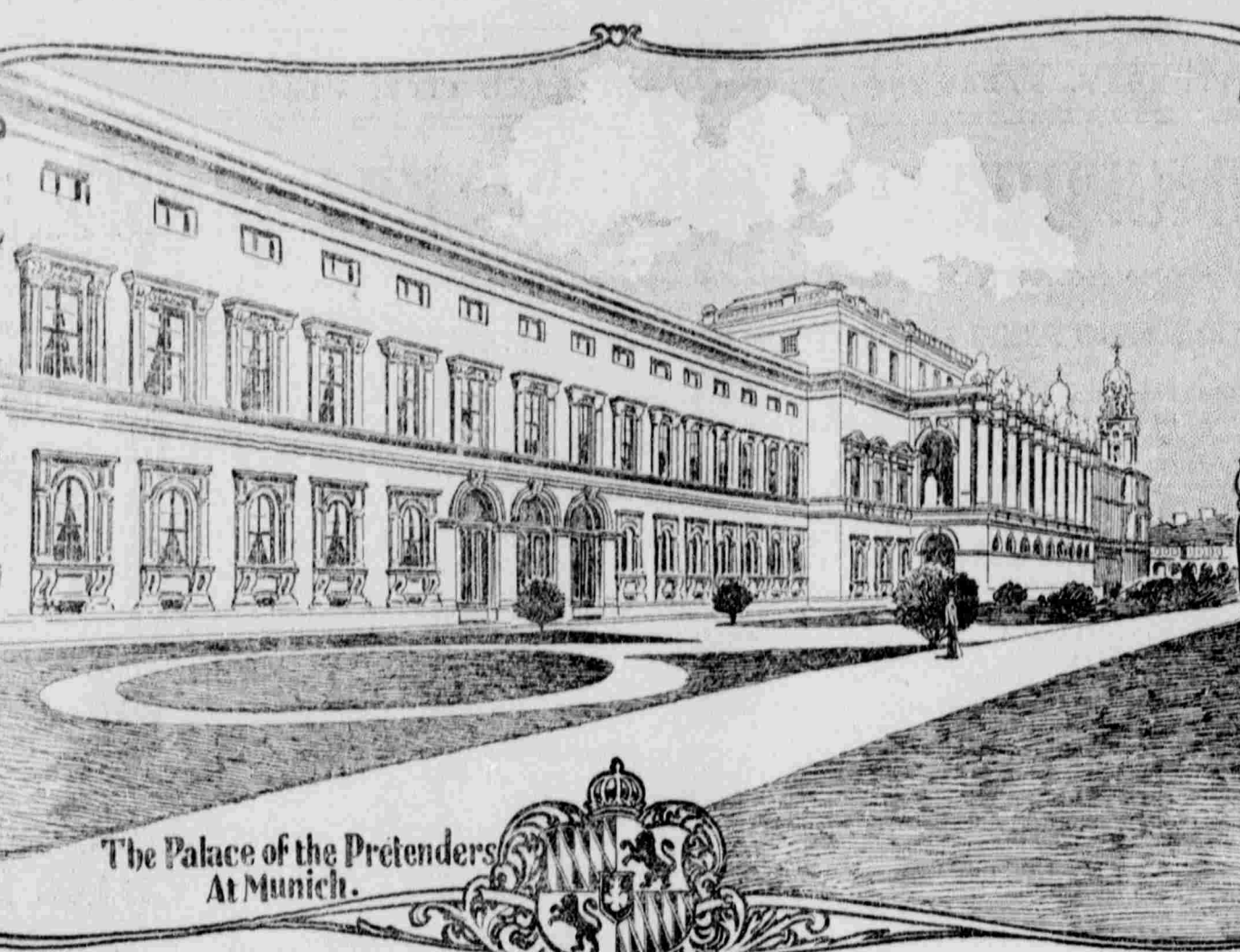


Legitimist Heirs to Great Britain's Throne.



Rupert of Bavaria.
(The Legitimist Prince of Wales.)



The Palace of the Pretenders
At Munich.



Princess Ludwig,
(Legitimist Queen of England.)

