

## DIAZ, THE MISSIONARY.

### WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED AND UNDERGONE IN CUBA.

Shot At in His Pulpit, Arrested and Jailed on Trivial Charges and Mobbed Several Times—He Has Organized Churches and Sunday Schools and Started Cemeteries.

Alberto J. Diaz, the Baptist missionary under arrest in Cuba, has been driven into the sea by Spanish troops, put in jail for preaching the Gospel, his clothing torn from him by a mob, and he has been shot at in his pulpit. He has converted 3,000 in ten years. His history is a remarkable story of missionary work.

He was born near Havana forty-four years ago and was one of twenty-four children, his mother having married at the age of twelve. His father was a Havana apothecary of some means, and \$10,000 was spent on Alberto's education. He was graduated from the University of Havana in both the literary and medical departments and began life as a physician. Shortly after he was graduated the "Ten Years' War" broke out and Diaz went into the camp of the rebels, and was made a Captain of cavalry. One afternoon he was sent ahead of his command with a companion to find a camping place for the night. The Spanish troops cut the two men off from their companions and drove Diaz and his companion onto a point of land that made out into the sea. When darkness came on the two rebels drove their horses into a thicket, dismounted, and lashing their beasts sent them ahead, hoping the Spanish troops would pursue the riderless horses in the dark. But the Spanish troops halted at the thicket for the night knowing that they had the two men on the point of land and could capture them at daylight. Diaz knew that

#### CAPTURE MEANT DEATH.

and during the night he and his companion dragged a log out of the woods and pushed out to sea upon it. They calculated that a current would carry them down the coast out of harm's way, but at sunrise they found themselves at sea out of sight of land. They drifted about without food or drink until Diaz's companion became unconscious, fell into the sea, and was drowned. Then Diaz became unconscious from exhaustion, and while in this condition he was picked up by a fishing vessel and transferred to another craft bound for New York. He arrived penniless and friendless. He found support as a reader in a cigar factory employing Cubans. He bearded in Brooklyn, was stricken with pneumonia, and it was thought he would die. Miss Alice Tucker, a Christian worker, boarding in the same house with Diaz, left a New Testament in his room, which resulted, so he says, in his conversion and impelled him to missionary work.

Upon his recovery Diaz was baptized in Gethsemane Baptist Church, Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, and was sent by the congregation—the rebellion having ended—as a colporteur to Cuba. Later he was aided by the Female Bible Society of Philadelphia, after which the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention supported him. He left Havana with a box of Bibles for a missionary tour in the country. On the train a Spanish official arrested him, suspecting that as Diaz had been a rebel, the box contained dynamite and not Bibles. Diaz was taken to the nearest prison and placed in one cell, while the box of Bibles was carefully deposited in another. Notwithstanding contrary orders from the jail keepers, he preached, prayed, and sang loud enough for all the other inmates to hear him. He sent word to the American Consul at Havana, and Secretary of State James G. Blaine effected his release. Afterward the captured Bibles sold at a premium, one having been bought by the Mayor who had convicted Diaz, and Diaz later had the satisfaction of converting

#### THE MAYOR AND THE JAILER.

On another occasion Diaz and two of his assistants, Godinez and Herrera, went to Guanabacoa to hold an open-air meeting, when the three were arrested and taken before the Mayor on the charge that they had not given a notice of the meeting, as Spanish law requires. They were followed by a throng of sympathizers. Infuriated and ready to mob the officers in charge, the crowd surrounded the prison, and Diaz was obliged to appear on the jail balcony and deliver an address dissuading his adherents from an attempt at rescue. A day after the required notice of the meeting was found in the Mayor's office, where it had been mislaid.

One day while Diaz was preaching, so he states, a shot from behind and above was fired. The ball, passing close to the intended victim, struck a boy in front of him. Diaz and his brother were mobbed, their clothing was torn off, and, bruised and bleeding, they were carried before the Mayor. He ordered his police to see them safely up on the cars for Havana.

