

THE NEXT EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FRANCIS FERDINAND, WHO IS EXPECTED TO SUCCEED.

Character Sketch of the Heir, of Whose Personality So Little Is Known.

Of all the royal personages of Europe there is none that commands just at present such a widespread interest as Francis Ferdinand of Hapsburg.

record of his voyage which he published for private circulation some time after his return. It is in the form of a diary, and while entirely free from all priggishness and pretentious affectation, contains on almost every page shrewd comments of appreciation and remarks displaying a far greater breadth of mind and liberal mentality than those with which he had generally been credited.

This diary is by no means Francis Ferdinand's only venture into literature, and he has to his credit several graceful monographs, notably one on the celebrated Field Marshal Radetzky, remarkable for reason of the high souled patriotism apparent in every line of the essay, and two volumes of extremely pretty Alpine poetry.



ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND. Heir to the Imperial Throne of Austria-Hungary.

old Styrian melodies which until then had never been written, but merely handed down from father to son throughout the ages. The archduke is also an engineer by profession, is so far as I am aware, the only prince of the blood who has secured his diploma as such, and enjoys nothing so much as driving the locomotive of an express train.

He is recognized as one of the best sporting shots in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the walls of his home at Konopischt, in Bohemia, being adorned with the antlers of some two thousand stags and chamois, as well as with the heads of tigers killed in India, the tusks of elephants slain in Ceylon and the pelts of bear shot in the Rockies.

He is an adept in the science of zoology and natural history and is a wonderfully gifted artist with the brush and as a landscape gardener. And, last but not least, he is a thorough soldier, having everything connected with his profession as such at his fingers' ends.

Added to this, he has always been an exemplary son and an affectionate brother, and his life has been singularly free from scandal, the one romance of his existence being his infatuation for Countess Sophie Chotek, whom he persisted

self pliable, and has sometimes been brought by persuasion or by mere weariness to yield and to accord his consent to measures of which at heart he disapproved, his nephew obstinately refuses to give way. He is slow and deliberate about taking up his position in a controversy. He has accustomed himself to regard it from every possible point of view and to encourage free discussion thereof in all its bearings.

A devout Roman Catholic, he is disposed to frown upon those endeavors which are being made to curtail the powers of the Church in connection with primary education and to banish everything pertaining to religion from all public schools. Then, too, he makes no secret of his disapproval of the excessive concessions made to Hungary in the way of autonomy at the expense of the other parts of the empire.

DISLIKES ALLIANCE WITH ITALY.

Finally, he does not conceal his distaste for the alliance with Italy. His antagonism toward the latter is based upon the traditional enmity of the Italians for everything pertaining to Austria, and which finds expression not only among the masses but also among the classes, and even in the highest political and official circles of the peninsula.

Not long ago an Italian Minister of Public Works took part in ceremonies commemorating the execution by the Austrians some fifty years ago of the Italian conspirators against the then Austrian ruler in Northern Italy, the statesman having a magnificent wreath on the tomb of the "patriots" in the name of the King and of the

have the power of relieving him of the obligations of the oath which he made at the time of his marriage to refrain from raising his wife to the throne, and his children into the line of succession thereto, yet Francis Ferdinand's sense of honor is so keen that there is no reason whatsoever to suppose that he will yield to the longings of his heart and break the promise which he gave to the members of his house, the government of the Dual Empire, and to the people. Throughout his reign, at any rate as long as she remains unmarried, his half-sister, Archduchess Maria Annunciata, Abbess of the Hradhradec, will continue to play the role of acting Empress and of first lady of the empire, to which she was appointed a year ago on the death of Archduke Otto, and on all state functions and official ceremonies the Princess of Hohenberg will be obliged to yield the pas to her sister-in-law.

