If Walter Sampson Schley Dewey Cullen, of Bound Brook, N. J., tries to live up to all those given, names his patriotic pap has bestowed on him, what a task it will be!

By a decree of the Czar, the metric system of weights and measures has been adopted for use throughout the Russian empire, and a commission has also been organized to consider the re-form of the Russian calendar so as to harmonize with that prevailing in the other civilized countries.

Emperor William has just made a present to the Sultan of Turkey of s remarkable war-dog. This animal was educated in the Chasseur Regi-ment of Potsdam Guards, and was taken to Constantinople personally by Lieutenant Count Perponcher-Sedi-nitzki and the first Chasseur Voigt. It is said that this dog of war will not be let loose for the present.

Nearly every year there is a strike among the women who cultivate the ricefields in Italy. They have to work ten hours a day, up to their knees in the malarial swamps, and receive only twenty cents a day. Even this was reduced lately to fourteen cents, whereupon a general strike followed. New laborers were at once forthcoming; this led to acts of violence that landed 420 women in the jails of Bologna and other cities. Under the pressure of public opinion, the owners of the swamp-lands have been compelled to restore the wages to twenty cents and reduce the hours from ten to eight.

Why is it that some years are so much more fruitful than others in the contribution of genius which they make to the world's onward march? This question suggests itself in connection with the death of Mr. Glad stone, which has entailed its heritage of sorrow upon both hemispheres.

Mr. Gladstone first saw the light of day in 1809. Strangely enough in that same year the spirits of several other illustrious men were quickened into life, notably Alfred Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Thomas Carlyle, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Edgar Allan Poe. Can another year of the world's history be sited so prolific in its contributions of genius? asks the Atlanta Constitu-

An effort is again being strenuously made in London to found a rational dress league. Viscountess Haberton, who has been connected with the several previous similar attempts, took the chair at the inaugural meeting at St. Martin's Town Hall recently. The object, as stated in the first resolution passed, is "to encourage reform in the dress of both sexes, but more particularly to promote the wearing by women of some form of bifurcated garments, especially for active recreation and business purposes." The league proposes also to prosecute men and boys ho jeer at the wearers of "rationals. Both efforts are apt to meet with great difficulties, and they are both as ab surd as they are impracticable.

Probably few people appreciate the magnitude of the emigration from this country to Liberia. During the past five years it is estimated that not less 1500 American colored people have gone to Liberia. They have all been befooled, generally by selfish emigration companies, the New York

world show an increase of only twenty-eight per cent. The total im ports from the United States for 1897 were valued at about \$27,030,53 against \$16.373,419 in 1896. Japan's exports to the United States increased from \$31,532,341 in 1896 to \$52,436, 404 in 1897. The only countries which made as large sales to Japan in 1897 as did the United States are Britain, China and British India, but in no case was the increase in imports as large as that from this

IN A HAMMOCK SHROUD.

en my turn comes, dear shipmates

Oh! do not weep for me:
Vrap me in my hammock tight,
And put me into the sen;
For it's no good weeping
When a shipmate's sleeping,
And the long watch keeping,
Atthe bottom of the sea.

At the bottom of the Sea.

But think of me sometimes and say:

"He did his duty right,"
And strove the best he knew to please
His Captain in the fight;"
But it's no good weeping
When a shipmate's sleeping,
And the long watch keeping
Through the long, long night

And let my epituph be these words:
"Cleared from this port, alone,
A craft that was stanch, and sound and
Destruction of the words which was stanch, and sound and
And the word weeping
And the long watch keeping
And the long watch keeping
All alone, all alone.

And mark this well, my shipmates dear,
Along the long night through,
Up there in the darkness behind the stars
I'll look out sharp for you;
So it's no good weeping
When a shipmate's sleeping,
And the long watch keeping
All the long night through,
—Barrett Eastman in Chap Book,

§THE CAPTURED MAIL.§

A War Romance. BY MARY CAIN.



daughter entered the library in a somewhat undignified manner.

"Oh, I have been up in the garret turning things upside down looking for the old brass candlestick that Aunt Mary told us about at tea last evening. I couldn't find it; I think some collector must have it by this time. But you can't guess what I found. In overhauling your old papers I came across a letter written by a Confederate soldier in July, 1864, while Sherman was making his march to the sea. The letter is so touching, so manly, just a letter of a homesick boy to his mother. It is most interesting. I wonder you never told me about it. On the envelope is written: 'Captured at Roding, Mississippi, July 21, 1864, with a large Confederate mail.' It is directed to Mrs. Henry Darling, Shirley, Georgia. Oh, it is a long letter. He was a brave, good fellow, but he was not fond of war.'"

