SCENES IN A SPANISH PENAL COLONY

IT WAS Benjamin Kidd who first propounded the theory that social morality tended toward racial increase. He gave, in other words, a rational application to Plato's old dictum of "the virtuous, and you will be happy." Further than this, too, Kidd showed that the nation that was virtuous would be not only happy, but long lived and prosperous.

The corollary of Kidd's axiom is equally true—a nation that is cruel, arrogant and merciless is a nation that is bound by some mysterious but irresistible law to come to an untimely end.

The world's latest little object lesson in national morality is the disintegration of the Spanish empire. This disintegration has been long in coming about, but the mills of the gods, even though they do grind slow, grind exceeding small. Spain has been stripped of her once wealthy colonial empire, and today in her impoverished peninsula the broods, a broken and dying nation, on the glories of a day that is gone. She was not moral; certainly she is far from happy.

One of the terrible wrongs that shall always lie at the door of the Spaniard is the merciless way in which he has always treated his prisoners. The accompanying pictures of Fernando Po, the long dreaded and pestiferous island owned by the Spaniards, just off the southwest coast of Africa, comes as a melancholy, far-off echo of the national intolerance and cruelty of this dying nation. It was to the fever stricken island of Fernando Po that so many captured or suspected insurgents of the Philippines were sent. The Filipinos men, women and children have been banished off to this island and there huddled together in one large wooden barracks without distinction or regard for sex. The building, of course, like all Spanish prisons, was without ventilation, and the prisoners were without beds. Children fell ill in a few days, women were soon stricken down, and in time even the hardiest men succumbed to the dreadful climate. What the climate did not effect, want, neglect and the total absence of all sanitary requirements attended to. The result has been that of 200 Filipinos and Cubans sent out to this island only 37 remain. No less than 101 died shortly after their arrival at Fernando Po. Only 41 of the desolate little band of survivors have been pardoned. All these survivors if are kept by the Spanish government and have doled out to them. Two cups of rice per day (equivalent to 1½ pounds) and a little tea." The letter of the law governing the sentence of the Filipinos reads as follows: "Hard labor, with the ball and chain, for life." The most deplorable feature of the entire affair is that Spain has not yet been prevented from carrying on such a barbarous system. Not long ago the Spanish steamer Laracho was reported at Canary, on her way to Fernando Po. The Laracho had on board 300 wretched Filipinos, who may perhaps not have been angels, but certainly were not deserving of the dreadful fate which by this time must have overtaken them. If their bones are not already rotting beneath the mimosa trees and of this west African coast, it will not be long before they come to that end. Death, of course, does not worry very much about this, as it is a very agreeable and easy way of getting rid of troublesome individuals. It is necessary to keep a small band of Spanish volunteers on the island and a gunboat and guardship in the harbor, but these are fortunate individuals who are able to take a change of air when the effects of the climate begin to be felt.

The indignation of Europe naturally has been aroused at these atrocities, but, as America very well knows, Europe has a weakness for armchair sympathy which is very slow in developing into actual interference.

SPANISH SOLDIERS AT FERNANDO PO.

THE HARBOR OF FERNANDO PO.

QUEEN VICTORIA EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

On the 24th of May her gracious majesty Queen Victoria will be 80 years old. On that day the ancient hymn of "God Save the Queen" will be the song to be sung from one end of the globe to the other. In every corner of the vast British empire, at every British naval station, at every out of the way consulate, on every imperial vessel and in every remote colony and dependency of Great Britain the colors will be hoisted, and the queen's health will be drunk. Booming cannon will accompany the sun in his journey around the world, and enough toasts to that veteran ruler will be duly washed down the patriotic British throat to that half a dozen bathships. Although her majesty of late has been in feeble health, her wonderful constitution shows no signs of immediate collapse. Not only has the "little gray widow at Windsor" been a good and just sovereign, but she has also endeared herself in the hearts of all her subjects by her noblesse and conversity as a woman. On such an occasion the American branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race will join most heartily in catching up the refrain of the old tune of "God Save the Queen!" And it may be for the last time!

QUEEN VICTORIA AT TEN.

QUEEN VICTORIA AT THE TIME OF HER CORONATION.

QUEEN VICTORIA, 1899.

The Bearers of the Olive Branch.

What might be called the last handful of earth in the burial of the Spanish war hatchet is the arrival of the Duke de Arcos as Spanish minister at Washington and the installation of Mr. Bellamy Storer as American minister at Madrid.

