WANT TO BE ANNEXED

People of the Hawaiian Group Anxious to Get Under Uncle Sam's Wing.

VALUABLE FOR ITS TRADE

And of Great Service as a Station in the Event of Naval War.

THE NATIVES FAST DYING OUT.

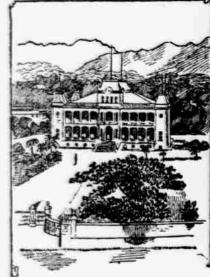
Picturesque Scenery and a Climate Unequaled in the World.

PEN PICTURES OF QUEEN AND PEOPLE.

COURSESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 12-The United States will in a few months be called upon either to accept or reject a free gift of a new Territory and possible State, comprising what is now known as the Sandwich Islands, or by their official title-the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Legislature, which will convene in a few weeks, was elected on the annexation issue, and the result at the polls showed the annexation sentiment to be overwhelmingly popular among the dominent class. The coming session will un-doubtedly be largely occupied in the discussion of the terms of the proposition it is about to make.

All realize that something of this nature must be done, and, for obvious reasons, complete union, commercial and political, is desired with the United States. Failing in that England is second choice. There is a small but active party of ex-Britons to whom their native land is naturally first choice. The British party derives its strength from the fact that England is anxious for the acquisition of the islands, while the United States is apparently indifferent. This indifference arises largely from lack of information of the general public concern



ing both the commercial advantages of such a union and what is of really more im portance, its great strategic value as the halt-way house of the Pacific in the event of war with any of the Pacific coast. South American States, or countries of the Orient. A Railroad Taking a Band,

England needs the island as a market for ts colonies-British Columbia lin, in addition to its superb strategic pos tion, and the Dominion Government, at the instigation of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has already made some wary over tures looking toward union. The United States need them not a whit less now, and when the Nicaragua Canal shall have finished, their need in the event of war will be a crying one. It then may be too late to

The Hawaiian Archipelago comprises a group of eight inhabited islands, 2,000 miles southwest of San Francisco. They have at area of 6,480 square miles, being about area of 6,300 square miles, being about equal to Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined, and having a popula-tion twice that of the least populous State of the Union, Nevada, and considerably more than the last admitted State of Idahe The chief city is Hozolulu, the capital, with a population of 23,000. The government is at present a limited constitutions monarchy with a form as to its royal branch constitution modeled after that of the United States. Executive power is rested in four Ministers appointed by the sov-The Legislature consists of two hodies of 24 members each, the Upper Hous seing composed of nobles who are by voters having an annual income of \$600 and who are able to read and write. The electors of the Lower House must be able to read and write, and pay at least \$5 annually in taxes.

Valuable for Its Commerce.

The value of imports during the year 1890 was nearly \$7,000,000, the exports for the same period were valued at \$13,282,000, making a total foreign commerce of over \$20,000,000, or \$225 for each inhabitant, a larger per capita than that of any other country on earth. Over 92 per cent of this trade was done with the United States, and 73 per cent of the carrying trade was done by American ships. The principal industry is the growth and manufacture of country. sugar. The amount of capital invested in sugar plantations is over \$33,000,000, of which about \$25,000,000 belongs to Americans, the balance being held by the British Germans and other nationalities. The other industries of the islands are the cultivation of rice, coffee, bananas, pineapple and live stock. The coffee is the finest on earth, and the industry, though compara-tively undeveloped, is rapidly attracting capital and promises to become second only

to sugar.
The finances of the present governmen are in a healthy condition. It must be re membered, also, that the state of industria development corresponds very closely with that of our newer States, and the present is but a tithe of the possibilities of the future There are two causes which have led up to the strong annexation sentiment of the dominant classes aside from the reasons of sentiment and natural fitness. The islands are now laboring under severe commercial depression owing to the adverse workings McKinley and Annexation.

Before the enactment of the McKinley bill Hawaiian sugar was admitted duty free under a reciprocity treaty. They were then on the same basis as Louisiana planters. The duty of 2 cents per pound against West India's product represented the Hawaii and Louisiana margin of profit. The removal of this and the granting of the compensating bounty to Louisiana planters left the Hawaiians out in the cold. Except in pill Hawaiian sugar was admitted duty fre lawarians out in the cold. Except in layored spots, sugar can no longer be raised on the islands except at a loss. Four-fiths of the owners of sugar plantation stocks are Americans, mostly residing in the United States, who want annexation and the same terms of protection that are granted their Louisiana brethren. That is the first reason The second is that continual talk of revolu tion has impaired the credit of the country to the extent that its bonds rank with those of the turbulent South American Republics in European markets in the face of con-tinued and substantial peace. This exists not through the efforts of the Government,

but because the dominant power is a com-mercial one which demands peace as a busi-ness measure, and without which no revolu-tion could exist for a moment. It is a fact that a hundred men of the

rating commercial class could overturn the government, but it is not for the interest of the powerful hundred to do any such thing. The weakness of the little kingdom, however, lends color to the stories of revolu-tion which emanate on every steamer day tion which emanate on every steamer day from a little coterie of professional agitators without a respectable following and with no real influence. Yet this is enough to scare capital and keep Hawaiian bonds of all sorts below par. It is naturally desired by people most interested that the Government be made so strong that irresponsible incendiary talk will be taken at its proper value.

