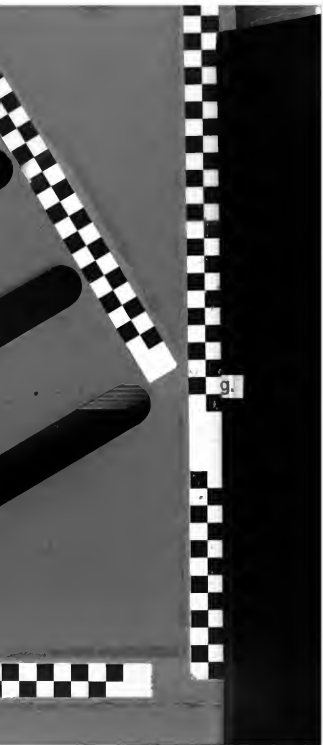
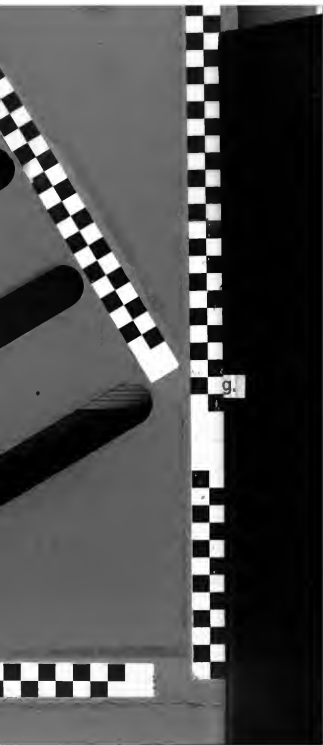


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BRITTLE PAPER. HANDLE WITH CARE

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

THE GREAT & COPY,
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT

OBERAMMERGAI.—1890.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

ATREMBLING vow breathed in a night of fears;
 A votive offering wet with bitter tears;
 Faith's faltering cry through thickest midnight gloom:
 Hope's last faint signal by the opening tomb;
 Thus, in despair, the stricken peasants prayed:
 "O, Father, if this cruel plague be stayed,
 We and our children pledge ourselves to Thee,
 In every decade of the years to be,
 While Ammer's waters through our valley glide,
 Or Kofel's summit greets the morning tide,
 With all our powers, however scant and rude,
 In very act and true similitude,
 Before the world and in the light of day,
 The Saviour's cross and Passion to portray."

The prayer was heard, so runs the record old;
 Thenceforth no lamb was stricken in the fold,
 Nor man nor mastron, youth or maiden died,
 But healing balm, breathed from the mountain-side,
 Brought back new health to wasted farms, and gave
 In every house a rescue from the grave.
 Safe in its hill-girt vale the hamlet slept;
 Through the green dales the gentle Ammer swept,
 New blessings bringing to each peasant door,
 And all was peace and plenty as of yore;
 While far aloft, in grasses of the place,
 Gray Kofel, towering from his massive base,
 Still kept his sentry watch, where, stern and lone,
 Rose to the sky his rugged, cross-topped cone.

The trembling lips which breathed that early vow,
 Long stilled in death, are dust and ashes now;
 The years have flown, the centuries rolled away,
 Kingdoms and crowns have crumbled to decay,



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THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

THE chief interest of the session of the New York Legislature this year is the election of a Senator to the United States. The political situation is that which is supposed to characterize the traditionally incomprehensible politics of New York. Both the great parties are divided within their own ranks, but upon the united vote as the Legislature the Democrats are in a majority. The successful Mr. EVARTS will be therefore a Democrat. The Senatorship of New York is a trust to which the ablest members of the dominant party may well aspire. Indeed a seat in the Senate with the prestige of the imperial State as its constituency, seems to many men as desirable a place as our politics offer. But the Senate is not less an assembly of conspicuous leaders than it has often been, and upon the Democratic side, the young set Senator, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, is probably the most eminent. Of late years other reasons than distinguished ability, public services, or noble lineage have brought members into the Senate. Our systems of party organization, which is irrespective of all such qualifications, makes unscrupulous Senators. The great part which money now plays in politics and elections is obvious in the election of Senators, and it is becoming more and more the conviction that only rich men can afford to go to the Senate.