The American representative at the Spanish capital was our late minister to Belgium and is a man well versed in foreign affairs. He was born in Cincinnati just 52 years ago, is a graduate of Harvard, and until he entered public life as a member of the Fifty-second congress from the Ohio district he devoted himself to the practice of law. Two years ago he was appointed minister to Belgium.

The Duke de Arcos, on the other hand, was the late Spanish minister to Mexico. Owing to the fact that he is married to an American lady, formerly Miss Virginia Lowery of Washington, it is expected he will prove a persona grata at our capital. The name Arcos in America is usually associated with beans and not embassadors, as the famous cigar field grew of Westphalia passes under that name in this country, since most of them come from the Spanish town of Arcos.

The Moki Coiffure.

Perhaps the most eccentric exhibit of hairdressing in the world is the coiffure of the Moki women. Married Moki women are allowed to have the hair hanging loose, but young girls are forbidden to wear it in two large greased knots, as shown in the illustration. These big knots are made up just over the ears, and, while looked upon as marks of beauty in the Moki girl, appear atrociously ugly to American eyes.

New York's police department employs 7,400 persons.

Photographic Illusions.

Here is a novel specimen of what may be done by trick photographs. The four women seen in the picture are really one and the same person. The photographer who is clever enough in his work can produce some very remarkable illusions by his manipulation of a number of plates. A few years ago, before such trick photography was so well known, the reading public of England was greatly shocked to behold a photograph of Mr. Gladstone standing in the doorway of a low public house. The photograph was printed in a London magazine, but, of course, had been "doctored."

The Primitive Horse.

Now that the horse is about to become a thing of the past it seems somewhat late for scientists to tell us just how he looked 1,000 years ago, but it has been pretty well established that he was not unlike the strange looking animal shown in the accompanying illustration. From bones recently found lying 50 200 feet of sandstone on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains a skeleton corresponding to the primitive horse has just been found. That our fine de steeds may be an improvement on his ancestor goes without saying.

A Freak Rattlesnake.

A New York naturalist has just come into possession of an anatomical curiosity in the form of a double headed rattlesnake. The specimen was recently captured in the west and is now one of the most valued possessions of the scientific owner.

The Trouble In the Transvaal.

The sturdy Boer population of the Transvaal are somewhat perturbed lest at present over Great Britain's action in dispatching 9,000 more fighting men to the Cape. It is generally believed that the last act of that African drama for which Jameson's raid will stand as the denouement is about to be enacted before the rest of the world. England has never forgotten the ignominious defeat of the Chartered company expedition under the ill fated Jameson, and British subjects in the Transvaal have never been treated with that respect and consideration which tend to bring about the healing of old sores.

The Boers, however, are not being deep over the British demonstration. The accompanying pictures will show their methods of military drill. They are not stickers for form and are satisfied to fill about one of their guns with a pipe and old clothes, but when it comes to a matter of actual fighting the ordinary Boer is very much at home.

The Latest Parisian Beauty.

The theaters of Paris have always been noted for the beauty of the actresses who appear before their footlights. The gay capital has just been put in a furore by the appearance of the beautiful Mlle. Cavallieri, who has been playing at the Folies-Bergere. In a very brief space of time this remarkably handsome young lady, whose latest photograph is beneath reproduced, has made herself famous not only by her beauty, but also by her clever acting.

A Religious Relic.

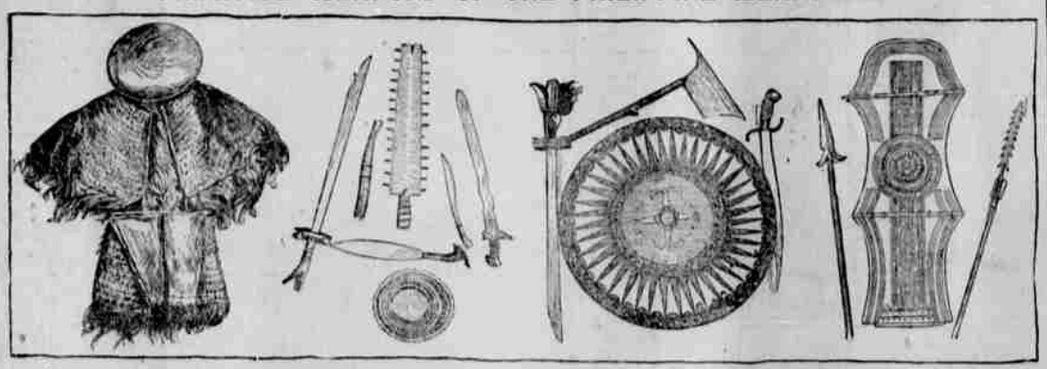
In St. Peter's church, Dorset, England, is a very antique curiosity, known as a pyx, or box. This pyx was in use long before the reformation and was used for the purpose of holding the "sacred elements" in the Roman Catholic church. It now looks like a decayed and worm eaten old box, but is still held strongly together by iron bands and has a curious lock with three keyholes.