Wild Goats on the Crags. The first glimpse the tourist gets of the Hawaiian Islands is bleak and forbidding, and therefore disampointing, as seven days of steaming to the south and west under bright skies and through balmy, velvety northeast trade winds usually arouses visions of verdure clad hills and tropic powers. Instead of this, however, the



peaks of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situ ated, rise bare and jagged against the sky. They are 2,000 feet high and time was when they presented a truly tropical appearance, but of late years wild goats have denuded the inaccessible eastern portions of the island of their verdure. But with the aid of a glass a fringe of greenery is seen along the base of the cliffs, where the bottom lands have been utilized for sugar plantations.
Off to the southwest looms Molokai, the island on which the lepers are sequestered. Two or three hours' sailing, during which the southern extremity of Oahu is rounded, and the port of Honolulu bursts into view from behind an imposing promontory called Diamond Head. The capital city with its 23,000 people lies on a partially land-locked bay and rises gently from the water's edge to the foot hills, embowered in palm and vine and a wreath of tropical flora in endless variety, for the enterprising inhabi-tionis have transplanted approximation and label. itants have transplanted every available tropical plant from all parts of the world. The city itself is quaint and picturesque, and to the American eye affords a delightful novelty that does not pale after months of residence. There is a large Chinese quarter that for practical purposes is a section of Hong Kong transplanted bodily to the "Peaceful Isles." Several thousand Portuguese, mostly from the Azore Islands, have settled in one portion of the town, building little cottages and cultivating gardens. This quarter is called San Miquel.

The Kanakas are, of course, everywhere. The Kanakas are, of course, everywhere.

The more pretentious and luxurious homes are, as a rule, those of Americans and English, and the more wealthy natious and half-castes. The residences are almost invariably low and made of wood, for the islands are subject to earthquakes, though none of any severity have occurred in rebuildings rarely rise beyond two stories, though many of the public buildings are imposing and would be a credit to any rich community. An absence of chimneys strikes the stranger as peculiar, and there is probably not a heating stove or a fireplace in the whole city, and no excuse for any, as the temperature is like an American June at its best the year around. There is about 60 difference between summer and winter. age maximum temperature at noon for that month last year was 83°. The coolest month was January, and the minimum average for the month was 67°, the records

Not a Heating Stove in Town.

being taken at 6 A. M.

Naturally many consumptives and persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases find there the ideal climate after exhausting the resources of the States. Honolulu is itself a little Paris in all the things that appeal to the senses, and, too, a Paris under the em-pire. There is more wealth and more luxury than in any city of its size in America. It has 67 miles of streets and drives, 10 miles of street railway, reads by electric light, and talks over 1,300 telephonea. It has a public library, a college, public hospital, an elaborate public school system, education being compulsory, a fine State theater, a Y. M. C. A. building, good water theater, a Y. M. C. A. building, good water works, and a large paid fire department equipped with the best machines. One fire mpany is composed entirely of China-

The Natives Are Dying Cut. The native Hawaiians are dying out, as did the Maoris of New Zealand, and from much the same causes. There are now about 40,000 full blooded natives on the slands, and about 8,000 half-castes. The former are decreasing at the rate of about 2 per cent a year, and it is estimated that they will



practically disappear as a race in about 30 years. Except in the rural districts the na-tives appear averse to raising families, and physical degeneracy and dissipation is do-ing the rest. It is believed that 100 years ago, when Captain Cook discovered the islands, they supported a population of 400,-000 souls. The islanders were then at the tal. They were brave to an incredible de

gree and generous to a fault.

But Cook after sailing away came back arrogant beyond measure and abused the hospitality of the natives, destroying the superstitious adoration in which he had been held. A rupture occurred over Cook's attempting to recover a boat stolen by some of the Kanakas. In the dispute one of his men killed a native chief. This in-furiated them and Cook himself shot a man who hit him with a stone. In the struggle who hit him with a stone. In the struggle he was heard to groan. This settled the subject of his deityship. They exclaimed: "He is no god," and killed him at the water's edge as he was endeavoring to escape. Peace was patched up afterward, but the downfall of the race commenced at that time. Contagious diseases introduced by Cook's sailors commenced the work of decimation with all the fierceness of an

of the race went on apace.

The Introduction of Liquor. Succeeding traders introduced liquor, and continuing the wretched work commenced continuing the wretched work commenced by Cook, added to the burden of evils which only the missionaries have vainly endeavored to check. Marital relations were then held with little or no sanctity, and there was no word in the Hawaiian language signifying chastity. The native Hawaiians are very satisfactory as police-men, hack drivers, firemen and longshore-men, hack drivers, firemen and longshoremen. As stevedores and deck hands, where excitement and gin go with the work, their equal does not exist on earth. As common satiors, boatmen and cowboys they show marvelous skill and endurance.

The native uncontaminated by foreign

epidemic. From that time on the downfall

influence is happy, careless, fond of flowers and music, full of sentiment and wholly untouched by sordid cares. If he takes a fancy to one no favor is too great to lay on the altar of triendship. If not, he will even refuse to do business with the obnoxious stranger. The love of flowers is a marked race characteristic, and the group of Kanaka women making wreaths on the sidewalk flower market is one of the picturesque sights of Honolulu. As the women grow old they run to phenomenal obesity, and no woman is too old or to fat to bedeck herself in wreaths and garlands on such a trivial occasion as going to market. She may be barefooted, and her Mother Hubbard, which is the universal dress among the lower is the universal dress among the lower classes, may be torn, but she is not fully dressed without a jaunty sailor hat having a crown of natural flowers, rising on the

The National Food and Drink.

The national drink is "sand paper gin, and the national food is poi. This is a paste alightly soured, made from the 'taro root. These roots are about the size of a turnip, and, on being pounded to extract the fiber, produce a flour, starchy in character, which is mixed with water and allowed to ferment. It is properly eaten with the fingers. Paste so thick that one finger only is required to capture a monthful is called one-finger poi. Fermenting a day longer it becomes thinner and requires two fingers to properly handle it. It is then called two-finger poi. Beyond the four finger limit it becomes unmanageable and requires thickening with fresh stock. Poi is eaten with a little salted fish as a relish. It is really indistinguishable from common bill sticker's paste somewhat soured. The taste for it has to be cultivated, but once acquired poi is The National Food and Drink. o be cultivated, but once acquired poi is ound an ideal hot-climate diet.

