

THE ROSE LIGHT LINGERED.

The rose light lingered on the hill,
And turned to wine the waters at our feet.
The leaves that prattled by our sides
Were still, — how sweet!
This day, — how sweet!
The sun fell down behind the crest
Lighted dark at last the western sky,
And it stood braced-lined, in azure dress,
Within my heart — a cry.
Before her time, the silver moon
Crested sky, all ashamed, into the light,
A star beyond the hills arose — too soon,
Then spread the Night.
Her veil of mist to hide the deeps
That once were warm. Upon our spirits
A silence fell, 'e'en as the cool air steeped
The grass with dew.
Yesterday! So the ages roll
Unceasing, and yet I learn that thou
Shouldst know
How longers still thy presence in my soul.
— An afterglow!
— Winston Churchill in Century.

LOVE WILL FIND A WAY.

In a small room in a tenement house
in the poorer section of New York
sat a young girl, silently weeping
and lamenting her lonely condition.
The day before she had been called
upon to part with her mother, who
had died after a long, lingering illness.
Ten years before her father had been
killed in a railroad accident, and the
mother and daughter had been obliged
to give up their comfortable home and
move where cheaper rent could be pro-
cured and economy more effectively
practiced. Here, in one room, by the
aid of her needle, Mrs. Atwood had
maintained herself and Helen.

The physician who had attended Mrs.
Atwood during her illness had noticed
the beautiful character and refined fea-
tures of Helen, and had become deeply
interested in her. Her extreme youth
had prevented him from showing her
too much attention.
Dr. Cutter had attained considerable
reputation during his four years of
practice, and, being but 26 years of age,
his widowed mother predicted for him
a brilliant future. "If only he would
find a wealthy wife," thought the
mother, "his success would be as-
sured." But the young doctor did not
seem socially inclined, and seldom met
young ladies outside his profession.

But one morning at breakfast Dr.
Cutter told his mother Helen's sad
story, picturing her orphaned condition,
and asked her if she could not invite
Helen to their home until some plans
for her future could be made. This
worldly wise mother had at once scented
danger, and, after asking Miss At-
wood's address, had promised only that
she would call upon her that afternoon.
Thus it happened that on a sad-faced
young girl peering out of a window
into a muddy court she saw a hand-
some, well-dressed lady picking her
way along, and soon heard her knock
at her own door. Upon being admitted
the stranger introduced herself as Dr.
Cutter's mother.

After having listened to Helen's pit-
iful story, Mrs. Cutter proceeded to
question the girl as to her future. "My
son has told me that you know of no
relative or friend to whom you could
go?" "No," answered Helen, "I have
no relatives, and mother and I have
been in no position to make many
friends."
"And is there nothing you can do to
earn your own living?" questioned the
lady.

"I am afraid not, Mrs. Cutter; I am
but 16 years old, and, although mother
has always said she wished me to be
a teacher, I fear I should make but a
poor one."
Then it occurred to the lady to ask
if Helen's mother had left any papers,
and Helen had brought her an old desk,
and after looking the contents carefully
over they found a bank book in which
Mrs. Atwood had an account with a
New York bank for \$200 in her daughter's
name. "I wonder, my dear, that
you had not thought to look in this
desk before," Mrs. Cutter said, and
when Helen replied that she had felt
too bad to touch any of her dear mother's
things, the lady could but appreciate
the lonely girl's feelings.

After considerable talk it was decided
that Mrs. Cutter should write to the
principal of a young ladies' seminary
in western New York, requesting the
admission of Miss Helen Atwood to
his school for a two years' course. As
this gentleman was a friend of Mrs.
Cutter, she hoped to interest him in
the orphan girl's behalf, and said she
would suggest to him that he give her
some light duties in the school to per-
form, thus enabling Helen to earn her
board. Promising to attend to the mat-
ter at once, she bade Helen a cordial
farewell and hastened to her own
home, where her son was awaiting her.
"Well, mother, are we to entertain
Miss Atwood?" inquired the doctor.
His mother shot a keen glance in his
direction, and proceeded to relate her
plans for Helen. Although deeply dis-
appointed, he could not but admit the
advisability of Helen's education being
continued.

