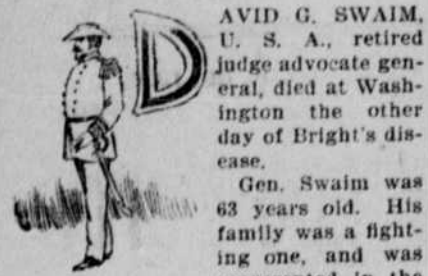


THE STORY OF SWAIM

HE CAME OF A FAMILY OF GREAT WARRIORS.

The Name Has Been Represented in Every War in the United States—His Court Martial in 1884 Caused a Big Scandal in the Army.



DAVID G. SWAIM, U. S. A., retired judge advocate general, died at Washington the other day of Bright's disease. Gen. Swaim was 63 years old. His family was a fighting one, and was represented in the active operations of every war in which the United States has been engaged. This is especially true of the war of 1812 in the person of Commodore Lawrence. The dead general's father was a friend of Joshua R. Giddings, Salmon P. Chase and other political leaders of his day, and was one of the few who organized the free soil party in Ohio. It was in the Buckeye state that General Swaim was born. He was given a good academic education in his native state, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He took an active part on the republican side in the campaign of 1860, and in 1861 he entered the army as a first lieutenant of the Sixty-fifth Ohio volunteers. This was Sherman's brigade. Soon after taking to the field he was made adjutant of his regiment. He was later acting adjutant general of the brigade of which his regiment was a part in the Army of the Ohio. This was afterward the Army of the Cumberland, and was commanded successively by Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas. General Swaim participated



GENERAL DAVID G. SWAIM.

In the battles and campaigns of these armies. He was wounded at Shiloh, fought bravely at Perryville and Chickamauga, where he was injured when his horse was killed, and was again hurt at Missionary Ridge. After Shiloh he was rewarded with a promotion to a captaincy and was made assistant adjutant general of volunteers. After the battle of Stone River he was assigned to the staff of the general of the Army of the Cumberland. He served all through the war, and when he was mustered out in 1866 it was as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major and brevet colonel of volunteers. In February, 1867, General Swaim was commissioned in the regular army. Because of his legal capacity he was assigned judge advocate of the fourth district, with headquarters at Vicksburg. In that capacity he successfully argued against eminent counsel the celebrated habeas corpus case of McCordle, which involved the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts of congress. In 1869 he was appointed major and judge advocate in the army, and was assigned to the headquarters of the Missouri. This post he filled for more than ten years. President Hayes in 1879 appointed General Swaim judge advocate general of the army, with the rank of a brigadier general. General Swaim was a devoted friend of the late President Garfield. In 1884 he was charged with having misappropriated government funds and was tried by court-martial. The finding was suspension for ten years. He retired for that term. In 1894 he returned to his rank and pay, but since that time was never active in army matters. On the occasion of his appointment by President Hayes the commanding general of the department of the Missouri issued a general order, in which he placed the highest praise upon the head of the new judge advocate general, and expressed the deepest sorrow for the severance of the close ties that had bound the brilliant lawyer-soldier to the department.

Rearing a Baby Hippopotamus by Hand. Worcester correspondence of the Boston Herald: A baby hippopotamus weighing one hundred and fifty pounds was taken from the tank of its parents to-day, and it is now being tenderly cared for by a keeper, who has placed it on a milk diet. Large cans was bags are soaked in milk and these are given to the baby, who chews upon them with evident enjoyment. The keepers hope to be able to bring the baby up to maturity, but are in doubt as to whether they will succeed. At present the greatest danger is from the wounds inflicted by the parents, as while they are not in themselves particularly serious, there is great liability that the young one may take cold in them, as the weather just now is especially conducive to colds.

To Ward Off Lions. In a recent lecture the German traveler Prof. Pechuel-Loesche declared that the danger from attacks by wild animals in the African deserts and elsewhere was greatly exaggerated, and that the best weapon against attack was an umbrella, which would ward off any lion or tiger.

RUSSIAN INEBRIETY.

Reform by Governmental Monopoly of the Liquor Traffic.