On a holiday, as Diaz was passing along the seashore near Havana, he met two men fishing. He began talking of Christ to them. A party of merry-makers stopped to listen. Others joined the party, and soon people came from a distance. Diaz warmed to his subject and the crowd became still larger. While he was speaking two policemen stepped up to his stand. Encouraged by their presence and thinking they were there to protect him, Diaz waxed eloquent. When he had finished he was faced with an arrest, charged with preaching in the open air, and he spent several days in jail.

He has organized in Cuba thirty churches and stations and twenty-six Sunday schools. He has twenty-five assisting clergymen. Seven churches have a membership of 7,000. He has over 3,000 teachers and pupils, and annually he baptizes 300 or 400 persons.

The Southern Baptist Church bought for Diaz a theatre in Havana at a cost of \$60,000. It seats 3,000 persons. In this building he converted his mother, and he says that he forgot the usual ceremony, and could only say: "Lord Jesus,

this is my mother," and he immersed her.

When Diaz first went to the island the members of his congregation were refused burial in the consecrated cemeteries, then the only burial grounds in Cuba. Diaz overcame this by starting rival cemeteries. The three cemeteries of the Baptists in Cuba now contain over 7,000 bodies.

Diaz was in New York a few weeks ago raising money for his missions by lecturing on Cuba, and he was arrested as a suspect immediately after arriving in Cuba from New York. The churches, school buildings, and cemeteries in Cuba belong to the American Baptists. Diaz has frequently spoken in all the large American cities.

#### THE GIRLS OF DENMARK.

An English publication gives an interesting account of a recent exhibition of women's work in Denmark, which demonstrates the fact that Scandinavian women are not behind their English sisters in education and philanthropy, and progression in all the industries, arts, and sciences which are open to women. Danish women are welcomed without question to the university, every branch of learning is within their reach, and they successfully master mathematics, medicine, or whatever they undertake and promptly turn their education to some practical use. Teaching seems to be the most universal employment for women who must earn their own living. Yet there are so many teachers and so many daughters of rich families who teach simply as a pastime, with no remuneration, that the pay is very small and not at all in proportion to the services they give. They are well up in the English literature of the day, distinguish themselves as artists, authors, and musicians, found schools and asylums for various charities, and manage them as successfully as the women in other countries. Designing and painting, poetry, wood carving, and burnt-wood work are among other accomplishments, and many women have taken up photography and started out as professionals.

But in spite of all their professional work, Danish women do not degenerate in the art of housekeeping and good cooking. Within the past few years they have become interested in the outdoor games so popular in England, and tennis, golf, cricket, and football are fast gaining ground. The craze for bicycling seized them some time ago, and they are already expert riders, for the level country favors this sport. Some of the Danish girls are accomplished horsewomen, and they are never quite so pretty and graceful as when they are skating, which is a general amusement for fully three months in the year.

Fashion has made some headway toward a change in the dress of Danish women, and the national costume of the peasant, with its high pointed cap, bright-colored skirt, embroidered apron, and corselet, is rarely seen. Abundant hair of a lovely color is one of the beauties of the Danish girl, but she has not yet learned, like the English girl, how to make it add to the charm of her pink and white complexion. Soft waves and curly locks on the forehead are unknown fascinations of her toilet, and she still persists in combing her hair straight back from her forehead and twisting it in a tight knot at the back. Very charming girls are found as saleswomen in the shops, and their dress is usually a little décolleté, and strings of coral beads cover the neck. They are employed also to tie up parcels, and the spare moments they have between operations are spent in embroidery or knitting. Constant and continued industry seems to be one of their cardinal virtues.

The Danish girl enters society very young. Between her fourteenth and sixteenth year she is confirmed, and this confirmation is compulsory and really her debut into society. All her relatives and friends give her presents at this time, and she is endowed with a small library and a garden of flowers. If she is unmarried at the age of twenty-two she is dropped from the list of young people and left out of all their parties and amusements, so there is nothing left for her to do but to become emancipated and follow any pursuit for which she feels inclined. She smokes like the men, and with them, too, and is thoroughly independent.