The French Automobile club has printed a map on which are noted all electric stations in France at which the accumulators of the vehicles can be loaded.

New Fad In French Illustration.

A new and somewhat striking style of illustration now in vogue with Parisian publishers is called the "silhouette illustration." The accompanying picture, which was originally produced in a French journal, will give a very good idea of this latest freak of Parisian black and white artists.

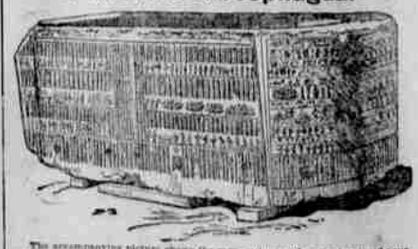
PRIMITIVE WEAPONS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDERS.



Here are some of the delightful weapons which our noble boys have had to face in their struggle with the Filipinos. The Tagalo Negritos and other savage tribes of the islands are adepts in the use of the spear and bolo. Some of their spears are seven feet long, made of strong bamboo and are barbed and brown with astonishing dexterity. But what makes them more dangerous to come in contact with is the fact that these savages have the habit of rubbing their arrows in poisonous herbs or dipping them in a virulent poisonous serpent.

The Filipino bolo is a short, usually broad bladed knife, or sword, and is made most conveniently in Mindanao. The Filipinos also use an unsophisticated wooden shield, which, of course, is of not the least protection against American bullets. They have also a strange looking battleax made of a broad axe head, but these more primitive weapons have been pretty generally discarded of late, as in some mysterious manner most of the insurgents have come into possession of Europeans rifles.

A Historic Sarcophagus.



The accompanying picture shows the very curious and ancient sarcophagus taken from the ruins of the Roman in Alexandria. The embalmed body of Alexander the Great was supposed to have been interred in this sarcophagus by Ptolemy. This supposition it has never been possible to verify, but the evidence on the point was sufficiently strong to cause the trustees of the British museum to acquire possession of the sarcophagus, which is covered with ancient Egyptian text and is somewhat the worse for wear, as will be seen from the illustration.

TOPICS OF INTEREST.

Pall Mall (pronounced pel mell) comes from Palo Maglo, an ancient game supposed to have been played on the present site of Pall Mall or Norman mobile, by Sloan, it was introduced into England. The observant Pepys, in his famous diary, makes mention of it thus: "April 2, 1661. Into St. James' park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at pelmaglo the first time that ever I saw the sport."

Dorothy de Richelieu, who is active, talented and independent in chief of the Russian navy, was a common woman in the French navy and deserted while under sentence of death for stealing officers. This sentence has long been annulled. Richelieu is a descendant of the house of Richelieu to which the great cardinal belonged.

It is said that during a conversation between Comte Henry Waldersee and Ambassador Choate, before the latter sailed for England, Choate remarked: "Henry, you and I and George Peck are governors of Wisconsin are the greatest orators in the country." "What's the use of mentioning Peck?" replied Waldersee: "he isn't here."

Senator Chilton says that while traveling in Texas with a friend recently the latter had a hard time to convince the conductor that the senator was really on the train. "Because," said the official, "I didn't take up a single pass on the trip. The man he said was Chilton handed me an ordinary ticket like the rest."

An Appleton (Wis.) firm has received cable orders for plans for a big ground wood pulp mill to be constructed at Rockholm. The interesting feature of the order is that the entire mill machinery is to be of American make and the delivery of generating and other goods on Sunday.

Secretary Wilson is determined to discover if human beings can live comfortably in the coldest portion of Alaska and has sent there to experiment in gardening Professor C. C. Georgeson, a Dane, who is an expert in northern agriculture and who will start a station at Sitka.

American shoes. The order is the fourth the concern has received in the last two years.

A peasant named Marko Cyrnic recently died at Mattersdorf, in Bosnia, at the age of 125 years. His descendants number over 400.

At Cincinnati the Wesley brotherhood of Columbus M. E. church, with other societies, has begun a crusade against