Things worked so successfully that
in two weeks' time Dr. Cutter found him-
self taking a final look at Helen's sweet
face. "Remember, you are to write me,
my child," he cried, as the "All aboard"
warned him he must leave the train.
Some way, as he walked toward home,
he wondered why the bright eyes had
all gone out a day, and why every-
body seemed to look so forlorn.
During the long two years that fol-
lowed, his heart was gladdened by an
occasional letter from Helen, which
told of her interest in her studies and
friends. As the end of the second year
drew near, the doctor again requested
his mother to invite Miss Atwood to
their home to spend the summer vaca-
tion. And a second time was the son
troubled, "for it would only turn out in
a love affair," thought this far-sighted
mother, "and I want a rich wife for
my boy."
A few weeks later Dr. Cutter was
seated in the reception room of the
Young Ladies' Seminary of Westport,
anxiously awaiting Miss Atwood. As
he heard soft footsteps approaching

CHRONOLOGY OF CUBA LIBRE.

1808.
Battleship Maine blown up in the
harbor of Havana, while there on a
friendly visit. Feb. 15.
Message sent by President McKin-
ley to Congress in regard to blowing
up of the Maine. April 11.
Congress passed resolutions recog-
nizing independence of Cuba and de-
manding that Spain relinquish her
authority. April 20.
President issued call for 125,000
volunteers. April 23.
Congress passed resolutions declar-
ing that a state of war existed. April
25.
Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet
in the harbor of Manila. May 1.
Sampson bombarded the fortifica-
tions at San Juan. May 12.
Schley sailed with the flying squad-
ron from Key West. May 13.
Schley arrived at Santiago de Cuba.
May 22.
Army called from Key West for
Cuba. June 15.
Landing and battle at Las Guasi-
mas. June 20.
Victory of El Caney and San Juan
hill. July 12.
Gen. Shafter calls for re-enforce-
ments. July 3.
Battle of Santiago. July 3.
Shafter demands surrender of San-
tiago. July 3.
Truce declared. July 12.
Articles of capitulation at Santi-
ago approved. July 16.
Surrender of Santiago. July 17.
Peace protocol. Aug. 12.
Peace commissioners sent to Paris.
Oct. 1.
Evacuation of Puerto Principe and
other provinces. Dec. 5.
Provisional government proclaimed
by Gen. Wood. Oct. 21.
Treaty of Paris signed. Dec. 10.
8:45 p. m.
Gen. Garcia died in Washington.
Dec. 11.

1890.
Spanish control of Cuba finally re-
linquished. Last troops left Havana.
Tenth infantry, U. S. A., took up
quarters in U. S. Dec. 31.

1890.
Provisional government by the
United States; work of cleaning, re-
novating and restoring order.

1890.
Ditto, and taking census, prepara-
tory to holding elections.

1901.
Cuban constitutional convention as-
sembled. January. Congress passed
Platt resolutions providing for Amer-
ican suzerainty. March 2. Cuban
constitutional convention accepted
Platt resolutions. June 12. Cuban
law promulgated by Gen. Gen. Wood
and elections held. Dec. 31.

1902.
Delegates elected at popular elec-
tions met and chose Gen. Estrada
Palma as first President of the re-
public of Cuba. Feb. 24.
President began preparation for for-
mally turning over government to Cu-
bans. March 24.
American troops gradually with-
drawn. March 24-May 19.
Fiestas and general celebration all
over island. May 10-19.
Final transfer of government to
Cubans. May 20.