#### GRAINS OF GOLD.

Have I done anything for society? I have then done more for myself. Let that truth be always present to thy mind, and work without cessation.—Simms.

Socrates was esteemed the wisest man of his time, because he turned his acquired knowledge into morality, and aimed at godness more than greatness.—Tillotson.

Disorder in a drawing room is vulgar; in an antiquary's study, not; the black battle stain on a soldier's face is not vulgar, but the dirty face of a housemaid is.—Ruskin.

Omission to do what is necessary seals a commission to a blank of danger; and danger, like an ague, subtly taints, even then when we sit idly in the sun.—Shakespeare.

Pursue not a victory too far. He hath conquered well that has made his enemy fly; thou mayest beat him to a desperate resistance, which may ruin thee.—George Herbert.

How nature delights and amuses us by varying even the character of insects; the ill-nature of the wasp, the sluggishness of the drone, the volatility of the butterfly, the slyness of the bug.—Sydney Smith.

So many great illustrious spirits have conversed with woe, have in her school been taught, as are enough to consecrate distress, and make ambition even with the frown beyond the smile of fortune.—Thomson.

Quick is the succession of human events; the cares of to-day are seldom the cares of to-morrow; and when we lie down at night we may safely say to most of our troubles, "Ye have done your worst; we shall meet no more."—Cowper.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish; a vapor, sometimes, like a bear or lion, a tower'd citadel, or blue promontory, with trees upon't, that nod unto the world, and mock our eyes with air.—Shakespeare.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### RATION FOR WORKING HORSES.

The season will soon be at hand when the farm teams will be compelled to perform steady hard work. Plowing, harrowing, laying out corn rows, and various other work that is necessary each spring must be done. It is quite important beside good care that the work horses are given suitable ration. The American Dairyman gives the following pertinent and timely article:

"The effectiveness of working horses, and especially on farms, is often impaired by injudicious feeding. The subject is better understood than it used to be, but there are yet far too many instances of horses being put to work with stomachs overloaded, and yet not providing the nutriment needed to give the muscular strength which hard work always requires. Hence the horse is always slow in his gait and soon tires out. This overloading of the stomach with unnutritious food is mainly due to the average farmer's dependence on hay as the staple and cheapest food for horses. Really, so far as effectiveness goes, grain, and especially oats, are always cheaper than hay. Livemen and those in cities who keep horses soon discover this fact. They have to buy all that their horses eat and learn to discriminate. When they feed hay exclusively they find that the horse is incapacitated for fast or long driving on the road.

"Farm work differs from that on the road in not requiring so rapid motion. Farm horses, can, therefore, be fed more hay, but enough grain or meal should go with it so that the proper amount of nutrition can be secured without too great distention of the digestive organs. While the livery man depends mainly on oats, or usually feeds them whole, the farmer will give his most effective ration in ground corn or oats, mixed with cut clover and Timothy hay and fed slightly wet, so that the meal and wet hay will adhere. The best proportion is half-weight each of the hay and meal. This will, of course, make the hay more bulky. The ration for a 1,200-pound horse will usually be about sixteen pounds of corn and oat meal per day and the same weight of cut hay, divided into three messes—morning, noon, and night. If the horse continues to be hungry after this feed, it will be well to increase it until fully satisfied. There are individual peculiarities in horses, as in men and women about eating, and it is not always those who eat the most who keep the fattest or will do the most work. The feed at night and morning should be slightly larger than at the noon meal, the latter being given while the horse is at work, and less of his energies can be spared to digest bulky food.

