

# MAJOR MARCHAND AND HIS MISSION.

A NATIONAL hero is always a necessity to France. Sometimes such things, she has found, are expensive luxuries, but with the present idol of the French people this is not the case.

Omudrum to his credit, Marchand's African expedition has not by any means been fruitless. France certainly nurses the satisfaction of knowing that this man's doings on the dark continent have disturbed England not a little. This alone is worth something to the Gallie mind. When Marchand appeared at Fashoda with his little band of Senegalese sharpshooters, it was a startling setback to the British foreign office and gave France a fresh hold on the un-

and unassuming disposition. In 1853 he entered the marine and during the same year was sent to Africa. After faithful service there he obtained the rank of sublieutenant and on his return to France entered the military school of St. Malcut, where he was sent by his government to Senegambia. In February, 1888, he was present at the siege of Kouadian, where in the thick of the engagement he was slightly wounded. During the following year he proceeded

terrior of the dark continent. This necessarily involved him and his messenger forces in constant warfare with savage chieftains and led him into positions and places hedged with the greatest dangers.

MAJOR MARCHAND



WHERE MARCHAND WENT TO SCHOOL.

plished his object. All that the Frenchman asks for is something on which to vent his passion for hero making. Overfed of late on such heroics, France is now glad to find her hero in the person of Marchand, the little major from Thoissey.

known territory in the interior of northern Africa. The man who so disturbed the peace of mind of England was born in the humble little town of Thoissey, in the department of Aine. His father was a poor and lowly born joiner in this town, and here the young explorer and soldier in embryo grew up and attended school. He began life as a notary's clerk, but soon gave up that modest occupation for a military career. In 1853 he entered the marine. In his youth and during his school days he was known as "the mouse" on account of his quiet

to explore the sources of the Niger and the region of the Segon. Then for some years he supplied the French government and home geographical societies with important information and descriptions of his numerous exploration expeditions in Africa. At the taking of Diena he was again wounded, this time severely, and found it necessary to return to France before regaining his strength. In the summer of 1891 he was nominated French agent at Sikouso and from that time until his last triumphant return to Paris has been busily engaged in exploration work in the in-



MARCHAND PERE. - THE JOINER.

3,000 miles to the upper valley of the Nile, from which part of the world he has but lately returned to France. It is well known in his native country that Major Marchand is an almost romantic believer in the future of France as a colonizing power. As such has long been the dream of the republic and has already cost her much of her best blood and a great deal of gold. This attitude on the part of this little Cecil Rhodes of the French republic makes him a universal favorite with his people. While this zealous and popular officer is not a particularly brilliant man, he is, like his English prototype Kitchener, a hard worker and a plodder. The chief secret of his success in life has been his talent for keeping on good terms with the most exacting authorities and his ability to pacify in some strange manner the most belligerent of African warriors and chieftains. At the same time his personal friends have never been able to make out just how far his so called self possession is the result of training and calculation, for it is a well known fact that at one time he was often seen indulging in the most violent fits of ungodly passion. His strange career and his strict military training, however, seem to have eliminated this dangerous disposition from his make up, and he is now one of the most self suppressed and reticent of men.

## A Salon Statue.

The piece of statuary that is attracting more attention perhaps than other figures at the Paris Salon of the present season is that by Barrias known as "The Unveiling of Nature." As the ac-



companion reproduction of the statue will show, the design is simply the figure of a beautiful woman, typifying nature, represented as lifting a veil from her face.

## Chinese Labor in Hawaii.



In the Hawaiian canefields here you see everywhere at present the Chinaman, with his divided skirt and knot of back hair. Is it not rather odd that in a land where women are most despised and oppressed the men should dress and look more like women than anywhere else?

The knife used by the cane cutter here is exactly the same tool as the machete with which the Cuban insurgent did his deadly work. One blow of this cleaver severs the head of the cane stalk, and a second cuts it off near the root. There it lies ready to be loaded upon the flat cars that are drawn by a steam engine through the plantation for this purpose. Sugar cane juice at first looks very like gray scapsuds.