The ethical condition of the natives has undoubtedly been greatly improved by missionary effort, though the religious life is not as great as is commonly supposed. Superstition has a firm grip on the native mind and between this, kept alive by the native Kahunas or witch doctors and Christian the matter than the matter than the state of the st tian teachings, the masses are atheistical in

The present ruler, Queen Liliuokalani, The present ruler, Queen Liliuokalani, who ascended the throne upon the death of her brother, King Kalakaua, is a person of much culture and dignity, and is very punctilious in matters of court etiquette. She has a stipend as Queen of \$20,000 per annum, to which is added the income of the crown lands, amounting to about \$75,000 yearly, a sum sufficient to maintain royal state in very good sivia. state in very good style.

A Standing Army of Sixty-Four Men. The royal castle is an imposing structure, located in a large park. There is a standing army of 64 men all told. The late King end-avored to establish a navy and procured one steamer, which he refitted and manned and sent off to annex Samoa to his kingdom. The exploits of the navy in this kingdom. The exploits of the navy in this



A Honolulu Residence

enterprise have never been equaled outside comic opera, Hawaiian royalty costs the people about S150,000 per year, and its lack of ability is a source of expense to the United States, for it is deemed advisable to keep a warship in Honolulu harbor constantly. This Government desires a dominating influence there. The first move looking to that end was in 1876, when a reciprocity treaty was established. In 1889 Secretary Blaine proposed to make the treaty permanent and to create absolute free trade between the two countries to make the cession of the nava station permanent and to pledge to Hawaii full participation in bounties granted Amer-ican producers of sugar. Commercially Hawaii was to become one with the United States. There were other provisions looking to the exclusion of other nations, and establishing a sort of mild protectorate over the islands. At this time the Attorney General was a Canadian named Ashford, who, adroitly using the local political situa-tion, succeeded at the instigation of the Dominion Government and the Canadian

Pacific Rallway in defeating this treaty, promising better terms with Canada, which have not since materialized. Permanency of a Naval Station, The United States stands without perms nent guarantee of its limited rights. Pear Harbor is useless for a naval station without certain improvements. These, of course, have not been made, as the length of the treaty would not warrant the construction of wharves and coaling station machinery, which would in a few years revert to the Hawaiian Government.

The opponents of annexation to the United States are naturally the court circuits of the court circuits and the states are naturally the court circuits and the states of the states

United States are naturally the court cir-cle, composed of a few wealthy whites, and a number of prominent half-casts and Ha-waiians who hold office under the crown. This is a small and impotent minority. Then there is the so-called revolutionary party, the leaders of which, 20 in number, are now in jail on a charge of treason. The mass of natives do not know what they
want, and are divided in their councils.
The intelligence and wealth of the islands
are a unit for union with the States.

On the night of the revolution a party, which has been conspiring under the name of the Hawaiian Protective Association, of the Hawaiian Protective Association, since last Ootober, to seize the Government when the inevitable collapse of royalty shall come, indulged in a public demonstration, denouncing the Queen and clamoring for a republic. The next morning a score of ring leaders were arrested. Had they possessed real power it would have been the occasion of an uprising, but the instigators of this movement are moneyless and have no standing, though some have held important offices in times past. V. V. Ashford and Wilcox and Bush, the two latter half casts, are professional agitators who half casts, are professional agitators who have forfeited the confidence they once had with the court faction and who never had any with the rest of the community. The fiasco of last month probably settled the party desiring a Hawaiian republic.

CLARENCE A. WEBSTER.

A NATION OF LEPERS.

In One Section of the U. S. of Color There Are 100,000 of Them.

New Orleans Picayune. It is said that the United States of Colombia almost deserves the name of a nation of lepers. This disease was unknown to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, the first case on record being that of a Spanish priest in 1646.

Although many assert that the disease Although many assert that the disease is non-contagious, it has gradually spread over the country, and in the last score of years its progress has been so rapid that scarcely any populated locality is uninfected. It is said that one of every ten inhabitants of the Departments of Santander and Boyaca has the disease. The estimate would place the tetal number of lepers in that section of Colombia alone at 100,000. The most conservative estimate sets it at 30,000.

Fads and Fancies of Princes Abbas Pasha, the new Khedive, has a fad, it we may believe the chroniclers of Vienna, like most rulers. The young Khedive delights in the companionship Khedive delights in the companionship of gold fish, and once trained a German carp to come to the top of its tank at his call of "Chirra! chirra!" The Czar collects postage stamps. The late Prince Albert Victor, of Wales, had a room full of cigarette boxes. The young King of Spain collects mischief, and the Prince of Monaco strands from the ropes with which gentlemen who do not beat the bank adjust themselves to the trees of Monte Carlo.

THE APOSTLES' CREED. Modern Progress Is Making Wider the Gate Into the Church.

THERE ARE BUT FEW ESSENTIALS. The Central Figure of It All Is Him Who Died Upon the Cross.

ROOM FOR HONEST DIPPERENCES

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR Some day, when we are all wiser and better than we are at present, we will be satisfied to take the Apostles' Creed as the sufficient statement of our faith. Not of our individual faith, perhaps—we may beliere a great deal more than that—but of our common faith. We will be content if our brethren believe as much as that. We will account as orthodox all who can recite the brief creed of the apostles. We will not tear up all the old confes

tions, nor abrogate the articles, nor annul the decrees. We will keep these venerably documents upon our bookshelves for refe-ence, for guidance, for the sake of the im-portant part which they have played in ecclesiastical history, and, in great measure, for their intrinsic value. For all these old dogmatic statements have a good deal of truth in them; let us not deny that. There will be no objection, even in the millennium, to a complete acceptance of the entire Westminster theology by anybody who will. But we will not insist that everybody else must also accept the conclusions of the West-

All Can't Believe Alike That is the great mistake of the creed makers, that they want to make all people believe exactly alike to the remotest particular. And that is against human nature. God did not make us that way. God never meant that the creed should be monotoned by any Christian congregation; that is, that all believers should recite it in one tone of voice. He meant that it should be a psalm of praise, sung with the harmony of all the parts, a hundred different voices joining in

parts, a hundred different voices joining in it together, making it musical.

