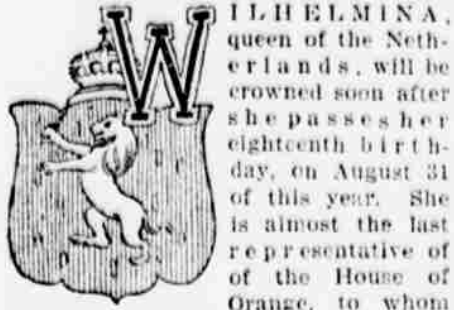


A ROYAL ROMANCE.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN MUST SOON SELECT A CONSORT.

A Situation Not Unlike that Which Confronted the Present Queen of England When She Ascended the Throne—Coronation Next August.



WILHELMINA, queen of the Netherlands, will be crowned soon after she passes her eighteenth birthday, on August 31 of this year. She is almost the last representative of the House of Orange, to whom the crown of Great Britain was transferred after the revolution of 1688. She is the only surviving child of the late king of Holland, William III. Her late brother, the prince of Orange, died when she was a toddler in the royal nursery. Her father was old and infirm, and his ministers decided that the succession must be regulated at once. A state council of senators and deputies was held, and a law was enacted naming her as heir to the throne, with her mother as regent. The king died in 1690, when the princess was ten years old. She was proclaimed queen under a regency. Her father was grand duke of Luxembourg, as well as king of the Netherlands; but in consequence of her sex, the princess could not be heir to the grand duchy, which has passed under the rule of the duke of Nassau and his heirs. The queen regent is the princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and a sister to the duchess



QUEEN WILHELMINA.

of Albany, Queen Victoria's daughter-in-law. She married the king of Holland in her youth, and is now barely forty, amiable and handsome, and not without cleverness and force of character. Queen Wilhelmina has been carefully educated for her high station. She knows four languages, Dutch, German, French and English, and her mother has sought to interest her in business of state. She is bright and intelligent, and not without girlish beauty. She has a will of her own, and much natural dignity. With the coronation the regency will come to an end. There will be a great revel at The Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and then the serious business of match-making will begin. It will be a romance of royalty like that of Victoria over sixty years ago. As the union of England and Hanover under the same sovereign ended when Victoria ascended the throne, so also Wilhelmina has lost Luxembourg. The royal line is now nearly exhausted in Holland, as it was then in England, and the young queen is expected to renew and perpetuate it by marriage, as Victoria has done. If she dies without children, the throne will pass to German heirs under the influence of the court at Berlin, which all patriotic Dutchmen would deplore. The queen, after her coronation, like Victoria, will choose her own husband. It will be a royal match of unusual importance. In Holland, as at the opening of the Victorian reign, loyal hearts will be touched by this glimpse of a girlish queen, in her simplicity and inexperience, playing a great part in state affairs by marrying aright.

A Church Built of Coral.

A church built of coral is one of the curiosities of the Isle of Mahe, one of the Seychelles islands in the Indian ocean. The Seychelles islands, which are supposed by many to be the site of the Eden of Old Testament history, form an archipelago of one hundred and fourteen islands, and are situated about 1,400 miles east of Aden and 1,000 miles from Zanzibar. They rise steeply out of the sea, culminating in the Isle of Mahe, which is about 3,000 feet above the level of the ocean, and is nearly the center of the group. All these islands are of coral growth. The houses are built of species of massive coral hewn into square blocks, which glisten like white marble, and show themselves to the utmost advantage in the various tinted green of the thick tropical palms, whose immense fern-like leaves give pleasant and much-needed shade. These palms grow as high as 100 feet and more, over-topping both the houses and the coral-built church. They line the seashore and cover the mountains, forming in many places extensive forests.

The Black Race.

According to the computations of Prof. Hany, the black race embraces about one-tenth of the living members of the human species, or 150,000,000 individuals.

TOLD OF SEVEN QUEENS.

Graceful Acts of Several European Ladies of Rank.