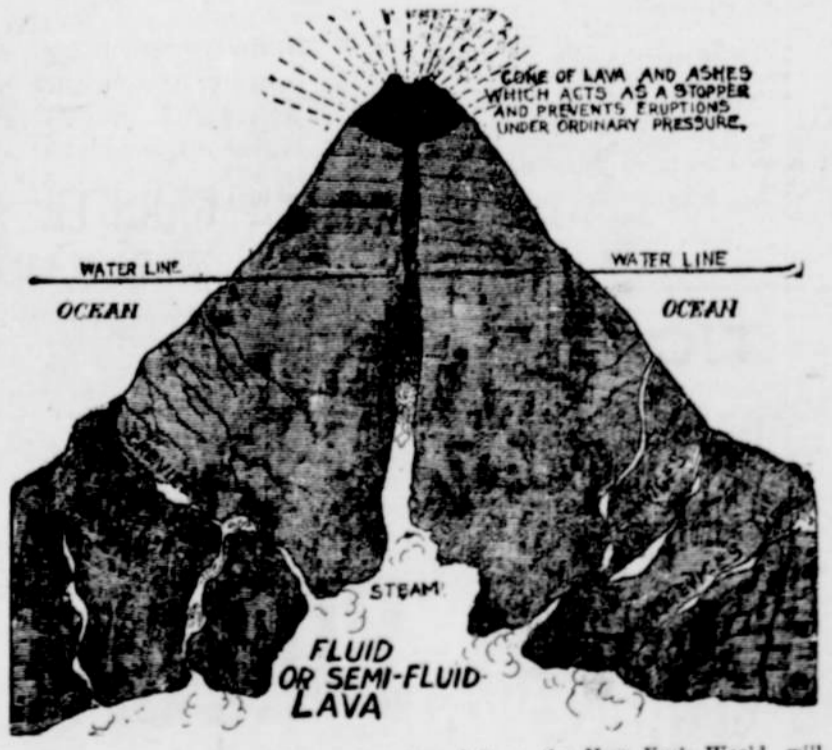
The Promise.
"That the United States hereby dis-
claims all disposition or intention to
exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or
control over said island, except for
the pacification thereof, and asserts
its determination, when this is ac-
complished, to leave the government
and control of the island to its peo-
ple."—Section III, resolutions passed
by Congress April 20, 1898.
Four years and twenty-two days
later the promise was fulfilled.

and raised his eyes in eager expecta-
tion, there in the open doorway stood
Helen Atwood in all the beauty of her
youth and womanhood. He saw a smile
of welcome upon her lovely face as she
advanced to meet her old friend. And
there in the deepening shadows of an
early twilight the old, old story was
more gone over. "Helen, darling,
may I take you home with me as my
measured wife?" And as she stooped
to hear her softly answered "Yes," he
could not but see the love-light in her
dear eyes.
In the morning a message flashed
over the wires, addressed to Mrs. Cut-
ter. It read:
My wife and I arrive on the 9 o'clock
express from Westport. Be prepared to
receive us.
H. A. CUTTER.
And Mrs. Cutter in a graceful manner
submitted to the inevitable.—Boston
Post.

EMPRESS IN MARBLE.

