

# His Typewritten Proposal.

AP, tap, tapt went the typewriter, as under the nimble fingers of the operator the type flashed up and down with lightning-like rapidity.

It was a warm day, too—very warm, and no doubt that ill-fated instrument felt it, but yet each and all of those tall-collared, clean-shaven clerks, who kept throwing languishing eyes in the direction of the fair operator, would have willingly changed places with that reeking, squeaking, jerspiring machine.

But Amy Northcote did not seem in very good form on this particular morning, for gradually the rattle of the machine got slower and slower, and at last stopped altogether.

As a matter of fact, little Miss Northcote was in a very peculiar frame of mind. She was extremely romantic, and spent one-half of her time in reading novelettes, and the other half in thinking about them.

Tales of love and devotion, of heroism and martyrdom, King Arthur and his table round, Lancelot and Guinevere, errant knights and ladies fair—every legend she had ever read, and dozens of others she had made for herself, crowded in upon each other in wonderful confusion.

The long train of courtly knights and serenading gallants floated leisurely before her, and more came, and still more, and yet all of them, though so different in apparel, had the same face.

And what a handsome face it was, too! What a tall, commanding figure! How graceful it looked in the robes of Romeo, and how glorious in the armor of Lancelot!

Suddenly her reverie was interrupted by a quiet voice that descended from some distance above her.

"Good-morning, Miss Northcote!"

She looked up with a start, and there stood her Lancelot before her. He seemed to have discarded his armor and donned an ordinary black morning suit and a very white collar, "whereof," as the office boy once remarked, "the height and stiffness were marvelous great."

"Good-morning, sir," she said, in a half-frightened voice, and then, as the junior partner disappeared into his room, she bent over her work with a very red and very hot face.

Then the typewriter clicked again, but not so merrily as before, and frequent errors occurred. Presently a bell in the office rang twice. This was the signal for Miss Northcote to go into Mr. Norman's room and take the morning letters, for this young lady was also shorthand writer to the firm.

The door closed and she was alone with the handsome young partner, Jack Robertson returned to the office, and, as he climbed sadly on to his lofty stool, a universal groan went around the room. Eight stiff white collars cracked simultaneously as eight heads dropped sorrowfully over their respective invoices and bills of lading.

The morning letters were soon finished and the young lady rose to go.

"One minute, Miss Northcote, please. I have a private letter I wish you to write. It is a rather delicate matter, and I certainly ought to write the letter

and Miss Northcote prepared to go home. The office boy brought her hat and cloak, and Jack Robertson helped her on with them. He would have liked to escort her home, but dared not ask, so he wandered slowly to the Lyric Theater, and wept copiously enough through the whole performance.

Meanwhile the object of his thoughts walked pensively down the busy Strand, still dreaming of her noble Lancelot. But, somehow, this time it was not Lancelot and Guinevere, but Lancelot and Elaine.

She stopped in front of Whitehall and gazed in admiration and awe at the gigantic figures of the two lifeguards on their passive horses. How grand they looked! How strong and handsome! Just as Lancelot must have appeared to Elaine. Then one of those noble warriors winked at her in a very



"THE ENVELOPE WAS IN MR. NORMAN'S WRITING."

unromantic manner, and she hurried on, feeling very much disappointed, and vaguely wondering whether Lancelot winked at his Guinevere like that.

She let herself quietly in, and went upstairs to her own room, in order to have a good cry, which she had been promising herself all the day.

On the stairs her little sister handed her a letter, which she took into her room with her.

She laid the letter on her table, with the intention of having her cry first; but catching sight of the address as she was putting it down, she snatched it up again. The envelope was in Mr. Norman's handwriting.

In a tremendous hurry she proceeded to open it, and of course took about three times as long as usual.

The first few words were enough.

"Dear Madam:—In such a matter as this—"

She knew every word of it—every word. It was the very letter she had written herself; and with a little cry of half-frightened joy she flung herself on her bed, and had even a longer and more passionate cry than she had promised herself.

In these degenerate times the imperious Lady Norman faults and flourishes in her baronial halls, loved by her tenants and adored by her husband.

But it is whispered among the servants that her ladyship will often retire to a little private room, where she has sometimes been seen shedding tears of happiness over the bones of a poor, rusty, rheumatic old typewriter.