The speaker was a young girl of seventeen, bright, graceful and even beautiful. Her features were nearly perfect, her hair blonde and wavy and the expression of her strong, intellectual face showed that she was in complete sympathy with the tone of the soldier's letter. Her sweet, womanly manner and the corresponding gentle graces gave one at first acquaintance with her a lasting and most favorable impression.

The father had laid aside his paper to liste the later wants of the later wants of the later wants of the later that he was in of the soldier's letter.

graces gave one at first acquaintance with her a lasting and most favorable impression.

The father had laid aside his paper to listen to the low music of his daughter's voice as she enthusiastically told the story of the letter, thinking more of the beautiful picture she unknowingly presented and of the great comfort she was to him in his old age.

"Tell me about the capture of the letter, father," she said.

"My dear, it is so long a time ago, I don't remember the circumstances clearly. We captured a large Confederate mail and the letters were scattered among the soldiers as souvenirs. This one came in my way and I sent it home as a curiosity. I had forgotten all about it."

She had found out all her father knew of the matter, and so Miss Norlan went to her room to re-read the letter which had touched her heart. And she wove a pretty romance about the writer of this manyly letter.

dead man, who had been a victim of the conflict, and Fred asked his father many questions concerning the late war. Mr. Darling was a widower and Fred was his only son. He had been very prosperous in business. Yet he had never enjoyed the ease and laxury that was all about him. For many years past he had been so taken up with his mad race for wealth that he had never leeted his church and all his Christian duties and had even lost all faith. This had grieved Fred very much, for the young fellow had a devoted heart.

Although the note which Mr. Dar. Although the note which Mr. Dar. Although the note which Mr. Dar.

Although the note which Mr. Darling had written was short and chilly,
Miss Norlan wrote to tell the brother
about the captured letter, which she
had in her possession, and she asked
if the mother was yet alive. She
wrote: "I will gladly give up the letter that I have. I am sure that it will
be a great comfort to friends of his,
for it is beautiful in its sincerity and
simplicity."

simplicity."

Mr. Darling when he had received the first note of the girl becam suspithe first note of the girl becam suspicious that someone wished to extort money from him. But the tone of Miss Norlan's reply moved him somewhat, and to Fred it was a sweet, tender letter, and he began to have a strong desire to know the girl with such a heart as the writer of the letter must have. As Fred read the letter it dawned upon his father what a manly, whole-souled fellow his son had become. After Fred had read the pages he looked up and said: "Say, father, let me answer this, will you?" Then added, not without showing his pleasure, "I think the author of such a letter must be more than ordinary, and I'm completely interested."
"Yes. Fred. I think you are right—"

ELL me, Dorothy, where have you been for the last two hours? Your face is flushed and you look so untidy, said Colonel Norlan, as his daughter entered, the library in a somewhat undiguified manner.

"Oh, I have been up in the garret turning things upoking for the old brash the Aunt Mary told us sie evening. I couldn't tink some collector must was evening. Summer had nearly passed since the library to the same than the was selected and that his father said that he was minage of his uncle. It was a gradient turning things upoking for the old brash that unt Mary told us the feet of the received his uncle's teter and a brief note from Miss Norlan. Summer had nearly passed since the feet of the received his uncle's letter and a brief note from Miss Norlan.

letter and a brief note from Miss Norlan.

Summer had nearly passed since the incidents above related had taken place when one evening, as Fred was reading "The Reveries of a Bachelor," his father came into his study and said: "Well, my-boy, how would you like the idea of taking a trip up North? I have some business there that must be done, and it will be fine fun for you."

"Just the thing! I'm tired of doing nothing, and you know how I like to travel," Fred replied.

"Well, then, be ready and go next week."

Fred was delighted at the thought of visiting the North, and was especially interested since he found that his business would take him to the State in which Miss Norlan lived.

