

A RESURRECTION

Opening of a Small Grave in the English Cemetery at Pretoria.

Ceremony of Taking Therefrom a Small British Flag That Had Been Buried There Twenty Years Before—Two Significant Incidents in Great Britain's Wars in the Transvaal—Details of These Events.

With the stirring times of the year attracting the attention of the world at large the public press gave but a short item to the chronicling of an interesting ceremony in South Africa shortly after the Boer capital fell into the hands of Lord Roberts and his victorious army.

The ceremony referred to consisted in the opening of a small grave in the English cemetery at Pretoria, and the taking therefrom of a small flag that had laid buried for nearly 20 years. It was a British flag, a plain little Union Jack, which a party of loyalists buried while the convention of 1881 that marked the



BURIAL OF THE BRITISH FLAG IN THE TRANSVAAL.

close of British rule in the Transvaal for nearly 20 years was being signed.

Just as the Boer people had been divided on the subject of asking and accepting English sovereignty when Sir Theophilus Shepstone offered it in the name of the English nation, so were they again divided, though to a less extent, when it came to the breaking of the ties that bound them to the country under whose laws they had lived for some four years. A few of the burghers remained loyal to England to the last, and of these there were some who assisted in the burying of the English flag on the day that marked the end of English rule in the little republic until Lord Roberts and the greatest army England ever sent abroad should restore that rule.

But in the party that assisted in the opening of the grave, and the hoisting of the long buried flag upon a staff no burghers were to be seen. Those still living were fighting in the ranks of the Boer army or had at least renounced their loyalty to England. The Englishmen who had assisted in burying the flag had scattered to the four corners of the earth, or had passed from earth entirely. But a number of them still resided in different parts of South Africa, some were serving in Lord Roberts' army, others were in Natal, in Cape Colony, in the Free State and in Rhodesia. To those whom it was possible to reach, a hasty summons was sent, and a number of them responded. These men opened the grave they had dug 20 years before, and from it took the flag they had buried, and over which they had erected a headstone bearing the one word prophecy, "Resurgam."

There was more on the headstone than prophecy, the entire inscription being as follows:

IN MEMORY
OF
THE BRITISH FLAG
IN THE
TRANSVAAL,
Which Departed this Life on
AUGUST 2, 1881.
—O—
IN OTHER CLIMES NONE KNEW
THEIR BUT TO LOVE THEE.
—O—
RESURGAM.

The birth of the British flag in the Transvaal occurred on April 12, 1877, when Shepstone declared the republic a possession of the British Empire, and President Burgers resigned from the presidency under protest. As has been said there was at that time a divided sentiment among the burghers as to the wisdom of such a course. The struggling little republic had been having a hard struggle to maintain life. Native chiefs were waging unrelenting war upon the settlers, and the government was practically helpless because of a lack of funds to prosecute a war against the tribes. They lacked military organization among themselves, or the money with which to pay either their own troops or those they might have been able to



THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PROPHECY. Secure from the outside. Taxes were levied, but never paid, and there seemed no prospect of any assistance excepting from England.

A new generation had arisen since the days of the persecution of the Dutch settlers by the English in Cape Colony and Natal, and this generation looked with envious eyes upon the security which England was giving her subjects in these colonies. So it was that when Sir Shepstone arrived at Pretoria, clothed with al-

most unlimited power, he was given a cordial welcome by the younger element and the establishment of English rule was hailed as a rescue from the continued persecution of the natives who had learned to respect English arms.

The events leading up to the death of the English flag in the Transvaal were first the deputations sent by the Boers to England to return to them their independence, for they soon tired of English rule. Neither of these deputations was received with favor by the British colonial office; their request for independence was denied, and the British flag continued to wave over the government buildings at Pretoria.

Then a revolutionary movement was formed which resulted in the disaster to the English at Majuba Hill. A large meeting of Boers was called at which Paul Kruger, M. W. Pretorius and Pieter J. Joubert were elected a triumvirate to carry on an independent government. At this meeting each Boer, holding in his hand a stone, took an oath that he would shed the last drop of his blood, if need be, for his country. The stones were cast into one great heap, over which a monument was erected a few years afterward.

On December 16, 1880, the four-color flag of the Transvaal was raised over the temporary capital at Heidelberg, and then followed the war which ended at Majuba Hill, and resulted in the signing of the convention of August 2, 1881, granting independence in internal affairs to the Boers, and the burial of the British flag in the Transvaal for nearly 20 years.