Operations on these great plantations are conducted on a magnificent scale. A first class sugar yield is 12 1/2 tons to the acre. Plantations are often 6,000 to 10,000 acres in extent. Some of them employ as many as 2,000 men. Overseers, bookkeepers, engineers, sugar boilers, etc., are white men in nearly all cases. The white man will not perform manual labor if he can get anybody else to do it for him, and therein lies his superiority.

It requires six hours to make sugar from the time the cane leaves the field till it comes out a finished product, bagged ready for shipping. Nothing is wasted. The crushed fiber of the cane is fed automatically into furnaces and forms the fuel that boils down the syrup and makes the brown, sticky mass which goes into a machine like a cream separator and comes out part brown sugar at one door and part still browner molasses at another.

Honolulu. ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

## England's Ill Fated Family.



### FIRST AND LAST EARLS OF STRAFFORD.

The tragic death of the late Earl of Strafford, who was found decapitated on a railway track at Potter's Bar, in England, is only another evidence of the fate that sometimes pursues particular families. The earls of Strafford from first to last have been the most unfortunate of titled Englishmen. The first earl, of course, a familiar figure in history on account of his services to his arrogant sovereign, Charles, and his death on the scaffold of the Tower of London in 1641. During the history of the different nine earls of Strafford the title has been once forfeited, twice extinct, once revived and twice recreated. Five earls have died without leaving male issue, and the original family that held the title is now entirely extinct, while a reluctant noblesse seems to have pursued every person to whom the title was ever attached. Some were killed, some were drowned, some died of disease, and few indeed have been the Straffords who were able to live happy lives.

## Historic Schoolhouse.

Each year thousands of visitors pass through Newport, the Isle of Wight, on their way to the neighboring famous ruin of Carisbrooke, where Charles I was imprisoned and made his un-



successful attempt to escape. But in Newport itself is an equally interesting spot in the old Jacobin grammar school wherein Charles once held his court. This was during the abortive negotiations with the parliamentary commissioners, who were in session at the old town hall of the same place. The royal apartments were in the quaintly gabled room facing the street leading to Cowes, and the schoolroom was used as the king's presence chamber. All his majesty's letters and documents were dated "From our Court at Newport," and while a prisoner in the town he was allowed a certain amount of freedom on parole. But in this very schoolhouse the unfortunate Charles was eventually arrested and conveyed a prisoner to Hurst castle.

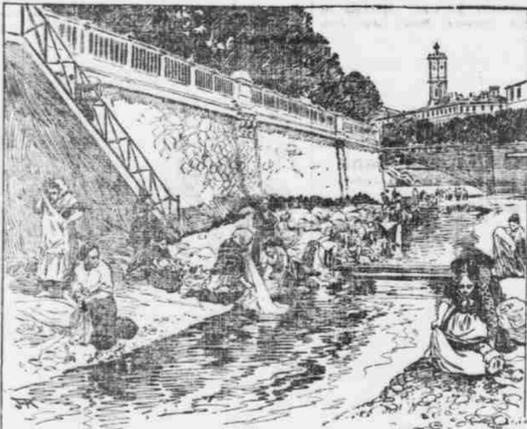
## An Old French Flag.

There has just been turned over to the Fifty-ninth infantry of the army of France a historic old flag which belonged to that regiment 40 years ago.



This flag, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, came into the possession of two inhabitants of the town of Lillo, who noticed the minister of war of the event and expressed their willingness to restore the banner to its original possessors. It was first given to the Fifty-ninth infantry in 1852, and under it, in 1867, 65 men fell at the battle of Montana.