—London Evening News.

**The Other Side.**  
Optimists are pleasant people to meet, but those who have business dealings with them sometimes regret the easy cheerfulness of their views.

Somebody once asked a distinguished English barrister whom he met at a railway station, where each was waiting for a train, how he managed when he was called in two ways at the same time.

"Of course, I can't be in two places at once," said the barrister, easily, "so I have to make a choice. For instance: to-day two cases in which I am concerned were called in different courts. One was in the interests of a clergyman and the other of a railway company.

"On the whole, it seemed wise for me to stick to the railway company and leave the clergyman to providence. And I won my case."

"Will you allow me to add," said a mid-looking individual, who had stood close at hand during this conversation, "may I be permitted to say, sir, that we lost ours?"—Youth's Companion.

**Uses of Salt.**  
For stains on the hands nothing is better than a little salt, with enough lemon juice to moisten it, rubbed on the spots, and then washed off in clear water.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads. Hot alum water is also good for this purpose.

In a basin of water, salt, of course, falls to the bottom; so never soak salt fish with the skin down, as the salt will fall to the skin and remain there.

If a chimney or flue catch fire, close all the windows and doors first, then hang a blanket in front of the grate to exclude the air, throw coarse salt down the flue.

For weeds in pavements or gravel walks, make a strong brine of coarse salt and boiling water; but the brine in a sprinkling can and water the weeds thoroughly, being careful not to let any of the brine get on the grass.

**Cause of the Kettle's Song.**  
People often wonder what makes the high note of a simmering tea kettle, but the explanation is simple. As the water heats little bubbles of steam rise from the bottom of the kettle. These rush upward and, being attracted to the sides of the kettle, they make a commotion which sets the metal in vibration and the kettle "sings."

Every time we meet a school teacher we find that we have always been pronouncing another word incorrectly.

A man with an elastic imagination is apt to mistake it for his conscience.

## THE FUTURE OF CUBA

### SHOULD PROSPER UNDER AMERICAN INFLUENCES.

The Fertile but Devastated Island Has Inexhaustible Resources that Need but Proper Management to Make Them Very Highly Profitable.

Havana correspondence:

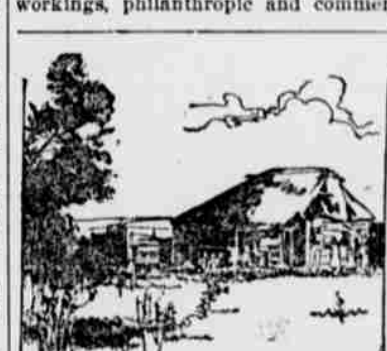
The problem of Cuba's future is one that is now creating wide-spread interest, and it is a relief to turn from a picture of trials and sorrow to a consideration of the manifest prosperity that seems signally sure to visit the island under auspices that will bring to the front its inexhaustible resources. These need but proper management to make them highly profitable. Practically the veil is now dropped over the panorama of human woes in a past rendered inglorious by the inordinate greed of a greedy race, and it now requires only the peace purchased with the blood of the men who fell at El



SCENE IN THE INTERIOR BEFORE THE WAR

Caney, Santiago and on the hills of San Juan, together with the generous, free-spirited enterprise characteristic of the American people to make Cuba as garden-like as in the primeval days.

Immediately after the peace protocol, President McKinley sent a special commissioner to Cuba to investigate social conditions there. This has led to a study and a grouping of the real economic situations, and the island's business salvation must come out of the workings, philanthropic and commer-



TYPICAL CUBAN HOME.

cial, of those who are interested in rebuilding a people and their latent abilities. There are existing wrongs to redress, the destruction of war to repair—most practical and important, the elevation of the people in all walks of life. It is Industrial Cuba that will now come into prominent view, and a comprehensive insight as to the future shows that the next decade is destined to see a nation ascend the stepping stones of industry, thrift and enlightenment.

Political questions and military policy are now being considered only as temporary transition elements; it is the industrial movement that will continue to settle all disturbing questions and improve conditions everywhere.

