

# ONE OF THESE CARDINALS MAY WEAR THE PAPAL TIARA

**T**HE extreme age—91—to which Pope Leo XIII has attained, has attracted much speculation as to his successor. It is not unlikely that he will be succeeded by one of the many cardinals, so that there will be no lack of candidates to choose from in the next conclave. According to the authorities of the Roman Catholic church, it was full time that another addition to the number should be made, as there had been no appointments since June, 1899, and the total was reduced to 54, while the "plenitudo" or full number, is reckoned at 70.

Many reasons have been adduced as to the reasons for omitting to fill the ranks as depleted 136 times by death



CARDINAL SKRBENSKY CARDINAL BOSCHI



CARDINAL TRIPEPI



CARDINAL VOLPE CARDINAL GENNARI

during his pontificate, but it is shrewdly affirmed that it was mainly on the score of economy, since every resident cardinal would be entitled to an allowance of about \$3,000 a year, to be paid out of the "Obolo di San Pietro," or "Peter's pence," which now averages only about a million dollars annually.

Whatever may have been the reasons, Leo XIII has at last brought the number up to 67, of which only 27 are so called "foreign" non-Italian cardinals.

As a potential pope, becoming a possibility through his election to the sacred college, each cardinal is interesting, at least until after the meeting of the next conclave, which will determine the successor to Leo XIII. The right of selecting the great primates of the church has been vested in the cardinals since 1059. They meet in conclave on

the eleventh day after the decease of the pope and on the twelfth are sup-

posed to render their decision. Though not bound to elect a cardinal to the

high office, the supposition is that they will do so, as, in fact, in latter years they always have done. At least one of the present number, it may, then, be reasonably assumed, unless Leo XIII should survive for many years to come and create other cardinals, will be the next incumbent of the papal chair. He will not probably be known by his present name, as when a pope accepts the decision of the conclave he generally changes his baptismal name and chooses another. Thus Leo XIII was baptized as Giovanni Vincenzo Pecci, was created archbishop of Perugia in 1848, a cardinal in 1853 and elevated to the pontificate in 1878.

As members of the sacred college, a body of ecclesiastics ranking in dignity next to the pope and who act as his counselors in the government of the church, the cardinals are personages

of consequence, and at this time, in view of the recent consistory or ecclesiastical senate presided over by the pope as dean of the college, the latest additions to the body are regarded with interest.

Ten of the 12 new cardinals are Italians, and but two are foreigners, these two being his eminence John Kinaz de Kozelsko, Pruzna, prince bishop of Cracow, and his eminence Leo de Skrbensky, prince archbishop of Prague and primate of Bohemia. The latter is the youngest of the cardinals, being only 38, or ten years the junior of his youngest colleague and 51 years younger than the oldest member, Cardinal Elisio, archbishop of Palermo. It is not claimed that any one of the new cardinals has displayed exceptional

ability in any direction that would entitle him to the pre-eminence that will be accorded in the next conclave, but in spiritual affairs, as in mundane, it is not always great talent that commands so much as a genius for leadership or the managing of men of influence. Although he has been assumed to be nonentity, the present diplomatic secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, is acknowledged to possess powerful influence and, if not likely to be the next pope, may be the power behind the throne that will name him. Of the number most recently created cardinals, however, there are several who are considered sufficiently prominent to be worthy of portrayal and brief description. These are Cardinal Skrbensky, already mentioned, aged 38; Martinelli, 53; Volpe, 58; Tripepi, 60; Gennari, 62; and the venerable Boschi, 63. With the exception of the primate of Bohemia, all are men of mature years and ripe experience. Mr. Boschi is archbishop of Ferrara and a friend of the pope, who knew him in Perugia. Mr. Casimir Gennari is the assessor of the holy office. Mr. Tripepi is substitute at the secretary of state, and Mr. Sebastian Martinelli is titular archbishop of Ephesus and at present papal delegate at Washington.