In this State, however, it is agreed that Governor HILL can be the Senator if he desires, and the Governor is not a rich man. His opportunities arise from his skill as a politician. He has obtained it

unaided control of the Democratic organization in the State, and his will is law. We say unaided, although there are many Democrats who are opposed to him. But the opposition is an unmorganed feeling. It is conceded that, except by a combination of a few renegade Democrats with Republicans, the Governor, if he refuses to be elected, will practically appoint the Senator. The list of names for the Senate, and contains in very eminent names, and perhaps some which would be instantly recognized as of conspicuous fitness. In a State of six millions of people, in which party activity is so warm and constant, it is natural in view of such an election, to expect some of the great promises to present themselves. But that is not the case. Various worthy and some not so worthy gentlemen have been named, but none of what may be called the Senatorial quality of the Senator who is to be replaced. Mr. EVARTS's career in the Senate may not have fulfilled all the anticipation with which his election was greeted, but his general distinction, his ability, his public services, are and were unquestionable.

The Democratic party will be judged by its selection of its successor. It is quite as much by such personal considerations as by its general public professions that a party is measured. There is, indeed, a certain respectability as to industry and energy that it selects to represent it. Platform professions are vague and irresponsible, but representative vote. The Democratic party in New York, for obvious reasons, is always very conspicuous, and Tammany Hall is the key to much of the general feeling in regard to the party. Governor Hays is supposed to be the source of that feeling. To the general political mood of the country, Tammany and the Governor, such men as tariff reform, or any other reform, stand for "Democracy," as the leadership of Mr. PLATT in New York stands for Republicanism. The votes that will elect the Senator are those of representatives not elected. If there are any voters in our institutions, those votes will show the disposition of the dominant party in the State. As the session opens, the immediate interest is concentrated upon the fortunes of the candidates. But the final selection, by whatever considerations decided, will be very important to the election of the Senator. His success would be the proof of the ascendancy of the Democratic influence which is opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND. The election of Mr. SMITH M. WOOD would show the indifference of Democratic New York to tariff reform. It is a very interesting election.

A NEW PARTY.

A FARMER in Illinois writes that he is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, but another a socialist not a quixotic dreamer man. Indeed, he says that the financial science sometimes associated with the Alliance is not supported in Illinois, and that the Alliance is not at all united upon the financial question. He says: "The farmers feel that they have been deceived by the exaggerated promises of a national and steam ship interest, and also when they are taxed that manufacturers may get rich." This is undoubtedly one of the feelings from which the Alliance springs, while the financial and other schemes are added to the platform in order to catch votes. The natural timidity of every such movement, when the inspiring reason does not seem to be strong enough to secure an adequate party organization, is to pool several issues which are not related, but each of which seems very important to certain persons, with the view of pooling votes as well as to gain.

That the agricultural interest should be impatient under a system which levies taxes on its supplies, but which in the nature of the case cannot really "protect" its productions, is not surprising. But the relief which is sought lies in tariff reform, and as this is a professed purpose of the Alliance, and is also the cause of a great deal of the feeling in the region, so far as this question is concerned, for the Alliance? Why could not a farmer like our correspondent, who seeks relief from an unjust tariff, support a party which proposes that very relief which he holds to be the most important of questions? What does he care for any other party or any other reform, in order to secure his rights, which he holds good, and which he does not approve? Big game parties are not successful, because they do not endure. When the abolition movement began, Mr. GARDNER's associates used to complain that he mixed up with it not only the rights and wrongs of the colored man, but other subjects, which he looked upon as not essential, but not even the abolition of slavery, but did alienate many good friends of that cause. Mr. GARDNER defended his course by saying that he held those views not as an abolitionist, but as a man. But our man does not seem respectably acquainted with the cause of the public mind. If a farmer or a multitude of farmers object to class legislation in the form of a tariff, why not up pose it with those who are already organized as a party to oppose it, unless there be some other measure

of the party which they dislike, and which such action would weaken in the view of the cause as has stated incorrect, and in the Farmers' Alliance as the financial science the objective point of the leaders, and a tariff reform added for the satisfaction of those who, like our correspondent, are peculiarly interested in it? Our correspondent will see that when a so-called party of reform in connection of many interests, and is not the simple expression of a single interest, for the purpose, such as the restriction of slave territory, which was the single great purpose of the Republican organization in 1852, it will not stand, or will stand only upon its strongest part, while the others fall. The Farmers' Alliance is superior for the time to those United States who are the cause of the tariff. It does not assert that tariff reform is their chief concern. It does not have divided the Democratic party in the State to secure that result, and what the general movement under the name of Farmers' Alliance means is not yet clear.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLITICS.