On January 1, 1898, an interesting experiment in the control and sale of liquor by the Russian government will be inaugurated in Poland. This is the result of the apparent success of a system of governmental monopoly of the liquor traffic which was inaugurated by the late Czar Alexander III. in a few provinces in Russia. The Russian peasants are addicted to the use of alcohol made from rye, called vodka. This liquor is not only intoxicating, but poisonous, and it has been proved that an unscrupulous class of dealers in the vile fluid had been practically pauperizing the mujiks, or Russian peasants. To counteract this evil a special board was formed to consider the matter, and as a result of the deliberations of this body the Russian government has undertaken to control the selling of wines and liquors in certain districts. The system first took effect on July 1, 1896, in Besarabia, Volhynia, Ekaterinoslav, Keff, Podolia, Taurida, Kherson and Chernigov. On the first of the present month the system presumably went into effect in the governments of Vilna, Vitebsk, Grodno, Kovno, Minsk and Moghilev. The success attending the initial experiment has been encouraging, and the autocratic character of the Russian government and the natural docility of the Russian peasant are favorable antecedent conditions. The test in Poland will be far more difficult as well as more important and extensive. Some of the rules, which must be displayed in the governmental liquor saloons plainly show the paternal and autocratic character of the government. For example: "Purchasers of liquors are required to take off their hats when they come into the shop." "No pictures, portraits or publications of any kind are permitted to hang on the inside walls of a government wine shop, except an image of some saint, the rules for the sale of liquors and the regulations of the excise commissioners." "Liquors are sold only for cash, and are prohibited to be sold either on credit, in exchange for any kind of produce, articles, etc., or in return for loans." The experiment has not yet progressed far enough to permit of definite conclusions as to its practicability; but it is stated that data collected by the Russian minister of finance and by other officials from the localities in which it is already in operation show that the reform works favorably and is appreciated.—Philadelphia Record.

THE PRINCE OF PHYSICISTS.

Among the members who crossed the Atlantic to attend the meeting of the British scientists at Toronto Lord Kelvin claims especial mention as the prince of physicists. At the Montreal meeting he was Sir William Thomson. His present title was conferred in 1892. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1824, and was educated at the universities of Glasgow and Cambridge. In 1846 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, where he still remains. His papers on electricity and magnetism published from time to time have been many and masterful. He edited the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal from 1846 to 1853 and has for many years been the leading editor of the Philosophical Magazine. He was president of the British association for the Advancement of Science in 1871 and the Royal Society of London in 1891. Lord Kelvin has been active as an engineer and inventor. It was in great part due to his skill in solving the many intricate problems involved in marine telegraphy that transoceanic signaling became such a success that he was knighted in 1866. The best known of his many inventions are his quadrant and portable electrometers, compensated compasses for iron ships, various types of mirror galvanometer, the siphon recorder, a machine for the analysis of tidal curves and many com-



LORD KELVIN.

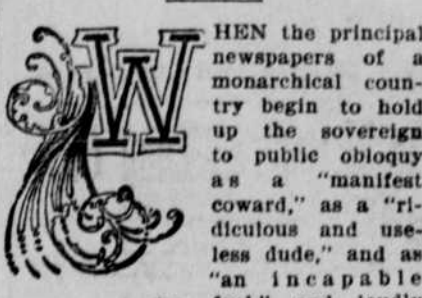
mercial instruments for measuring electrical currents and potential differences.

Some Little Things. The smallest elephant is one from Sumatra, which was recently exhibited in Berlin. Three years old, it stands only 26 inches from the ground. It is a little over one yard in length, and weighs 168 pounds. The normal elephant weighs at the same age at least three tons. A pigmy race of camels exists in Persia, which are only 25 inches in height and weigh but 50 pounds, while an ordinary camel is larger than most English horses. The smallest bird's egg is that of the tiny Mexican humming-bird, which is scarcely larger than a pin's head. The smallest tree in Britain is the dwarf willow, which grows on one of its highest mountains—Ben Lomond—and which at maturity only attains a height of 2 inches. Ben Lomond is 3,192 feet in height.

KING OF PORTUGAL.

HE MAY SOON BE COMPELLED TO QUIT.

The People Want a Republic and That Settles It—As a King, Carlos Is a Coward—His Personal Bravery Unquestioned.