It is well that we should agree in certain essentials. But the probability is that we will make these essentials fewer and fewer, agreeing in a thousand other things to disagree, until we get to the Apostles' Creed. Then we may desire to attain to a still greater height of simplicity. And we may come at last to the brief creed of St. Peter, the only creed which has received the direct commendation of the Lord Jesus Christcommendation of the Lord Jesus Christ—
"Thou art the Christ the Son of the living God." We may some time be satisfied to admit into the Christian Church all who can say that. But we are as yet a long way off from that blessed simplicity. We insist that our brethren must believe a hundred times as much as that. The apostles themselves would, no doubt, find difficulty in getting into some of our religious den getting into some of our religious de-

A Wide Gate Into the Church

It seems as if the great desire of some Christians is to keep out of the church as many people as they can. Whereas the voice of the church, when Christ and the apostles uttered it, was the voice of invita tion. We ought to want to make the gate into the church as wide as we can. And the Apostles' Creed makes a good wide gate.

The doctrine of the church ought to be contained within the limits of the creed. The doctrine of the individual may have no limit at all. But let us agree in this. The heart of the creed is Christ. The middle part of the creed tells us who Christ is and what he did. The first part and the

last tell us what Christ taught.

Even the Apostles' Creed, however, is not so plain and definite but that it offers a choice of meanings. The truth with which it is concerned is so wast that there must of necessity be room for various points of view. Even the creed is not written in the language of mathematics. What I want to through the Apostles' Creed, commenting upon certain parts of it which offer an op-portunity of mistake, or which need explanation. Then I purpose to say something about the reason for our acceptance of the statements of the creed.

Where There's Room for Differe "He descended into hell." There are two words in the original languages of the Bible which in our authorized English version are translated "hell." One is "gehenna," which means the place of punishment. The other is "hades," which means the place of departed spirits. The word in the creed has the second of these meanings. The article is a strong statement of the reality of the death of Christ. He was buried,—his body death of Christ. He was buried,—his body was put into the grave; and he descended into hell—his soul went into the place of departed spirits. Associated also with this article, is the belief, which is suggested by various passages of Holy Scripture, that heaven does not follow immediately after the death even of the faithful, but that all souls wait in paradise till the kingdom of God shall come.

God shall come.

"The Communion of Saints" is another "The Communion of Saints" is another article in which it is possible to read the same suggestion as to the life which follows death. Death does not separate the soul from the church of Christ. We who are here and they who have gone before join in prayer and adoration in the presence of the same God.

"The forgiveness of sine" does not well as a second that the same God.

"The forgiveness of sins" does not mean a change in the sinner's condition as re-gards his sin; there is no interruption between cause and consequence; there is no denial of the text which tells us that "whatdenial of the text which tells us that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also
reap." The change is in the relation between the sinner and the heavenly Father.
The sinner turns away from God. He sets
a separation between himself and God. But
the love of God is unceasing. And whenever any sinner turns back, and is sorry,
and loves God again, the Father in heaven
has in instant welcome for him. He is not and loves God again, the Father in neaven has in instant welcome for him. He is not the same as if he had not sinned. He may indeed, be the better for the fall and the lesson it has taught him. But he is forgiven. There is mutual love again between God and the sinner.

Differences as to the Resurrection Differences as to the Resurrection.

As for the "resurrection of the body," we may interpret that according to the sense of Holy Scripture. St. Paul says that the body with which we will be clothed in the resurrection is not the body which is put into the grave, God will give us another body, a spiritual body. And yet in identity the same body, as a plant and the seed out of which it grows are esentially the same. And capable of recognition, even as Christ, after his resurrection, having a body possessing new and marvelous properties, was yet known by those who loved him.

"And the life everlasting." There is no word in either of the creeds about the death everlasting. That punishment will continue

word in either of the creeds about the death everlasting. That punishment will continue just as long as sin continues, is a truth which is plain and inevitable. Sin always brings punishment, and must always bring punishment, to all eternity. And since man has the power of choice, and with it the power of choosing evil, and, so far as we can see, must, for the perfection of his nature, have that power everlastingly, there is a possibility of everlasting punishment. And there are words in Holy Scripture which read as if there might be such an everlasting fact of human and even of divine failure as everlasting punishment. Some peoure as everlasting punishment. Some peo-ple think that the hard texts are capable of other readings, and that all the prodigal sons of God will at last return to their Father's home, and obedience, and love; and that hell itself will be abolished. The creeds set no negative to this doctrine of eternal hope.

The Doctrines All Can Accept. It remains to consider what is the founda-tion of our belief in these essential state-ments of the Christian faith. Christ is not only the heart of the creeds, but he is the DEATH IN CARTOONS. The Reaper Stands Grimly in the

Pound Iron All Day Long.

ARTISTS FORCED TO RELAXATION

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Grevin, the famous French caricaturist,

died in Paris recently, and a writer for Mr

Labouchere's Truck, in commenting on the artist's death, askrts that Grevin's physi-

which a caricaturist is responsible.

ism by starting a wax-work show."

Exhausting and Enervating.

There is no strain in running a show of

this kind, as any one may learn by inspect-

ing the well-fed persons of the gentlemen

who direct the fortunes of the Eden Muses

in New York, but although the change for

Grevin was a relief, it came too late, and he

the cartoons in America's large comi-

expenditure of nervous force and energy on

the part of the artist than is represented by

an etching and a painting, but there seems

to be no doubt of the facts in the case.

Speaking of Grevin's death the other day,

Mr. Bernbard Gillam, perhaps the leading

caricaturist of the country, declared with-out reservation that, so far as his experience

went, the work of producing cartoons and

caricatures was more exhausting and ener-vating than any other mental or physical labor that could be mentioned.