Fred made the journey, and after he had finished his father's affairs he made a special trip to Ashley, for he had determined to know Miss Norlan. Fred wrote a note telling her that he had come North on business, and had stopped at Ashley purposely to call on her if she would crant him the Meas-

stopped at Ashley purposely to call o her if she would grant him the pleas

Miss Norlan had often thought of Miss Norlan had often thought of Fred and was no less pleased to meet him than was Fred to meet her, and having her father's permission, she invited Fred to call. The following evening when Fred was ushered into the drawing room Miss Norlan received him kindly, saying in her quiet manner, "Mr. Darling, you don't look a bit as I imagined you would."

"Then you are disappointed in me?" said Fred, laughingly. They shook hands as old friends might have done, and they were not long in getting acquainted.

Fred told Miss Norlan all about his home and they found many subjects of

ome and they found many subjects of ommon interest to talk about. The

common interest to talk about. The evening was spent most pleasantly and passed all too quickly.

"How long are you going to remain in town, Mr. Darling?" said Dorothy, as Fred arose to say goodwicht.

Extraordinary is the Machinery That Governs He Flight.

There is no winged creature, unless it may be the humming bird, writes a naturalist, that has the extraordinary machinery governing its flight that the dragon fly possessez. Its speed 's marvelous, and yet its wings never seem to move. A dragon fly may be going forward with the velocity of the wind, and yet can stop instantly in the air, and immediately start backward just as rapidly as it had been going forward. Or it can fly sidewise with the same facility that it can fly forward or backward, as any one may see a hundred times a day if he will watch one of these insects winging its erratic course after prey. It can see a continuous course after prey.

watch one of these insects winging its certatic course after prey. It can see a victim behind it, in front of it, and on both sides of it, all at the same time, and doesn't have to waste time in turning to get at all four, and it will have all four in its marvelous maw while a watch is ticking twice.

Wonderful as the arrangement of the dragon fly's wings are its optical powers are still more wonderful. The insect has five eyes. Two of them are enormous, brilliant protuberances on each side of the top of its head, the two most striking features of this big fly, and the ones that give it that flerce appearance which causes it to be so much dreaded by foolish men, women, and children. Then right in the front of its head, on its forehead, so to speak, it has three ordinary eyes, all its course.

much dreaded by foolish men, women, and children. Then right in the front of its head, on its forehead, so to speak, it has three ordinary eyes, all in a row. Each one of the two big, blazing eyes is made up of no fewer than 28,000 highly polished facets, each with high-lens power, which not only accounts for the intense brilliancy of the eyes, but gives to them a microscopic and all-seeing power beyond human ken. Any prey that escapes the eye of a dragon fly is welcome to its freedom from pursuit and capture. There is another peculiarity in the make-up of the dragon fly that has been a source of much regret to naturalists from the time naturalists first appeared. In life the long, segmented body of the insect is marked with most brilliant and beautiful bands of colors. The instant death ensues these colors fade and disappear, leaving only an ugly grayish trunk. Science has failed to find a way to prevent this fading of the dragon fly shues, consequently all representations of dragon-fly colors in collections are artificial. They are reproduced by carefully dissecting the insect and painting the hues on the inside of the body, the transparent skin or shell permitting the artificial coloring to show through. Alive the dragon fly, in spite of its terrific front, is one of the most royally beautiful of all insects. Dead, it is the ugliest.

Any one who has watched a dragon fly fitting above the surface of small, reedy ponds or near the shores of large ones, late in the summer or early in the fall, has noticed its frequent dipping of the extremity of its long body lightly in the water as its kims along. The dragon fly that does that it is always the female, and every time she dips her body in the water she deposits an egg. The specific gravity of the egg is such that it sinks to the bottom among the weeds, and in due time hatches out the formidable-looking creature whose development into the perfect dragon fly I have described. It takes three years for an egg to become the perfect fly.

State Insurance For German Workmen
Some astonishing figures have just
been issued by the imperial home office respecting the State insurance of
fice respecting the State insurance of
workmen. At the end of the year 1897
there were 442,000 industrial establishments, with 5,750,000 insured persons, and 4,645,000 agricultural settlements, with 11,000,000 insured persons. This insurance has reference
only to accidents. In addition to the
numbers given above the workers in
the building trades have to be reckoned.
The total number of workmen insured
against accidents amounted roundly
to eighteen millions. The number of
accidents in 1897 was 381,000, and the
money compensation paid in lump

bage gone to Liberia. They have all been befolded, generally by selfak emigration companies, the New York Independent announces. Not one can expect to succeed there who does not go with plenty of money, so that he can support himself for a while and go into business on something of a large scale. For the ordinary laborer it is little less than death. The emigrants escape as fast as possible to Sierra Leone, begging for money to come back to this country. These facts should be known among the colored element of our population.

