

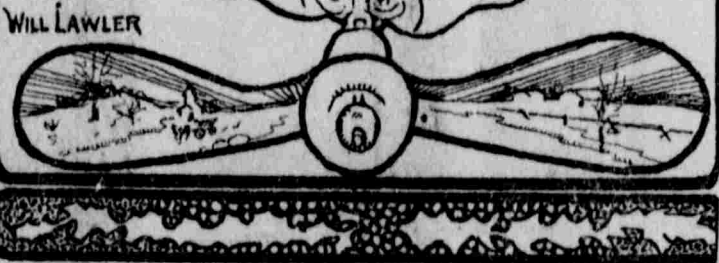
# 1902 The Old and the New Year 1930

Neath a coverlet of snow  
Nature drear and stiff is lying,  
While the consummated year  
On an icy couch is dying.

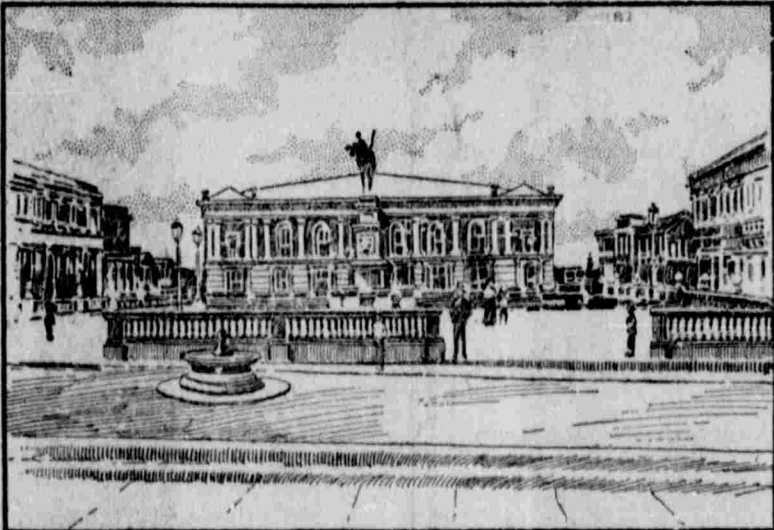
Over all her prostrate form  
Chilling, freezing winds are blowing;  
Underneath increasing ice  
Sluggish tides of life are flowing.

Summer, spring and fall have vanished,  
Friends and fortune all have fled,  
And the solemn bell at midnight  
Dismal tolls, "The year is dead!"

Hark! A cry, as infant wailing,  
Comes from bells that wildly ring.  
Hark! A shout, as nations hailing,  
Full of hope, their new crowned king.



MAYAGUEZ'S HANDSOME CUSTOM HOUSE.



The Porto Ricans, whatever else they may be, cannot justly be accused of an excess of modesty. They never hide their light under a bushel, and this characteristic applies as well to municipalities as to individuals. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the city of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, boldly asserts that she has the finest custom house of any city of its size in the world. This might be charitably regarded as a sort of "poetic flight of fancy," but there is no denying that the building into which the customs dues for the port of Mayaguez are paid is really a handsome structure. What is more, it is, unlike most public structures erected by the Spaniards, particularly well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended.

See, he comes, the youthful monarch,  
Health and promise in his form!  
Heeds he not the shouts of welcome,  
Heeds he not the howling storm.

Underneath his feet are springing  
Grass and grain and fruits and flowers;  
In his train are servants bringing  
Choirs of birds and summer showers.

On his brow is firmly sitting  
Hope's eternal golden crown,  
And above him angels, fitting,  
Pour celestial music down—

Music thrilling all the nations,  
Singing to all hearts of peace,  
Nerving all to fill their stations,  
Trusting that old wrongs shall cease.

