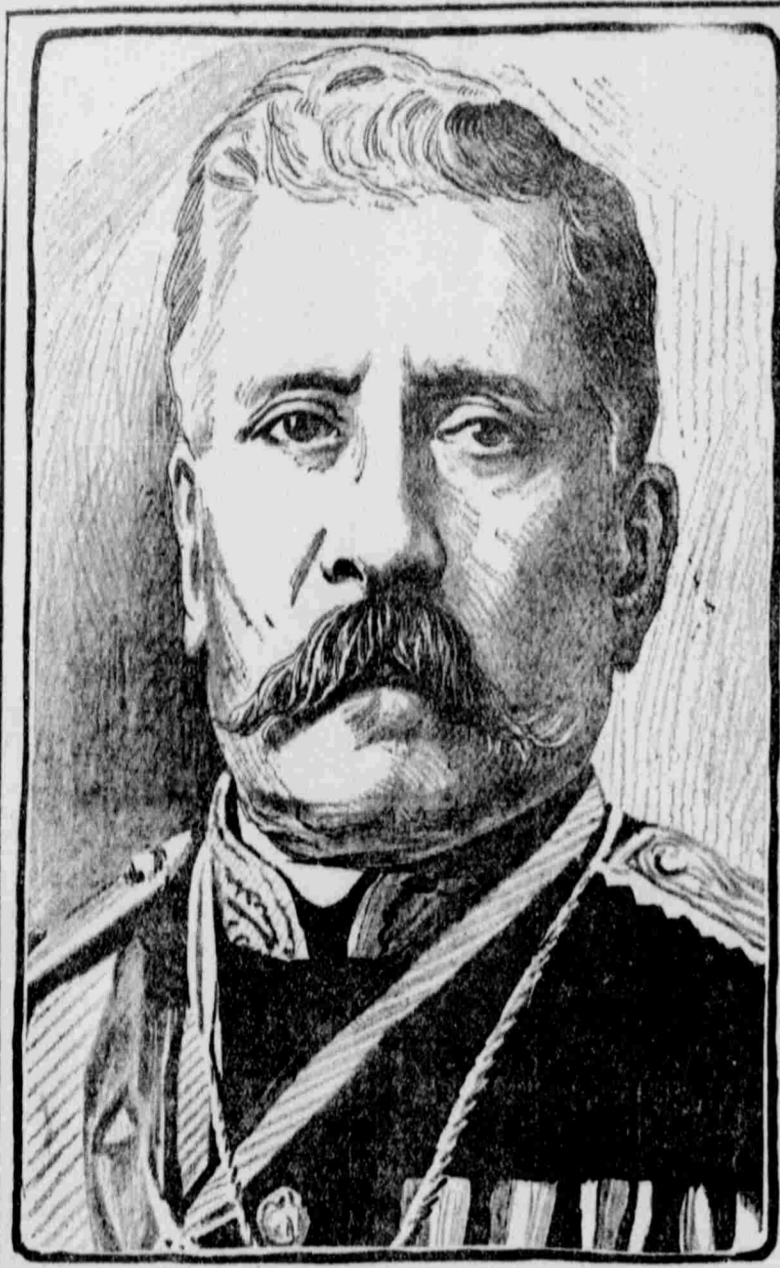
