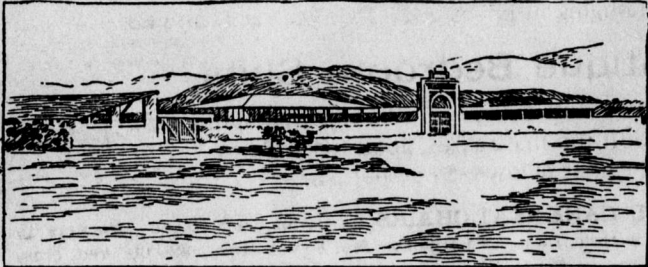


SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Features of the City and the Province.

The town of Santiago de Cuba is situated at one side of the harbor and about six miles from its entrance and overlooks it at the widest part. The entrance to the harbor is very narrow, not more than about 150 feet wide, and the channel is winding until it reaches Punta Gorda, after which it widens into a beautiful harbor. At one side of the entrance is Morro Castle, a very old fort. "Morro" is a typical name given to all these coast fortresses. On

been taken out, but not in sufficient quantities to make it profitable. However, none of these mines have yet been fully developed. Bituminous coal is found which gives out a high degree of heat and leaves scarcely any ashes or cinders. Near the coast it is often found in semi-liquid masses resembling petroleum or naphtha. There are some very extensive caves in these mountains, which have never been thoroughly explored.



THE FAMOUS SANTIAGO SLAUGHTER HOUSE WHERE THE VIRGINIUS CREW WERE SHOT BY THE SPANIARDS.

the opposite side of the harbor is Socapa.

The town of Santiago is low, but rises as the ground slopes up from the coast towards some ranges of hills. It was quite a business town before the war, and there are three companies there that have handled a great deal of ore, one of them as much as a thousand tons a day.

The houses are mostly one story high on account of the liability to earthquakes, but there are some of two stories. The dwellings have a porch surrounded by spacious verandas, which look on beautiful gardens filled with a wealth of gorgeous tropical flowers. The poinsettia, with its heads of brilliant scarlet leaves which people in the North cherish in little flower-pots and in greenhouses, is there a large tree, and other trees with their clusters of gaudy fragrant flowers make these gardens a fairy scene.

There are various insects among the flowers and mosquitoes innumerable, but none of the insects are poisonous. There is a large spider about the size of one's fist, whose bite produces a swelling and a slight fever, and a scorpion whose bite causes some irritation, but is not deadly. There are no venomous reptiles in the island. There is one enormous variety of boa, called the Maja, of immense strength. It is perfectly black, as thick as one's arm, and capable of swelling itself out to nearly five times its natural size, and has a blood-red mouth—all of which sounds very alarming until you find out that he is a lazy fellow and does not trouble himself about human beings, being satisfied with pigs and goats and even small game. There is a small snake called the jubo, and some other varieties, but they are not venomous.

The repose of the streets is not disturbed by the rush of cable or trolley cars. The usual conveyance,

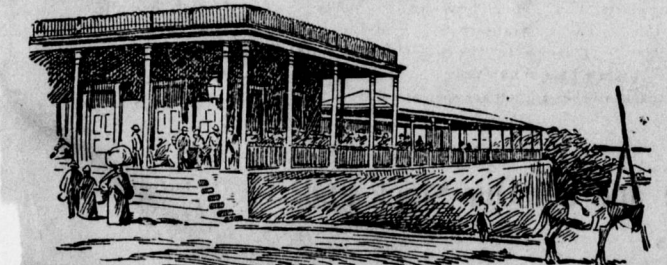


STREET SCENE IN SANTIAGO.

the volante, is a long-bodied vehicle on two wheels.

The town of Santiago is the see of the Archbishop, and contains the largest cathedral in the island—the Cathedral of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad del Cobre. Here is also the Theological Seminary of San Basilio.