THE king is dead; long live the king! The Prince of Wales has become extinguished, merged in King Edward VII, yet there still lives a "Prince of Wales" in the person of Prince Rupert of Bavaria, who was recently married to his cousin, the Duchess Gabrielle. Prince Rupert has not been aggressively assertive of his "legitimist" claim to the British throne, and he is said to be on the best of terms with the now reigning family, having visited England on the occasion of the late Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee and sent his condolences to King Edward on his most recent bereavement.

But at the same time his claim exists, and in the opinion of many is valid, though now rather shadowy, from being based upon events of two centuries ago. It is just 200 years since the "act of settlement" was passed by which the monarchical succession that had descended with scarce a hitch direct from William the Conqueror was switched off from the Stuarts to the Hanoverians. It is a long and somewhat involved story, but by sticking a pin into the royal chronicles at about the period designated as that in which James VI of Scotland became James I of England, on the death of Elizabeth in 1603, we may be able to follow the devious channels through which the "legitimists" trace their descent.

James I was succeeded by his son Charles I in 1625. He reigned 24 years and then lost his head. After an interim of 11 years, filled by the Cromwells, Charles II was called to the throne, which he filled for 25 years. When he died, in 1685, he left no heirs by his queen, but a dozen or more illegitimate children who were not eligible to the succession. To him succeeded his younger brother under title of James II, who was deposed in 1688 on account of his encroachments upon the rights of his subjects. The people of England preferred a Protestant ruler to a Catholic, and the crown was then offered to William, prince of Orange, a grandson of Charles I, and to his wife Mary, who was the eldest daughter of James II. Mary died in 1692 and William in 1702, leaving no issue, and the crown came to Anne, second daughter of James II, who, though she bore 17 children, died in 1714 without an heir. It was in anticipation of such an event that the "act of settlement" referred to was drawn up, by which, in default of children surviving Queen Anne, the succession was to devolve upon the Princess Sophia, electress and duchess dowager of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.

It was a far cry, the Stuart claimants thought, back to a granddaughter of James I, skipping over the children of Charles I and James II, and under the name of Jacobins they have several times contested the succession by the force of arms in the field, notably in 1715 and 1746, at which latter date the last remains of the Stuart dynasty were buried at Culloden, where the Duke of Cumberland defeated Charles Edward the Pretender. That the Jacobins have had their feelings softened by time is shown by reference to the recent action of the Jacobin and Legitimist leagues of London in omitting the customary decoration of the statue of Charles I, "the martyr," this year on the occasion of the two hundred and fifty-second anniversary of his execution out of deference to the universal mourning for the late Queen Victoria.

The house of Hanover has been in possession of the British throne ever since the accession of the first of its line, George I, son of the electress Sophia, and the "legitimists" have vainly asserted their claims to recognition. These claims are based upon two collateral branches of the same family—from the youngest daughter of Charles I and from the alleged son of James II, born 1688, whose mother was Mary Beatrix, a princess of the house of Este-Modena. James II died in 1701, and his line became extinct in 1807 by the death of his youngest grandson, Cardinal York.

All the hopes of the "legitimists" such as they are, now are centered in the

descendants of Henrietta Anne, sister of James II and youngest daughter of Charles I, whose mother was a daughter of Henry IV of France. She married Philip, duke of Orleans, and died in 1670, leaving two daughters—Mary, who married Charles II of Spain and died without issue, and Anne, who married Amadeus, king of Sardinia, from whom, several generations later, through Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, descended Maria Theresa, born in 1753. This princess of the house of Este-Modena was married to Prince Ludwig of Bavaria in 1783 and is the mother of ten children, six being daughters and four sons. If this lady had received her deserts, say the Jacobins, she would now be reigning as Queen Mary III of England. But she herself seems to have no aspirations beyond the limits of her own happy household, being devoted to her family.

She is unquestionably the "legitimist" queen of England and heiress of the house of Stuart, while her eldest son, Prince Rupert, who was born in 1859, is equally a pretender with herself. This son, though he has led a rather fast life, is now happily married, and his own hopes are set upon the Bavarian throne, as he is in the direct line of succession. At present three lives stand between him and the crown—that of the regent, his grandfather, Prince Luitpold, 80 years old; of his father, Prince Ludwig, and of his second cousin, Otto, the mad king, who is now imprisoned in one of the royal chateaus. Otto succeeded another mad king—his brother, Ludwig II, who drowned himself in 1886.