"Look at Mr. Hamilton, for example."

Hamilton is one of Mr. Gillam's associ-

ates, and as the conversation to which I am referring occurred in their rooms, the matter

of looking at Hamilton was comparatively easy. As many people know, Hamilton's figure discloses the vigorous makeup of an athlete. He is probably 5 feet 10 inches in height. His chest measurement, I should think, is certainly not less than 42 inches.

It's Easier to Pound Iron.

necessary for him to go to Europe every year, and when he gets back again he doesn't seel quite as well as he did the previous

year, when he started in. In other word he is losing physical ground all the time.

Impossible to Work Steadily.

'As for Zimmerman, there is a man who

has to throw up his work oftentimes in the

has to throw up his work oftentimes in the middle of it and go off shooting or fishing in order to get his physical machinery in working order again. His eyes grow weak and his stomach gives out. If he could work along steadily for a fair number of hours, he could easily make \$20,000 or \$25,000 a year. But, as it is, I don't suppose that his income foots up to more than half these figures.

"Humorous work," added Mr. Gillam, "is undoubtedly the saddest work in the world. That is to say, for the fellow who does it. It may or may not be funny for other people. It is like Grimaldi, who died of a broken heart. You remember that English cartoon representing an even-

that English cartoon representing an evening party and two men just entering the
room, one of whom is tall and cadaverous
and the other short and portly and beaming with good nature. Someone in the
room remarks that these two men are the

celebrated cartoonist of Punch and the editor of the obituary column of the London

Timet. A lady present, proud of her per-spicacity, at once identified the short, jolly man as the cartoonist and the long and cadaverous man as the obituary editor. It

is' scarcely necessary to say that she got things turned round exactly wrong. It was

he man of serious and funereal aspect who

Cannot Put in a Whole Day.

"As for myself," concluded Mr. Gillam, I can only say that I had to pull up stakes n the middle of last winter and take a

in the middle of last winter and take a three months' trip to the Bermudas. Often and often I have started in early in the morning and declared to myself that I had eight or nine good hours' work before me and that I could accomplish a specified result in that time. I have worked slong till about 12 or 1 o'clock. About 2 o'clock the work became a most intolerable labor, and whether I wanted to or not I would be compeiled to close up my desk and go home."

It would be interesting to have somebody

It would be interesting to have somebody formulate a reason why the work of the caricaturist is so exhausting. It would perhaps be difficult to give one reason, or a succession of them, that would be thoroughly satisfactory. Of course the work of the caricaturist in gathering material is onerous and exhausting, for the reason that only a limited class of subjects is open to him. In order, therefore, to secure what

him. In order, therefore, to secure what he wants he has to go over the whole field

of current happenings. His subject deter-mined on, it requires the most studious and painstaking work to give to the humorous idea that he has conceived, the adequate humorous embodiment that is necessary.

Cartoons Are Easier in Europe.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Joseph Kep-

Background of Every Picture. NERVOUS STRAIN KILLED GRRVIN. Athletic Hamilton Says It's Easier

supreme teacher apon whose assurance we rely when doubt assails us.

That above all is God, we may believe without the help of the testimony of Christ. The existence of God is the most reasonable inference, going back from effect to cause, that can be drawn from the order and growth of nature and from the mind and soul of man. And that God is Almighty, so that he can do all things which belong to the realm of power and righteousness, might also have been guessed at, and is not difficult of acceptance. And that God is the maker of heaven and earth—this, too, the profoundest thinkers have found consistent with their deepest researches.

But that God is our Father—that God really cares for us, really loves us, His children, here we get into the range of hard questions. Here we have need of help. For sometimes our consciousness says "yes," and sometimes "no," to the Fatherhood of God. It makes a great deal of difference whether it is day or night, whether prosperity or adversity attends us, who is there who has not asked in the hour of darkness, in the midst of pain and sorrow, does God care? We want somebody who really knows to tell us. And Christ comes to tell us. And we accept that blessed truth, putting the doubts away, not because we have reasoned out the problem of pain and got a logical and satisfying answer, but because we have realized that Jesus Christ knows more about that than we ever can, and we have been contented to accept His word.

And that God will foregive our sins, and that he will raise us up after death to life eternal—who has thought out these deep and hidden truths? Who has dared to set siu and salvation, and life and death, together and to any the sand to set here. and hidden truths? Who has dared to set sin and salvation, and life and death, together, and to say as the result of his own reasoning, "I know?" Doubts and difficulties gather about us, and we are not metaphysicians, we are not these perplexing questions. What shall we do then? Why, let us listen to the Master. Where is the wise man, where is the philosopher whom we can trust to solve these problems for us like the Lord Jesus Christ. Our certainty that these assertions of the creeds are true, our acceptance of these unspeakably important truths, and our foundation of our life and destiny thereon, rest on our faith in Jesus Christ.

That is what faith does, It makes it possible for us to accept upon the word of some one whom we trust that which we cannot or do not verify. This helpful faith is as universal as humanity. We are all the time accepting statements which we cannot or do not verify upon the word of some one whom we trust. This is one of the couditions of our thinking. We cannot get along without it. Probably nine-tenths of all the truths that we know rest upon the basis of faith. Most peedranhical truth evidently

truths that we know rest upon the basis of faith. Most geographical truth evidently does. Most scientific truth also does. We have to depend upon the travelers—and upon the men who have the time and skill to make experiments. We have neither opportunity nor money nor ability to work out many of the hard problems for ourselves. We accept the solutions of the scientific masters.

