruments, houses and gardens. Six thousand people sleep in the open air in London every summer night. In Italy Sundays are usually preferred for marriages when the principals have never been married before. Widows, however, respect an old custom by marrying on Saturdays.