In this region is the highest land in Cuba. A mountain range called the Montanos de Maestra or Cobre extends from the Punta de Maisi on the eastern extremity to Cape Cruz on the opposite side. Pico de Turquino, the highest elevation, rises 7670 feet above the ocean. These mountains are very rich in ore, and the Cobre copper

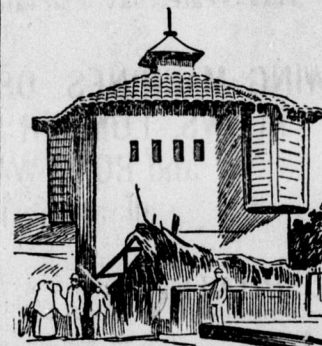


THE MARKET PLACE IN SANTIAGO.

mines, some twelve miles distant from the city, have yielded fifty tons a day, the higher grades being shipped to Europe, and the inferior grades netted at the mines. All this work is stopped since the war because of the mines were worked early in the seventeenth century, and were then abandoned for more than a hundred years. Iron is also found there, and gold and silver have

There are forests of mahogany, Cuban ebony, cedar, and other hard woods in this province, among them one called the quebra hacha or axe-breaker, and the jucero, which does not even decay after long submersion. The marquerie work in the room occupied by Philip II. of Spain, in the Escorial, was made from these woods, of which the Spaniards know the value, and they are exported from the island in large quantities.

There are no wild animals, properly speaking, except wild dogs, which play havoc in the poultry yards. A small animal called jutia that resembles a coon and probably belongs to the same family is found in great



JARATO BLOCKHOUSE, ONE OF SANTIAGO'S DEFENSES.

numbers, and has furnished many a good meal to the hungry Cuban soldiers, who trap it by the dozen. When eaten with a relish of garlic and onion it is delicious—to those who like garlic.

The city of Bayamo, in the western part of the province, was very important a century or more ago, and a great stronghold of the insurgents—for there have always been insurgents in Cuba. But of late years business has moved to Santiago and other coast cities, and Santiago now has about 45,000 inhabitants, while Bayamo has only 10,000. It was a lawyer of Bayamo, Charles M. de Cespedes, who, in 1868, at the head of 128 wretchedly armed men, rose in rebellion at Yara, and in a few weeks was at the head of 5,000 resolute though badly armed fighters. The Hymno de Bayamo, the revolutionary hymn of the Cuban patriots, originated in Bayamo. This was the Marseillaise to which music Maceo meched. Santiago de Cuba was the birthplace of the brothers Maceo.

On the opposite side of the province from the town of Santiago is the Bay of Nipe. The Bay of Cienfuegos is said to be one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, both for area and depth of water; but it is surpassed by the harbor of Nipe, which embraces sixty-five miles of deep water.

A New Range-Finder.

An Italian artist in London is said to have just perfected a new range-finder, which, it is claimed, will be of immense service both in peace and

war. It is said to be a great improvement on all range-finders now in use. The distance of any object can be ascertained by a mere glance through the instrument, it being shown on a little dial the moment the object is focused.

True love is not so common as to swell locksmiths up with the idea that they are funny men.—Puck.

THE CHINESE IN MANILA

THEY ARE INFLUENTIAL AND THEREFORE DISLIKED.

The American and English Houses in the Philippines Prefer to Deal With Them Rather Than With the Haughty Don-Chinese Who Have Become Savages.

Forming as they do a very large proportion of the population, nearly equal to that of the natives themselves, and having by their industry and business ability sustained the fame of Manila as a commercial port, the Chinese are a thorn in the side of the Spanish mercantile class, aside from the conventional dislike extended by the latter toward all foreigners. Being commercial by nature, and having realized the good policy of keeping their word in business matters, in contrast with the everlasting procrastinating and "manana"-ing of the Spaniards, they have built up a large business with the English and American houses, in the Philippines who infinitely prefer to deal with them rather than with the owners of the soil. Their thrifty ways and tendency to save money and send it home to China rather than to spend it where they are is another source of grievance to the haughty "Espanoles."