What Christian Faith Is,

Now, Christian faith is not different in its nature from any other kind of faith. It is, first, supreme trust in a person; and then following naturally after that, an assured acceptance of the truth of what that person mays. Faith carries into the spiritual world that inevitable recognition of the necessity of dependence on the testimony by which we live every day in the intellectual world. Christian faith is trust in the Supreme Spiritual Master. He who taught in Galilee spake as never man spake. After all the centuries of growth and enlightenment and progress, Jesus Christ is still He who uttered the ultimate word. Never has truth in religion been discovered anywhere, among all the creeds, all the philosophers, which we do not find in the brief record of his life. Now, Christian faith is not different in its brief record of his life.

Jesus Christ knew more about those

truths which are spiritually discerned than all the saints of all time have ever dreamed of. And he said that God loved us, that salvation from sin is possible, and that after death is life everlasting.

The Heart of the Creed. And the Church sets this assurance, this revelation of Christ here in the creed. And there are no arguments set down beside it. Christ said it. The man who lived pre-eminent teacher of all the race said it. Can we do better, who are so far beneath him in even our highest spiritual attain-ments—can we do better than to commit to Him the solutions of the problems, to take His word, to trust Him, and to rest content in the absolute assurance that when He said He knew, He knew indeed. In the English Revolution of the eight-

enth century, when the two great armies, the English and the Scotch, lay facing one another at Dunbar, and the moment came for battle, the war cry of the Scotch was "The Covenant! The Covenant!" Their shout was for the defense of that elaborate and difficult formulation of metaphysical theology. But the battle cry of Cromwell was "The Lord of Hosts!" And Cromwell won. That victorious watch-word will always win. The heart of the creed is Jesus Christ our Lord. He is the beginning and the middle and the end of the doctrine of the Church. GEORGE HODGES.

WHEN MEN GET PANICKY.

Why Do Prospective Bridegrooms Repen on the Eve of Their Marriages? New York World.1

The case of the Illinois physician who went mad on the morning of his wedding day is an illustration of the tendency of impending matrimony to unbalance the masculine mind. It happens not commonly but often enough to be easily remarked that prospective bridegrooms lay violent hands on themselves or run away, without any apparent reason, on the eve of their mar-riages. Such phenomena are probably due less to real impediments or strong aversion to marriage than to a demoralized state of the intellectuals brought about by too anxious a consideration of the seriousness of the proposed change. As the chance of backing out gets less the happy man gets panicky, until suddenly his wits go back on him and he runs, just as green troops often do when they are drawn up with nothing to do but await the approach

Our to enemy.

Curiously enough it doesn't often happen that way with brides, the reason being perhaps that they are too much occupied with their trousseaux and wedding plans to worry anduly as to whether marriage will suit

One of Great Britian's Oldest Cabbies, New York Post. 1 One of the oldest cabbies in Great Britain is George Haygarth, of Glasgow. He was born in 1812, and gained his first coaching and cabbing experience in Manchester and Edinburgh. When, in 1840, the magistrates of Glasgow offered a premium to any person who would start cabs for public hire, Haygarth introduced two from Edinburgh to the western city. He also drove the first hansom cab put on the streets of Glasgow for hire in the beginning of 1852. A public subscription is now being raised for the

Not Lost

New Orleans Picayune.]

pler, the caricaturist of New York, "that any kind of labor can be more exhausting than the work of conceiving and executing the cartoons for the comic papers. Of course the chief strain on the nerves comes in the conception of the idea for the car-Each jeweled link we'll find some day That's missing from the golden chair And drifting barks so long astray Shall wander into port again. toon. The execution of it is a comparawhy the work of constructing cartoons in this country is ten times more taxing than in the old countries. The cartoon that is popular in Europe is one embodying a single incident in the political world, and tre-quently only one or two figures are repre-sented. Here a whole story has to be worked into the picture by means of a series of figures, each figure bearing a distinct reference to the story. Frequently this The leaves from out life's volume torn .
Shall all be gently yet replaced;
And all the drawings blurred or torn
Shall by the master be retraced. The broken, rusted lyre forgot, Restrung again shall sweetly sing; The door of empty cage bar not, Lest evening may the birdling bring. Think useless all the pain we've felt, The bitter tears that fell like rainf Kay, friend, that knee has never knets Whose prayer quite has been in vain.

ture, giving the result of the story told in the large picture.

The American public always want to know the result of the incident represented in the cartoon, so that if the cartoonist has drawn on his imagination for an incident and embodied it in his picture he has to draw further on his imagination for the result of the incident and embody that in the picture also. Compared to work of this kind the work of the European artist is a sinteure.

Drawing Pictures Ahead of Time. "Another reason for the extraordinary strain on the nerves of the cartoonist is that as a general thing he is forced to draw his pictures so far ahead of the occurrence that is to be caricatured that he frequently has is to be cariestured that he frequently has to make a guess at the result. I cannot tell you how many sleepless nights and what amount of nerve-destroying anxiety I have to go through in studying the political situation and making deductions and calculations so that my cartoon shall agree with the issue of events that are transpiring at the time the picture is drawn.

"When I first began to draw cartoons I worked for all that I was worth and for seven years I managed to keep going. Then

cal collapse, which antedated his demise by three or four years, was directly attributaworked for all that I was worth and for seven years I managed to keep going. Then I collapsed all at once and had to go away for several months. I got so nervous that the men were afraid of me. If a man crossed me in any way it required all my self-control to keep from knocking him down. This experience I have had at intervals ever since, and it forces me to go right away from the work or I should break down completely. This is a particularly trying time for the cartoonist, as the Presidental race is getting interesting and the political cartoons are studied with a sharpened interest. As a consequence the cartoons are exble to the peculiarly exhaustive work for "There is no form of art that takes so much out of one's nervous system," re-marks this writer, "as that of catering to public amusement as a carleaturist. Grevin became paralyzed, but his stomach kept strong to the end. The brain survived the limbs and certain muscles of the torso, but it gave way long before he died. Long beore his death he felt that he was sapped in mind, and conceived the plan of releasing est. As a consequence the cartoons are ex-pected to contain an unusual amount of bright and original ideas." nimself from the drudgery of comic journal-

HIS SONG MAY FREE HIM.

died thoroughly and nervously worn out. I

don't suppose that anyone of the thousand readers who look every week for papers, have ever stopped to think that these productions represented any greater

> are both fond of music they sing together to the delight of the prisoners. She has written everal pretty songs and sent them to Sheridan. He has also composed several songs in his prison cell. One of his compositions, entitled "Sweet Little Mary Ann," was written by jotting down the notes on a piece of cardboard as he whistled the air. He has sold it to a New York music publisher for \$25 and 1,000 conies.

with the cash and what he expects to realize from his 1,000 copies, he has engaged a lawyer to present his case to the Governor for a pardon, and as a preliminary his aweetheart is soliciting signers to a petition to be presented to the Governor at the same time.