## A Remarkable Washtub.

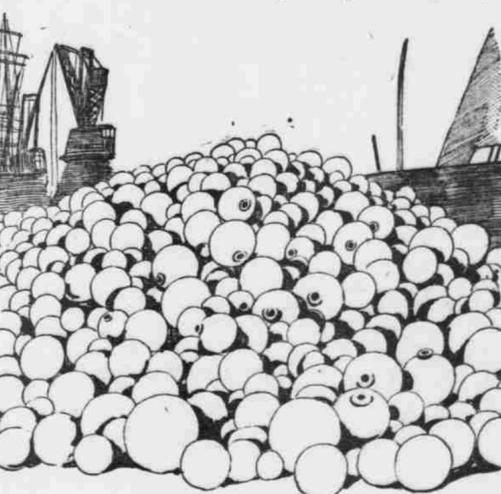


The biggest and at the same time the busiest washtub in the world is that shown in the accompanying illustration. It is the river Pailon, at Nice, and each day hundreds of blanchisseuses of all ages and complexions come down from "The City of the Sun," as Nice is familiarly called, and perform their family washing along the banks of this little stream. It makes one of the quaintest and most picturesque scenes in the recollection of the visitor to the Riviera and is certainly a primitive method of laundry work.

## Chinese Medicine.

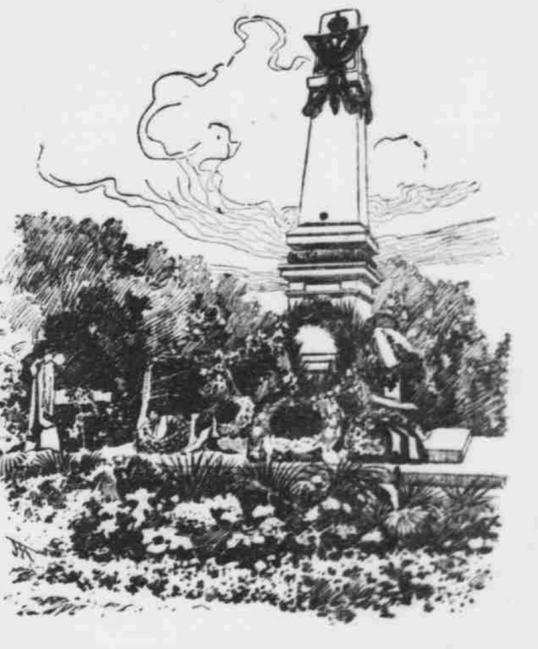
Here is a very potent Chinese prescription for malaria which is quite unknown in American materia medica. Like every Chinese medicinal mixture, it contains a lizard and a dried centipede. With these two medicinal animals the other materials constituting a prescription are believed to be valueless, and no matter what the ailment may chance to be, the oriental doctor always has to prescribe the necessary lizard and centipede.

## Shells to Blow Up Uncle Sam.



Here are a few thousand shells which should have a peculiar interest to all Americans. They were intended for the purpose of blowing up Uncle Sam's navy. They did not, however, do the expected blowing up for obvious reasons and now are lying on a Glasgow wharf waiting to be made use of as old metal and cargo of Spanish shells, which are of all sizes, were originally loaded and primed by Spain just before the war for use on pigs of Americans, but never used. Owing to the recent rise in the European metal market they were sold to a British firm as old iron, and the accompanying picture shows them after the explosives had been removed and the shells themselves ready to be broken up and remolded.

## Obelisk to the Late Empress.



The recently unveiled monument to the late empress of Austria, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration, is one of the most beautiful memorial shafts ever put up in France. The circumstances of its erection are both touching and interesting. The monument was put up at Cap Martin in commemoration of the many happy days which the much loved Austrian empress spent at Nice, which was one of her favorite summer homes in France. At the unveiling ceremonies a cantata was sung by a chorus of young Mentonnais girls, and later in the ceremonies to the strain of the Austrian national anthem a beautiful crown of roses and palm leaves, studded with black and yellow ribbons, was deftly placed on the base of the obelisk. Among the many floral tributes was a magnificent wreath of violets and carnations from Queen Victoria.