It is significant of the friendly attitude of the Japanese toward the United States that the commerce of this country with Japan has grown more rapidly during the last year than that of any other nation. The annual returns of the foreign trade of the empire just received by the Bureau of Statistics show that the Japanese bought sixty-five per cent. more goods of us in 1897 than they did in 1896, while their total imports from all over the world show an increase of only where the content and a statistic of the surface and the work and the work and the work and the work and seed the factor which and tonched the releast the text which had tonched the fleat that the to succeed there who does not contain the to succeed there who does not contain the proportion of the foreign that the succeeding the proportion of the foreign trade of the empire just received by the Bureau of Statistics show that the Japanese bought sixty-five per cent. more goods of us in 1897 than they did in 1896, the succeeding the proportion of the foreign trade of the complete state of the succeeding the proportion of the foreign trade of the empire just received by the Bureau of Statistics show that the Japanese bought sixty-five per cent. more goods of us in 1897 than the total number of and shorton, and she to this main letters. "It was the fattor this is main letters." It was the fattor this said the thought the letter. "It was the fattor this said there was the fattor this said the work provided the proposed to the pr

If my readers will trust this kind, beautiful woman to do all in her power to make persons happy, leave her for a little and let her see the Southern home at Shirley.

"Well, Fred this is strange," said Mr. Darling, as he sat down in an easy chair.

"What is it, father?"

"Whit is it, father?"

"Thirty-three years have passed since my brother George was killed at Atlanta, and here is a note that the postmaster gave to me."

"Let me see it, father. I'm interested. Are you going to answer it."

"I have already written and told her that he was killed at Atlanta."

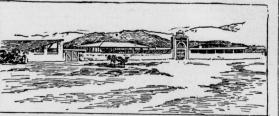
"I'm glad you answered the note," said Fred. "Who can tell what may come of it?"

The father and son talked about the source of Mr. Darling that very often there came in the mails neat, well-flued envelopes addressed to Mr. Fred to five time steed to Mr. Fred Darling. At Christmas time Fred made his promised visit to Ashley, and when he returned to his home he told his father of his engagement to Dorothy. They were married quietly on the parish chapel, and Dorothy, anxious to see her Southern home, said good-by to the friends, and they were soon on their journey. Fred's father was delighted withhis son's choice, and it was not long before he thought there was no one in the world quite so charming and beautiful. By her kind, loving manners and the world quite so charming and beautiful. By her kind, loving manners and the world quite so charming and beautiful. By her kind, loving manners and the market the world quite so charming and beautiful. By her kind, loving manners and the market the world quite so charming and beautiful. By her kind, loving manners and the market the force of Mr. Pred Darling. Sr., was influenced, to the form there is usually tapped four times during the first year of its maturity, and the intervals of rest gradually diminished until it can be gradua

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



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

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 eauses 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 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 Senora 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

Cuba. A mountain range called the Montanos de Maestra or Cobre ex-tends 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 finch in ore, and the Cobre copper immense service both in peace and

the opposite side of the harbor is Sociapa.

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 dwelling-houses are 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 greedhouses, is there a large tree, and other trees with their distance.



Control of the last of the las ARAYO BLOCKHOUSE, ONE OF SANTI-

numbers, and has furnished many a good meal to the hungry Cubaa 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 agreat 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 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 15,000 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 Maceomarched. 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 wiles of deep water.

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 smelted at the mines. All this work has stopped since the war became serious. These mines were worked as early as the seventeenth century, and were then abandoned for more than a hundred years. Iron is also found there, and gold and silver have

CURIOUS FACTS.

"Anglosaxonia contra mundum" is a late neo-Latin coinage.

The oldest university in the world is El Ayhar, at Cairo, Egypt. Eight million eggs have been found in the roe of a single codfish.

During the last century one hundred lakes in the Tyrol have subsided

dred lakes in the Tyrol have subsided and disappeared.

A statistician has aftirmed that the majority of people who attain old age have kept late hours.

The largest tobacco pipe factory in the world is located in Appomattox County, near Pamplin City, Va.