First of all, the country needs more laborers to work in the fields, and it further needs a feasible, definite plan of employing on a satisfactory basis the semi-slave laboring population now in Cuba. The conditions that have long prevailed on the plantations, and which are still to be met with, are not such as would induce European immigration. It is quite uncommon to find a laboring man who can read or write. Marriage is looked upon as a degrading act, and the Spaniard alike are inveterate gamblers. Field labor wages average about \$17 per month, an overseer gets \$85, his assistant \$35. The hours of labor are long—from 4 in the morning till 8 in the night. Labor seeking employment in Cuba at present must face these conditions. Meager food and poor accommodations have so far warned away outside laborers, even the negro.

With advanced and advancing conditions, however, it is believed that unwittingly the American negro will be the pioneer of a new labor era in Cuba. It follows that what has ennobled labor in the United States will have its elevating influence among the laboring people of Cuba. Herding laborers in barracans like so many cattle, sleeping them, feeding them, bathing them with less care than is shown to fine cattle, ruling them with whip and spur, making no provision or allowing no time for their mental or moral improvement, it is small wonder that for two centuries the sugar planter's crying need has been sufficient and efficient labor. The better grade that new con-



CUBAN FARM HOUSE.

ditions will maintain clear the problem, and its workings must, in the minds of practical thinkers, enter an era of prosperity for Cuba for all classes, that will astonish and attract the world.

"Americanization" must take a hand in the rehabilitation of this country so long laid desolate, and, with stable government, the same is bound to develop itself. In fact, even now the initial suggestions of transformation are manifest. Americans propose to build great docks in Havana harbor, Americans are anxious to construct railroads and telegraph lines, trolley roads and electric light plants. One has only to visit the Jurugua mines, near Santiago, to understand what American development means. Here, upon mountains which are literally of solid iron, an American company has created a small city, building its own

railroad and ocean docks, and housing its employees in the neatest buildings of their kind upon the island. The supply of iron is practically inexhaustible. It can be mined, transported to sea-board, carried by ocean to Philadelphia, and thence conveyed to Pittsburg, at a lower price than Michigan ore can be bought at the latter city. This is a problem in labor and transportation which is worth considerable study.

Up to date the Cuban railroad is a fearful and a wonderful thing, which American genius must shortly revolutionize. It is narrow gauge, with cars that would not make respectable fire-wood, and engines of a past age. The tracks are loosely laid. There is a vast amount of business to be done in rail-road improvement and extension, and new immigration rules, put in force recently, favor the sturdy class of laborers. These prevent the ingress of any more Chinese, whose unsanitary conditions have been a menace in the past. The health bureau has already burned down infected quarters occupied by this class. Another undesirable element is that which have overrun the

division observed among his men a colored trooper of the Tenth cavalry. On being questioned, the man explained that he had lost his command, and asked to be allowed to remain here he was.

He stayed and did fine service that day. None of his white comrades were able to outdo him in deeds of bravery. He twice risked his life in assisting wounded men to places of safety, but each time escaped uninjured.

That night he asked the officer whom he had met earlier in the day to give him a note to his own commander, accounting for his absence, and certifying to his good conduct. This was willingly done, and with the precious paper clasped tightly in his hand, under cover of darkness he started in search of his own command.

The next morning at dawn, Lieut. L. started on a search for wounded men of his division, and happened to stumble over a prostrate body. He immediately recognized the brave cavalryman of the day before, who was fast losing consciousness.

After struggling a moment for strength to speak, the prostrate man held up his little slip of paper, and said, "Give it to Captain A. of L. troop, if you can find him, and tell him Williams wasn't a coward."

Then, with a look of satisfaction in his eyes, his hand dropped to his side, and he was dead.

### ORATOR, SCHOLAR, STATESMEN.

Spain Lost Greatest of Her Men in Emilio Castelar's Death.

The death of Emilio Castelar has removed a man who outranked all his contemporaries in the public life of Spain, and who besides enjoyed international reputation as a writer, an orator and a statesman. He was a man of wide culture and attainments. Through a stormy career he maintained his personal honor unscathed, and though actively engaged in politics he disclaimed the artifices of the practical politician.

Castelar was born in Cadiz in 1832, and at an early age lost his father. He had a hard struggle to obtain an education, but by the aid of his pen succeeded. The revolution of 1854 was the starting point of his political career. He made a speech at a public meeting in support of democracy, and the next morning he was famous. He allied himself with the then democratic paper, El Tribune, and each day saw his popularity grow. In 1869 he took part in an uprising against the crown and was condemned to death. He fled to Paris, where he remained two years, returning to Spain to be recognized as the chief of the Republican party.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

One of the officers of Gen. Lawton's division observed among his men a colored trooper of the Tenth cavalry. On being questioned, the man explained that he had lost his command, and asked to be allowed to remain here he was.