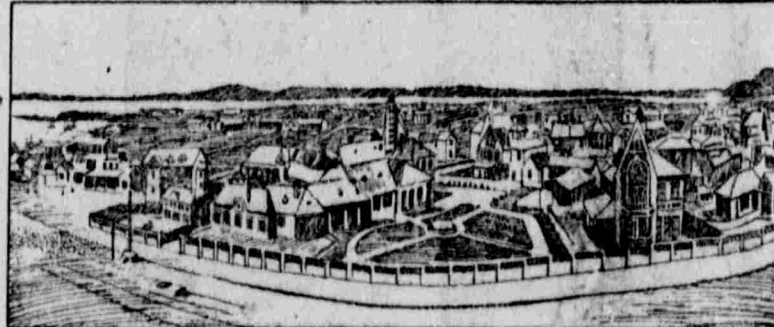
Give Time's youthful monarch welcome!  
Hail his coming with a cheer  
Full and free and long and loving;  
Welcome to the newborn year!

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A. S. PEASE

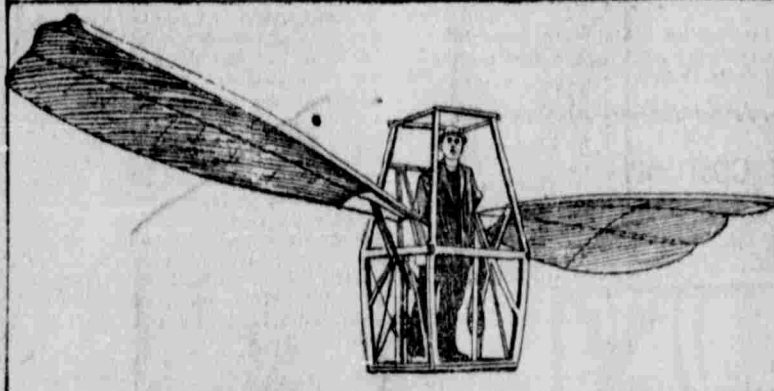


A TOWN BUILT BY ROYAL DECREE.



The illustration gives a birdseye view of Dalny, Manchuria, a city which was built by the decree of the Russian czar. This order was issued less than a year ago, when the czar had become convinced that there should be a city on the spot on which Dalny now stands, which was then a barren waste. Work was pushed forward so rapidly that a couple of weeks ago the place was sold in parcels to Russian subjects and is today a thriving community with "all the modern conveniences." This might have been quite an undertaking for an ordinary individual, but for the czar of all the Russias it was a mere bagatelle.

THE NEWEST FLYING MACHINE AND ITS INVENTOR.



Emilien Marceau, a French Canadian, has finally solved the problem of aerial navigation. This may sound like a radical statement, but as Mr. Marceau himself admits the soft impeachment there can be no doubt of its accuracy. His machine is made after the old familiar bird model, and if it should work will be a really creditable achievement, inasmuch as it derives, or will derive, its buoyancy from itself and not from a gas bag, as is the case with the mis-called "airships" of Santos-Dumont and his many rivals.

A MAYOR FOR FUN.

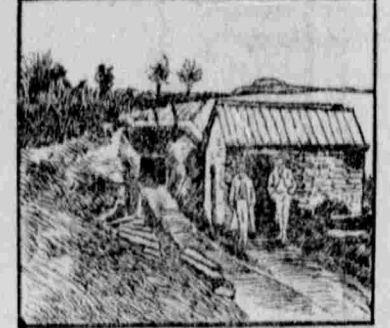
There is at least one place in the world where the mayor is not inspired by cupidity, for there is nothing in the office save the glory therewith appertaining. Of course there are many municipalities in which the mayor receives no salary and yet manages to make the office pay very handsomely through the medium of contracts judiciously placed. But at Worston, England, the mayor has no power to do anything save that to which he and his



coadjutors first agree and then are willing to pay for, either out of their own pockets or by popular subscription. To the credit of the villagers, it is related that no public improvement approved by their rulers has ever been allowed to be sidetracked for want of funds. The explanation of the whole thing is that Worston is not large enough to be incorporated, and yet liking the airs of the cities, simply goes ahead and elects her mayor and councilmen just as though she were another London. The illustration shows the present mayor in his elaborate robes of office.