THE recent sentimental over the action of PARSELL has placed in a very strong light a curious fact not unfamiliar. It is that of the part in British politics which is played by a class of American citizens. Such a part in our own politics played or attempted to be played by any body of British subjects would be very promptly resented by us. But during the last few weeks addresses were given in every kind, urging particular courses of political action, and appealing to feelings and considerations entirely foreign to American affairs, have been sent over the ocean to affect political action in another country, and foreigners in a few weeks in this country have declared or called for American votes in the election of the President or person in political conflicts elsewhere. Mr. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, an Irishman who has passed some weeks in this country, returned to Ireland, and on the eve of the Kilkenny election issued a manifesto in that city, according to the report, he announced that "the citizens of the United States and the Irish in America would agree to submit to the deposition of Mr. PARSELL." It would be interesting to see an American, after a short sojourn in England, returning on the eve of an election, and announcing that the people of Great Britain and Americans in England would not consent to the defeat of Mr. HARRINGTON or Mr. CLEVELAND.

When such manifestations proceed from strangers, they express very impatiently merely the opinion of those who send them. Any American in England posing as a election in this country might telegraph that England directly hopes for the election of Collins, or might even appeal the voters of New York to take care not to abandon Tammany Hall. But when citizens and voters in one country urgently appeal to those in another to support certain candidates, or to favor particular policies, the inquiry is pertinent, Are you Americans, or are you citizens of one country or another? In the latter case, the man who chooses this country for his home, and becomes lawfully an American citizen and voter, he agrees morally and honorably to renounce his political allegiance in his native land, and while, of course, he does not renounce his affections for it, nor his interest in its welfare, he does agree not to interfere with its own management of its own affairs. In his late address upon this subject, Mr. THOMAS ROOSEVELT said, truly and fervently: "This country has no use for Irish Americans, German Americans, Italian Americans, or any other kind except plain, straightforward Americans. . . . In the right to be denied that they should give their native country their native loyalty, and become real Americans. It is an outrage for people living here as Americans to mix up Irish politics, British politics, or any other foreign politics with our politics. Americanism is not a matter of birthplace or creed. It is a matter of spirit, of character, and of loyal citizenship."

The question is plain and pertinent. If a naturalized citizen cannot leave his old politics behind him, why does he not say with them? No man can be properly an American citizen and be actively engaged in French or British politics, and the French and British citizens who have been in this country, have a just right to complain of the general participation of foreigners in their political affairs. It was understood some time ago that American citizens supplied the money to enable certain persons to sit in the British Parliament. How should we have liked to witness that discussion before our eyes? It is not surprising that the same men who were invited to sit in Congress had been so invited in England? It is sometimes alleged that the gold of the Cobden Club has defrayed the election expenses of free-trade candidates for Congress. But if that story were believed, there would be a storm. There is an obvious line of distinction between expressions of sympathy with the management of the interests in other countries and practical interference with their politics, and no loyal American who expects the people of other countries to observe it will feel himself to respect it.

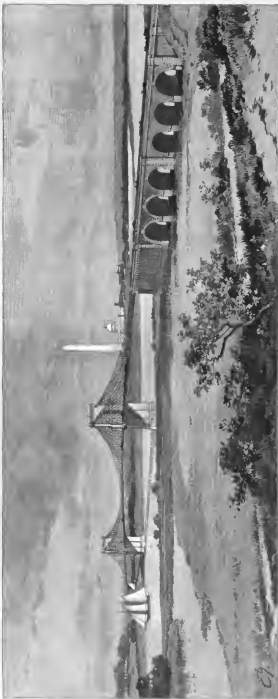
ARLINGTON SUB-PENNSON BRIDGE.