Then their ability and willingness to perform every kind of manual labor, from carpentering, shoemaking, etc., to coolie work, from morning to night at the lowest of wages, is a cause of envious irritation to the indolent native "Filipinos," and a constant feud is waged between the two races, which has been handed down for generations. In a street fight, however, I have noticed that the "Filipino" is very apt to come out ahead, although many of the coolies have the most superb muscular development which I have ever seen.

Long ago, according to history, a fleet of Chinese junks, under the famous pirate chief Li Ma Hong, bore down on Manila with the intention of capturing it and its many treasures. The little garrison in the fort defended it with a gallantry such as Spaniards can and will display when in desperation, and Li Ma Hong, possessing no "petroleum shells," and a storm coming up providentially, the fleet was ingloriously defeated. Some of the junks went ashore on the northern coast of the island, and there is today a curious race of so-called Chinese "Igorotes," or savages, living in the fastnesses of the mountains, and supposed to be the descendants of the shipwrecked pirates. A certain day in January is the anniversary of the fight, and on that day hardly a Chinaman in Manila dares show himself out of doors, for every small boy, native or Spaniard, feels in duty bound to "heave a rock" at him.

Whenever there is a big fire in the town, it is always assumed that the Chinese have set it, and they are very scarce in the streets while the conflagration lasts, for tacit instructions would seem to have been given on these occasions to the effect that "if you see a Chinaman hit him."

Early in the spring of 1893 the Spanish iron steamer San Juan sailed from Hong Kong for Manila with a cargo largely composed of kerosene, which had been carefully stowed as near the boilers as possible, and on deck, where the some three hundred Chinese coolies who composed the passenger list could sit on the cases and knock the embers from their pipes against them. It is not surprising that the ship took fire when just within sight of Luzon, and the Spanish captain, with most of his officers, promptly took to the boats and pulled for the shore, leaving a raging, frenzied mass of Chinese shrieking at them from the doomed vessel, for no provision is made on these steamers for the safety of the coolies in case of accident. In a few minutes the San Juan was ashore from stem to stern. As many as could climbed the masts, only to fall back suffocated into the blazing furnace below. Even the more merciful death of drowning was denied them, for the sea was alive with sharks, attracted by the glare, swarming around the ship as mackerel swarm around a bucketful of "gurry."

Thirty-six hours later another steamer sighted the wreck and bore down to the rescue. Out of the original three hundred, some eighty wretched creatures were found alive, clinging to the big gangway which hung over the side and to the stern davits and boat tackle, with the iron hull of the steamer redhot in places, and the sharks leaping at them. The rescuing boats had literally to fight their way through the ravenous brutes.

I saw the survivors as they were landed, and a discouraged-looking lot they were. The San Juan, an empty, scorched hull, was towed in and anchored in the mouth of the river to cool off until the seventy thousand Mexican dollars in her bottom could be dug out of the debris, a melted mass. And not an expression of regret did I hear from any of my "Chino" friends over the disaster to their countrymen. "Pah! coolies!" was all they said.

The Most Antique Military Order.

The order that claims the greatest amount of antiquity is the Military Order of St. Constantine, which used to be bestowed by the king of the two Sicilies. This order, if its historians are to be believed, was founded A. D. 317, by Constantine the Great. Eight hundred and seventy-four years later, in 1191, the Emperor Isaac Comnenus renewed it. One of the Palaeologi confirmed it in 1261; in 1637 the last Palaeologus gave the order to the Duke of Parma, and the Emperor Leopold confirmed it in 1691. Unfortunately, the iconoclastic Victor Emmanuel annexed the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and let this aged order drop.—New York Sun.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S DAY.

His Name is Inseparably Linked With the Glorious Fourth.

Thomas Jefferson, as near as any one man, may be called the patron saint of the Fourth of July because he wrote the instrument whose adoption signalizes that holiday, and his name is further associated with the date because on this day in 1826 he died. The briefest summary of the events in his life is as follows:

"Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., April 13, 1743. On his tomb at Monticello is, 'Born April 23, 1743, O. S.' He died at Monticello, near Charlottesville, Va., at 1 o'clock p. m., July 4, 1826, at more than eighty-three years of age.