He stayed and did fine service that day. None of his white comrades were able to outdo him in deeds of bravery. He twice risked his life in assisting wounded men to places of safety, but each time escaped uninjured.

That night he asked the officer whom he had met earlier in the day to give him a note to his own commander, accounting for his absence, and certifying to his good conduct. This was willingly done, and with the precious paper clasped tightly in his hand, under cover of darkness he started in search of his own command.

The next morning at dawn, Lieut. L. started on a search for wounded men of his division, and happened to stumble over a prostrate body. He immediately recognized the brave cavalryman of the day before, who was fast losing consciousness.

After struggling a moment for strength to speak, the prostrate man held up his little slip of paper, and said, "Give it to Captain A. of L. troop, if you can find him, and tell him Williams wasn't a coward."

Then, with a look of satisfaction in his eyes, his hand dropped to his side, and he was dead.

### ORATOR, SCHOLAR, STATESMEN.

Spain Lost Greatest of Her Men in Emilio Castelar's Death.

The death of Emilio Castelar has removed a man who outranked all his contemporaries in the public life of Spain, and who besides enjoyed international reputation as a writer, an orator and a statesman. He was a man of wide culture and attainments. Through a stormy career he maintained his personal honor unscathed, and though actively engaged in politics he disclaimed the artifices of the practical politician.

Castelar was born in Cadiz in 1832, and at an early age lost his father. He had a hard struggle to obtain an education, but by the aid of his pen succeeded. The revolution of 1854 was the starting point of his political career. He made a speech at a public meeting in support of democracy, and the next morning he was famous. He allied himself with the then democratic paper, El Tribune, and each day saw his popularity grow. In 1869 he took part in an uprising against the crown and was condemned to death. He fled to Paris, where he remained two years, returning to Spain to be recognized as the chief of the Republican party.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

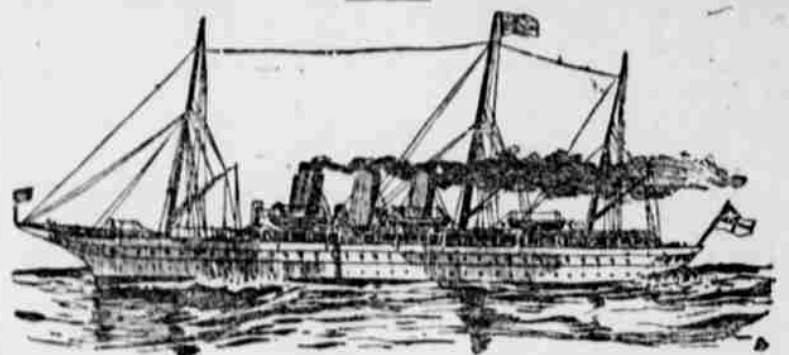
After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

After Amadeus, who was elected King by the Cortes on the expulsion of Isabella, resigned, Castelar took the office of the foreign office in the Cabinet of the newly formed republic. Later, in 1874, Castelar became President of the republic, with almost dictatorial powers. While in this position he did good service for the state. He was unable, however, to maintain himself in power, and the republic fell. Alfonso XIII. was then proclaimed King.

## THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S NEW FLOATING PALACE.



The Victoria and Albert, Queen Victoria's new yacht, launched at Pembroke, is unique among yachts, being, as it is, the largest of its kind of craft in the world. This new royal pleasure boat is as large as the United States cruiser Baltimore, and beside it William K. Vanderbilt's great yacht Valiant is only a moderately sized ship. The imperial German yacht Hohenzollern is by no means as spacious and bulky as the fine vessel of the Emperor's royal grandmother. The Victoria and Albert was built at the Government dockyard in Pembroke. Her keel was laid down Dec. 23, 1897, and Parliament appropriated nearly \$1,500,000 for the work. The total cost will be fully that sum. The dimensions of the new yacht are: Length, 280 feet; beam, 50 feet; draft, 18 feet, and her displacement is 4,000 tons. The hull is steel, wood-sheathed and