WIDOW'S CHOICE IN CHINA.

Either a New Husband or a Memorial Arch.

In China when a woman's husband dies she has the choice of a second husband—that is, if she can get one—or of a widow's arch at her death, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. A few take the antedead prize, but many of them prefer the beautifully carved gateway. The accompanying picture shows a group of missionaries standing about one of these arches.

A widow's arch is a very common sight in China. It matters not what part of the Celestial Empire one visits, these "works of art" are noticeable many times in large num-



WIDOW'S ARCH IN CHINA.

bers. They are found in the streets, near the gates of a city or out in the open field. The object of erecting the structures is to show reverence and esteem for the departed. Sometimes they are erected to other than the widows who refuse to marry again. Distinguished men are allowed to rear them to themselves. No man, however, can build one without the permission of the emperor. When such permission is granted, a note of it is made in Chinese characters on the top part of the arch, and the man's name becomes famous for all time.

The arch to the memory of a widow is usually built by her friends. As in the case of burial, the elaborateness depends upon the wealth of the relatives to a great extent. The difference in a great measure is noticeable in the carving, especially in the number of carved characters placed thereon. It is seldom that an arch more than 25 feet in height is found. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is about 15 feet in height. These arches are built of either wood or stone. The stone ones, like those of wood, are fastened by mortises and wedges.

Could's Enjoy Perfection.

Just before Cecil Rhodes went to Kimberley he was walking near Paarl, and the thought struck him that he would have a village built by Kaffir labor. In six months it was done. Then the story goes, that walking one day with Kipling, he saw it, liked it, and said: "Yes, that will do; build another hundred houses." The same day he and Kipling wandered up to a hill, from whence could be obtained a most lovely view. But it was spoiled by three apple trees. They must come down, he determined. He rushed to a cottage the door was locked. He broke it open in a fury, found an old ax, and began hacking the trees down. Kipling sat by in silence. At last the trees fell. Rhodes sat down to enjoy the view. Kipling got up, picked up a filthy piece of rag, and tied it on to a branch of one of the fallen trees.

"What on earth do you do that for?" said Rhodes.

"Now I can see the view," replied Kipling; "you must never have a scene too perfect; you must always have a blot. If you get perfection you cease to enjoy it."

Black Bass in France.

A shipment of black bass was made to France, and they have flourished so marvelously that they are common articles of diet in the hotels and restaurants. When the bass were introduced the French streams were practically deserted.

Keeps Out the Microbes.

In Vienna telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription, "Wipe off your phone." The napkins are changed frequently, and it is said this serves to keep the mouthpieces of the instruments free from microbes.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

CHINA'S WARS

Crisis Which Arouses the Meek Celestials to Fight.

The Empire Founded by Titanic Struggles—Her War Lords Were Also Wise Rulers—Conflicts With Tartar Rebels and Europeans—Gen. Gordon the First European to Suppress Rebellion in China.

It is not at all trying so the soul of a Chinaman to turn the other cheek also after receiving a blow. He is taught to believe that this humility or moral courage will be respected and that the angry brother will repent his haste. But still there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, and the mild-eyed Sin has been known to fight equal to the best. In the early history of the empire, one after another corrupt and



"KILL THE FOREIGNERS."

degenerate rulers were dethroned by revolutions carried through with bloody wars. It is in accordance with Chinese morality to put a bad sovereign out of the way by violence. He is set down as a "villain" and a "fellow," hence not entitled to respect. But "a ruler is never put to death." In the revolutions which rescued China from decay the war leader usually usurped the throne without serious opposition, the people taking it for granted that the ability to win victories meant the virtue and wisdom to rule a nation. The war leaders proved the truth of the principle by their conduct, and some of the best things in Chinese history may be traced to the reigns of war lords. When there were no wars, the life of the palace brought about corruption and in time the necessity for change and dynasty.

Generally the warriors turned their energies to internal improvements, energies to internal improvements, and the roads and canals of China were constructed to facilitate intercourse, chiefly in time of war.

Feudalism in China was destroyed by war and the Tartar hordes for centuries kept beyond the border by main force, but at the end of the first thousand years of the Christian era the Tartars held sway. In the wars with the great Khans, especially Kublai, who overran all Western Asia and Eastern Europe, the Chinese fought better than the people of other countries. Finally the Tartars were expelled and kept out for 200 years. Then the Manchus, taking advantage of civil war in China and favored by a treacherous general, subjugated the Chinese and have ruled them ever since.