WHEN the principal newspapers of a monarchical country begin to hold up the sovereign to public obloquy as a "manifest coward," as a "ridiculous and useless dude," and as "an incapable fool," and loudly demand that he should take his departure and make way for the establishment of a Republic, "the only form of government consistent with human dignity, common-sense and modern progress," then a revolution may be regarded as imminent, and the overthrow of the throne is at hand. This is the state of affairs in Portugal, which is of such extreme gravity that King Humbert has considered it necessary hurriedly to dispatch two Italian iron-clads to Lisbon for the purpose of affording refuge and means of escape to his favorite sister, the dowager Queen Pia, as well as to his nephew and niece, the reigning King and Queen, when the crown is finally torn from their feeble grasp and they are driven into that path of exile which has been trodden by the feet of so many royal personages during the nineteenth century. King Carlos, too, is a magnificent swimmer and, like his mother, has rescued a fellow-creature from drowning; while on another occasion, while out driving on the outskirts of Lisbon, he jumped out of his carriage, felled with his stick to the ground, and then collared single-handed a burly highwayman, who was endeavoring to rob and knife a wayfarer. Moreover, until a few years ago, the King was renowned for his prowess as a "torrero," and any one who has had the opportunity of seeing him tackling an angry bull in the "corrida," which he was wont formerly to organize for the entertain-



CARLOS, KING OF PORTUGAL.

ment of his friends and for the members of his court at Lisbon, will acquit him of any charges of cowardice that may be brought against him; that is to say, cowardice of a physical character, since it is impossible to deny that he has lacked courage in dealing with the political situation.

Only on one point have the two queens been united, namely, in the animosity which they have each of them displayed toward that American girl hailing from Boston who may be said for a time to have shared the throne of Portugal, although she did not bear any sovereign title, but merely that of Countess. Queen Maria de la Gloria, whose accession to the throne led to the Miguelist and Legitimist civil wars in Portugal, died when her children were still young, and pending the minority of her sons, her husband, King Ferdinand, a prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a cousin, therefore, of Queen Victoria, exercised monarchical sway as regent. Almost immediately on becoming a widower, he married a Boston actress named Elise Hensler, whom he created Countess of Edlas and who now survives him. She is a remarkably clever woman, and her royal husband during the period of her marriage was so blindly devoted to her that he may be said almost to have ruled Portugal through her. Step-mother to the late king, and step-grandmother to the present ruler, she still remains a conspicuous figure

in Portuguese life, while the vast wealth and great landed possessions bequeathed to her by Ferdinand render her a factor in politics sufficiently powerful to be able to hold her own against the two queens. Their quarrels with her constitute yet another disturbing element of the Portuguese court, and one is tempted to believe that if the loss of his throne will relieve him from further participation in the merry war raging at Lisbon between his French wife, his Italian mother and his American step-grandam, the outbreak of a revolution and the inauguration of a republic at Lisbon will be welcomed by no one more heartily than by fat, easy-going, indolent King Carlos.

HISTORY.

Some Facts for Folks Who Are Not Sure When the Civil War Ended. Many people think Appomattox marked the end of the war, as Sumpter did its beginning. As a matter of fact, the war did not end officially until Aug. 20, 1866, when President Johnson issued a proclamation announcing that war was at an end, and that peace, order and tranquillity and civil authority existed in all the states. While Lee's surrender was not the end of the war, it was the beginning of the end. Johnson surrendered on April 26, "Dick" Taylor on May 4, and Kirby Smith not until May 26. On May 13, more than a month after Lee's surrender, a sharp fight took place at Palmetto ranch, in Texas, which is called by Jefferson Davis and other authorities the last battle of the war. The commander of the union troops, mostly colored, says in his report: "The last volley of the war, it is believed, was fired by the Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, about sunset on May 13, 1865, between White's ranch and the Boca Chica, Texas." In this fight, which took place on the American side of the Rio Grande, the Mexican imperials sent over a body of cavalry, which aided the confederates in their last and successful attack. On June 13 Tennessee was declared at peace; June 23 the blockade was raised; July 22 Grant made his last official report; April 2, 1866, proclamation that Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida are tranquil, issued by the President. Aug. 20, 1866, war officially ended.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A REVIEW OF THE THIRD QUARTER.

Golden Text—Let Your Light So Shine Before Men, That They May See Your Good Works, and Glorify Your Father Which is in Heaven—Matt. 5-16.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