One day the queen of Serbia, while staying at Biarritz, missed a valuable portion of her jewels. A few days later an advertisement appeared in the local papers to the effect that if the jewelry were returned to the queen she would present it to the poor of Biarritz, says Talk. Two days after she received her lost or stolen diamonds by post on which was written in printed characters: "I shall be curious to see if a queen can keep her word." The queen did keep her word, and presented the restored trinkets to the sisters of charity, who immediately organized a lottery, which was eagerly subscribed to by the visitors and residents of Biarritz, and the treasure was won by a poor little seamstress, Queen Amelie of Portugal, who is conceded the most beautiful and the best dressed royal personage in all Europe while driving in the environs of Lisbon recently, heard cries for assistance coming from a neighboring wood. She went to see what was the matter and found that a wood cutter had been injured by a branch of a falling tree. Queen Amelie, who has studied medicine, attended to the man's injury, and then, with her companion, assisted him to reach his cabin. Later on the queen called to see how her patient was. "Then you are a doctor, madame, since you know how to take care of me?" asked the wood cutter, who did not know his benefactress. "Yes, my good man," was the reply. "I am sorry for that," continued the wood cutter, "because I will never be able to pay all I owe you." The queen of the Belgians is credited with many unconventional experiences. It is said that while passing the summer at Spa she was given to taking long rides in a pony cart, accompanied by Princess Clementine. On one of these excursions they stopped at a farm house to buy a glass of milk. Nobody but an old paralyzed woman was in the house, but she replied that no milk was left in the jugs, and that she was unable to go to milk the cow. "Never mind," said the queen, "if you will allow me, I will go to the pasture. Just tell me where the jugs are." A little later her majesty returned with a half filled jug and the old farmer's wife was served by the princess, who, it appears, greatly enjoyed the adventure. The queen of Italy is enthusiastically following the fad for the collection of old boots and shoes of celebrated persons. She possesses the shoes of Marie Antoinette, of Mary Stuart, the Empress Josephine, Queen Anne and the Empress Catherine of Russia. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria is an accomplished horsewoman, and the sovereign of a court whose aristocratic prejudices are of the strongest kind. She delights in her fame as a pastry cook, and her daughter, the Archduchess Valerie, is proud of her accomplishment in the methods of ancient and modern cuisine. The queen of Greece is at the head of an association of women whose object is the moral regeneration of criminals. They frequently visit the inmates of the prisons in Athens, giving them religious instruction and a sympathetic attention to their woes.

WAS ONCE A FARM HAND.

William J. Calhoun, interstate commerce commissioner, was one of the early McKinley men in Illinois, and displayed admirable ability in his leadership of the McKinley forces in his state. Mr. Calhoun was not a self-seeker and, although in a position to accept higher political honors than that accorded him in his present appointment, he steadfastly refused. Mr. Calhoun is about 50 years of age and is a native of Pittsburg. Early in life he was left to shift for himself and as a lad he came into contact with the McKinley family, and especially with the president, when the latter himself was a rugged youth. At that time Mr. Calhoun was a farm hand in Ohio. Later in life, when the president returned from the wars, Mr. Calhoun knew him intimately as a young law-



WILLIAM J. CALHOUN.

yer and the two became friends. Then the currents of their lives diverged and Calhoun went to Illinois, where he has earned a worthy reputation as a lawyer and a statesman.

A Great Feat.

It would be a great feat for journalism if some of the great New York papers would undertake the management of the proposed war for which they are equipping correspondents. Moreover, it would be quite an unprecedented feat and the enterprising paper which would undertake it would have the exclusive right to the news and ought to sell accordingly. There would then be also a splendid chance of keeping the newest journalism "at sea," where it has been for several weeks, and a possibility of dumping it in for good.—Providence Visitor.

Professional People of Italy.

There are 235,000 persons in the trained professions in Italy.

EDMUND TATTERSALL.

FAMOUS HORSEMAN AND TURF PATRON IS NO MORE.

For Nearly Forty Years He Had Been the Head of the Great Horse-Auction Firm Founded by "Old Tat" in the Year 1766.