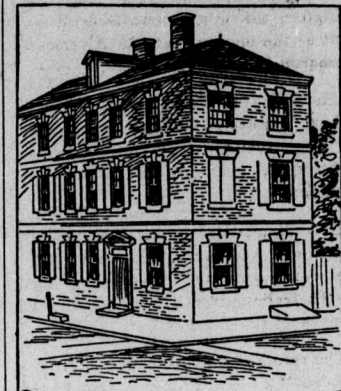
"Before 1766, in Virginia, he began to agitate against the misrule of King George, and joined Patrick Henry, George Wythe and others in determined opposition to tyranny.

"He advocated common schools and the abolishment of slavery. He caused the passage of a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into Virginia.

"With George Wythe and James Madison in the Virginia Legislature after September, 1776, he spent three years in revising and adapting the laws of Virginia to the new conditions under liberty.

"He drew and caused to be enacted the statute for religious liberty in Virginia—the first one ever enacted by Legislature, and the first by any government.

would have been done by others, some of them, perhaps, a little better. Then follows his account of what he did. Abridged they are:



THE HOUSE IN WHICH THOMAS JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

"He improved the navigation of the Rivanna River.

"He wrote the Declaration of Independence.

"He disestablished the Established Church in Virginia and secured the freedom of religion.

"He was the father of the act putting an end to entails, of the act prohibiting the importation of slaves, of

THE PATRIOTIC SUMMER GIRL OF '98.



"He suggested the dollar as the unit of value.

"He was largely responsible for the location of the capital at Washington.

"In Congress in 1783-1784, he voted to ratify the treaty of peace with Great Britain—settling the war his Declaration of Independence had helped to make, and presented to Congress the Virginia deed of cession of her lands northwest of the River Ohio to the United States for public domain.

"March 1, 1784, in Congress, he reported from a committee and all in his handwriting a plan for the temporary

act concerning citizens, and establishing the natural right of man to expatriate himself at will, of the act changing the course of descents and giving the inheritance to all children equally, and of the act for apportioning crimes and punishments. He introduced the olive tree into South Carolina from France in 1789-1790, and brought upland rice into South Carolina from Africa in 1790. He makes no mention of his service in Congress or his acts while President and does not mention having founded the University of Virginia. He was a modest man in respect to his public acts. While President he purchased the province of Louisiana from France in 1803.

"He sent Lewis and Clark and Pike to explore the Western country. He tried to enforce national rights by embargo instead of by war. He reduced the public debt, aided trade and commerce and provided a system of sea-coast and tidewater defenses."

The house in which the Declaration of Independence was written was No. 230 High street, afterwards No. 700 Market street, and located on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, Philadelphia.

A Wonderfully Clear Atmosphere.

The atmosphere is so clear in Zulu land that it is said objects can be seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

All He Required.



Skullins (the road agent)—"Lady, I stand in great need uv sympathy."

Lady—"Indeed?"

Skullins—"Yes, lady. I'm one uv de unfortunate crew uv a Spanish merchantship de United States ships captured."

Lady—"Poor man! and so you are looking for work?"

Skullins—"No, lady; food an' money is all I require."—Judge.

4,500 MILES FROM ANYWHERE.

Shipwrecked Sailors Enjoy the Hospitality of Kanakas.

When the steamship Cottage City arrived at San Francisco from New York to join the Klondike trade it carried three shipwrecked sailors, picked up at Valparaiso.

They were Jack O'Neil of San Francisco, William Walsh of New York and John Dall, a Norwegian. They had been seamen on the bark Monatum, wrecked seven months ago.

"We were on the way from Newcastle, Australia, to Panama when the bark sprung a leak," said O'Neil, at the Sailors' home, "Captain Newhall put us at the pumps, and he soon concluded that we would have to run for Easter Island. This island, mind, is away off the coast of Chile, about 2500 miles from anywhere.