A CONFESSION ALBUM. It Is a New Fad in English Drawing-Re

He has a strong neck that would probably be uncomfortable in anything less than a 16 collar, and his limbs are mastodonic. and Resembles a Diary.

"Why," said Hamilton, rising and join-ing in the conversation, "I was brought up in my father's iron foundry. I used to go to work at 8 o'clock in the morning, pound The English drawing-room has a new fad says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. which is as unique as it is interesting. On a table in the drawing-room or the reception away until noon, came back at 1 o'clock and did not knock off work until 6 o'clock hall is kept a handsomely bound volume with the word "confessions" running in in the evening; and when I was all through I felt just as strong and just as vigorous as I had felt when I had started in after a good large, gilt letters over the handsome blnd-

I had felt when I had started in after a good night's sleep.
"With cartooning and carlcaturing, however, the story is a very different one. After working a few hours I became uneasy; I can't keep my legs still. Finally I have to put the work on one side and go out to counteract the effects of the continual strain on me that comes with this kind of work. I am compelled to take regular outdoor exercise. I run a baseball club down at Mapleton, on the way to Gravesend, and when I play ball for two or three hours or In it are contained all the gossipy or sentimental thoughts of the members of the family or intimate friends, which they inscribe from day to day. Here and there one finds a line quoted from some more or less noted poet to indicate the sentiment that swayed the writer's heart and communicated itself to his pen at the time he made the inscription; or some sad or joyful happening has caused him to leave behind the imprint of his state of mind by purloining a phrase from a familiar author. The name of the writer is signed to each inscription, and weeks afterward this quaint volume when I play ball for two or three hours or engage in a match game I begin to feel something like my own self again."
"Something similar to this," said Mr. furnishes food for the amusement of the in itlated by its curious contents. Gillam, "is true of all the members of the staff here and of nearly every caricaturist that I know. There is my brother Victor, He gets so run down that it is absolutely

It is not only in many cases an index to the character of those who are permitted to write in it, but it reflects their temperamen as well, like a diary in which are entered the events of a space of one's life.

THE PARISIAN PRESS.

J. W. Scott, of Chicago, Gives an Interes ing Description of the Figare, James W. Scott, of Chicago, who has ust returned from Paris, and is an expert,

ing paper, with an immense circulation, but very different from what is regarded as a great paper in Chicago. It has only four pages, one of these being standing adver sements and is set in bourgeois. The force of the compositors numbers only 22, vet this paper makes a profit of \$600,000 a

"Its writers are men of great ability and reputation. For example, its dramatic writer is a man so well known and so highly esteemed for his ability that the circulation of Figuro is 25,000 copies more on a day when one of his crifiques appears than on other days. The opening of the Salon is an event of such importance in Paris that the entire front page of Figuro is usually given up to an account of it by celebrated writers, while what we would consider a sensational murder, and treat as such, is disposed of in a few lines.

RUROPE'S HEAVIEST RATERS. Russia's Canr and England's Own Albert

Said to Be the Greatest Feasters. According to the Marquise de Fontency, two of the heaviest eaters in Europe at the present moment are the Czar of Russia and he Prince of Wales. The number of their repasts and the amount of food consumed at each of these are enough to startle ordinary mortals

The Prince of Wales, for instance, after a first light meal on arising, eats an enormous breakfast, and an equally copious luncheon following at 2 o'clock. At 5 or 6 o'clock there is a kind of tea; that is to say, it is tea only in name, and resembles far more the Russian "prashnick," for it includes caviar and pate-de-foie gras, sandwiches, smoked salmon and all sorts of what are falsely termed "appetizers." It is indeed a square meal, washed down by drink which is far stronger than tea. Between 8 and 9 o'clock there follows dinner, and shortly after midnight the Prince is ready once more for a very hearty supper.

It is not every dentist on whom the task

devolves of illuminating the cavernous nouth of an elephant in the discharge of his professional duties. A large show was on exhibition in a town in Michigan, but the showman's elephant, which was a tower of strength to the performance, was suddenly seized with the toothache, and the whole caravan was demoralized. It was found that the trouble arose from a decayed tooth. None of the local practitioners fan-cied the job of filling the cavity, and the cied the job of filling the cavity, and the proprietor of the show telegraphed to a New York dentist. The New Yorker went on by the first train and tackled the case in a very practical and businesslike way. First chloroforming the elephant, he braced open the brute's mouth with two crossed hickory sticks, and from these he suspended an electric lamp. This cave a light that an an electric lamp. This gave a light that en-abled the filling of the tooth to be satis-factorily and easily accomplished, and in an hour's time the show was in full blast and the dentist, with a fat fee in his pocket, was on the way back to New York.

POISONS OF SEWAGE May be Gotten Rid of Easily by

Treating With Electricity.