WORLD'S SMALLEST COLLIERY.

The distinction of being the smallest colliery in the world belongs to the one pictured herewith. It is known as the Wern Ganol colliery and is located in Llancafach, Nelson, Glamorganshire, Wales, and about fourteen miles from Cardiff. This mine is owned by Lewis



Thomas and is worked by that gentleman, his wife, their son and a donkey. The output is about four tons a day. Mr. Thomas has managed to lay by a snug little nest egg from the earnings of his diminutive colliery.

THE IMMIGRANTS' FIRST HOME.

The illustration shows the immigration station on Ellis Island, New York harbor, in which annually hundreds of



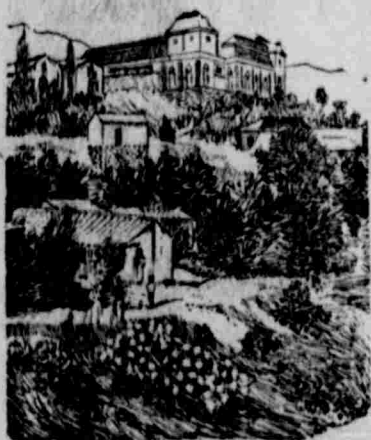
thousands of immigrants pass their first night in the United States. The structure is substantial rather than showy and is a great improvement on old Castle Garden, with its clumsy system and numberless abuses. This is the second Ellis Island station. The first was burned several years ago.

NEWLY DISCOVERED CAVE IN THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.



It was generally supposed that there were no portions of the rock of Gibraltar with which the British were not thoroughly familiar. The place had been gone over from top to base perhaps more than a thousand times in the fear that it might contain some old Spanish mines which would prove dangerous in case of trouble with Spain. All of these examinations seemed to demonstrate conclusively that the place was literally "as solid as a rock," and yet during some recent blasting operations there was laid bare the large cave shown in the accompanying illustration.

## Interesting Pictorial Phases of Life In Venezuela



THE YELLOW HOUSE IN CARACAS.

President Cipriano Castro's official residence, the White House of Venezuela, is yellow and is called the Yellow House. It stands on a hill in the city of Caracas and is one of the show places of President Castro's capital. Although but a scant six miles from the coast, the Yellow House is 3,100 feet above the sea. Caracas has a population of about 70,000 and was founded in 1567. In 1812 the city was destroyed by an earthquake. Owing to the intervening mountains the Yellow House is not easy of capture, for they are very steep and extremely difficult for an invading army to ascend.



STREET SCENE IN LA GUAYRA.

La Guayra, which the allied German and British fleets first attacked, is the seaport of Caracas and is connected with the capital by rail. The distance between the two cities is between five and six miles by air line, but by rail about twenty-four. The streets of La Guayra are very narrow and are poorly paved. Many of them are mere lanes between rows of badly built houses and are far from being attractive.



THE PERERO OF CARACAS.

If Venezuela is short of cash, she is long on dogs, and in Caracas the great cathedral has a strange individual called a perero, or dog boy, whose duty it is to stand at the cathedral door with a long whip and keep curs out.



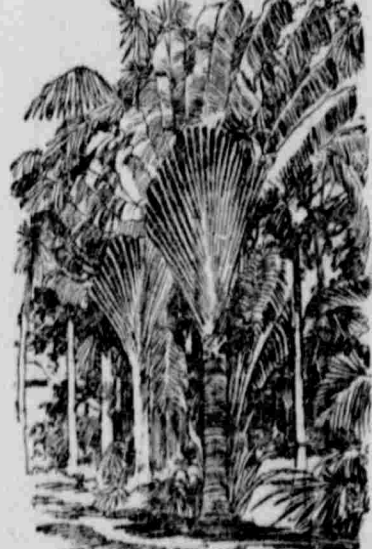
AN ORINOCO BOAT.