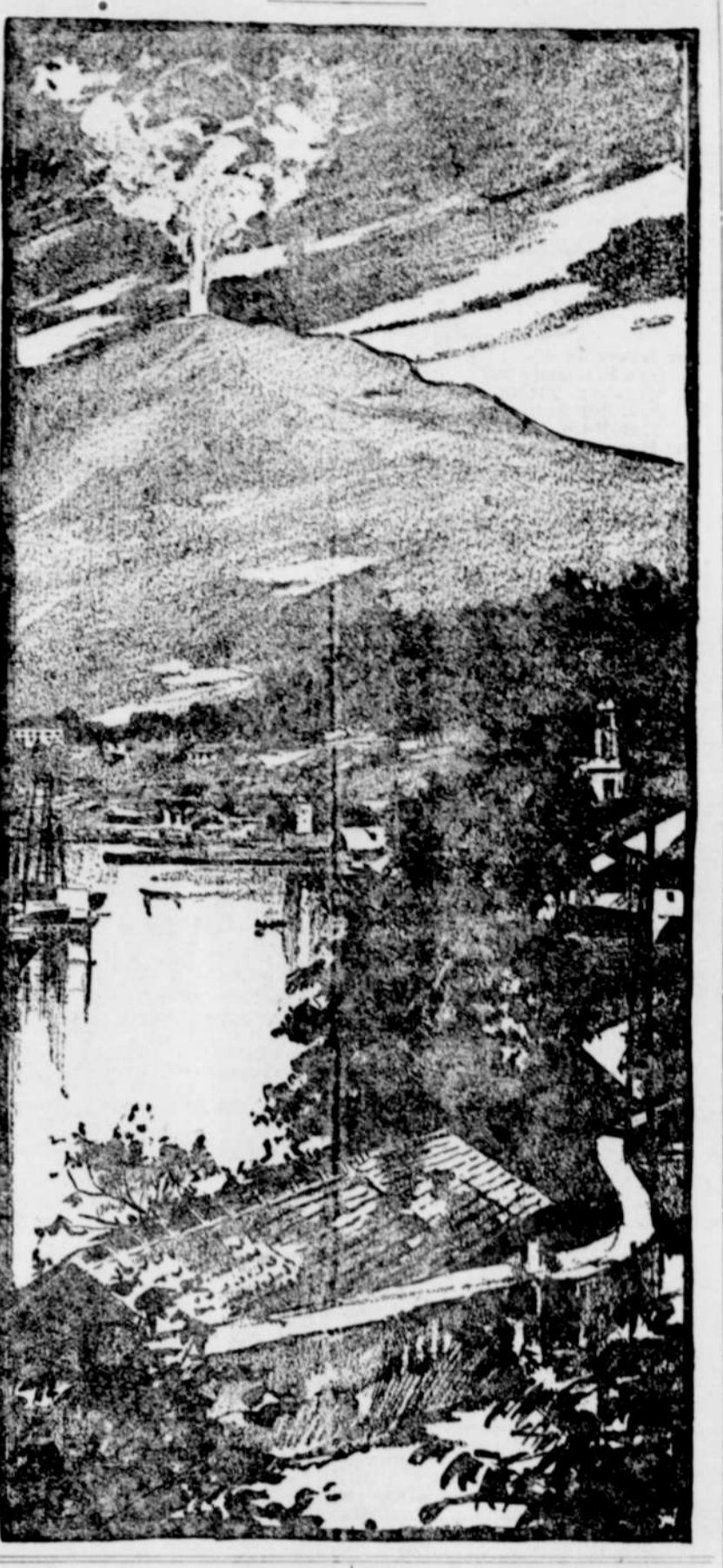
**Memorial Sarcophagus to Be Placed
in the Church at Potsdam.**
The memorable sarcophagus of the
late Empress Frederick of Germany,
which has been modeled in clay by the
celebrated artist, Reinhold Begas, is
now being reproduced in pure white
Carrara marble by Sculptor Albert Ge-
ritz, and will in a few weeks be placed
in position within the Friedens kirche
at Potsdam.
The figure of the empress rests at
full length upon the sarcophagus, her
head supported by two pillows. The
form is enveloped by Greek drapery,
the upper part of which only is drawn
aside from the head, the face and the
bust.
The expression of the features, with
their half-open lips, vividly recalls the
countenance of the empress to those
who knew her. From the head, upon
which a diadem shines, the hair is
drawn down over the bust. The right
arm is extended in repose; the left
hand rests over the region of the heart.
The front of the sarcophagus carries
in bas-relief several emblematical and
pictorial designs. In the center is a
medallion containing a Christ head
crowned with thorns. The panels on
each side and at the ends represent the
chief events in the life of the late em-
press. On one she is represented as a
child receiving her first lessons; in an-

HOW A VOLCANIC EXPLOSION IS CAUSED.



A study of the above picture, reproduced from the New York World, will
show how the molten mass in the mountain's interior met the water, and how
the steam generated thereby, following the line of least resistance, blew off the
top of the volcano.
The calamity which has overtaken two islands of the Windward group in the
Antilles will unquestionably lead to a fresh discussion of the causes of volcanic
disturbance. As to the extent to which water operates there is some lack of
harmony among volcanists. Shaler, Milne and others hold that substance largely,
if not entirely, responsible for the trouble. They point to the fact that many
volcanoes are situated near the coast of continents or on islands, where leakage
from the ocean may possibly occur. Russell, on the other hand, regards water
not as the initial factor, but as an occasional, though important, re-enforcement.
He suspects that when the molten rock has risen to a considerable distance it
encounters that fluid, perhaps in a succession of pockets, and that steam is then
suddenly generated.
The explosive effects which ensue are of two kinds. By the expansion of
the moisture which some of the lava contains the latter is reduced to a state
of powder, and thus originate the enormous clouds of dust which are ejected,
and which originate the enormous clouds of dust which are ejected, and which
Shocks of greater or less violence are also produced. The less severe ones no
doubt sound like the discharge of artillery and give rise to tremors in the imme-
diate vicinity. In extreme cases enough force is developed to rend the walls
of the volcano itself. Russell attributes the blowing up of Krakatoa to steam.
The culminating episode of the Pelee eruption, though not resulting so disas-
trously to the mountain, too seems to be due to the same immediate cause. To
troublingly to the mountain, too seems to be due to the same immediate cause. To
this particular explosion, too, it seems safe to assign the upheaval which excited
a tidal wave.