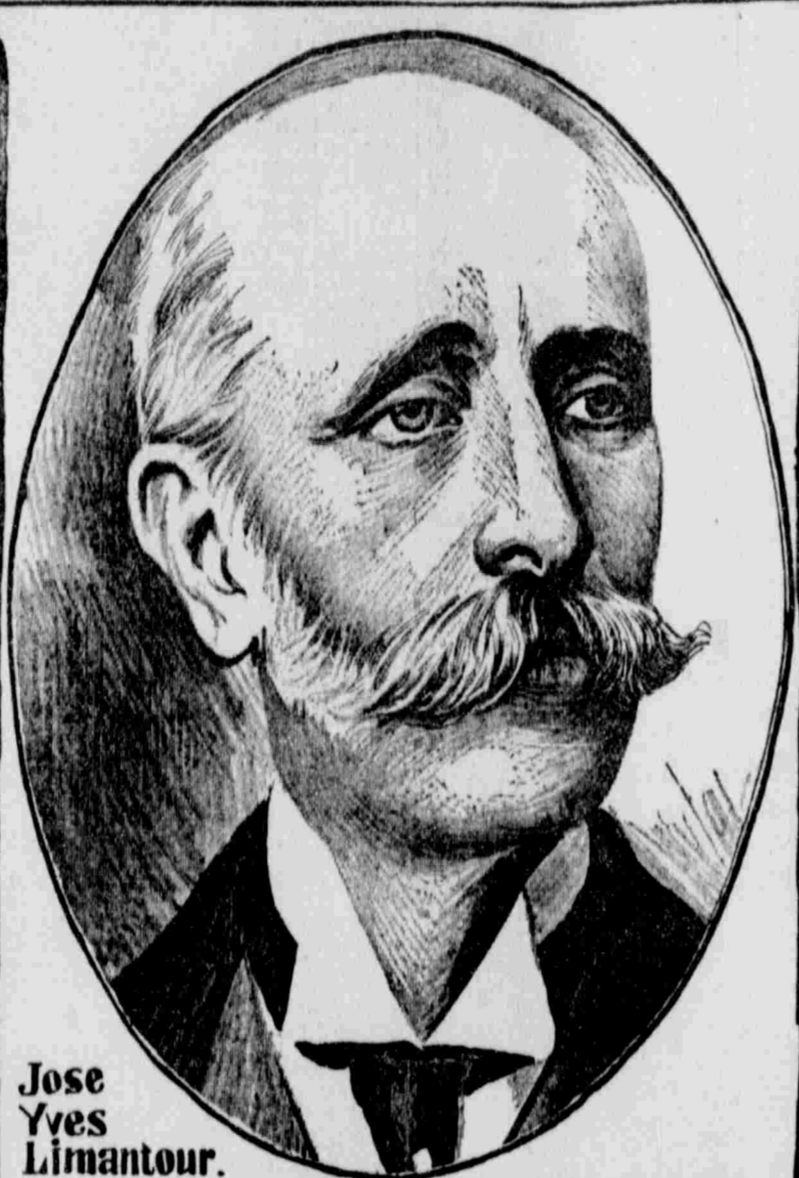