The Chinese reasons for avoiding war and neglecting military training are due in part if not wholly to the ethics taught by Confucius. The use of force is universally abjured, and the spectacle of prizefights is unknown in the Celestial Kingdom. For another thing the Chinese policy is such that the people are taught to revere the locality of birth, to live and die there, generation after generation, and military service and war would break up this strong feature of Chinese social development.

China's wars of the last half century have been against the aggressions of outsiders. The first was the opium war with England, which began in the thirties. The opium war had its tea party, although the commodity in dispute was not tea, but opium. The Chinese destroyed large quantities belonging to Eng-



CHINESE IMPERIAL GUARDSMEN.

lish merchants. The way in which the Chinese authorities set possession of 20,000 chests of the drug shows the peculiarity of the heathen. The ultimatum to the merchants of Canton was that if they did not turn over the stuff within three days the water would be shut off from the foreign quarters of the city, at the end of another three days food would be denied the foreigners, and for further delay the last degree of severity would be dealt out. In the fighting which followed the Chinese showed their lack of training for the field. At Chinkiang they fought well for a time, but seeing them-

selves overpowered they soon abandoned the walls and, after dispatching their wives and children to prevent desecration by the "barbarians," committed suicide rather than surrender. Nanking was subjugated by the fleet without bloodshed, and as a result the English secured a heavy indemnity and the opening of several ports.

But the war had more disastrous results for China than the loss of money and prestige. The secret societies had a new reason for being, and in a short time several arose with the war cry, "Down with the foreigners!" The opening of ports was resisted, Englishmen were killed and the disturbances developed into an open rebellion, led by a fanatic who, assuming the title "heavenly king," established a capital and entered into rivalry with the emperor.

The ancient city of Nanking, the seat of the new dynasty, became the capture of Nanking the rebels showed how the Chinese fight when under the spur of fanaticism. The garrison of Manchou and Chinese soldiers was a large one, but after blowing up the gates the rebels rushed in and not only slaughtered the troops, but every Manchou inhabitant, irrespective of age.

The generalship displayed by the Taiping leaders was more worthy of perpetuation than their civil policy. The prophet Hung was a fanatic and could rally the people to his faith, but he had no administrative powers and no moral stamina. Chang Wang, his chief general, was, however, a host in himself for the field. He could plan a fight and inspire others to fight. In a six months' march he captured 23 cities and arrived within 100 miles of Peking. At Peking the column was checked by imperial forces, and it was necessary to retreat to Nanking to save the rebel army. This difficult feat was accomplished in spite of the imperial forces thrown across the pathway.

It was during Chang Wang's northward march that Li Hung Chang became a soldier. Being faithful to the imperial regime, he felt it his duty to fight the rebels and raised a regiment.

In the early years of the Taiping rebellion the English were at war with China, and the emperor had two foes on his hands. After peace with the Britons he turned his attention to the rebels and sent an army to invest Nanking. Chang Wang was shut up with his army, but the indomitable soldier made his way out through the imperial lines. Collecting a new army he captured city after city, cutting off the imperial forces from their supplies. Finally he turned about and assaulted and scattered the imperial besiegers of Nanking, killing 5,000 of the best soldiers. Another army sent against Chang Wang was defeated, with a loss of 10,000 imperial troops.

At this stage the foreigners turned in to help put down the rebels, who



GENERAL "CHINESE" GORDON.

had devastated a vast region. At Shanghai Li Hung Chang selected a force for the defence of the city. This was the origin of the "ever victorious army," led by "Chinese" Gordon of the British army. Gordon and Li Hung Chang together suppressed the rebellion, capturing Nanking at last. Chang Wang was taken, and during a week's respite granted him before execution he wrote the memoirs of his battles. "Chinese" Gordon received the credit among military men for ending the Taiping rebellion, although Li Hung Chang got all the honor at Peking. Gordon made conquests, captured cities and scattered rebel hordes. Afterward he pacified the rebellious districts.

Another soldier developed in the Taiping war was the loyal Tso Chung Tang, who perished in the struggle with Japan in 1894. The Taiping rebellion was followed by the Mohammedan uprising. Tso then commanded a corps of the imperial troops. He proved to be a general of infinite energy and resource and captured cities and recovered whole territories for the throne. At one time, lacking supplies for a long expedition, he turned his army into farmers, planted oases in the desert with crops and when they ripened went forward and put an end to the rebellion. In battle on the Yalu river in 1894 this able general fell at the head of his troops.