For a long time there has existed an urgent need that a bridge be built at Washington, D. C., to connect the public grounds on both sides of the Potomac River. The Potomac Falls and the connected public grounds west of and including the Capitol occupy about 1130 acres of land. There are about 1028 acres across the river to the Arlington property. The two existing crossings, the Long Bridge and the Aqueduct Bridge, afford indirect and inconvenient means of passing from one tract to the other. As early in 1896 the need of this need of a road direct passage across the Potomac found expression in a Senate resolution of May 25th of that year, calling on the Secretary of War for a report on the expediency of constructing a government bridge, with a suitable draw or approach, at or near the foot of New York Avenue or New Hampshire Avenue.

In response to that report came a drawing of a drawbridge, submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Hines, of the United States Corps of Engineers, which was submitted to the Senate. This design provided for a roadway 34 feet wide and two sidewalks of 8 feet each, giving a clearance of 34 feet from the surface of the water to the lowest member of the bridge. Such a bridge would not unduly obstruct navigation, and it would cost only about \$400,000.

It was soon evident that a drawbridge, or a structure of any kind built for utility alone, was not a suitable structure for this locality. A drawbridge, moreover, is liable to get out of order, and the opening and shutting of the draw members with public travel. But the only other kind of bridge which would not in some degree obstruct navigation must be built with a clearance above the water of 130 feet, in order to admit the passage of large vessels without requiring them to lower their masts. Such a height for a bridge is the locality selected is out of the question, on account of the great cost of such a structure, and the steep grades that it would necessitate in the approaches. To meet the objections to a drawbridge, and at the same time being the cost of one without a draw while maintaining the same clearance above the water, the bridge requires that the bridge be supported on the suspension principle.

The feeling that a suspension bridge was the form of structure required was shown in a Senate resolution of February 20, 1890, directing the Secretary of War to examine and report to the Senate, with estimates, on the most suitable kind of bridge, with approaches, from a point at or near the foot of New York Avenue across the Potomac River in a point on the United States National Cemetery grounds at Arlington, so as to connect the best interest the public grounds on both sides of the Potomac River. The bridge required under the terms of the resolution is one that will afford easy and safe passage for vehicles and pedestrians, and at the same time not unduly obstruct navigation. The plans of a suspension bridge submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hines



THE PROPOSED ARLINGTON BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GREENE.

In response to the second Senate resolution demonstrates that the line of New York Avenue extended, striding the river at the Naval Observatory grounds, about midway between the Long Bridge and the Aqueduct Bridge, or a location very near this one, is by far the most desirable position for the structure. It is the shortest route from any point along the shore line of the District to Arlington Cemetery, and it is believed by the distinguished military engineer who designed the plans that there are no engineering difficulties in the way of its location at this point. The approaches on each end will be on extremely low land, so that the necessity of paying land damages will not occur to increase the cost of the structure or cause litigation.

In the designed suspension bridge the clearance above the water at mid-channels is to be 103 feet; the river span is to be 1100 feet, and the two shore spans five feet each. The approaches at each end will be an masonry, arch-vaulted structure, and consist of two spans of earth. Suspension cables of steel will pass over two granite towers, each about 110 feet high, piers with solid openings for roadways, and be anchored into masses of masonry at the outer end of each approach. The grade on the central span will be 3 feet per 100, on the shore spans, 2 feet per 100, and on the approaches, 4 feet per 100. The river width of the bridge will be about 54 feet, with a roadway for vehicles 34 feet wide in the clear, and two sidewalks for pedestrians, 8 feet each in width. Lateral vibration is to be prevented by a system of ties extending out from the sides of the towers, and vertical vibration by means of the four branes. The live load that such a bridge could sustain would be 70 pounds to the square foot. The clear height of 103 feet above water level will allow the largest four-masted masted schooner to reach Georgetown by lowering their masts. It is at some intervals that a vessel of this class appears in this harbor, and the great majority of vessels that sail these waters can pass under the bridge without inconvenience. The span of 1100 feet practically leaves the full width of the river unobstructed both in navigation and to the free flow of the waters of the Potomac.