Probable Successors of General Diaz of Mexico.

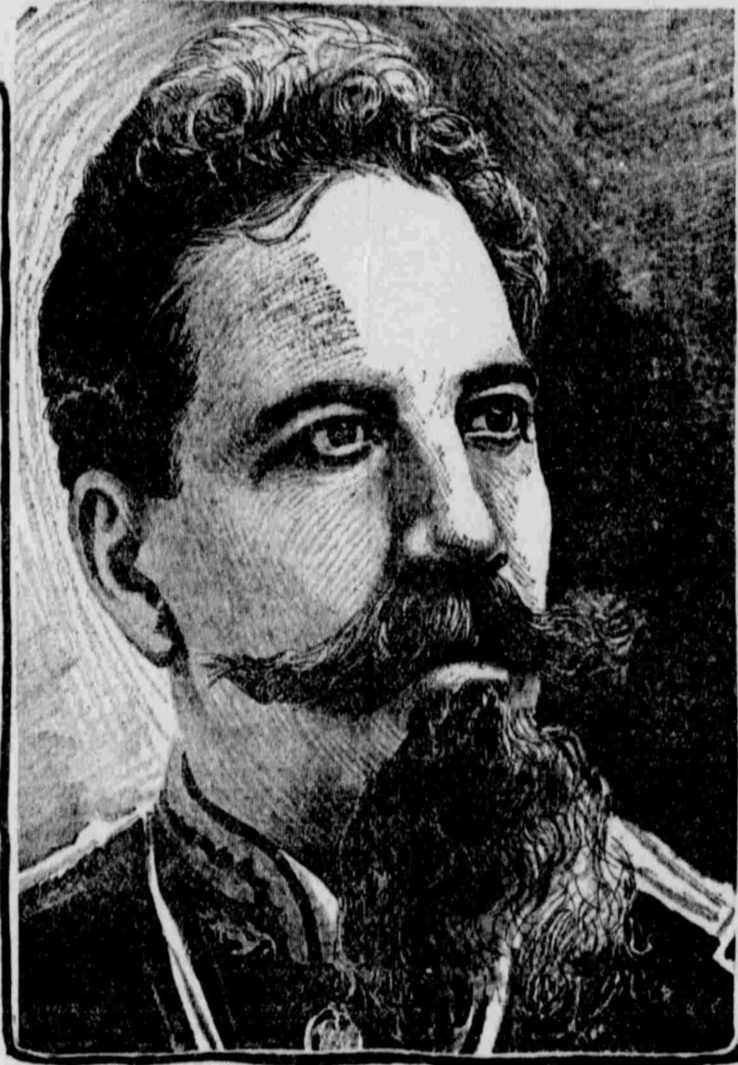
PROFESSOR GEORGE D. HERRON, THE SOCIALIST REFORMER



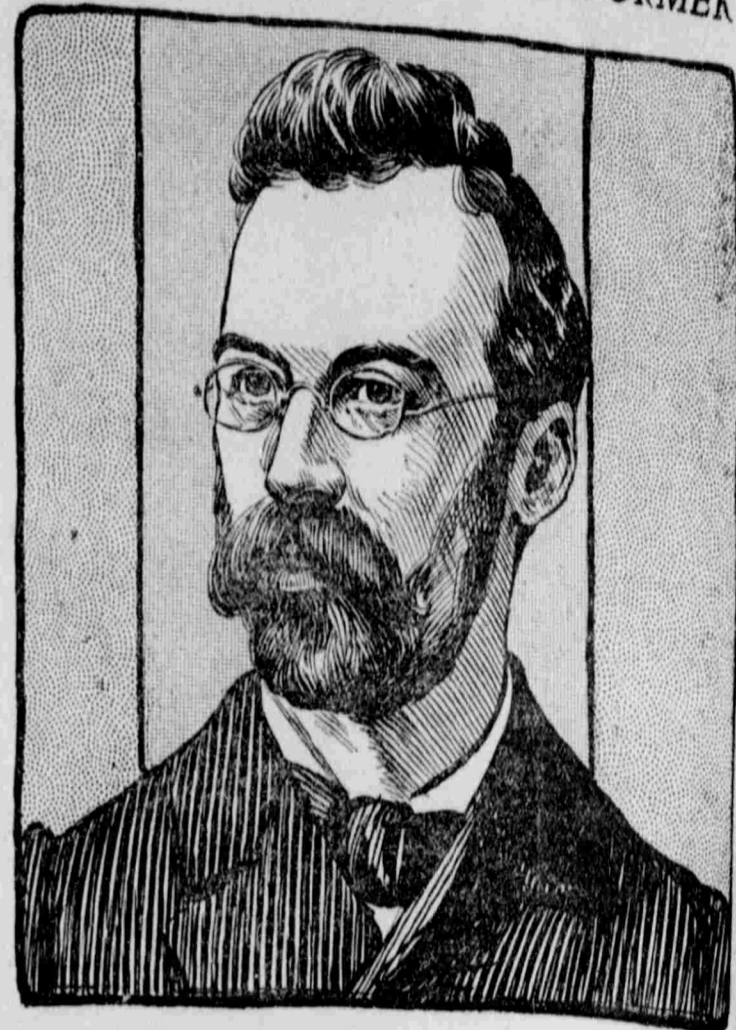
President Diaz of Mexico.



Jose Yves Limantour.