I. All the places prominently named in these lessons are located around the Aegean Sea. If a map could be drawn upon the blackboard or on a sheet of Manila paper, embracing the western peninsula of Asia Minor and the eastern half of Greece, the places might readily be indicated upon it, and the events connected with each place might be named. Eight pupils in turn might point out the places (each naming one), and might state the facts of the lessons associated with each place. 1. Troas, the site of old Troy, in Asia Minor. From this place Paul and Silas started upon their voyage to Europe, taking with them Timothy and Luke (Lesson I). 2. Philippi, in Macedonia (Lesson I). 3. Thessalonica (Lesson I). Here was planted the first church in Europe. In Greece was the conversion of Lydia; and here Paul and Silas sang in the prison, were freed by the earthquake, and told to their jailer the way of salvation. 4. Berea, in Macedonia, was the place where Paul preached in the synagogue and won many disciples among the Gentiles, but was driven out of the city by a Jewish mob (Lesson II). To the church in this city were written his two earliest epistles, First and Second Thessalonians (Lesson V). 4. Berea, in Macedonia, was the home of the noble Bible students who heard Paul preach, searched the Scriptures diligently, and believed in Christ (Lesson II). 5. Athens, in Greece, was the most illustrious city of the ancient world, the home of literature, art, and philosophy. Here Paul preached on Mars' Hill (Lesson IV). 6. Corinth, in Greece, the city of commerce, as then was the city of learning. Here Paul preached for nearly two years, working meanwhile as a tent-maker (Lesson V). To this church two of his letters were addressed, First and Second Corinthians (Lessons VII, VIII, XI, X). 7. Ephesus, in the province of Lydia, was the greatest city of Asia Minor. Here was the splendid temple of Diana, one of the world's wonders. Here Paul labored for three years, and established a church, which afterward became a center of power (Lesson IX). 8. Miletus, was near to Ephesus, and was a seaport on the Aegean Sea. Here Paul, on his last journey to Jerusalem, summoned the elders of the church at Ephesus, and gave to them his farewell counsel (Lesson XI).

II. There are seven noble names in the lessons of the third quarter. 1. Paul the apostle stands now as the leader in the church and the noblest figure in the history of the time. These lessons tell the story of his labors in the second missionary journey and a part of the third. 2. Silas was Paul's companion upon the second missionary journey. He shared the apostle's triumphs and trials in Philippi and Thessalonica and Corinth. 3. Lydia, the purple-seller of Philippi holds the honor of being the first Christian convert on the continent of Europe. 4. The Philippian jailer, though unnamed, deserves a place among the worthies of this history. He fell down at the feet of his own prisoners, sought the mercy of God, found forgiveness and peace, was baptized as a disciple of Christ, and showed his sincerity by kindness toward the apostles. 5. Aquila and 6. Priscilla were the friends of the apostle Paul at Corinth, who opened their home and workshop to him, and remained steadfast in their faithfulness to the end of his life. 7. Timothy was the young helper who left his home and his mother at Lystra to share in the sufferings and toils of the apostle. He was Paul's companion and assistant even to his last imprisonment in Rome.

III. As we look through these lessons we find in each one a trait of the Christian worker. Lesson I, First Converts in Europe. The worker for Christ is obedient to the Spirit—silent where the Spirit forbids him to speak, and ready to enter new fields when the Spirit points out his way. Lesson II, Paul and the Philippian Jailer. The worker for Christ is patient in trial—enduring persecution, complaining under violence, singing songs in the night, and always ready to point a soul in the way of salvation. Lesson III, Paul at Thessalonica and Berea. He is persevering in labor—when driven out of one city, working anew in another, and never remitting his diligence in the work of the Gospel. Lesson IV, Paul Preaching in Athens. In this lesson we observe that the worker is tactful in method. He approaches the wise men of Athens, works that blend compliment and rebuke, praising them for their reverence while showing them the folly of idolatry. Lesson V, Paul's Ministry in Corinth. He is broad in sympathy, holding Jews and Gentiles together in his heart, and aiming for the salvation of both. Lesson VI, Working and Waiting for Christ. The Christian worker is ever looking for Christ, ready for his appearing, and awaits his Lord's coming, not in idleness, but in constant work. Lesson VII, Abstaining for the Sake of Others. He is self-denying in life—willing to sacrifice his own desires, his own enjoyment, and even his own rights, rather than place any stumbling-block in his brother's way. Lesson VIII, The Excellence of Christian Love. He is perfect in love—eating and drinking to the highest of all the Christian graces, and the one that endures forever. Lesson IX, Paul Opposed at Ephesus. The worker for Christ is fearless of men, for he knows that the Lord is with him and no harm can come to him while he is in the way of duty. Lesson X, Gentiles Giving to Jewish Christians. He is generous in giving, for he recognizes all men as his brothers, and is ready to aid those who need, especially those who are of the household of faith. Lesson XI, Christian Living. The worker for Christ is righteous in conduct—just and upright in dealing, gentle toward all, and overcoming evil with good. Lesson XII, Paul's Address to the Ephesian Elders. He possesses a spirit of caring for the Church. He bears its burdens; he works for its success; he strives for its purity.