The picture of the suspension bridge as it will appear on completion is a perspective view made from drawings accompanying Lieutenant-Colonel Hines's report on the bridge. These drawings are designed to show the general character of such a structure, its outline, general effect, and to enable an experienced commission to be made of the cost, which is estimated to be \$4,200,000. By reducing the width of the bridge to 40 feet, making the roadway 24 feet wide instead of 34, a reduction of about \$300,000 can be made in the estimated cost, and a further reduction of about \$400,000 could be realized by building the approaches on low ground rising on roadway plans. But these modifications would detract from the dignity of the structure, and would not harmonize with the architectural features of other parts of the work.

THE THREE SENATORS FROM IDAHO.

In accordance with the act of Congress, President Harrison approved the admission of Idaho into the Union on the 21st of last July, and the Territory became a full-fledged State. The State officers were elected on October 1st, and when the Legislature convened a few weeks later one of the first duties of that body was to elect United States Senators to represent their new State in Congress. For the first time in the history of the United States, according to common authorities, three Senators were to be elected, one of whom was to serve until the end of the present Congress, his term expiring on March 4, 1901, the other two serving for four and six years respectively. The first two Senators elected were to fill the existing vacancies in the present Congress, and the third candidate was to have the six year term beginning next March. With this understanding the Legislature of Idaho met in full session, and on December 19th elected George L. Shoup, W. J. McConnell, and Fred T. Dubois as their representatives to the Senate of the United States. An agreement was entered into that day by the two first named that Governor Shoup should have the shortest term, but later disputes arose that the matter cannot be definitely settled until they take their seats in Washington, when they will be obliged to draw lots, as has been the custom in all previous instances when two new Senators have been voted for the first time from one of the recently admitted States. Mr. Dubois is elected for six years.

George Laine Shoup was born in Kithonan, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, on June 15, 1838. Freeport and State

New Mexico in April 1862 and he held the post of commanding officer of the artillery at that place for a short time, until relieved by a regular officer. After this he was engaged in scouting expeditions, and earned his rank from his superior conduct in capturing the title of First Lieutenant in 1863, and held it at the close of the war. He was one of the early settlers in the Territory of Idaho, and opened a store of general merchandise in Salmon City, situated in Upper Salmon Valley. This was in 1868, and from that time he has been generally identified with the advancement of Idaho and all her interests. He frequently declined the position of Territorial Delegate to Congress, but was prevailed upon by the people of his country to accept a seat in the Territorial House of Representatives at the death of one of the Legislators, and also to serve in the Legislative Council of the territory. Being one of the best known and most popular men in the Republican party of the Territory, he was urged as Governor upon the election of President Harrison, and was so appointed, March 29, 1890. He was also elected the first Governor of the State on October 1, 1890, leaving his office by a large majority. He is regarded as one of the most able men in the State, and his election to the Senate is looked favorably upon by all citizens.

William John McConnell, Governor Shoup's colleague in the present Congress, is fifty-one years of age, having been born in Oakland County, Michigan, in 1839. His education was received at St. Archer and Lansing, covering a common school and academic course. During this time he taught school in order to accomplish his purpose. In 1860 he went to Nevada and California, driving a team across the plains, and west into Oregon. Three years later he moved to Idaho Territory, and took up gardening, returning to California in a short time. In 1871 he went to Oregon, and engaged in business at North Yavapai and The Dalles. During the great Seminoles fight with Senator Dolph was elected, Mr. McConnell was President of the Oregon State Senate. In 1878 he established a large mercantile business at Moscow, Idaho, still maintaining his residence in Oregon, but later on, when his health was accomplished by the election of Senator John H. Mitchell the previous opponent of Senator Dolph, Mr. McConnell moved to Moscow altogether, and built a residence there, in which he still lives. He was at one time Deputy United States Marshal of the Territory, and was a member of the recent Constitutional Convention, and one of the active workers in Washington when the Idaho delegation worked for admission to the Union. Mr. McConnell represents the southern part of the State and its interests, and his claims in the State Legislature were very closely pushed by another candidate from the same district. Fred T. Dubois, who will enter the United States Senate at the beginning of the next Congress for six years, was born in Crawford County, Illinois, May 29, 1863. His father, James R. Dubois, was a well-known personage in the State, familiarly called "Uncle Jess," and was a friend of President Lincoln's. Fred T. Dubois was a younger son, and after a public school education at Springfield, went to Yale



HENRY B. BROWN OF MICHIGAN, THE NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—(See Page 1.)