The Hanoverians have not been altogether free from a taint of insanity, and they have not been all their subjects could have wished as to morals, but on the whole they have probably ruled as wisely as the "legitimist" descendants of James II would have done, and there is little danger of any of the latter ever filling the throne once occupied by their ancestors.

PRINCESS ALICE OF ALBANY AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

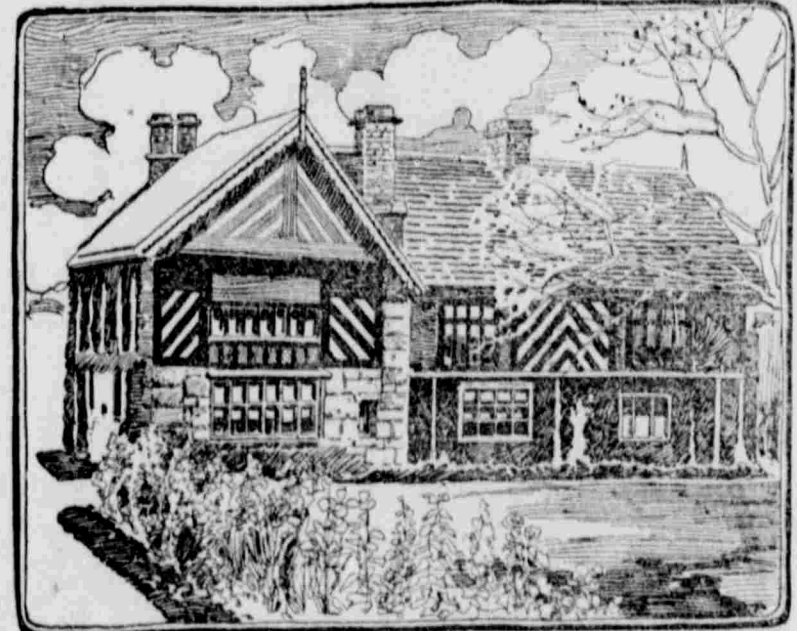


Persistent rumors which have been afloat for some time past to the effect that the Princess Alice of Albany and the crown prince of Germany have come to an understanding respecting the future would seem to find at least indirect confirmation in the recent enthusiastic reception of the German emperor in England. Alice Mary, elder of the two children born to the late H. R. H. Leopold, duke of Albany, the youngest but one of the late Queen Victoria's children, is now exactly 17 years old and is called the prettiest blossom on the family tree.

There is food for reflection in the fact that her father was subject to epileptic fits, and that she and the crown prince are related by the ties of consanguinity, being second cousins. But trifling objections like these are not to stand in the way if the fond hearts of the twain seem to beat as one.

Princess Alice is also second cousin to the young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who is very fond of her, it is said. And by the same token, if the young queen had only shown a greater fondness for the crown prince, the court gossip says, she might have made a more suitable match than she has done—in the opinion of Emperor William. Frederick William, crown prince of Germany, is nearly 19 years of age, good natured and manly and is considered the "catch" of the century.

A COTTAGE ASSOCIATED WITH GREAT NAMES.

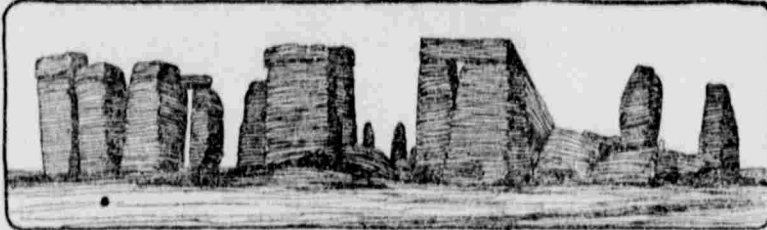


It is not often that a humble cottage can be shown which, like the quaint and ancient timbered structure of the illustration, has sheltered three great rulers beneath its roof, but that is what is claimed for this one, since tradition has it that a queen, a king and a lord protector have at different times been received here as guests. The queen was stately Elizabeth, the king Charles I and the other ruler the redoubtable Cromwell. The cottage is still preserved by the Rhythe family, which owns it, and is a treasured possession because of its connection with many stirring episodes of England's history.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Among the Sioux Indians there are 23 churches, constituting the Dakota Indian presbytery. These are in North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Montana. Three years ago there were 1,331 members of these churches, 141 native ministers, one lay preacher and two assistants. The emperor of China used to be carried by his coolies across an old wooden ridge which was thickly infested with