CABLE dispatch announces the death of Edmund Tattersall, head of the great London horse auctioneering firm of Tattersalls. Owing to the infirmities of age, Edmund Tattersall had not been active in the business for the last two years, during which period it was under the management of Granville Tattersall, but to the end he was the guiding spirit which dictated the policy of the firm and his was the personality that formed the connecting link between the past and the present. The history of Tattersalls and the English Jockey club dates from almost the same year—the former being founded in 1766 and the latter in 1768—and in many ways they have represented the progress and growth of the English turf. The firm, whose name and credit are almost as famous as that of the Rothschilds, owes the foundation of its fortunes to the great turf and stud career of one of England's most famous horses, Highflyer, the property of Richard Tattersall, "Old Tat," whose methods of business and traditional honesty and courtesy have been continued to the present day. "Old Tat" was the founder of the firm. Excepting only Childers and Eclipse, Highflyer was the most celebrated horse up to that date on the

settling place each Monday for all bets made by members of the Jockey club, being the final tribunal for adjudication of all betting disputes connected with racing. Thus Tattersalls today represents to the sporting world of England a combined Bank of England and a supreme court.

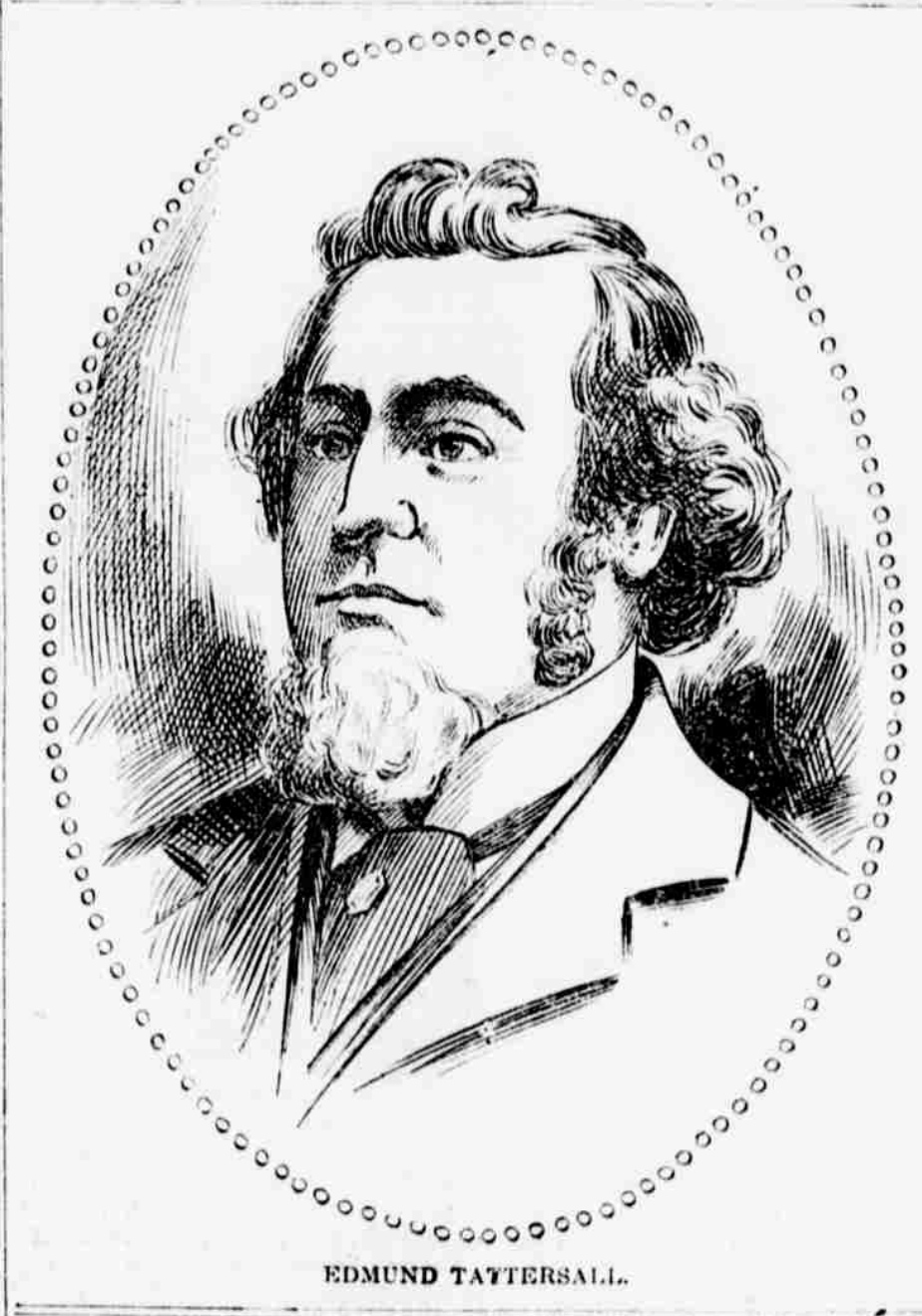
ABUSE OF FAITHFUL DOGS.