Water for Rabbits. S. H. R. The food of rabbits is always green stuff of some kind, and as nine-tenths of this is water, these animals never need drink. At least, no breeder or fancier of these animals ever gives them drink. When kept in confinement, and green food is not easy to procure, the grain is always steeped in water. In a wild state rabbits feed at night, when there is dew, which supplies them with sufficient water.

EXCHANGE.

Say nothing: it is the only way to avoid being misquoted.—Atchison Globe. The number of newspapers and periodicals published in Japan last year was 792. A Venetian firm is making bonnets of spun glass, which are soft and as pliable as silk. The armor of the fourteenth century was so heavy that a fallen knight could not rise without assistance.

TRAINING THE YOUNG.

By N. S. Stowell.

Just now when the attention of the entire civilized world is turned upon England and the interesting events connected with the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria, it might be interesting to our people as well as to all others to study the methods adopted in the early training of this woman who has for so many years controlled the affairs of the most popular court in the world.

The little Victoria's education began with her existence. While it was by no means a certainty that she would come to the throne there was more than a possibility of such an event, and the wise and comprehensive course pursued in her bringing up was adopted in order to fit her for her great responsibilities in case they came to her.

The sons and daughters of the average American citizen have but a faint idea of the rigid discipline that the children of royal houses must undergo. There is scarcely a well-to-do child in this land who would not think itself most cruelly treated were it put through the course prescribed for and followed by the children of the German Emperor, and no doubt Victoria's education was conducted on equally strict lines.

Imagine a family of children trained from their infancy to such habits of promptness, studiousness, application and comprehensiveness. When ordinary girls are in their rudimentary classes, Victoria was almost complete mistress of several languages besides her own. She was thoroughly grounded in all of the elementary branches; for, of course, a princess and a possible queen must be letter perfect in ordinary matters of education. Her penmanship has excited the admiration of the world. As a musician it is said that she could have commanded a leading position on the operatic stage, had she been so situated that it would have been necessary or desirable. The intelligent and painstaking care of her instructors made it possible to use every moment of her existence for some wise purpose. She had recreations and pleasures, and enjoyed her early life quite as well as most children, and probably much more healthfully, as her entire time and conduct were regulated by those who knew what they were about, and, knowing, acted up to their lights.

There is no reason why any ordinarily intelligent child should not, at the age of twelve years, be as far advanced as most children are at fifteen or even eighteen years. The fault lies in the disposition of their time and the almost purposeless way in which their education is conducted.

The majority of children go to the public schools and learn all from similar books and in similar ways. The quick-witted, bright children catch ideas and make what seems like great advances. The dull ones often struggle along, only half comprehending the lessons, and never really grasping half a dozen facts about the thing they are studying. They grope through their entire educational career precisely in this way. It is safe to assert that nine-tenths of the children learn their lessons by rote and recite them without any clearly defined understanding of what their subject matter is or the facts the lessons are intended to convey.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at if learning is merely snatching, and, if some day, there is a fierce rebellion in the mind of the grown-up, because so much time was wasted that might have been filled with profit and gain, mental, moral and physical. The argument that children can be overtaxed by this means is no argument at all, as it is well understood that the children of royal families are rarely ill, and the proportion of deaths in early life is astonishingly small. School children who feed on unwholesome food and are exposed to unsanitary influences cannot stand the high pressure of cramming processes to which they are sometimes subjected, but this really means nothing in the general summing up of the case.

Interesting study is no more taxing to the mind, if properly conducted, than are toys and games and other play occupations, and certainly it is far less of a strain on the vital forces than the exciting sights and scenes that so many little ones are treated to. As a matter of fact, at least one-half of the waking hours of the average child are wasted as far as any growth of the mind and intelligence is concerned, and it is in order for some one to suggest the best way in which this lost time can be turned to account, and the rising generation benefited by acquiring a store of information upon subjects on which at present they have but the vaguest and most shadowy ideas.

Wine at \$100,000 a Bottle.

Until quite recently there were twelve casks of hock, in the German city of Bremen, christened the Twelve Apostles, which had been in the possession of the municipality for two centuries or more. It was the privilege of every ratepayer who entertained a distinguished guest, or had a serious illness in his house, to apply for a bottle filled from one of these famous Aums; and it has been computed that, taking out of storage and other expenses into consideration, the cost of such a bottle was not less than \$150,000.

There are four mill-naires in England and one in France.