College, from which he graduated in 1879. He then secured the house of J. B. Farrell & Co. as a clerk, and afterward was appointed to a position in the State Auditor's office. He quickly showed a remarkable ability for politics, and before long became Secretary of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners in Illinois. Being obliged to resign on account of ill health, he returned to his home until 1888, when he married, for his third wife, Mrs. Mary Ann, who was married to his first wife's brother. He at once started in by taking a herd of cattle to Cheyenne, and was afterward employed at the Fort Hall Agency until 1893, when he was appointed United States Marshal for the Territory. He became identified with the anti-Mormon party in northern Idaho, and it is said in endeavoring to manage out politics in that State is exceedingly creditable. His frankness in proceeding in the matters against the Mormons brought him into prominence, and he was elected Delegate to the Fifth Congress. He also served in the present Congress in the same capacity until the entrance of Idaho into the Union. Mr. Dubois is a man of great popularity, and was the almost unanimous choice of his party for the high office which he was chosen to fill. He is a young man, but has given evidence of sound and firm views, and has shown a capacity for managing such his own affairs. His election is well received by the whole State, and the people whom he represents are confident in his ability to perform good honest work in the United States Senate.



WILLIAM DUDLEY FOWLER, A.B., THE NEW PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—(See Page 1.)

of the same State, with his early places of residence, and in 1862 he moved with his father to Hissida. He then lived in the vicinity of Galesburg, and for six years was engaged in stock raising until the gold discoveries at Pike's Peak became known. Starting for the new El Dorado in the fall of 1863, he reached there in the spring of the following year. Mining and commercial interests occupied him until the breaking out of the war, and disposing of his property, he at once sailed in the company of Independent Scouts of Colorado Volunteers, under command of Captain Burdick. He received a Second Lieutenant's commission in the fall of the same year, and was engaged during the winter of 1861-2 in the Indian country, upon the Arkansas and Florida rivers. His company was transferred to Fort Union,



GOVERNOR GEORGE L. SHOUP.



WILLIAM J. MCCONNELL.



FRED T. DUBOIS.

THE THREE SENATORS ELECT FROM IDAHO.



JOHANNES PETER TENDEL.



JOHAN JAKOB SWINK.

OBERAMMERGAU.—(Continued from first page.)

Old things have passed away, all things are new,
But to the fathers' pledge the sons are true.
No chance of war, nor tidal wave of change
Has ploughed its furrows past this mountain range.
While perjured monarchs from their seats were hurled,
And trusts betrayed with blood have drenched the world,
On these poor peasants, all untaught, unskilled,
Fell the rich blessing of a vow fulfilled,
Till, on the mountain-top, the fruitful sown
Of precious grain, to such fair height has grown
That while, from fur, the wondering world looks on,
Its golden fruitage shakes like Lebanon.

We sat in silence, twice two thousand souls,
Our thoughts together fused like molten coals;
Round the vast theatre, through its open space,
The summer sunlight fell and filled the place;
In the blue sky, fit background for such scenes,
Rose the encircling hills with pastures green;
A Sabbath stillness wrapt us all about,
And overrode the birds' flow in and out.
A sudden stir—their, with clear note and strong,
The bright-robed Chorus, hastening into song,
Broke the deep silence with the measured strain
Which keeps throughout the play its long refrain,
To herald each new action and reborn
The Scripture story, wrought in stately verse,
While groups symbolic, placed before the view
Those ancient types, the figures of the True,
Which deep within their mystic lines unfold
All the New Covenant, ident with all the Old.
In these rare groupings, posed with wondrous art,
From every lustre the peasants take their part,
For each and all, strong man or tender child,
As a net of worship, pure and undivided,
Chorus and symbolic look, twin streamlets, glide,
By the main Drama's full majestic tide.