Venezuela is said to have about a thousand rivers, the grandest of which is the Orinoco, which is navigable for nearly a thousand miles. Despite its size and depth, little is known about the upper part of the Orinoco because of the savage tribes that live along its banks and because navigation is impeded by luxuriant tropical growths. One of the picturesque Orinoco boats is depicted above.



SCENE ALONG THE CARACAS RAILROAD.

The railroad between Caracas and La Guayra is conspicuous because twenty-four miles of track are required to connect two places which are but little over a fifth of that distance apart. The road rises 3,100 feet in 24 miles.



LUXURIANT VENEZUELA PALMS.

Venezuela is rich in vegetation, and her gigantic palms are famous for their great beauty. The region below the level of 3,000 feet is the country of the palms, which are inferior to those of no country in stately magnificence and only inferior to those of Brazil in variety. The cocoa palm is most abundant, and the sago palm, the yacua, the chiquichique, the giant royal palm and others are common.



HOUSES OF THE LAKE DWELLERS.

The strangest people in Venezuela are the Caribs, or native Indians, many of whom live in huts elevated above the surface of the lakes and marshes. These lake dwellings are picturesque features of Venezuelan scenery. The Caribs have a strange custom called "convade." When a babe is born, the father goes to bed for two weeks and is carefully nursed, while the mother attends to her household duties as usual. Kissing must be a lost art among the Caribs. The women pierce their lower lips and stick sharp pieces of wood, point outward, through them. Osculation under such circumstances would certainly be a trying form of endearment, for the Carib lover would be apt to lose an eye or two before he succeeded in saluting his ladylove. The Caribs, negroes and mixed races are numerous in Castro's republic, for the white population is not more than 1 per cent of the total. The largest lake in Venezuela is Maracaybo, which is about 140 miles long.

### A BUDGET OF NEWSY BITS.

Iowa authorities have decided that any one can open a savings bank in that state so long as he does not use the words "savings bank" or "savings institution" in describing the business of the concern.

Ten and a half hours is the limit allowed by law for a day's work in facto-

ries, women and children as well as men, in France. Twelve hours is the maximum day in factories employing men exclusively.

At the present day many cotton mills are working in Bombay, and more will soon be started. Already the entire yarn supply of India and to some ex-

tent of China and Japan is furnished by the Bombay mills.

The English delegates to the international tuberculosis congress at Berlin reported that the death rate in the United Kingdom in 1898 from consumption was 38 per 1,000. This has been reduced to 13, or more than 60 per cent.

Professor Hall in a recent number of the Astronomical Journal has deter-

mined the mass of the rings of Saturn to that of the planet as 1 to 7,092. The mass of Titan, its largest satellite, is to that of Saturn as 1 to 4,500.

Corsican bread is made from chestnuts without admixture of any other substance. It has not the firmness of ordinary bread, but is healthful, sweet in flavor, agreeable to eat and easily digestible. It keeps more than fifteen

days and constitutes the chief food of the Corsican mountaineers.

A through train service from Paris to Peking was arranged some days ago by the directors of the Nord, Ouest and Orleans railway companies of France and representatives of Belgian, Dutch, German and Austrian railways.

Probably the biggest machinery belt in use is one recently made for a cop-

per mine power house at Anaconda, Mont. It is 56 inches wide and 130 feet long, weighs 3,600 pounds, took 260 hides to make it and cost nearly \$3,000.

Since the close of the Boer war 21,520 recruits have joined the British regular army and 15,298 the militia.

The mortality in the colored population of the United States is nearly double that of the white population. Na-

tive white stock has the advantage of foreign white stock at most ages above infancy.

Pitch blend, the substance which is so attracting scientists because of the radio activity metal it contains, is found in Saxony and Cornwall and is a mineral made up of 86 1/2 per cent of oxide of uranium, 2 1/2 black oxide of iron, galena and silica.