While ecclesiastical authorities in the Roman Catholic church seem to differ as to the mental attributes of the several cardinals, many of them holding that there is no one among the recent acquisitions equal in prestige to Cardinals Gotti, Farrochi, Rampolla, Serafino and Vannutelli, all seem to be agreed that the papal delegate to the United States, the Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, who will probably receive the red hat of his cardinalate from Cardinal Gibbons, is a man of tact and ability. He certainly is the best known to Americans of all the cardinals save only Gibbons. Coming after the first apostolic delegate to this country, Cardinal Satolli, he had, his admirers say, a difficult position to fill. He has filled it, however, most acceptably, as his present popularity attests and as his appointment to the sacred college amply proves. He is now 53 years of age, having been born Aug. 26, 1848, in Santa Anna, Lunca, Tuscany. At the age of 15 Sebastian Martinelli went to Rome for education and, together with two of his brothers, joined the fraternity of Augustinian friars. He later became superior general of the Augustinian order, being the ninety-ninth of that line, going back more than 500 years. In the Eternal City he lived for 31 years and for a time was resident regent of studies at the Irish Augustinian hospice of Santa Maria in Posterula. He was elected prior general of the Augustinian order in 1889, being called from the humble cell in which he read and meditated to take this elevated position. In 1894 he made his first voyage to this country, being the second of the Augustinian generals to cross the Atlantic and visit America.

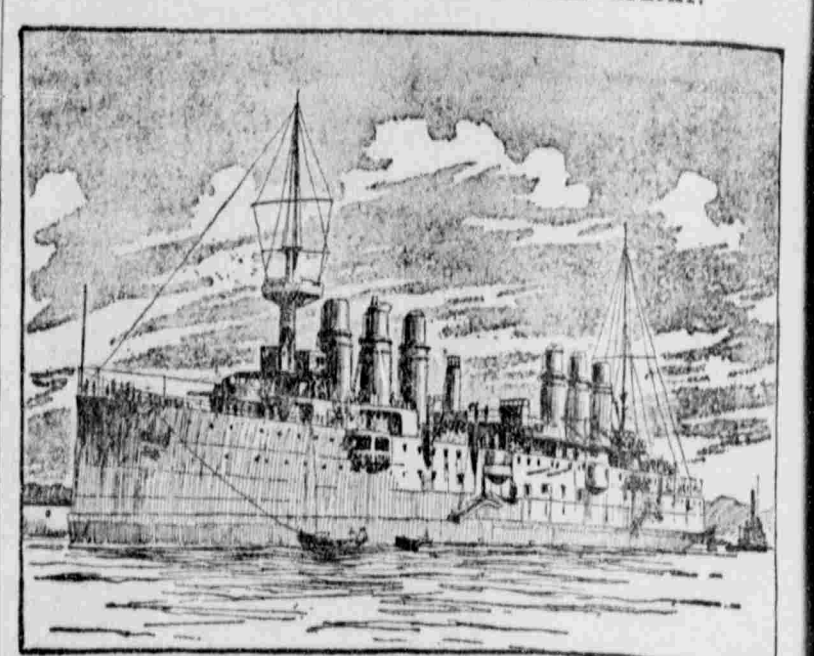
## JAPAN'S MOST TALENTED DIPLOMAT, BARON HAYASHI.



Baron Tadashi Hayashi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the emperor of Japan at the court of St. James, has held this high position only since 1900, but has been in the diplomatic service of his country for nearly 20 years. In 1872 he was attaché of the Japanese legation in London and has since been successively governor of Kobe, vice minister of foreign affairs and minister to China and minister to Russia. He is in consequence possessed of a vast fund of information and experience invaluable to his country in the present complications. As a young man he was an adherent of the deposed shogunate of Japan, but his emperor recognized his abilities notwithstanding and bestowed honors upon him commensurate with his ability, creating him a baron in 1896.