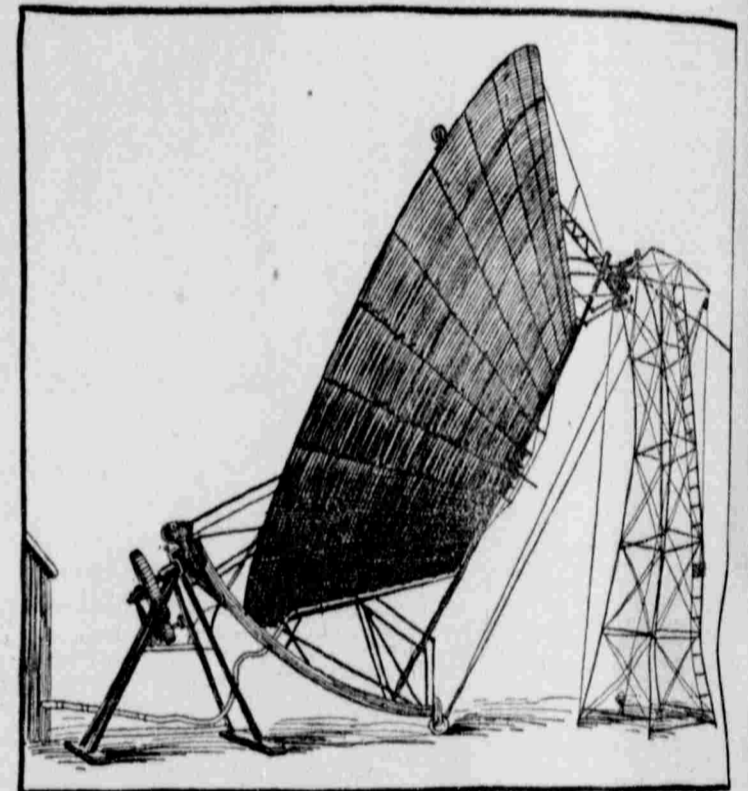


General Bernardo Reyes.



Professor George D. Herron has caused a great disturbance in the religious and social world of late by the promulgation of his views. He is a slightly built man, but possesses an indomitable spirit. Professor Herron first came into prominence several years ago when he was pastor of a small church in a Minnesota town by the publication of an address entitled "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth." His views were radical, as for example: "The labor of the world is essentially slave labor." "The modern world is practically without religion." "All notions of right and wrong are being scrutinized." "We all await the era making word of infinite daring." In 1883 Mrs. E. D. Rand of Grinnell, Ia., founded the chair of applied Christianity in Iowa college expressly for him to fill, and it is in connection with his utterances while occupying it and certain social derelictions of which he is accused that he has been ostracized in many places.

A PRACTICABLE SUN MOTOR AT LAST.



The sun has long been a deity, worshiped by ignorant peoples for ages, but the civilization of the twentieth century seeks to make him a servant and utilize the enormous power that has been going to waste ever since the world began. Famous John Ericsson devoted years of thought to the evolution of his sun motor, but it was never perfected. The motor shown in the accompanying illustration, however, has reached the stage of successful application and is now on exhibition as a practicable machine, working a 15 horsepower engine capable of lifting 1,400 gallons of water a minute. The main feature of this perfected sun motor is a huge affair like a glass umbrella with the handle amputated. It is furnished with 1,800 mirrors, each about 2 feet long and 3 inches wide. It swings in a circle 35 feet in diameter, and when thrown into focus by means of a simple mechanism it concentrates the sun's rays upon a tubular boiler a little more than 15 feet long, having a capacity for 100 gallons of water. In about an hour water at normal temperature can be evaporated into steam showing a pressure of 150 pounds on a gauge in the engine room. The process is as follows: The sun strikes the mirrors, which reflect the heat upon the boiler, converting the water within its steam, which is conducted into the engine, cylinders, etc.