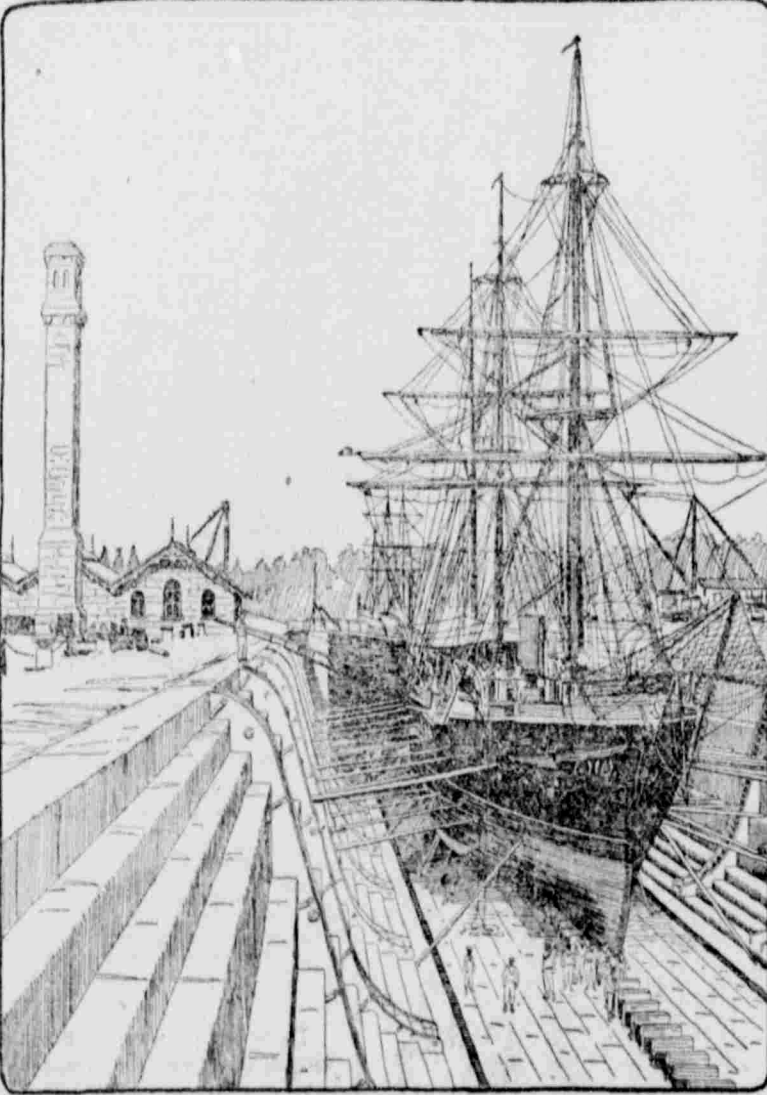
ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF WORLDWIDE CELEBRITY.



It is a tradition that once every century something disastrous happens to that wonderful collection of megalithic monuments on Salisbury plain, England, known as Stonehenge. No one knows when they were erected, but popular tradition ascribes to the Druids these immense stones, arranged in concentric circles, which have stood guard for centuries over the graves of departed warriors, either ancient Britons or Romans.

A little more than 100 years ago one of the huge triliths or trilithons (a group of three great stones) fell to the ground. This was on Jan. 3, 1797. Exactly 101 years later another trilith of the only remaining groups, three in number, was practically destroyed by the falling of an upright and a lintel. Although some of these stones are estimated to weigh from 10 to 70 tons, their fall was not noticed for some days. It is now proposed to fix the remaining stones more firmly in their places by the use of cement, in order that these interesting monuments may be preserved to future generations.

THE GIBRALTAR OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.