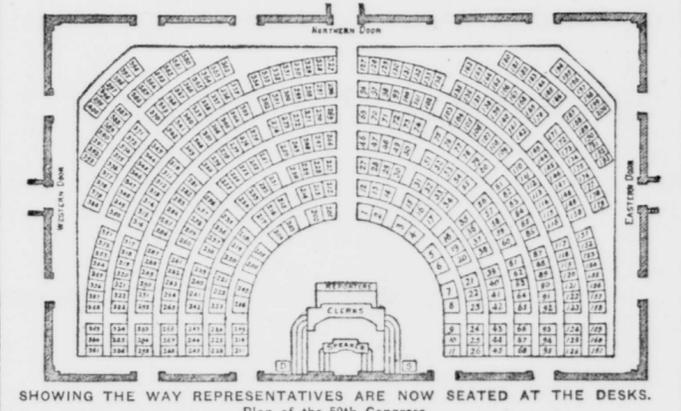
It is Archduke Otto's eldest son, Charles Francis, who is the next in line of succession to his uncle, Francis Ferdinand. The lad, who recently attained his majority on his twentieth birthday, which he celebrated last August at Ischl with his granduncle, Emperor Francis Joseph, has been brought up altogether under the latter's influence and direction, and received the early part of his education in one of the public grammar schools of Vienna, being the first scion of the House of Hapsburg thus to take his place on the benches of these public institutions beside the sons of petty tradesmen, artisans and laborers, and coming into close touch and intimate contact with the people over whom he is destined in the course of time to reign.

NEW CONGRESS PLANS.

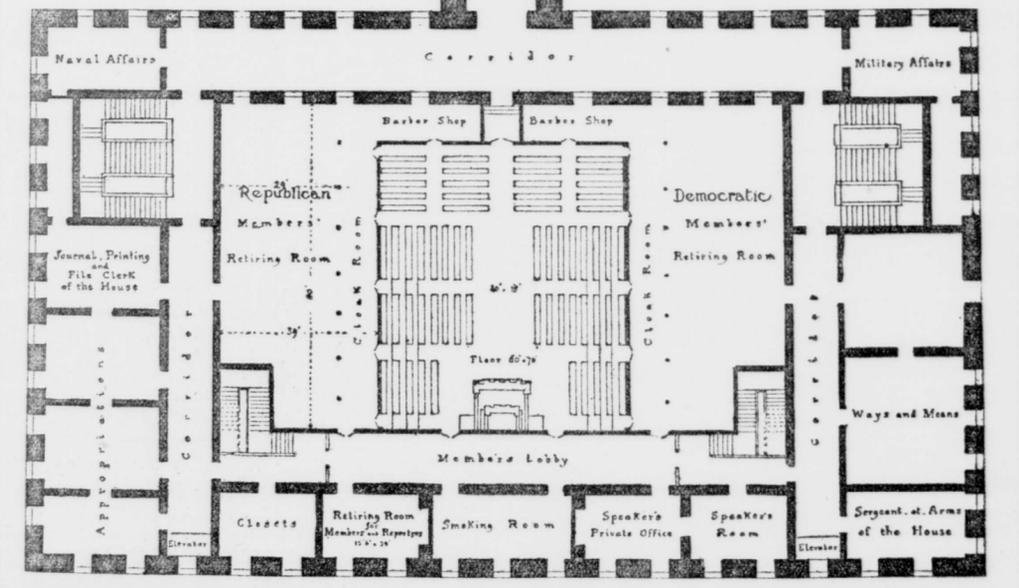
Benches Instead of Desks in House of Representatives.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The plan to make the national House of Representatives less cumbersome and more useful by replacing with benches the desks now used has met with hearty commendation here in Washington and throughout the country since its first publication in an interview with Representative Boutell in last Sunday's Tribune. Mr. Boutell came to Washington this week to confer with the architect of the Capitol regarding the detailed plans which are made public for the first time in The Tribune.

When the colleagues of the Illinois man see the drawings at the assembling of Congress in December it is expected that many who might



SHOWING THE WAY REPRESENTATIVES ARE NOW SEATED AT THE DESKS. Plan of the 59th Congress.



SHOWING HOW THE HOUSE WOULD LOOK WITH 406 REPRESENTATIVES SEATED ON BENCHES INSTEAD OF AT DESKS. Official plans prepared by Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol.

WILL MAKE GOOD EMPEROR.

All in all, he is a man of marked individuality and character, who as Emperor is likely to prove of no little surprise to the public, which until now has been too prone to lend credence to the malevolent stories which have been circulated about him. These tales intimated that he is ignorant, bigoted, arrogant and dissolute, with ideas on the subject of sovereigntyavoring of mediæval times rather than of the present day.

PAID VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY.

Francis Ferdinand, like King Edward of Great Britain and King Oscar of Sweden, enjoys the educational advantages of a personal acquaintance with the United States, which he visited at the time of the Columbian exhibition at Chicago, in the course of his voyage around the world. Travel always broadens the mind and extends the range of intellectual vision, especially here in America, where everything, even nature, is so vast a scene, and where the horizon is so wide. It is therefore of particular benefit to those men who by reason of their birth are called upon to play a dominant role in the control and direction of the destinies of their fellow creatures.

MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

Francis Ferdinand has three children by his marriage who bear their mother's princely title of Hohenberg, with the predicate of serene highness. The eldest is a girl, who has received her mother's name of Sophie, and the others are boys, Prince Maximilian, being now five years of age and his brother, Ernest, only three. Their father is devoted to his children, and has them with him on every possible occasion. They even used to accompany him when he went shooting in the big forest around his stately chateau of Konopischt, until he found that this interfered with his sport, as they are so passionately fond of animals that whenever any game came within reach of his gun they would clasp hold of his arms and entreat him not to shoot the pretty animal or bird, as the case might be.

Although from an ecclesiastical point of view the Church, in the person of the Pope, would otherwise oppose it will vote for it, especially as the completion of the House office building, within easy distance of the hall, will give the members all the desk room they need. It is also felt that the House is growing larger and must be reapportioned on a larger scale after the next Congress three years hence. In December there will be thirty-one more members than in 1900. If a similar increase is made in 1910, and it is always difficult to reduce any state's representation, it will be a physical impossibility to accommodate the larger membership under present conditions. Mr. Boutell proposes to meet this necessity by reducing the size of the House one half and putting in benches.

MUST UPHOLD HIS REPUTATION.

"In writing up the burglary," said the excited caller, "you can say that the thieves in their hurry overlooked \$50 worth of jewelry and solid silver plate in one of the cupboards."

A HARD WORKED PRONOUN.

A quaryman was charged with assaulting one of his mates, and when the case was carried into court, an eyewitness of the occurrence gave some evidence.

THE INEVITABLE.

"He—So they got married and went off in their new motor car."

FORTY-EIGHT TO THE BAD.

"Yes, it was hard luck. He fell in love with her at first sight, bought a fifty-trip car, and was refused on his second visit."—Browning's Magazine.

be shortened from a length of 139 feet, including galleries, to a length of 80 feet, including galleries. The present floor would be shortened from a length of 113 feet to 69 feet. The width of the present chamber north and south would remain unchanged. The Speaker's desk, the clerk's desk and the desk of the official reporters would remain as they are. The present galleries would be brought forward to conform to the hall as shortened. The height of the chamber and the lighting would remain unchanged. The hall, as reduced in size, would have benches or seats running parallel with the east and west walls of the chamber, half of them facing westward and half eastward, except the benches in the northwest and northeast corners of the chamber, which would face southward. An open space 15 feet by 40 feet would extend from the Speaker's desk northward, and a similar space would extend from those between the seats. The floor would rise at each end of the chamber. The chamber would have a seating capacity of 406. No desks for members would be provided. It is intended that the hall as rearranged should be for legislative business exclusively, and have a seating capacity to accommodate the entire membership of the House.

The space subtracted from the present hall at each end by the alteration would be fitted into two large retiring rooms for members, fitted with tables and chairs, lockers and other furniture for their convenience. These rooms would have the same height as the chamber, and from them easy access would be given to the chamber through fly doors fitted with glass panels. Each of the retiring rooms would be 80 feet long and 25 feet wide. The rooms would be supported by rows of pillars extending north and south across the retiring rooms. The entrance to the galleries on the east and west sides would be through a central entrance to each gallery, and a side entrance would be made by a bridge passageway. The central door space to the House from the lobby leading to the Senate would remain as now.

ARCHITECT APPROVES IT.

"In my opinion it is entirely feasible to change the hall of the House of Representatives so as to replace the desks with benches," said Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, when asked to express an opinion of the plans. "The main objection that was made when a similar plan was discussed by Speaker Reed in the 53d Congress was that the members needed desk room. With the completion of the new office building plenty of desk room will be provided in the offices, so that it will no longer be necessary in the hall itself. It is certainly a fact that something must soon be done to accommodate the larger membership."

A substitute plan for this was at one time suggested by which the House chamber would retain its present width, but be extended back to the south wall by removing the members' lobby. This would permit the retention of the desk scheme as now, with accommodation for 500 desks—enough to seat members of the House of Representatives to come in. But the idea of the bench scheme is not to get any more room for the larger membership of the House, but to also make it less noisy and more of a debating body. It is more likely that it will be preferred, especially as the influence of the committee as an almost final authority on important measures would be considerably lessened. The size of the hall would be about that of the Senate, and the provision for hearing Senators will talking in even a low conversational tone would be similar.