Sledge Drivers in Alaska Who Show No Mercy.

The Alaskan dog is almost human in intelligence. He weighs about 100 pounds. Heavily laden, he will travel sixty miles a day, says the St. Paul Dispatch. With twenty dogs in a team no two of them are in a straight line from the driver. When unhitched for the night they pile upon the first blanket that is thrown upon the snow, and there they stay. When you crawl into your sleeping bag and pull a robe over it the dog will get under the robe. Unless you are careful he will be inside of the bag in the morning. The animal's endurance is phenomenal and they are capable of strong affection. They are great fighters. A traveler who recently returned from Alaska says of the treatment accorded these faithful animals: "The whip that is used on them is the cruellest thing of its kind that is known to man. Thirty feet in length and two inches thick near the short handle, it has a lash ten feet long that cuts like a knife. The Russian knout isn't to be compared to it. When a dog is struck you hear a sharp yelp and then your sleigh whirrs past a bit of fur or possibly a piece of bloody skin lying on the snow."

OLD-TIME LEGISLATOR.

The luxuries of travel enjoyed by every one today were an iridescent dream in the early '40s, and no one suffered more from the inconveniences of travel than preachers, doctors and



EDMUND TATTERSALL.

English turf. Though in training only two years he won \$50,000 in stakes, a large sum for that period, and was beaten only once. Inscribed upon a tablet which marks his last resting place is this epitaph: "Here lieth the perfect and beautiful symmetry of the much lamented Highflyer, by whom and his wonderful offspring the celebrated Richard Tattersall acquired a noble fortune, but was not ashamed to acknowledge it." At Hyde Park Corner in 1766 Richard Tattersall established "Tattersalls," and there the business was conducted until 1865, when it was moved to the present quarters near Albert Gate, Hyde Park. He soon secured a complete monopoly in the business and prospered, and then he became part proprietor of the London Morning Post. Later, on account of disagreement, he established the Morning Herald as a rival, but it was not a financial success. After serving a term of three months' imprisonment on conviction of libeling the Duke of Richmond Mr. Tattersall changed the politics as well as the policy of his paper, upholding the prince of Wales, Mrs. Fitz-Herbert and Fox, who later became his intimate friends. Richard Tattersall lived to a ripe old age, dispensing hospitality with a generous hand at Highflyer hall, and conducting his great business in London and at Newmarket.

The business was continued by his son Edward until the latter's death, in 1810, when Richard, of the next generation, succeeded. Upon the death of Richard, in 1859, the succession fell to Arthur and Edmund Tattersall, the latter of whom has just died.

In this country it is difficult to realize the enormous influence and power of a firm like Tattersalls. It has at once a complete monopoly of the good will and esteem of the country. The firm conducts all the thoroughbred sales, besides many others. To the public at large, especially in this country, Tattersalls is best known as the

legislators, whose several vocations forced them to take frequent journeys. Before the halcyon days of railroads—and passes—it was a task of some magnitude to attend legislative sessions from remote districts. Just how our early lawmakers in the west prepared themselves for a journey to the seat of legislative action is shown in the accompanying picture, which is a faithful reproduction from an old daguerrotype.

The portrait represents Asaph Whit-



BEFORE THE DAYS OF RAILROADS.

tlesey of the Wisconsin state legislature, in the garb he wore while journeying from his home, about thirty miles from Milwaukee to the state capital.

Russia's Increasing Population.

At the present rate of increase the population of the Russian empire will, in twenty years, reach 175,000,000; figures which explain the confidence with which Russians look forward to the fu-

NURSERY OF THE SEA

DISCOVERY OF THE WINTER HABITAT OF MARINE FISHES.