The naval station of Esquimaux, in the north Pacific, is situated about three miles south of the city of Victoria on a landlocked harbor of Juan de Fuca strait. Much has been said and written of this "Gibraltar of the north Pacific" and of the intentions of Great Britain in establishing a naval and outfitting station, defended by great forts and modern guns, almost within sight of United States territory and forming a complement to the Bermuda station of the same character in Atlantic waters.

The harbor is small, but deep, and on its southern shore is the famous dry-dock, shown in the accompanying illustration, capable of accommodating the largest ships afloat. The length of this dock over all is about 400 feet, breadth at entrance 65 feet, depth over sill 38 feet. Its total cost is put at \$2,000,000, or about \$10,000,000. Taken in connection with the vast supplies of coal available from mines not far distant, the accessibility of the harbor and its defensive surroundings, this dock makes the place a perfect coaling station in northwestern waters for the ships of H. B. M. Edward VII.

facts that the Duke of Devonshire owns almost 200,000 acres of land in England, but not an acre in the county from which he derived his title; the Earl of Derby owns 70,000 acres, but possesses no land in the county of Derby, and the Duke of Fife is the proprietor of 250,000 acres in Scotland, but has no property in Fife.

Philadelphia sportsmen have purchased 5,000 acres of land in Pike county, Pa., with the intention of making it one of the finest game preserves in the world. There is already abundance of game on the land and great natural facilities for hunting and fishing. A tract of 2,000 acres for deer is being inclosed with a wire fence ten feet in height. There will be another tract for wild bears.

A Jefferson City (Mo.) jeweler has a clock, operated by weights, which will run for two years with one winding.

Poverty stricken Italy will expend \$30,000,000 on her navy in 1901. Japan's budget for naval equipment in 1901 is

HE HELD 2,000 BOERS AT BAY.

Now that the Boers seem to be having their inning in South Africa, with Oom Paul in Holland and Lord Roberts at home, the English are indulging in rem-



iniscence and narrating tales of individual bravery. The latest hero is the young man whose portrait is presented in this connection, Lieutenant Douglas Alexander Blair, who, although only 22 years old and half an inch below the army regulation height, is said to have held more than 2,000 Boers at bay for 24 hours with a little command of less than 50 men.

A WONDERFUL SEA LION.

A certain Captain Woodward has accomplished the feat of making a tankful of sea lions do his bidding, one of them being shown in this illustration balancing an air ball on the tip of his



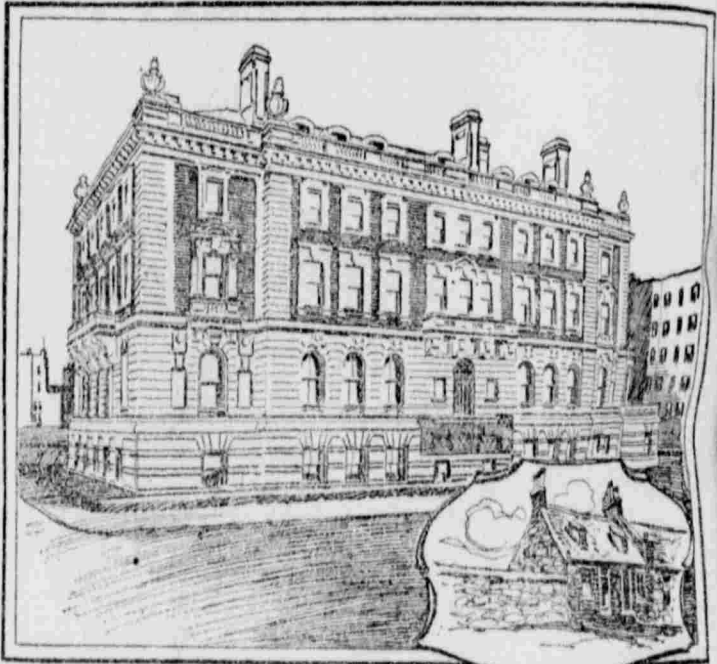
nose. The juggling tricks of these sea lions are said never to have been surpassed, for they are not only experts at balancing air balls, but can play football with their tails, blow trumpets and even play guitars under the incentive of promises of whitefish and herrings.