## Victoria's Fiji Island Troops.



Now that the United States possesses colonies there are problems connected with their government which are apt to be suggested at the present juncture in our national affairs. The experience of Great Britain, the greatest colonizing power in the world, is the highest possible advantage to our government in the solution of these problems, and her methods of ruling her numerous dependent races can be studied greatly to our advantage. Only a short time ago native Egyptian troops, used as soldiers a few years ago, when trained by British officers proved invaluable in the recent Sudan campaign. In India the British troops, especially the native troops, 141,000. Many of these latter, the Gooorkas especially, are almost equal to any troops in the world, and all are regarded as the most reliable and most unique body of native troops in the British service is the armed constabulary in the Fiji Islands. This force was raised in the troublous times of King Thakambau and has proved efficient and amenable to discipline ever since. Their superior officers are whites, but there are native lieutenants and others of lower grade. The uniforms of the Fiji constabulary are very picturesque, one part of it resembling a highland kilt and the national costume of Greece and Albania. Doubtless our government will try the same experiment in our new possessions.

## A Very Wise Swan.

One of the swans in New York's Central park has just built a nest in a peculiar manner, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration. To escape molestation from small boys and dogs this active bodied bird collected a pile



of reeds and set to work building up a pyramid in the center of one of the park's small lakes. The pyramid was built up until it was well above the surface of the water, and on it she made her nest and was calmly seated on the same when this picture was taken.

The great French composer, M. Saint-Saens, is by turn philosopher, composer, archeologist and astronomer.

## A GREAT SAVINGS FUND.

For about ten years the Carnegie company at Pittsburg has maintained a savings fund for the benefit of its employees. This fund now amounts to over \$1,000,000. The savings fund is the creation of Andrew Carnegie, who, in order to induce the workmen to save their earnings, obligated the Carnegie Steel company, limited, to pay the de-

positors a higher rate of interest on their savings than could be obtained from any bank, building association or other savings institution. The company has met this obligation at all times, regardless of adverse business conditions, of fluctuations in interest rates, paying every one of its workmen who deposited his earnings with the company 6 per cent per annum.

placed the rightful owner of the famous Emma gold mine at Aspen, Colo., valued at \$2,000,000. His father discovered the mine and died soon after, and all the children but William sold their interests in the property to the Aspen Mining and Smelting company. All these children are now dead, and the mine falls to the lunatic. The litigation has been going on since 1882.

Spencer Roane, who was considered the ablest jurist ever produced in Virginia, John Brown and Stephen T. Mason, senators from Virginia, William Short, minister to Spain and Holland, and Eliza Farnham, a native of Massachusetts, who established chapters at Yale and Harvard when he returned home.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The original draft of the Confederate constitution is in the possession of Longstreet Hull of Athens, Ga. Mr. Hull is a grandson of Thomas R. R. Cobb, chairman of the committee which drew the document.

Professor Bell believes that "wireless telephony" is but a step in advance of "wireless telegraphy" and that it will be a natural outcome of the present investigations of Marconi in signaling through space.

Some newspapers have very striking titles. Among those to be found in a

recently issued directory are the Shaw-Denny Daily Examiner, the Oklahoma Sunbeam, The Kingfisher Kicker, The Puttawatomie County Plain People, the Kansas Cowboy, the Hill City Lively Times, The Comanche Chief, The Kiowa County Owl, The Whiteham, The Panhandle, The Western Cyclone, The Esquimaux, The Saturday Cyclone, The Jayhawk and Palladium, The Prairie Owl, The Open Eye and the Grizzly City Scorcher.

William J. Wood, Jr., now in an insane asylum in Kansas, has been de-

There was a decrease of 300,000 in the number of horses used in the United States last year.

The Chinese tail is a coin which has never existed. It is simply a unit for convenience.