MT. PELEE, THE DEATH-DEALING VOLCANO.

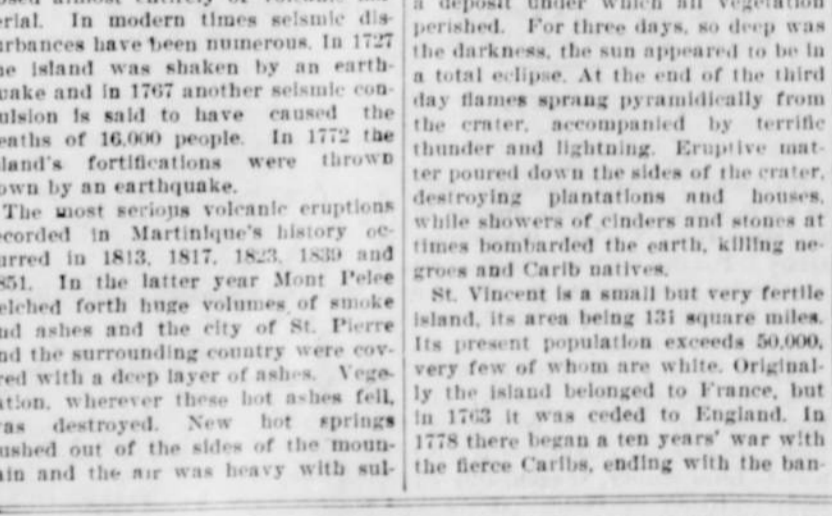


ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE,

**Desolated by Slave Wars, Earthquakes
and Volcanic Eruptions.**
The island of Martinique, the scene
of one of the most awful catastrophes
known in human annals, was discov-
ered by Columbus on his fourth voy-
age, in 1502, and still bears the name,
slightly modified, which its Carib na-
tives then called it. In 1633 the French
began to colonize it and the same year
the city of St. Pierre was founded. Its
early growth was rapid, for in 1657 we
find that it had a population of 5,000,
exclusive of the aborigines. Early in
the 18th century slave labor was intro-
duced on the coffee and sugar planta-
tions and by 1739 there were 72,000
negroes on the island. On four different
occasions during the wars between En-
gland and France the island was seized
by the British, being finally restored to
France by the treaty of Paris in 1814.
In 1822 and again in 1833 and 1839 the
island was distracted by uprisings
among the negro slaves; but the aboli-
tion of slavery, in 1848, forever put an
end to these disturbances.
The negroes rapidly increased and at
the time of the last census they num-
bered 150,000 out of a total population
of 175,000. Of the remainder 15,000
were Asiatics and 10,000 pure whites.
Martinique, which has an area of 380
square miles, is a beautiful island. It
has, however, its drawbacks. Among
the latter are the deadly snake, the fer-
ocious scorpion, the ant, the tropic
plague, the hurricane, the earth-
quake and volcano. So active have
been the earthquakes and volcanoes in
ancient times that the very island is com-
posed almost entirely of volcanic ma-
terial. In modern times seismic dis-
turbances have been numerous. In 1727
the island was shaken by an earth-
quake and in 1767 another seismic con-
vulsion is said to have caused the
deaths of 16,000 people. In 1772 the
island's fortifications were thrown
down by an earthquake.
The most serious volcanic eruptions
recorded in Martinique's history oc-
curred in 1812, 1817, 1823, 1839 and
1851. In the latter year Mt. Pelee
belched forth huge volumes of smoke
and ashes and the city of St. Pierre
and the surrounding country were cov-
ered with a deep layer of ashes. Vege-
tation, wherever these hot ashes fell,
was destroyed. New hot springs
gushed out of the sides of the moun-
tain and the air was heavy with sul-

SCARRED BY VOLCANOES.