It was nearly 20 years ago that I first saw President Porfirio Diaz, the man who has since become the regenerator of Mexico, its benevolent despot and the arbiter of its destinies. He had then served four years as chief executive and had handed the presidential chair over to his intimate friend and former companion at arms, General Manuel Gonzalez, who retained the office for four years and then gave it back to Diaz. The occasion on which I saw them both was the opening of a railroad to Cuautla in the summer of 1881, and nearly everybody of distinction, including Ex-President Diaz, Gonzalez and the cabinet of officials, was on the first train that went over the newly constructed road. The event was celebrated with feasts and rejoicings, and all the participants from the City of Mexico returned in safety to their homes. But the very next day a terrible accident, occasioned by the fall of a bridge, caused the destruction of nearly 500 soldiers. I have often speculated upon what it would have meant for Mexico if that accident had happened the day before and the country had been suddenly deprived of its executive heads. There is no doubt that it would have been plunged at once into the throes of internecine warfare, and the record of peace and prosperity it has now held for the past 20 years would never have been written.

He had meanwhile caused that objectionable clause in the constitution which prevented his re-election to be thrown out, and there was then no obstacle to the achieving of his ambition.

General Porfirio Diaz, for the past 16 years the "constitutional president" of Mexico, who was "re-elected" to his sixth term last December, was born Sept. 15, 1839. His mother was related to the Mixtecs, descendants of the aboriginal Indians who so stoutly resisted the Spaniards under Cortes that they were never conquered, and to this day are as free as ever. The only other Mexican of modern times who ranks with Diaz, Don Benito Juarez, the "Washington of Mexico," the great president during the French intervention, was also a native of Oaxaca—a full blooded Indian, but a Zapotecan.

These two, Diaz and Juarez, met when the former was a boy, and in 1858 Porfirio Diaz joined with Benito Juarez and the Liberal party. In 1854, when only 24, Diaz had been proscribed by the tyrant Santa Anna and had to flee for his life; so his adventures began quite early. In 1861 he commanded some native soldiers and won a victory over his opponents. In 1862 he took a prominent part in the defeat of the French forces of invasion at Puebla on May 5—the famous "Cinco de Mayo," which the Mexicans commemorate every year. The next year he was captured at Puebla, but soon after managed to escape and took the field again. During the Maximilian supremacy Diaz kept up a determined resistance in the south, but was finally forced to surrender in February, 1865. Escaping a second time from the enemy's clutches, he assembled his brother "Serranos," or Indians of the hill towns of Oaxaca, and these became the nucleus for a rapidly gathering army, with which in April, 1867, he took the city of Puebla by assault. Pressing on, the victorious Diaz besieged the City of Mexico and took it in

June, 1867, being the most important factor in the supreme triumph of Mexican arms and the expulsion of the French from the country.

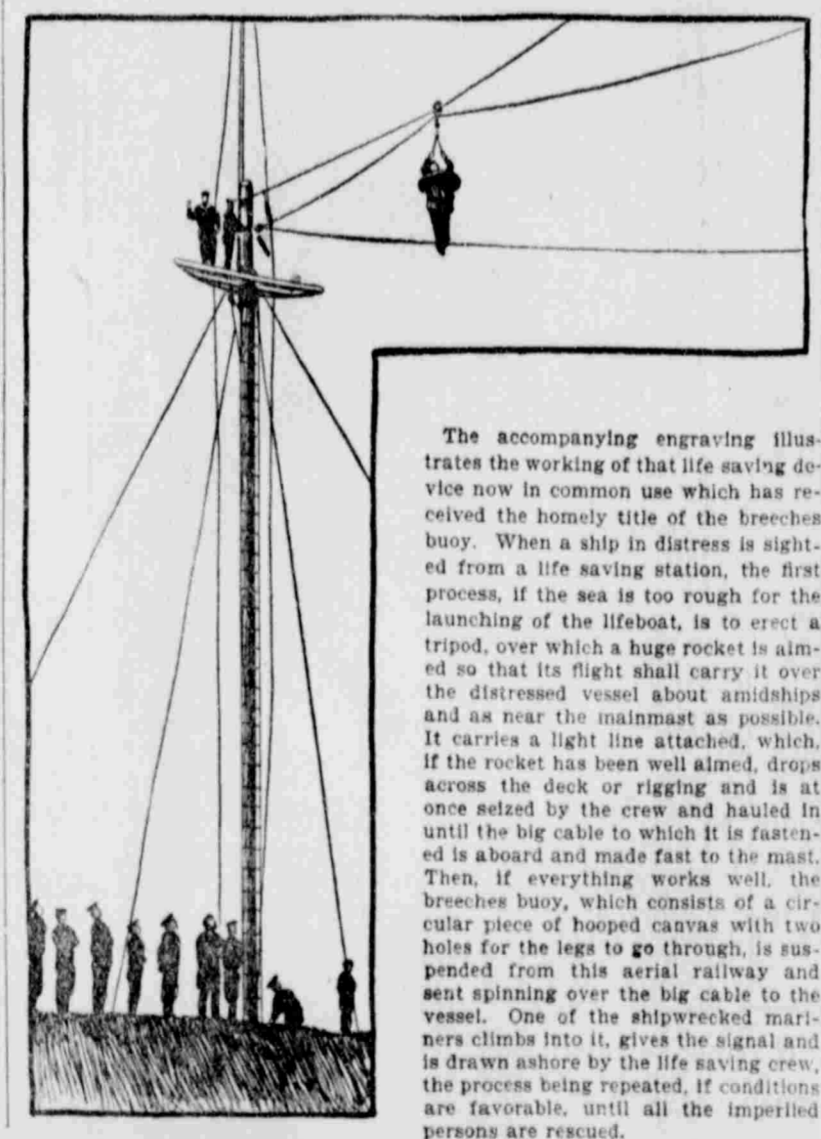
Hitherto Diaz and Juarez had been friends, and both were patriotically fighting for their native land. But when, in the succeeding October, Juarez was elected president and Diaz defeated, the latter "pronounced" against his