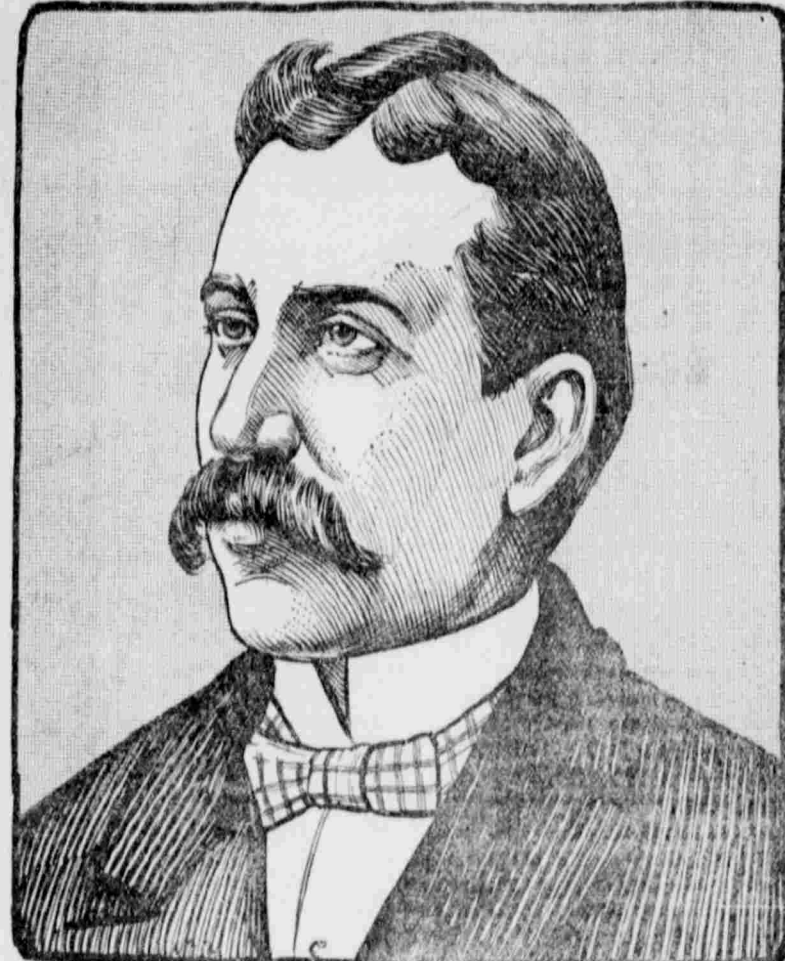
Like his great Chinese rival, Minister Chichen Lofengluh, Baron Hayashi is an accomplished linguist and speaks English fluently. The accompanying illustration shows him and his family at their country residence on Kingston hill, near the Thames.

## MOST POWERFUL ARMORED CRUISER Afloat.



What is said to be the most powerful of modern armored cruisers was recently launched in France and is depicted in the accompanying illustration. She has been named the Jeanne d'Arc, after the martyred virgin, Joan of Arc, who led the French to victory against the English nearly 600 years ago. This armored cruiser is only one of 13 which the French government was constructing at the beginning of the present year. It already owns 31, besides 33 battleships in service and 5 in the yards.

## MAY SUCCEED MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY.



Mr. Alfred Farlow, the head of the publication department of the Christian Science organizations and whose portrait is presented herewith, first came into prominence in connection with the "First Church of Christ" in Kansas City, where he held the position of reader. His efforts were so highly appreciated by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Christian Scientists, that she called him to Boston to take charge of the work in that city. Latterly he has been mentioned as the probable successor of Mrs. Eddy when she shall have resigned the scepter, though there is no reason to anticipate the demise of the founder of the church, nor is there any reported failing of her physical or intellectual powers.