Off North Carolina Shores—Claims That Fish Do Not Migrate to Distant Regions, but Merely Seek Greater and Calmer Depths.

The most important discovery in coast fishing so far has been made by the fishermen offshore at Beaufort, N. C., and there is reason to believe that there will be far-reaching results obtained in the future through improved methods of deep sea seining, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In the two winter months of January and February all of our littoral species of fish disappear almost entirely from the waters off our coast and fishermen are compelled to fold up their seines and wait until spring for the reappearance of their favorite game.

Scientists have concluded that the fishes go to some unknown region or depth of the ocean to breed during these two cold months, and upon their return in the spring they are accompanied by innumerable hosts of young fry. The discovery offshore here is nothing less than that of a winter nursery of our littoral species of fish. From six to eight fathoms below the surface of the water the fish have been found to be literally swarming in countless numbers, and hooks and seines let down to that depth invariably bring up rich hauls. The discovery is important in modifying our prevailing methods of catching marketable food fish and in cheapening the supply in winter and in furnishing the needy workers with employment at an off season. Naturalists have believed for some time that most of our sea food fishes migrated to warmer climates in winter, as our birds do, and returned in the spring, but now it seems that they merely swim offshore some distance and drop down into deep corrugations and remain happy and contented until spring returns. The fish are found off Beaufort and Morehead City in deep holes or corrugations. A great variety of food fish is found in this winter nursery, such as the red drum, gray trout or weakfish, spotted sea trout, bluefish, croakers and many others. Last winter the fishermen, with deep sea lines, managed to make big hauls over these winter pasture fields. They let down lines from five to ten fathoms and brought up big game. But this was soon considered too slow work, and special deep-sea nets were manufactured for the purpose. These nets were heavily weighted and when sunk to the proper depth they brought up enormous hauls of fish.

This winter the fishing has been better than ever. Improvements have been made upon the nets and the fishermen have been scoring wonderful successes. In the first five days of February 152,000 pounds of trout and 125,000 croakers were caught in this manner about two and one-half miles offshore from Fort Macon, near the sea buoy, where the depth averages six fathoms. The fishing has been so good in places that the men have made as high as \$70 each in one day. Men all along shore out of employment are flocking to the place to take part in the fishing. A man provided with a deep-sea line and hooks, who is willing to endure the hardships, can make a good living in this way. But it is no easy work to operate a line six to eight fathoms in length, with several pounds of lead and a five-pound fish on the other end. Some of the line fishermen come in at night with a boatload of fish, but their hands are so cut and mutilated that they are unfit for work the next day. Thick buckskin gloves on the hands are necessary for the proper protection of the skin. A new sort of seine has been used here this winter for the first time. It is designed just for this deep-water fishing. It closes up in the shape of a long, narrow eelpot, with a heavy weight at the lower end. It dangles over the side of the fishing smack by several ropes, which are manipulated either by the men or a tackle. When the lead reaches the bottom the seine is allowed to rest there for some time while the men spread it open. This is done by means of ropes. Four rowboats leave the smack and each one pulls a rope attached to a corner of the seine. Thus it is spread out on the bottom of the sea directly under the flocks of sea fish. Then it is gradually hauled up. A deep pocket in the bottom of the seine is quickly filled with so many fish that they threaten to break through the meshes by their very weight. In each haul fishermen bring up at least 500 pounds of fish. The numbers of the fish seem inexhaustible. When one hiding place is pretty well cleaned out the fishermen hunt around for another. The bottom of the sea off the coast here is undulating, forming deep hollows or holes, in which the sea fish hide. They are never found on the ridges of the bottom, but always in the hollows. Consequently the fishermen carry sounding leads with them in search of a new hiding place or winter nursery. When the water is six to eight fathoms deep they drop the net and leave it there for a short time before hauling it up. If they strike it rich they haul it up and let it down until their boat is loaded.

A Profitable Business.

Smith—There goes a young man who is but 25 years of age, yet he has succeeded in accumulating \$100,000 in cash and real estate, all made by his own pluck and perseverance. Brown—Indeed? What business is he engaged in? Smith—That of son-in-law to old Bullion, the banker.