former friend and chief and in effect became a rebel. He also continued in rebellion against President Lerdo after the sudden death of Juarez, and, though repeatedly defeated and at times compelled to seek refuge across the border in the United States, he finally triumphed and ultimately reached the height of his ambition—the presidential chair. He drove Lerdo from the country and,

A PRIZED POSTAGE STAMP.
Among the postage stamps likely to be in demand among philatelists are some which were issued a few years ago by New Brunswick and Newfoundland on which were printed a portrait of King Edward VII of England when he was Prince of Wales. The accompanying illustration shows one of these stamps, there being four in the series. It is probable that New Brunswick and Newfoundland intended by this act of affixing the head of the Prince of Wales to their letters to testify their loyalty to the motherland.

KAISER'S PRESENT TO A KING.
This illustration shows the German emperor's gift to King Matakaf of Samoa, which was personally presented recently, with full ceremonial, by Herr Solf, the German governor of the island. It is a staff of ebony, both ends bound with massive silver delicately chased and engraved. In the center of the staff may be seen Emperor William's arms surmounted by a crown. It is said that Matakaf will shortly send to the kaiser as a gift a valuable and unique heirloom of the royal house.

SAVING LIFE BY MEANS OF THE BREECHES BUOY.



The accompanying engraving illustrates the working of that life saving device now in common use which has received the homely title of the breeches buoy. When a ship in distress is sighted from a life saving station, the first process, if the sea is too rough for the launching of the lifeboat, is to erect a tripod, over which a huge rocket is aimed so that its flight shall carry it over the distressed vessel about amidships and as near the mainmast as possible. It carries a light line attached, which, if the rocket has been well aimed, drops across the deck or rigging and is at once seized by the crew and hauled in until the big cable to which it is fastened is aboard and made fast to the mast. Then, if everything works well, the breeches buoy, which consists of a circular piece of hooped canvas with two holes for the legs to go through, is suspended from this aerial railway and sent spinning over the big cable to the vessel. One of the shipwrecked mariners climbs into it, gives the signal and is drawn ashore by the life saving crew, the process being repeated. If conditions are favorable, until all the imperiled persons are rescued.

GENERAL SIR A. P. PALMER, K. C. B.
General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K. C. B., the recently appointed commander in chief of the British forces in India, has served his country during the past 44 years, having entered the army in 1857, at the age of 17. His first hard service was during the sepoy mutiny, after which he was sent



on an Abyssinian campaign. Returning to India, he took part in almost every one of the numerous little wars there for nearly 20 years and was in Afghanistan under "Bobs," who recommended him for promotion. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1895, and his recent advance by the war office to the supreme command was in the nature of a foregone conclusion.

The Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, Cavite, Philippine Islands.



The accompanying illustration shows the building used as headquarters by the Young Men's Christian association at Cavite in the Philippines. During the Spanish war there was what may be called an army within an army working for the welfare of the soldiers. Beginning at the very outset of the war the Y. M. C. A., which is as thoroughly equipped and officered as any military organization and supported by the greatest philanthropists of the country, placed many of its best men in the camps and followed the armies to their respective fields. It obtained the sanction of the secretary of war to carry on a nonsectarian work for the good of the soldiers and established tents furnished with reading and writing materials, ice water, seats and tables, where all were welcome. Later on the association rented buildings for permanent use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and carried on the work which had been so successful in its temporary tents.

THE SPURGEON OF SCOTLAND.
The original of the accompanying portrait, the Rev. John McNeill, has had the distinction of being called the "Scottish Spurgeon" on account of the similarity between him and the dead divine who awakened such popular enthusiasm by his preaching. He has also been called a globe trotting evangelist, since, though he has had settled positions in famous churches, he has a preference for an itinerant life and a multitude for an audience. Born in 1854, the Rev. John McNeill was ticket collector on a Scottish railway train at 18, but by the aid of an education acquired at odd hours he



finally reached the goal of his ambition as a pastor of a church and soon after acquired fame as a preacher. He is a blunt and energetic, sometimes a bit brusque, but in his application of homely truth he is undeniably eloquent. He was in the United States in 1881, and in 1888 attended the world's congress of returned missionaries, being on the same platform with the late Evangelist Moody, whom he greatly admired.

TALK OF THE DAY.
All the shippers on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Puget sound are working overtime to launch vessels for the spring trade. Railroad bridge builders are adopting the fir timber of the north Pacific coast for bridge building because of its remarkable strength. A European sugar conference is to be held next month at Brussels which, it is

predicted, may result in the abolition of sugar bounties. The amount of water flowing out of the Nile is 16 times that of the Thames. It is probable that 20,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Northern Pacific railroad west of the Mississippi river will soon be placed on the market. The United States is now ahead of Germany in naval strength by about

3,000 tons and thus is entitled to fourth place among naval powers. The sale of the Paris exhibition monumental arch has been effected for about \$2,250 to a dealer in scrap iron. The total number of women over 18 years old employed in the factories and workshops of the British islands is about 500,000, of whom 11 per cent belong to trade unions. The earliest specimens of Indian corn grew; it is believed by botanists, on the

plateau of Peru, where this plant has been found growing in a condition which indicates that it is indigenous to the soil. According to a man who is said to be the biggest dealer of palms in New York, above 6,000,000 of them were distributed throughout the country for church use on the Sunday previous to Easter day. The first paper money used in this country was issued by Pennsylvania in

1723. In the early part of that year \$25,000 was issued on the credit of the colony, and a few months later \$30,000 more followed. Germany's new military uniform will be of grayish brown cloth for coat and trousers and cap. The helmet will be of brown cloth and will have the brass spikes. All shining buttons, buckles and ornaments will be done away with. In very dry atmospheres the durability of wood is almost incredible. Pieces

of wood, wooden caskets and wooden articles have been withdrawn from Egyptian catacombs of an antiquity 2,000 or 3,000 years antedating the Christian era. A tax of 10 per cent on all theater tickets sold in France is used to maintain the indigent people of that country. There are six languages spoken in the British Isles—English, French, Manx, Irish, Gaelic and Welsh. The census just taken at Rangun

gives the population at 222,392, compared with 180,324 counted at least once in 1891. Not content with providing its own gas, electricity, water and street car service, the city of Glasgow proposes to dispense its own liquor, and the municipal saloon is talked about. A committee appointed to consider the question has reported in favor of an experiment, and parliament is to be asked the necessary power.