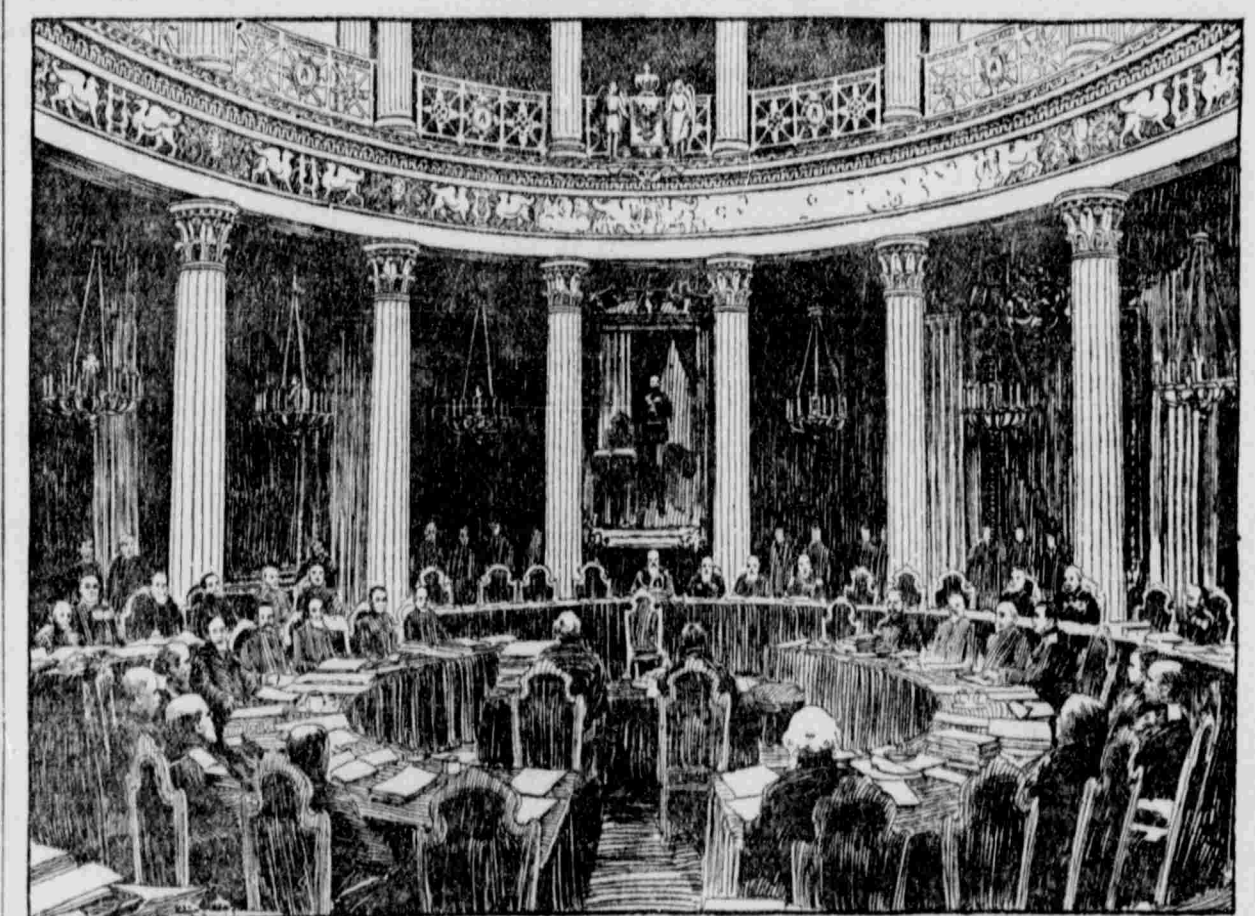
## THE NEW IRISH LAND LEADER.

The Unionist member of parliament from Tyrone, Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, whose portrait is herewith presented, has recently forged to the front as a parliamentary orator and won recognition particularly in his advocacy of the compulsory sale of lands to Irish tenants. He had a reputation previously as a forceful speaker (having been



in the commons since 1886), but when he made a speech demanding this reform, giving the Irish tenants a chance to buy their lands at fixed prices on the credit of the taxpayers to the amount of at least £120,000,000, he was vigorously applauded even by those whose political opinions differ from his own. In his oratory there is a mixture of Scotch and Irish, the British papers say, colored by a fervent rhetoric. He is 60 years of age, was born in Chap Fife and is identified with the temperance movement.

## THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COUNCIL, THE MEN BEHIND THE THRONE.



The photograph presented in the accompanying illustration was taken last month and shows the real power behind the throne in Russia—the imperial council at St. Petersburg. It is well known that it is not so much the czar as the Russian policy which is so terrible in its injustice and atrocious concentration of power that renders Russia a country least desirable of all others to live in. The center of this unique picture is the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch sitting beneath a portrait of the czar, the real head and front of autocratic Russia. The putative president of the council of ministers is M. Durnovo, the minister of foreign affairs is Count Lamsdorff, of finance M. De Witt and of the interior M. Sipiaguine, all able men, astute and trained in diplomacy.

## PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

As brother to the German emperor, Prince Henry of Prussia has been obliged to play second fiddle, of course, when at court, but on the sea he is supreme, and as a naval officer has been somewhat of a sensation himself. His policy has been to laud and exalt his elder brother, as, for example, in his speech when appointed to the command of the German fleet in Chinese waters, when he addressed the emperor as "most serene and mighty beloved emperor, king and master and lord forever and ever," but on the whole he has shown himself a man of wit and resources. As the emperor's "matted flat," sent out to hammer the Chinese into submission, he has shown that the hand of steel may be incased in a velvet glove, and, though he has been accused of lack of diplomacy on several notable occasions, he has not been charged with brutality. He is said to have been the first foreign prince who forced a reception from the dowager empress of China and met her face to face.