In 1883-5 the French encountered some stubborn Chinese fighters in the Tonquin. These soldiers were chiefly refugees from China proper who had taken part in the Taiping rebellion. They were skillful in ambush and were well armed with modern rifles. In the naval battle of Fuchau the Chinese wooden vessels were outclassed by the French cruisers and torpedo boats, but the Celestials gave fight and hid out until 1,000 had been killed and 3,000 wounded. Although nominally victorious, the French won no glory in the Tonquin, and their troops were demoralized by the unusual methods of fighting. This war, like that with Japan, was unpopular with the wealthy Chinese, for they had no heart in the quarrel and were the chief sufferers. In China it is the wealthy who pay the extra expenses of the government incurred by war.

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HOMEMADE WAVE

A Machine Which Makes Cool Breezes to Order

Like a Blast From Iceland—Summer Weather Robbed of Its Terrors by Means of a Pile of Ice and an Electric Fan—Appearance of the Unique Machine.

Everybody is familiar with the whizzing fan motor, and on these torrid days is glad of its intimate acquaintance, says the Electric Review. However much the fan motor has done for the preservation of collars and the amelioration of summer discomforts, it is perfectly well rec-

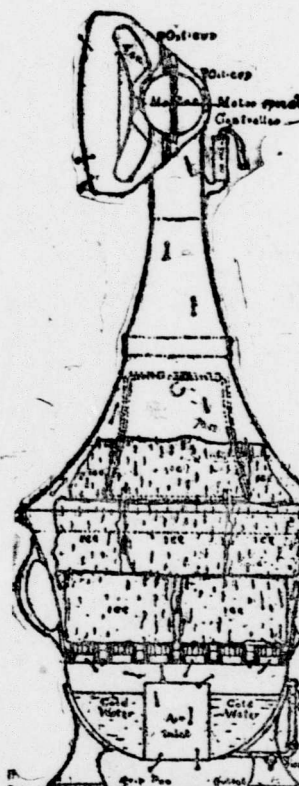


THE COLD AIR MACHINE.

ognized that it does not cool the air. All it does or can do is to stir up the atmosphere.

The cooling machine illustrated herewith is an entirely novel departure, inasmuch as it actually cools the air as well as keeps it in circulation. Its construction is easily understood from the cuts, one of which shows the external appearance of the machine, while the other is a section exhibiting its working parts. In the top of the machine is a fan motor having blades of peculiar shape, which, it is claimed, reduces the noise of the fan to the absolute minimum. This fan surmounts a hopper or ice chamber, into which a charge of ice is put through a door on the side. The larger sizes of machines holds 75 lbs. of ice and the smaller 30 lbs. The air is taken in through an inlet at the bottom of the apparatus and first strikes the inlet pipe, which is surrounded by the ice-cold water which has dripped from the ice above. Thence the air passes through a grate upon which rests blocks of ice and which diffuses the current of air, so that it must come in contact with the ice at all parts of its journey through the apparatus. It is then blown out into the room by the fan, a screen being placed before the blade so as to diffuse the current of air and prevent its issuing like an Arctic gale.

The machine is made of hand-polished copper and brass, and is finely finished so as to be ornamental and adapted to any surroundings. It is especially useful in hotels, restaurants, theatres,



CONSTRUCTION OF THE COLD AIR MACHINE. hospitals, offices, etc. Natural ice, its consumption of ice and the power required to drive it will depend on the weather. The fan can be driven at various speeds dependent upon the amount of cold air required. Of course more ice is needed on a hot day than on a cool one.

Some Bible Facts.

In the Bible, Old and New Testaments, there are 3,580,473 letters, 775,693 words, 81,373 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books.

The longest book in Psalms, which has 150 divisions. The shortest is Second John, which has one chapter of 13 verses.

The longest chapter is the 119th Psalm, which has 176 verses. The shortest is the 117th Psalm, which has two verses.

The 37th chapter of Isaiah and the 19th chapter of Second Kings are alike.

The longest verse is the 9th verse of the eighth chapter of Esther. It has 90 words. The shortest is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of John. It has two words. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike.

Neither is the only book in which the name of God is not found.

The 21st verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.—Boston Journal.

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*Faculty of Medicine

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