"On such a ration as this horses will keep at work and in good condition indefinitely. In fact, they will usually gain flesh as compared with horses that stand idly in the stables stuffing themselves with hay. Three meals per day, with long enough interval between them to allow the food to digest are better than continuous eating, even when grain is given. It is often the remark of farmers that their horses gain at work when fed ground corn and oats, while they have grown poor standing in the stable with hay constantly before them during the winter. Timothy hay is much less nutritious than clover. It is also less liked by horses, which should be stinted in their feed of clover so that they will not get too much. Usually clover hay should only be fed out wet and mixed with meal. If the sweating the clover will keep the dust in it from injuring horses that are broken-winded from hard driving when their stomachs are overloaded.

"Rum and wheat middlings abound in the nutrition for furnishing strength, but it is very rare that bran can be fed with advantage to a horse that is working hard. It will sour the stomach, and that is always weakening. But fine middlings have a contrary effect, and can be mixed with ground corn and oats, and so fed with cut hay. A horse at work should be neither constipated nor very loose in his bowels. If the extremities are at any time hard and dry a very little linseed meal will remedy the difficulty. Linseed meal also contains much of the nutrition that goes to build up muscular strength. It cannot, however, be given in large quantities, as it is very concentrated food. It is better always to relieve constipation in horses with some laxative food like linseed meal than with physic.

"When wheat middlings are fed to horses, without other grain, they should be mixed with a large amount of cut hay, so as not to become compact in the stomach. It will generally pay to take extra pains to have ground corn and oats to mix with the cut feed, and give this ration steadily each day through the week. On Sunday, when the horse is idle, he may have some linseed meal mixed with his ration, to loosen his bowels and prepare him for digesting his food better during the week following. A horse fed and cared for takes no harm, but rather benefit, by hard work six days out of seven through the entire year. In the days when horses were largely used on street cars the horses kept in good condition with seven day's work per week. They wore out after a few years, but it was generally only by injury to their feet from constant trotting on hard city pavements."

### MEASURING HAY IN STACK.

Measuring in stack is a very crude, unsatisfactory method of estimating the weight of hay, says an authority. There are times, however, when it is impracticable to use the scales, and a close approximation to the true weight will answer all purposes. Then, by taking into consideration that fine, soft hay will pack more closely than a coarser, stiffer quality, that when cut early in the season it will become more solid and stiff, than late cut hay, that the degree of dryness when stacked will affect the weight and that the compactness of the lower part of the stack or load is affected by the height, the time it has stood or the distance and kinds of roads it has traveled over, it is quite possible

for a person of ordinary experience and judgment to make an estimate of the quantity in a load or mow. It is estimated that with the above-mentioned conditions at an average, Timothy, in stacks of ten feet high and upwards, measures about 500 cubic feet to the ton; clear clover, between 600 and 700 cubic feet. To find the cubic feet in a circular stack, multiply the square of the circumference by four hundredths (0.4) of the height. Below is given a set of rules for computing the number of cubic yards in a ton of hay in the field, stack or load, which can be easily reduced to cubic feet by multiplying the result in cubic yards by twenty-seven:

1. The number of tons of meadow hay in the windrows is the quotient of the product of the length, breadth and height in yards divided by twenty-five.
2. To find the number of tons of hay in a mow, divide the product of the length, height and width by fifteen, if the stack be well packed. If shallow and the hay recently stacked, divide by eighteen, and by any number from fifteen to eighteen, according to the density of the stack. In square or long stacks the number of tons is the quotient of the product of the length of the base, the width and half of the length in yards, divided by fifteen.
3. In loads the number of tons of hay is found by multiplying together the length width and height, in yards, and dividing the product by twenty.

### ANENT VEHICLE CULTURE.

The frequent painting or oiling of the wagon rims pays well. No part of the vehicle is subject to so much destruction as this—rolling between stones and hot sand, grit and mud. Thus cared for, they demand less frequent setting and renewal. It pays to keep all wagons well painted, whether for work or pleasure.

No wagon or sleigh should ever stand, even for one hour, exposed to sun and wind outside the owner's barn; and careful user will seek protection from the elements whenever he stops for an hour. With such patient care the durability of a vehicle may be doubled.

### WOMAN'S CROWN OF BEAUTY.

Much has been written concerning the treatment of the hair; but unfortunately the same treatment has been advised for all hair, indiscriminately, which is a great mistake.