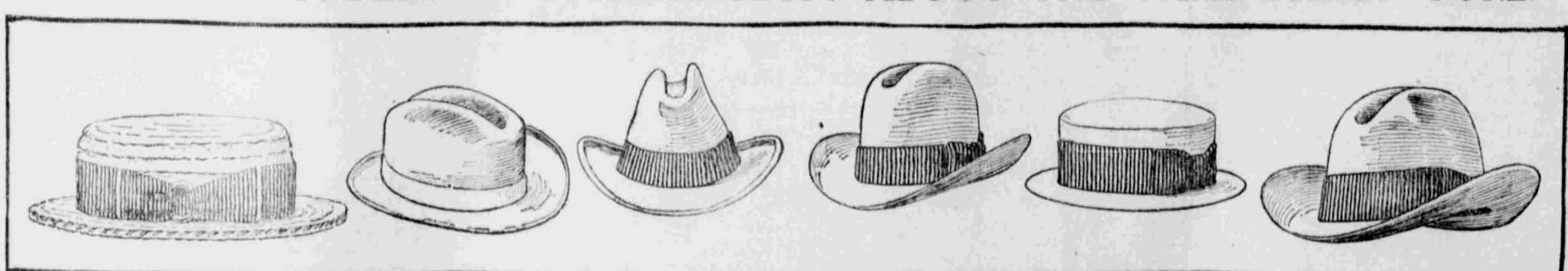


## A ROYAL SUITOR.

The gentleman whose portrait is herewith presented, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is said to be on a tour of Europe for the purpose of selecting a successor to the throne. He is 26 years of age, and the wisecracks name the Princess Clementina of Belgium as his probable choice. Prince Ferdinand did not have the reputation of being a model husband during his brief marriage years nor of a life of six years very sorrowful for the four children his late wife left him at her death, and as he suffers from deafness he would seem to be a desirable "part" to be alone. He is known to have styled king after a crown, wishing not long ago to be instead of prince, and not long ago had one designed, for which his mother, another Princess Clementine, promised him the rarest of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha jewels. But he has not yet ordered this symbol of royalty and, in fact, is said to still owe the man who designed the crown and who has a promise of payment when it shall be made.



## THIS YEAR'S STYLES IN SUMMER HATS ABOUT THE SAME AS OF YORE.



The fashions in summer "straws" and other hot weather headgear are about the same as they always have been, though some manufacturers would like to have it appear that there are decided alterations in shape and styles. The typical forms are shown in the accompanying illustration, which faithfully depicts the coming hat for the summer season. There are alpine and bangkoks, panamas and milans, rough and ready and split straws, but the most expensive of all is the hat "like daddy used to wear," the lightweight panama. The panamas are so closely woven as to be capable of holding water, but by the same token they are heating and wholly unfit for hot weather. The only hat for the panama it is not such a favorite with those who have a weakness for being different from their fellows.

## MEN WE KNOW.

Paul du Chailly, the explorer and author, is preparing for a tour of Russia to study the Slav and the social conditions of the country. Prosper d'Epinay, the Parisian sculptor, who for some years past has done most of his work at Rome, has just completed a plaster model of John Paul Jones, who is represented standing be-

side an anchor, with drawn sword, as if about to leap upon the deck of an enemy's ship at the head of a boarding party. The new commissioner of patents, Frederick Innes Allen, is a native of Auburn, N. Y. His father, William Allen, was a patent lawyer. The new commissioner was educated at the Auburn

High school and Phillips academy. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and had the support of the Republican organization in New York. Guillermo Geswein, a well known business man of Concepcion, Chile, has been commissioned by the Chilean government to proceed to Europe and the United States for the purpose of study-

ing everything connected with the great root sugar industry. The government has also commissioned the chief of the second section of public instruction, C. Silva Cruz, to study the organization of instruction in the United States. The parting gift from King George of Greece to Lord Wolsey when the latter went to Greece to announce the king's accession took the form of a

very beautifully chased and ornamented sword. The late John M. Palmer was one of the wits of public life. When he retired from the senate, he was not discouraged, but said, "I come into fashion about every ten years in Illinois." W. H. Quilliam, a lawyer of Liverpool, known as "Sheikh Abdullah," is the leader of the Mohammedan cult in England. He built up a "cause" of

more than 200 members in his city, where they have a fine mosque, a college, an orphanage and even a weekly paper to spread their views. Mr. Quilliam is the life and soul of the movement. He has learned Arabic and conducts juma prayers every Friday, gives lectures nearly every Sunday and spends something like £200 a year on his hobby. In return the sultan of Turkey has given him the title of Sheikh-ul-Islam of the British Isles and has conferred a decoration on him. According to a telegram from Constantinople, the sultan of Turkey, to show his appreciation of the German emperor's gift of a fountain to Odessa, has ordered the erection of a stantipole, has ordered the erection of two wards at the Berlin hospital, each to contain 12 beds. The plans have already been submitted to him for approval.