Two Woodrich (Me.) men made the queerest horse trade recently on record. The owner of the animal swapped the animal for fourteen roosters.

Four hundred versa ago only seven

the animal for fourteen roosters.

Four hundred years ago only seven metals were known. Now there are fifty-one—thirty of which have been discovered within the present century.

Mangosteen from the Moluceas are now sold in the London markets.

They are said to taste like a combination of strawberry, nectarine and pineapple.

tion of strawberry, pineapple.

The English Archeological School on the island of Milo recently unearthed three cities built on top of each other. Two belong to the Mycenen period.

Since 1735 fourteen acts of Parlia.

Since 1735 fourteen acts of Parlia' ment have been passed dealing with the subject of literary copyright in England and the law is yet in a very chaotic and unsatisfactory condition. In fasting feats the sect of Jains in India is far ahead of all rivals. Fasts of from thirty to forty days are very common, and once a year they are said to abstain from food for seventy-five days.

Scarpology is the art of reading character from the shoe soles, Ac-cording to a Swiss physician, a sym-metrically worn heel and sole indicate an energetic, faithful, well-balanced character.

An eminent Russian linguist, in a work recently published on the different languages spoken throughout the world, avers that in 200 years from now there will be only three living languages—Russian, English and Chiuese.

Chinese.

The South's Limber Supply.

All the world, with the exception of Asia, comes to the Southern States for timber. The single port of Brunswick, Ga., exported lumber or timber in some form last year to twenty-five different countries. Forest products, not including turpentine and resin, were shipped from the Southern ports last year to the value of about \$25,000,000. During the same period the domestic consumption was probably five or six times as great, carrying the total value of the Southern forcets up to about \$150,000,000. The South, the Great Lake States and the Northern States now cut equal quantities of timto about \$150,000,000. The South, the Great/Lake States and the Northern States now cut equal quantities of timber—about 12,000,000,000 feet each year. Chief among the trees of the South is the pine, of which there are four important varieties. Roughly speaking, the pines cover half the territory between the Potomac and the Brazos River in Texas, or about 149,—000 square miles and will cut 250,000,—000,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber. The annual consumption averages 7,000,000,000, and at this rate the South can supply the world for thirty-five years. Another of the most valuable woods in the South is the cypress, beautiful in color and grain, durable, easily worked and adapted to every use to which a building wood is needed. The annual production of cypress, including shingles, approximates 600,000,000 feet, and it is estimated that there are 50,000,000,000 feet of cypress on the stump. The hardwoods of the South embrace nearly all the varieties to be found in the United States, and cover 15,000,000 acres. Among the more important commercial hardwoods to be found in the United States, and cover 15,000,000 acres. Among the more important commercial hardwoods are the different kinds of oak, ash, hickory, poplar, cottonwood, chestnut, butternut, pecan and sycamore, and it is estimated that the South has 300, 000,000,000 feet of such wood standing.—Chicago Record.

Why Brazil Sold Her Ships

why Brazil Sold Her Ships.

One of the remarkable phenomena of trade at present is reflected by Brazil's sale of warships to this country. A careful examination of it prompts the suggestion that the South American Republic had fiscal rather than friendly reasons for disposing of the vessels. The price of Brazilian coffee has now fallen lower than it was ever quoted before. The figure on regular contract deliveries is five cents per pound. An immense crop has been gathered, and this fact is now bearing the market for the product all over the world. Brazil, which collects an export duty upon it, has actually been put into financial straits by the reduction in price.

The loss of revenue became so serious a month ago that reports were increalation in London that the interest could not be paid on the country's debt in April. Since the deal by which the United States takes the Amazonas and its sister was carried through the news has come that the coupons will be taken up. The American money has enabled the nation to make both ends meet. But if coffee is to continte at five cents what is Brazil to do?—Provindence (E. L.)

coffee is to continte at five cents what is Brazil to do?—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Journal.

Coal Discoveries in Ireland.

Large discoveries of coal have, it is stated, been made near Bellycastle, North Antrim. A local syndicate for some time past has been working the mines on an extensive scale, but a Barnsley mining engineer has just a benear the second of the locality. He states that there are two and a half million tons of coal in the mines. In quality it is somewhat superior to the Scotch, and quite as good as the average coal used in Loudon.—St. James's Gazette.