The curtain rises: a tumultuous throng
Fill the vast stage; with shouting and with song,
And wealth of waving palms, they bring with them
The Son of David to Jerusalem.
He comes—as written in the prophet's roll—
Meek, lowly, riding on an ass's foal.
Alighting, now, he stands before our view.
How strange the assemblage and how strangely true:
The player is a peasant—such was He,
Working in wood—His trade was carpentry;
The noble figure, wrapped in simplest robe,
Might fit a monarch born to rule the globe;
Beneath the parted locks, the oval face
Seems a true type of Judah's lofty race:
That face serenely sad, severely grave,
With pity tender, with high purpose brave.
A human Christ, the Son of Man is He;
Jesus of Nazareth, in Galilee;
True son of Mary, yet by sin initiated,



THE SON

The Man of Sorrows and with grief acquiescent
Jeha's Lamb of God, unheeded, without of
Who sought His own and then received Him
Judah's fierce Lion, as, with knotted cord,
He clears the Temple of its sordid hoards,
Overtums the tables in His righteous wrath,
Drives the scared usurers from His royal jet
And spins the caulf band, whose knavish to
His Father's house a den of thieves has made
Leader and Lord, true heir of Israel's throne,
Will He not make this kindly hour His own,
While loud hosannas, in the market-place,
Frisk His head of David's royal race!

Alas! His hour has come, but not the hour
Of Judah's throne regained, or earthly power,
Scarcely cease the plaintiffs when the baffled cry
Of Temple traders, with their curses loud,
Smarting with shame and wild with rage and
Besiege the Saaledrim. On willing ears
Their cry for vengeance falls; the plot is laid
To seize the Nazarene, with Judah's aid;
The kindly flumes by peccaty craft are fed,
Jesus is doomed—a price is on His head.

The greed of gold, corroding all the heart,
Is shown with vivid strokes in Judah's part.
He bears the bag, at best a slender hoard,
And sits a welcome guest at Simon's board;
There Mary kneels, intent on service meet,
And pours the spikenard on the Master's feet,
Then, through the perfumed air, with sudden loud
The traitor sneers and chides the needless waste
—This ointment sold, three hundred pence is
brought

To feed the poor—what folly she hath wrought!
In calm rebuke the Master's voice is heard:
"Let her alone," is His reparting ward:
"Against my burial this good work shall be."
The poor ye always have—not always Me."

For death awaited thus, He fearless goes,
To face once more His unrelenting foes;
He turns from Bethany, calm resting-place,
And toward Jerusalem sets His steadfast face
There have the prophets perished, there must
Last of the prophets, die on Calvary.



THE CROWNING WITH THORNS



passes on the village street,
 and Son for one brief moment meet,
 more tender: while her pierced heart
 is torn by foeholding, earnestly she glads
 His evening doom, His opening grave,
 he faces Himself He will not save.
 In calmness here—must He not fulfill
 at latter end the Father's will?
 e, through tears, we gaze, with stifled
 h, from Mary on His way to death.

e has shifted: in the twilight gloom
 he are with Him in the upper room;
 deal Presence, when the bread He breaks,
 cup blesses and of both partakes;
 s His heart what wealth of love is poured
 e chosen round that Paschal board;
 steel nearest, loved beyond the rest,
 s his head upon his Master's breast.
 er ended, silently He moves,
 arest ministry, to those He loves,
 dy strops, O sacrifice complete!
 led towel, at the traitor's feet.

moves swiftly; from the Master's touch
 disciple flies, and with foul clutch
 y pieces grasps—the price of blood;
 along swept upon the surging flood
 e rage, at once, with stealthy tread,
 e shade the Roman hand is led;
 sword signal to the soldiers this:
 m ye seek is He whom I shall kiss."
 ile each weary, and disciple sleeps,
 ight watch, alone, the Master keeps—
 of agony. At last He cries:
 e betrays Me is at hand, Arise!"
 e speaks, that holiest shrine of prayer
 'till Romann spears, and Judas there
 ough the garden, and with serpent hiss,
 sauer!" calls—betrays Him with a kiss!

draws near. In haste the rulers meet;
 ned victim now is at their feet.
 ed the trial; set in foul array

The perjured hirelings; swear His life away,
 And meet His claims divine with taunting cry—
 "What need of proof? Ye hear His blasphemy!"
 Soon the swift sentence falls: His doom must be
 A felon's death, which Pilate shall decree.
 "Not death! Not death!" then Judas wildly cries;
 "Condemn Him not to die. To sacrifice
 The Master's precious life I never meant.
 What have I done! Betrayed the Innocent!"
 "See thou to that," unmoved, the priests exclaim;
 And Judas, stung by guilt, convulsed with shame,
 Flings back the shekels, and with frenzied stride
 Rushes to death—an outcast suicide.