**Island of St. Vincent Bears Evidence
of Past Convulsions.**
The island of St. Vincent, which lies
to the south of Martinique, in the
Windward group, bears all over its
face the evidences of the volcanic erup-
tions which marked its history in past
centuries. It has two volcanoes,
Morne Garou and La Soufriere, the lat-
ter of which is now in active and dis-
astrous eruption and the former of
which manifested its energy with ter-
rible destructiveness in 1812. From
these volcanoes, extend great "dry riv-
ers," as they are called, being the beds
of lava streams which at different
times spread over the island.
In 1718 La Soufriere was in a state
of eruption and covered the whole
island with ashes. The whole upper
part of the cone was blown away.
Years afterward the crater filled up
and became a lake.
In 1812 the volcano of Morne Garou
exploded with terrific noise and energy.
At the same time an earthquake, prob-
ably in sympathetic relation, occurred
at Caracas, Venezuela, and killed 10,
000 people. The volcano belched forth
torrents of mud and cinders and the
surrounding country was covered with
a deposit under which all vegetation
perished. For three days, so deep was
the darkness, the sun appeared to be
in a total eclipse. At the end of the third
day flames sprang pyramidally from
the crater, accompanied by terrific
thunder and lightning. Eruptive mat-
ter poured down the sides of the crater,
destroying plantations and houses,
while showers of cinders and stones at
times bombarded the earth, killing ne-
groes and Carib natives.
St. Vincent is a small but very fertile
island, its area being 131 square miles.
Its present population exceeds 50,000,
very few of whom are white. Original-
ly the island belonged to France, but
in 1763 it was ceded to England. In
1778 there began a ten years' war with
the fierce Caribs, ending with the ban-



NATIVES OF MARTINIQUE.

MAP SHOWING PROXIMITY OF WINDWARD ISLANDS TO CUBA AND UNITED STATES.



GREAT DISASTERS IN HISTORY.

Lives Lost.
Feb. 24, 79—Pompeii de-
stroyed by eruption of
Mount Vesuvius 30,000
1137—Catania, in Sicily, over-
turned by earthquake 15,000
1208—Cilicia destroyed by
earthquake 60,000
Dec. 5, 1456—Earthquake at
Naples 40,000
Feb. 28, 1531—Earthquake at
Lisbon 30,000
September, 1693—Earthquake
in Sicily buried fifty-four
cities and towns and 320
villages; of Catania and its
18,000 inhabitants not a
trace remained 100,000
Feb. 2, 1703—Jeddo, Japan,
destroyed 200,000
Nov. 30, 1731—Earthquake at
Pekin 100,000
Oct. 28, 1746—Lima and
Callao demolished 18,000
September, 1754—Grand Cairo
destroyed 40,000
June 7, 1755—Kascham, Per-
sia, swallowed up 40,000
Nov. 1, 1755—Great earth-
quake in Spain and Portu-
gal; in eight minutes 50,000
inhabitants of Lisbon per-
ished; cities of Coimbra,
Oporto, Braga and St. Ubes
wholly overturned. In Spain
Malaga reduced to ruins.
One-half of Fez, Morocco, de-
stroyed, more than 12,000
Arabs killed; 2,000 houses
in Island of Madeira de-
stroyed 100,000
Feb. 4, 1707—Whole coun-
try between Santa Fe and
Panama destroyed, including
City of Quito 40,000
Aug. 10, 1822—Aleppo de-
stroyed 20,000
May 26, 1830—Canton, China,
shaken 6,000
May 7, 1842—Cape Haytien
destroyed 5,000
March 2, 1856—Earthquake
in Molucca Islands 3,000
Dec. 16, 1867—Calabria,
Naples, destroyed 10,000
July 2, 1863—Earthquake
partly destroyed Manila 1,000
Aug. 31, 1868—Earthquake
in Peru and Ecuador 25,000

greatest catastrophes. The specta-
cular aspects of the volcanic eruptions in
the Antilles will bring about a rush
of visitors to Martinique and St. Vin-
cent.

KRAKATOA.

**The Greatest Volcanic Explosion in
the History of the World.**
The greatest volcanic explosion in
the history of the world, so far as
energy is concerned, and one of the
most destructive of human life was
that of Krakatoa, on an island in the
strait of Sunda, between Java and Su-
matra. During the month of May,
1883, the volcano of Krakatoa burst
into activity, but the great explosion
did not come until Aug. 26. Then
flames, which were visible at a dis-
tance of forty miles, shot from the
crater. The crashing explosion which
followed these flames set in motion
air waves that traveled around the
earth four times one way and three
times the other. Every self-recording
barometer in the world was disturbed
seven times by that blow-up. These
waves traveled at the rate of 700 miles
an hour.
At Borneo, 1,116 miles distant, the
noise of this eruption was heard. The
shock was felt in Burmah, 1,478 miles
distant, and at Perth, West Australia,
1,902 miles distant. The Krakatoa ex-
plosion was heard over a sound zone
covering one-thirteenth of the earth's
surface.
Sea waves were created by the ex-
plosion which destroyed two lighthouses
in the strait of Sunda, all the towns
and villages on the shores of Java and
Sumatra bordering the strait, all ves-
sels and shipping there, and 36,380
lives in that vicinity. The explosion
raised a tidal wave at Merak 135 feet
high; covered 500,000 square miles
of ocean with lava dust several inches
thick; submerged an island six miles
square and 700 feet high in a depth of
water of 150 fathoms and created two
new islands.