\$21,000,000. Austria, Sweden, Holland and Denmark are preparing to double their naval expenditures. Verily, the wings of the angel of peace are not to be spread over the ocean during the early years of the new century.

France has provided for a naval construction reaching to 1907, in which a total of 220 vessels are to be built, the outfit of 1901 being figured at \$124,000,000.

The naval plans of Germany cover 34 battleships, 32 cruisers and 80 torpe-

THE NEW CARNEGIE MANSION IN NEW YORK.



MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW YORK RESIDENCE AND HIS BIRTHPLACE.

The spacious mansion now approaching completion and figured in the accompanying illustration is the last of the structures to be erected and occupied by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the multimillionaire ex-king of steel. He has declared himself to be essentially a home builder, and an examination of his biography would seem to bear out the assertion. But there is a vast difference between the magnificent structure he is erecting at the corner of Ninety-first street and Fifth avenue, New York, and the humble home in which he was born, or that in which he passed his youth in the United States. The Carnegie homestead in Dunfermline, Scotland, is only a story and a half in height, and small at that, the room in which Andy was born being less than 12 by 14 feet, while the first house owned by the family in Pennsylvania cost but \$600. Contrast these humble cottages with the stately residence on Fifth avenue opposite Central park, with its width of 70 feet and depth of 150, and the remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Carnegie that it was to be "the most modest and roomy house in New York" appears to have in it an element of sarcasm.

The material used in its construction is Indiana limestone and Harvard brick, with decorations in marble and bronze. The style of architecture has been described as last century English, and the cost will exceed \$1,000,000.

FISHING FOR SHRIMP ON HORSEBACK.



Everybody has heard of beggars on horseback and a few travelers have seen them down in Mexico and Central America, where horseflesh is cheap, but there is only one place in the world, it is believed, where the horses are played in fishing.

This illustration shows a scene on the coast of Belgium near the town of Newport. The fishermen's horses are attached to the nets ready for their excursion into the sea after shrimp. A procession of weather beaten fishermen starts from shore, each man mounted upon the back of a trained and sturdy horse dragging the triangular, purse shaped net, which scoops in the shrimp as it passes over the sands. These fishermen haul several hundredweight at a single trip and are considered the terrors of the Belgian littoral, holding about the relation to their fellow anglers that cavalry bears to infantry in the army.

do boats. The appropriation for 1901 is \$100,000,000. Russia's expenditures in 1901 is placed at \$16,000,000 for the beginning of the work on new ships and completing those under way.

How Yow, the Chinese consul general at San Francisco, has gone into business as a breeder of trotting horses. He has bought a farm for the purpose near San Jose and, except for an American overseer, will employ only Chinese. Phenix A. T., recently had a procession in which groups of cowboys were

followed by groups of Indians, city

clans and Chinese.

Following the example of the

Greece and Egypt, the Spanish govern-

ment has resolved to forbid the ex-

portation of antiquities and the

works of art. A bill to that effect

has been presented to the cortes, and

certain to be passed.

The historic citadel of Quebec

threatened with ruin in consequence

of the difficulty of obtaining recruits

for garrison duty.

A PALMIST'S ESTIMATE OF OOM PAUL KRUGER.

A Parisian palmist recently made a study of Mr. Kruger's hand and feet. The photograph from which this illustration is made. According to the palmist's authority, Oom Paul has hands of brass rather than of clay, or, in other words, when he wants a thing he gets it—if he can. His nails are broad, indi-



cating action and force, while his forefinger is longer than the others. This indicates that he was born with an instinct for freedom. His hand, in short, is that of the primitive man, for it shows a headstrong desire to command and to control everything by brute force.

ELABORATELY CARVED WINE CASK.

In the accompanying illustration are shown both ends of what has been called the most elaborately carved wine cask in the world. It is not only a curiosity in itself, but it possesses historic value as having once belonged to England's king, George III., to whom it was presented by Charles, duke of Brunswick. The duke was probably well aware of the royal falling out sought to propitiate the king by a gift most to his liking. This wine cask once in the royal cellar, is 12 feet in circumference and 4 feet 4 inches in diameter. What owned by George III, it was filled with wine of rarest vintage—that is as full as possible under the circumstances—for it is a tradition that George frequently went down to look at the carvings and always took along a decanter.