MORE ROOM FOR CANNON.

For some time there has been an unrecurrent of protest against the cramped quarters at present occupied by the Speaker of the House. These comprise a small room just off the southeast corner of the hall. While the present Speaker, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, has not voiced any audible dissatisfaction, it is understood that some of the influential members have occasionally expressed their disapprobation of the crowded condition of the Speaker's room, in which the speaker, his secretary and the parliamentary clerk all have desks. It has been suggested that when they discuss office building is completed in December the Ways and Means Committee move to one of the large rooms there, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and give the Speaker the large room and small room that they vacated. The Ways and Means Committee would thus gain an excellent place for hearings during consideration of any bill to revise the tariff, for instance.

WOULD NOT LIE OR PRAY.

Bishop Courtney, in speaking at the luncheon at the St. Denis Hotel on Tuesday in honor of the Bishop of London, related an anecdote of Bishop Wilmer of Alabama that was typical of the man. One day after Bishop Wilmer had addressed a congregation in a small Georgia town a woman went to him and for more than an hour told her troubles to him. After the narration had been finished she wound up by asking the Bishop to pray for her.

"I would like you to pray for me every night," Bishop Courtney said. "You will do that, won't you?" "I will not, madam," replied Bishop Wilmer. "I am utterly astonished and at the same time thoroughly enraged at this unexpected reply, she could at first only stammer, 'Why, Bishop, what can you mean by telling me you will not pray for me? You should be ashamed to make such an answer to one in trouble.'"

"That is just the point, madam," said Bishop Wilmer. "I would pray for you if I could remember to, but everywhere I preach there are generally several persons who come to me as you have done and conclude as you do by asking me to pray for them. That means that in the course of each month several hundred persons have asked me to remember them in my prayers. If I promised to do so I would retain all their names. I could not do it; I would forget some of them, anyhow. No, madam, I will not tell you I will pray for you, although I will if I can remember to."

NO NEED OF ANOTHER.

An Italian priest who was well known for his missionary work among the Passamaquoddy Indians in Eastern Maine was once urged by a young lady of his congregation at Eastport to have a "mission" there, to raise some of the lethargic members of the Church, whose spiritual condition, she earnestly declared, was really deplorable. "No, no," he replied, "I do not approve of missions. They make me dejected, but they do effect no 'lasting' good."

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DICKENS'S LONDON.

Another Landmark Going—Much Still Remaining.

London, October 2. Dickens's realism is useful for advertising purposes. The old Barnard's Inn Tavern in Holborn is now in the last stage of decadence and is awaiting the doom of demolition after the site has been auctioned off. The tenants who have been turned out on the expiration of the leases have tried to profit by the meagre associations of the dingy structure with the English Balzac. Placards in the windows announcing the removal of the restaurant to another site around the corner, the sale of the old mahogany bar and fixtures and the disposition of the site refer to it as the "Red Lamp" and a landmark in Dickens Land; and certainly it must have been a familiar object in the novelist's time, for it was directly opposite to the old time Funnival's Inn, where he lived when he was writing "Pickwick," and where the early scenes of his married life, subsequently referred to in "David Copperfield," occurred. The four-storyed tavern, with its rows of square windows and narrow entrance to the interior court of Barnard's Inn, was not a picturesque object like Staple Inn, with its gables and lath-and-plaster front; and there is no evidence that he was impressed by its dignified or eccentric aspect. The tavern was the dingy screen for one of the nine Inns of Chancery, but he had no affection for it, as was evident from his contemptuous description of it in "Great Expectations" as "the dingiest collection of shabby buildings ever squeezed together in a rank corner as a club for tomcats." It was when Mr. Pip was living there with Herbert Pocket that Joe Gargery paid a visit to the quarter and remarked that he would not keep a pig there. Dickens's descriptions of the court behind the wicket gate, the trees, the sundry covered houses, the sparrows and the dust holes are as dismal as those of the quadrangles of Staple Inn near by in "Edwin Drood" and "Bleak House" are delightful. The advertisers are referring to an exceedingly doubtful certificate of character when they drag them in.