Prodigious Force of a Cyclone.
Careful estimates of the force of a
cyclone and the energy required to keep
the full fledged hurricane in active op-
eration reveal the presence of a power
that makes the mightiest efforts of man
appear as nothing in comparison. A
force fully equal to over 400,000,000
horse power was estimated as devel-
oped in a West Indian cyclone. This
is about fifteen times the power that
can be developed by all the means with-
in the range of man's capabilities dur-
ing the same time.

A Doubtful Compliment.
Old lady, describing a cycling acci-
dent: "E 'elped me hup an' brushed
the dust off on me an' put five shillins
in my 'and, an' so I says, 'Well, sir, I'm
sure you're hactin' like a gentleman,'
I says, 'though I don't suppose you are
one,' I says."—Punch.

English Novels.
One thousand five hundred and thir-
teen novels were published in England
last year.
Great opportunities come to those
who make good use of small ones.

**Such Were the Inhabitants of the City
of St. Pierre.**
The inhabitants of St. Pierre took
life easy. In the hurricane months,
June, July, August and September,
they left the hot and low-lying city
and made their abode on Mount Pelee,
where cool breezes made life tolerable.
French manners and customs domi-
nated. The morning breakfast lasting
three hours and attended by men and
women wearing full dress, was one of
the features of the living of the rich
and well-to-do.
The Garden of Plants, a park of im-
mense size, afforded all classes a shady
and beautiful retreat from the sun's
blazing rays, while it also con-
tained an element of danger—the iron
lance, a name given to a venomous
serpent, whose bite was fatal unless
prompt measures were resorted to. In
St. Pierre about 1,000 persons were at-
tacked yearly, of whom 100 lost their
lives. These reptiles sought shady
spots in the park and on lawns, and
any one sitting in the grass was liable
to be bitten. All over the island of
Martinique the iron lance was in evi-
dence and dreaded.
The color line exists in Martinique,
though it is not drawn with the tight-
ness that it is in the United States.
The blacks prevail in the ratio of nine
to one, and many of its men and wom-
en are cultured and good-looking. The
island has been noted for thirty years
for its excellent school system. Per-
haps one in ten of the whites, nearly
all French, marry negroes. It is ex-
tremely rare, however, for a white
woman to take a colored husband.
Where one so acts, there are a hun-
dred white men who marry colored
women.

MAY BURN FOR AGES.

**Like Vesuvius, Mt. Pelee May Con-
tinue to Belch Forth Fire.**

Some people are of the opinion that
Mt. Pelee will cool off rapidly and
again become quiescent, but the best
judges believe that it will go on throw-
ing off fire and lava for a long time.
While the violence of the first eruption
will, it is thought, subside, the moun-
tain from a spectacular point of view
is stated as likely to continue in active
eruption for months, possibly for cen-
turies. Vesuvius was regarded as ex-
tinct, until it suddenly broke out and
destroyed Pompeii in A. D. 79, blow-
ing its top off as was done by Mt. Pe-
lee, and yet it has continued in more
or less active eruption ever since.
Sometimes it subsides until nothing
but a thin cloud of smoke surrounds
the summit, but with the exception of
a period of 131 years, between 1500
and 1631, it has never been quite dead
since the destruction of Pompeii,
which was the first eruption of the
mountain of which there is any authen-
tic record. Its periods of notable
activity have been extended over

plur fumes. The agitation ceased,
however, without precipitating a trag-
edy.
Of the chief cities of Martinique St.
Pierre was the largest and wealthiest
its population exceeding 25,000, while
the population of Fort de France, the
capital, is less than 20,000.