"The captain's idea was to run the bark ashore, so he wasn't particular what course he took, and, as hard luck would have it, we banged into a reef. That settled it, and we barely succeeded in getting ashore with our lives.

Easter Island is about twenty miles long and eight or nine miles wide. It is inhabited by a simple and hospitable lot of Kanakas—about 180 of them in all. There is a king at the head, and there are three or four chiefs or officers, who seem to hold office by right of age.

"The king took a fancy to me. He unceremoniously conducted me to his house—a rude cabin of sticks, dried mud and thatch. The captain and the rest of the crew had to put up with the homes of the ordinary citizens, but we all had about the same amount of beef and sweet potatoes to eat. These are the only foods we saw on the island, and as the cattle run wild and have scant pasturage the beef is pretty lean. They have only one meal a day on the island, and that comes about five o'clock in the afternoon.

"By one of those funny freaks that always happen at shipwrecks, a chest containing paint had floated ashore. I painted the king's house for him red, white and yellow, with trimmings of tar. His barefooted highness thought that was out of sight. He had an extra dinner that day, just as they do at weddings and funerals, and he never stopped chuckling.

"We had been there six months when a sailing vessel landed and took us to Valparaiso. The king and all the subjects—men, women and children—shouted in lamentation as we came away."—San Francisco Examiner.

THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

What Our Gallant Soldiers Receive for Serving Uncle Sam.

The following is the monthly stipend of officers and soldiers of the United States army:

Major-general,	\$625.00
Brigadier-general,	458 33
Colonel,	291 67
Lieutenant-colonel,	250 00
Major,	208 33
Captain, mounted,	166 67
Captain, not mounted,	150 00
Regimental adjutant,	150 00
Regimental quartermaster,	150 00
First lieutenant, mounted,	133 33
First lieutenant, not mounted,	125 00
Second lieutenant, mounted,	125 00
Second lieut. not mounted,	116 76
Chaplain,	125 00
Company,	
Private,	13 00
Musician,	13 00
Trumpeter,	13 00
Wagoner,	14 00
Artificer,	15 00
Corporal (artillery, cavalry and infantry),	15 00
Blacksmith and farrier	15 00
Saddler,	15 00
Sergeant,	18 00
Private (engineers and ordnance),	17 00
Corporal (engineers and ordnance),	20 00
First sergeant,	25 00
Sergeant (engineers, ordnance and signal corps)	34 00
Sergeants (signal corps)	45 00
Regiment,	
Chief trumpeter,	22 00
Principal musician,	22 00
Saddler sergeant,	22 00
Chief musician,	60 00
Sergeant-major,	23 00
Quartermaster-sergeant,	23 00
Sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant,	36 00
Post,	
Ordinance sergeant,	34 00
Commissary sergeant,	34 00
Post quartermaster-sergeant,	34 00
Hospital corps,	
Hospital steward,	45 00
Acting hospital steward,	25 00
Private,	18 00
Veterinary surgeon (senior),	100 00
Veterinary surgeon (junior),	75 00
Hospital matron,	10 00

Simple Antiseptic Dressing.

A well-known Belgian physician, Dr. Rasuvel, is reported to have succeeded, after long and thorough experiment, in producing a material composed of peat fibres in combination with woolen threads, in this way utilizing the antiseptic qualities of the peat fibre for all sorts of textures and of dress materials. It is stated that the original intention was to produce sanitary undergarments, which, as attested by medical authorities, show the following improvements over other fabrics for similar purposes. The remarkable porosity of the fibre imparts to the texture with which it is mixed, in wool, an unusual power of absorbing and evaporating moisture; its tendency, too, to arrest decomposition renders it a preventive against disease by checking the fermentation which usually accompanies perspiration. Thus, garments composed of mixed peat and wool are said to protect one from taking cold by any sudden change from perspiration to chill whatever be the temperature.