Nobody knows how old the condemned tavern really is. One of the conjectures which I have seen in print dates it back to the fifteenth century, when the Holborn front with the properties behind it was bequeathed by Dean Mackworth to the chapter of Lincoln Cathedral in return for masses for the repose of his soul. The dingy structure is apparently confounded with the site, for it has the appearance of an eighteenth century construction, although it is ugly enough to justify a larger measure of antiquity. There have been long term leases, to which its preservation in a dilapidated condition has been due, for the properties behind it were purchased by the Mercers' Company over twenty years ago and converted into a large and flourishing school. In Dickens's time Barnard's, one of the two subsidiary Chancery Inns of Gray's Inn, was in the final stage of neglect and decline, and there was a tavern in front of it, with a gateway leading to the dining hall and the melancholy little square which Mr. Pip compared to a fat burying ground. The Mercers' Company subsequently restored the old dining hall for the use of schoolboys and constructed two large brick buildings behind it, with class and study rooms. The approaches from Holborn have been unsightly, but the empty spaces have been filled with substantial modern structures and the quarter has been greatly improved by sanitary reforms. The shabby old tavern and the quaint dining hall alone remain from Dickens's time in recognizable form. Funnival's, Threlkirk's, Lyon's, New and Strand Inns, which he was accustomed to pass in his walks, have been demolished. Staple Inn has been saved through the sentimental altruism of a prosperous insurance company, and remains as charming a nook, with its secluded courts, plane trees and old hall with the clock, as it was when he made it the promenade of the meditative Mr. Snagsby, the home of Mr. Greigous and the "beastial country" of Rosa Budd.

The identification of Barnard's Inn Tavern, which is now on its last legs and beyond hope of underpinning, with any place of entertainment mentioned in "Barnaby Rudge" is clouded with suspicion. The Maypole in Chigwell remains to this day a memorial of Dickens's power of observation as a realist; but the other Inns have either vanished or have never been satisfactorily identified. The Whitechapel district will be ransacked in vain for a glimpse of the Black Lion, which Mr. John Willet favored with his patronage when he went up to London, and where Dolly Varden had her happy return with her faithful lover after his return from the American war. The Boat, where the conspirators of the Gordon riots met at the back of the Foundling Hospital, has been as hard to find as the Golden Key in Clerkenwell, where the honest locksmith lived, not far from the Charterhouse, or Mr. Stagg's cellar in the Barbican. The tavern at Barnard's shines with dim and smoky light as a reflection of the Red Lamp or any landmark definitely described by Dickens. It fronts upon Holborn, through which the rioters rushed in their descent upon Newgate, and is not far from the distillery and other buildings which were burned in the Gordon riots. It was the starting point for many of the novelist's walks when he was studying faces and taking note of queer signboards and quaint houses; and in the narrow lanes and crooked streets leading from it on either side of Holborn he found homes for some of his favorite characters—Mr. Tullingshorn, Mrs. Gamp, Job Westlock, Polly Sweetpeeps, Tradles, Mrs. Jellyby and many more. The old dining hall of Barnard's and the gables of Staple Inn will remain as landmarks of Dickens's Land in Holborn, and the grimy, ugly tavern near Fetter Lane will not be seriously missed.

When the lapse of time and the march of improvement are considered it is amazing that so much of Dickens's London is left. The old taverns, which were so prominent a feature of the scenery of "Pickwick," have gone with the stage coaches and posting routes; and one must go far afield to the Spaniards in Hampstead, the King's Head at Chigwell, the Great White Horse at Ipswich, the Bull at Rochester and the Leather Bottle at Cobham to have a picture of the old fashioned Inn which he loved to describe with effective realism. The Marshalsea, Newgate and scores of other prisons and metropolitan institutions which deeply interested him as an imaginative novelist and a practical reformer have either disappeared beyond identification or have been replaced by more modern structures. Pickwickian topography becomes more difficult every decade with the reconstruction of streets and the completion of improvement schemes. Yet, manifold as are the changes, there remains in the broad section of law London, stretching from the Temple Gardens through Lincoln's Inn to Holborn and Gray's Inn a region altogether suggestive of Dickens. It was there he took his daily walks during his most creative literary period, and it is still unchanged in its picturesque eighteenth century architectural effects and its grateful surprises in unexpected shady nooks and charms of color. So long as these favorite haunts in the four Inns of courts are open to Dickens lovers and are virtually undisturbed, they need not lament when they look like Barnard's Tavern, of which he took little note in his time, are torn down to make room for better architecture.

CAUGHT ON THE REBOUND.

The Man—Do you consider the opal unlucky? The Maid—Well, if it's all the same to you I would prefer a diamond.—Illustrated News.