Electric magnets capable of picking up a load not exceeding five tons are used by an Illinois steel company to transfer steel beams or plates from one part of the shop to another.

DANCES DEMORALIZE SCHOOLS

Colorado Community Agitated Over a Peculiar Condition.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Grace Espy Patton has received a letter from an indignant citizen of Meeker, in which complaint is made that the order and decorum of the school is seriously threatened because the school board permits the desks to be torn up and the school used for a dancing academy, says the Denver Times. After describing the condition the school was in, the writer says: "This was all the result of using the school house for a public dancing hall. Knowing that an orderly school could not be kept in this sort of building, I asked permission to arrange and fasten the desks. This was given, and I labored for days (Saturdays) to get this accomplished and now have a very tidy room. The board of directors then decided, so I was informed, that the school building should not be used for any purpose, except such as would not require the removal or disturbance of the furniture. But now some upstart takes a notion that they must have another dance in the schoolhouse, and, in spite of my earnest protest to the board, seems to have secured their consent. The county superintendent nor the board of directors have provided me with a copy of the school laws of Colorado, hence I am unable to judge whether it is lawful or not to use a public building for dancing purposes; but it seems to me that even if it is not contrary to the letter of the law, it certainly must be to the spirit of the law. You well know that any public gathering in a district, especially anything like a dance, is bound to draw off the minds and attention of many pupils from their school work, thus demoralizing and antagonizing the work of the school. It is a common occurrence here for little girls of 12 to 14 years of age to go to dances and dance the whole night. You can well understand the damnable influence upon tender young girls and boys of such doings. I think, too, that when such a thing as a dance is held right in the schoolhouse the evil influence is doubly great. You will oblige me greatly by giving your decision or the law as to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of using public buildings in this state for dancing. I do not know whether the desks will be torn from the floor or not for the dance tonight, but, if such is done, can the teacher be compelled by law to teach again before the school building is restored to the same orderly condition as that in which I left it? It must be remembered, in considering this question, that a public dance, as conducted here, is a public evil. There has never been a dance held there but that empty liquor bottles have been found on the premises or right in the pupils' desks. Please oblige me by a prompt reply to my questions."

The Hardest Metal.

The hardest metal is titanium. This metal was first recognized by Mr. Gregor in 1791, but its properties were not satisfactorily determined until 1822, when Dr. Wollaston examined it and described it as it occurred in its perfect metallic and crystallized state, in the slag of an iron furnace at Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales. The form of the crystals is the cube, their color resembles that of bright copper, they are sufficiently hard to scratch rock crystal and their specific gravity is 5.3. According to M. Dumas, the order of metals with reference to hardness is as follows: "Chromium, rhodium, which cannot be scratched with glass; nickel, cobalt, iron, antimony, zinc, scratched by glass; palladium, platinum, copper, gold, silver, tellurium, bismuth, cadmium, tin, scratched by carbonate of lime; lead, scratched by the nail; and potassium and sodium, which are as soft as wax."

Birds in Every Sea.

There is no part of the ocean that is without birds. The seaman plows the waters with his craft; one boundless expanse of sky and water meets his glance, no ship, no boat is to be seen, but there sweeps before him that mighty flyer the wandering albatross, which knows neither distance nor solitude, regardless alike of storm or calm. So it is with those other ocean wanderers, the stormy petrels. Like the albatross, they have no distinct circle of distribution. They wander over all the seas, and cover such enormous distances in a day's flight that no distinct limits can be assigned to their habitations. They are at home, and brave the storm in every latitude and in every sea.

A Novel Rat-Trap.

The Scientific American describes an invention which it calls "a humane rat trap." The inventor asserts that not only are ordinary traps cruel, but they tend to defeat their own purpose, because they teach rats and mice to be wary. The new device is a wide-open trap, which is so arranged that a rat entering it is clasped around the body with a rubber band, which carries bells and is covered with tufts coated with phosphorescent paint. The trap does not imprison the rat, but simply turns it into a scarecrow. This, the inventor thinks, would be the most effectual method of ridding a house of such pests.

Electric Magnets at Work.

Electric magnets capable of picking up a load not exceeding five tons are used by an Illinois steel company to transfer steel beams or plates from one part of the shop to another.