For example, constant and frequent brushing of the hair tends to darken it; and washing it with white of egg, though strengthening, has the same effect, and should not be used by those with light hair. This effect is due to the fact that brushing brings out the natural oil. Persons with black or dark hair, especially if it is dry and wiry could not use a better strengthening, for the egg nourishes the roots and makes the hair smooth and glossy. Indeed, those possessing the kind of hair just described should give it a great deal of brushing. Before retiring shake out the hair, part through the middle, and brush each side evenly and carefully, so as not to tear it. Give at least thirty strokes to each side and brush up from the neck and off from the temples.

It may be well to suggest that the brush used should have long bristles not too close together; short, closely strung bristles are sure to tear the hair. To cleanse the scalp, take the whites of two eggs and rub them thoroughly into the hair; then wash the head with white castile soap, and rinse well in tepid water, changing the water until the hair is perfectly cleaned. This should be done every fortnight.

Should the scalp be in a poor condition, so that the hair falls out, the following tonics may be safely used: One-half pint of rum, 1 ounce of bitter apples. Let the bitter apples steep for three days in the rum, strain, and apply with mop to the scalp.

As is well known, the French are an authority on all things pertaining to the toilet. For the benefit of blonde, light brown, chestnut, and auburn hair, the following simple recipe comes from a French barber. It is one that is constantly used, but as monsieur says, "The ladies often abuse it, and then instead of it being beneficial it proves most injurious." It is simply an even teaspoonful of borax in a cup of warm water—remember an even teaspoonful, not a handful. The latter is the quantity some women use, and when their hair is injured they declare: "Borax makes the hair fall!" Undoubtedly it does when used wholesale.

When the borax is dissolved in the water, wet the scalp with the preparation until every particle of dandruff is loosened and the head feels entirely clean. Let the hair dry; on the following day rinse it in warm water, followed by cold; if possible, dry in the sun; when quite dry, comb carefully and brush very slightly. Borax used in the above manner every fortnight causes the hair to become much lighter; dull blonde hair takes on a bright, sunny golden hue, and brown hair a warm reddish tint.

When dressing the hair give three or four good long strokes of the brush up from the neck and back from the temples—this will keep it in a glossy condition and give it a "well-groomed look," which is certainly desirable. Those who have red hair and are dissatisfied with the color should give it a great deal of brushing; persevere in the treatment recommended for black hair, and in time red hair will take an auburn tone.

Blondes by substituting gin for rum in the recipe given for dark hair will obtain an excellent tonic, if one is needed. White and gray hair should be cleaned with ammonia—a teaspoonful to a basin of lukewarm water; and the hair should be well rinsed in cooler water. A little vaseline, the white, rubbed into the scalp with the tip of the fingers will keep the hair from becoming dry. Neither white nor gray hair should be washed in borax water, for the borax is apt to produce a yellowish shade, destroying the fine silvery look which gives so many women an air of distinction. While using borax or ammonia be careful to protect the eyebrows, as these reagents will cause them to become lighter in shade.

About once a month the ends of the hair should be singed; cutting is not advisable, it causes the hair to bleed. Each hair is a tube, and cutting allows what may be termed the sap to run out,

and the hair is drained of its nourishment. Singeing seals these tubes and forces the fluid back to the roots. It is said that the West Indian women follow this custom, and certainly many of them have very handsome hair—indeed, it is not usual to see women whose faces have long bid adieu to youth, with hair that many a girl might envy.

Very often the hair continues to fall and tonics prove of little avail. In this case it is well to massage the scalp. Not infrequently the scalp becomes tight on the head. This prevents circulation, the follicles of the hair become anaemic and as a result the hair falls. The only remedy is to give the head a course of massage which is easily and simply done. Place a hand on each side of the upper part of the face, with the thumbs pressed on the head behind the ears and the little finger just above where the eyebrows begin; then spread out the other fingers over the head, and for ten minutes gently work the scalp backwards and forwards. Finally, with the thumb and forefinger pinch the scalp all over, continuing until the head begins to tingle; this loosens the scalp from the bone and starts the circulation. Keep up this treatment night and morning until the hair ceases to fall. Also, use the tonic given above—the one treatment will help the other.