THE CURRENT IN POWDER MILLS Appliance to Keep People From Getting

Bumped by Elevators. FRESH BITS OF EVERY DAY SCIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

The injury done to the public by the discharge of waste products of factories is one which will, sooner or later, have to be seriously considered. It has been suggested that the evil can be readily remedied by the electrical purification of the products. In illustration of the possibilities in this direction is cited the successful treatment by electricity of the sewage in English and German cities. The sewage is ordinarily taken miles away to the sewage farm and treated, and the effluent from the farm is expected to be practically pure water, free

expected to be practically pure water, free-from all contamination. During its passage from the sewage carriers to the effluent, the water has undergone a process of filtration through the soil into the drains and another process of oxidation.

This process is duplicated, with a great saving in time, by electricity. Electrodes are put into the liquid sewage, and large quantities of oxygen are generated. The oxidizable matter is thus brought into con-tact with free passent oxygen in a very tact with free pascent oxygen in a very A Musical Convict in Sing Sing Prison and His Love Story.

Every now and then Sing Sing Prison furnishes a romance, and a case in point is the story told about 'Alfred Sheridan, who is serving a term for forgery.

He was engaged to be married in the week he was arrested for his crime, says the New York Times, and so devoted was his fiancee that she expressed a willingness to marry him even behind the prison bars; but this he would not allow.

She often goes to visit him, and as they are both fond of music they sing together to the delight of the prisoners.

She as written asymptom and the prisoners and the fesult is exceedingly astisfactory. It is now asked why this process cannot be applied to the waste liquid products of factories before these waste products are allowed to enter the sewers. If so, instead of passing the waste liquid into the sewers, and thus adding to the contamination of the nearest toyled to pass the purified liquid through surface drains, and this would considerably assist the drainage system of towns. The only objection to any scheme of the kind is that manufacturers who hitherto have shad no charge for purification of waste would be subjected to such a charge. subjected to such a charge.

Many lives have been lost from the ab-

sence of a proper system of elevator supervision and handling. Attention was recently drawn to the danger of this haphasard method by an incident that occurred in a large music hall where it obtained. One of the waiters, carrying a tray of refresh-ments, had to wait for the elevator, and looked into the shaft to ascertain the posi-tion of the car. It happened to be coming down, and before he could withdraw his head the car struck him and he was frightfully injured. Another and commoner class of accidents are due to persons falling down the shaft through doors which have been carelessly left open, and this danger has never until now been thoroughly quarded

Electricity, however, as usual, has stepped in and supplied exactly what was needed. in and supplied exactly what was needed. This device operates in preventing the starting of the elevator car until all the doors or entrances at the different floors are properly closed and secured, and by its use the risk to the public of the employment of the careless or incompetent conductors that the managers of some buildings seem to think it economical to engage is greatly neutralized. The invention consists of a quadrant, with projections placed on the wheel of the starting machinery, together with an electrical arrangement by which the door of the elevator shaft on each floor is connected with a pair of magnets controlling a lever, with a pair of magnets controlling a lever, which prevents the starting wheel from moving unless every door to the shaft is closed and locked. On opening the door the current is broken and the armsture lever is released. The machinery cannot be started until the door is closed again and the armature lever is withdrawn.

No stronger evidence of the safety of electric lighting installations can be afforded than the fact that a great many explosives factories are now being lit by electricity. While electricity increases the safety of this branch of industry in one way it les-sens it in another. There is a great deal of sens it in another. There is a great deal of free electricity thrown off in various stages of the manufacture, and the disposition of this, so that it can be removed out of harm's way, is a serious question. The charge of a powder cake press with ebonite plates may practically be considered as an electric pile, and a large amount of friction or electric influence from outside may cause a sufficient electric charge to give off sparks. Several undisputed cases of this kind have been known, and the following instance oc-

curred at a large European factory.

The workman, having just finished charg-The workman, having just finished charging, opened the valve for the hydraulic pressure when he became aware of an approaching thunder storm. According to his instructions he left the building, returning after he thought the storm had passed. But when he resumed work and began to discharge the press it exploded. The man died, but stated just before death that in undoing the cakes a spark of four inches in length came on his finger. Another source undoing the cakes a spark of four inches in length came on his finger. Another source of danger from friction occurs during the glazing, rounding and sieving of gunpowder. The powder is subjected to a constant rubbing of its particles against each other, and during the glazing especially there is danger of electricity accumulating. Therefore precautions should be taken in order to convey away any charge that may accumulate

Electricity and Horse Brushes, The passing of the horse as an element in

street car traction is beginning to assert its influence in many ways. One of the first to suffer by it is the horse brush manufacturer. When it is borne in mind that 30,000 horses have been taken off city car lines to make way for improved methods of traction ing the past few months, the plaint of a New Jersey horse brush manufacturer, who has unburdened his mind on the subject, can well be believed. He puts the decrea in the horse brush trade generally in the past few years at not less than 20 per cent, and for this he gives two specific reasons. "In the first place," he says, "not nearly so many people keep carriage horses as formerly, because they have rapid transit. Then, again, horse car lines, which used to make a big market for our brushes, have been transformed into electric lines and our been transformed into electric lines and our trade is cut off."

Electric Plano Playing. The latest thing in the way of mechanical

music is a self-playing piano actuated by electricity. An electric motor turns a wheel at the back of the piano, which in wheel at the back of the piano, which in its turn sets in motion a couple of rollers underneath the instrument. By this means notes are also set in motion. The system of the herophon, viz., slits and holes cut in pasteboard, is adopted. In the centre of the piano is an air apparatus worked by the same agency. So soon as the opening passes the key the air apparatus begins to work, and draws down the one or more keys which are necessary to the chord, and releases the same at the proper time. The piano plays just as long as there are notes on the rollers.

New Pocket Wire Gauge. Electricians, linemen and others having occasion to use wire for electrical puspos will find a new wire gauge, just put market, to be a great convenience. By its means the gauge of the wire, the safe current it will carry in amperes and the ohms resistance per foot of copper wire, can instantly be determined. Then, by formula stamped on the gauge, the size of wire required to carry any number of lamps any distance can be found.