Another piece of advice: Never pull out a gray hair, for, as the old adage declares, "Twenty will come to its funeral." The saying is quite true. When a gray hair is pulled out, the dead fluid at the root is scattered among the healthy roots, and grayness follows.

Avoid all dyes! They are most injurious, and in some cases have caused paralysis of the brain. Crimping and curling the hair on irons breaks it, and causes it to become faded and sometimes gray.

Beware of doing anything that will injure the hair. Remember, a woman's hair is her crowning glory, and once abused it can rarely be restored to its former beauty.

### DECORATIVE NOTES.

The old-fashioned hand-woven bed quilts, such as our grandmothers made, are now the fashion for portieres. Those which were woven in blue and white are just the thing for a delфт room. Though they may look a bit faded they will not detract from their artistic value. Besides being useful for portieres, these old-time bed spreads make admirable couch covers.

Here is the description of a bureau cover which is not merely a fluff of lace, but something practical and good to look upon as well. It consists of a piece of rather heavy linen a trifle larger than the bureau slab, with the edge stamped and cut out in the shape of wild roses. The petals on the outer edge are buttonhole stitched, and the roses are carefully embroidered in varying shades of pink in wash silk floss.

The woman who is devoted to things nautical should have, at least one room in her house curtained with fishnet drapery. This effective material is an excellent imitation of genuine fishnet, is somewhat softer and drapes better. It is made of threads woven with a loose, coarse mesh, and when used for curtains is generally finished with a flounce of itself. An odd idea is to have the pole from which the curtain hangs shaped like an oar. If the curtains are tied back at all let it be with ribbon the tint of the sea.

The ordinary pine kitchen table is a thing of possibilities. Once a kitchen table was recently made fit for a reception-room after this fashion. It was first covered with a coat of white paint. After that was dry white enamel was put on. Over the top of the table was carefully pasted a cover of old-rose plush, caught here and there with silver thumb nails. Beneath the table and about a foot from the floor a shelf was built. This was also painted white. Magazines, books and papers were piled upon this shelf. On the table itself there was a big rose-colored blotter with its edges capped with pink and white Dresden china. To make the writing-table a practical affair as well as a thing of beauty, there were inkstands, pen-tray, mucilage bottle, hand blotter, stamp-box, letter-rack and penholder, all in white Dresden china scattered with tiny pink rosebuds.

### AN OLD LIGHTHOUSE.

It Was Built By the Romans and Still Exists in England.

The oldest house existing in England is the Roman Pharos or lighthouse which still forms so conspicuous an object on the cliffs within the precincts of Dover Castle. The masonry of this interesting work is composed of tufa, cement and Roman bricks, or tiles, and is in the best style of Roman workmanship. History and tradition are alike silent as to the actual date of its erection, but, judging from the style of masonry, and bearing in mind that the erection of such a beacon would be a practical necessity when once the Romans had thoroughly established themselves in Southern Britain, one may fairly ascribe to it a date not much later than the middle of the first century, A.D., following on the expedition of Claudius, and the succeeding conquests of Plautius, who brought most of the island south of the Thames under the Roman domination. The upper part of this lighthouse was added, in later times and octagonal superstructure still remaining, although in a sadly battered condition. The remains of lake dwellings, such as have been found at Burton Mere in Suffolk, and near Glastonbury in Somerset, are supposed by some to date back so far as 1200 B.C., but, although these are built on piles, they hardly come within the meaning of the question.

### THE REASON.

Little Boy—The preacher says there is no marryin' in heaven.  
Little Girl—Of course not. There wouldn't be enough men to go 'round.

It is estimated that it takes two years for the water from the Gulf of Mexico to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.