At Pilate's bar the Roman's proud disdain
 Fades into fears he strives to hide in vain.
 In this strange prisoner, frigidless and alone,
 He finds a nature nobler than his own;
 No Gallian cast in common mould,
 Kingly as Cæsar, patient, calm, and bold;
 He seeks no earthly crown; His nobler aim
 To witness to the truth. For this He came.
 And "What is truth?" the startled Pagan cries.
 While Truth Incarnate stands before his eyes.
 No fault in Him he finds, but it may be
 That Herod, lately come from Galilee,
 Can best adjudge, and so the soldiers bring
 The guileless prisoner to that guilty king.
 Here He stands silent. Herod vainly seeks
 Some word or sign, but not a word He speaks;
 The man of war, like raging beasts of prey,
 Torment the victim whom they dare not slay;
 As long foretold in prophecy and psalm,
 They mock and jeer and smite with open palm,
 While He, as sheep before the shearers dumb,
 Waits in meek silence till the end shall come.
 How strange a contrast on the stage is shown:
 The cunning tetrarch on his vassal throne,
 Herod, the "fox," as Jesus named him well,
 Who slew the Baptist in his prison cell,
 Loud with coarse sneers, half jester and half brute;
 The Christ, immaculate, sublimely mute.

No judgment Herod gives; with empty skill,
 He bows obsequious to Pilate's will;
 And now, once more, the weary prisoner stands
 Before his judgment-seat, and in his hands
 Trembles His fate. Feebly the Roman strives
 To save this life, worth all Judean lives,
 But now the priests have roused the people's rage,
 And once again a concourse fills the stage
 And rules the hour; the felse and fickle crowd
 That yesterday, with shout and chorus loud,
 Welcomed the coming King; their vengeful cry
 Is not "Hosannah" now, but "Crucify!"
 "What! crucify your King! behold Him there!"
 "We have no king but Cæsar!" roars the air.



MARIA, MOTHER OF JESUS (ROSA LANG)



PETRUS JAKOB REITZ



ORDERING THE LAST SUPPER

One last appeal: "The Paschal feast is nigh,
At which one malefactor doomed to die
I must release," and, as he speaks, they fetch
From prison walls hard by a lathouse wretch
Condemned for many crosses, the Law's just prey,
Who stands before them, in the light of day,
A hideous sight, wherewith all overseas crie,
While Pilate cries, "Whom wilt ye I release?"
Too swiftly comes the answer to his call—
"Not Jesus, but Barabbas," say they all.
With coward will, borne down by Jewish hate,
Measly he leaves the victim to his fate,
Washes his hands, vain show, and in one breath
Declares Christ guiltless—gives Him up to death.

So swiftly all has passed, that Mary knows
Only of Jesus' capture by His foes;
The Master taken, His disciples fled,
And in their flight the fatal tidings spread.
But John and Peter, through the darkness, creep
Where, in the High Priests' hall, the watch was kept,
And by the firelight, near their Master's side,
Wailed, in fear, for what might next betide.
There, as the Lord foretold to Peter came
His sudden, even lapse; his hour of shame.
Shor waned the night, and ere the cock crew twice,
Hail he, with catins, denied the Saviour thrice;
Then the Lord looked on Peter, and he went,
In outer darkness, to the banishment
Of bitter tears, his head in anguish bowed,
Beating his breast, with lamentations loud.
John hastes to Mary, and we see them next
In the great city wandering, perplexed
With doubts and fears, when suddenly a cry
Breaks on their ears—the multitude is nigh,
Who view their victim, with triumphant hate,
Led to His death outside the city's gate.
He hears His cross, and now as Mary stoops,
With looks agast, beneath its weight He drops;
While, as with lightning stroke, upon her gaze,
The whole truth flashes with consuming blaze—
"Is this the goal His life of love has won,
Death on the cross accurst, My Son? My Son?"

We gaze and shrink, and shrinking still we gaze,
As with strong hands the middle cross they raise.
All things set down in holy writ are here—
The crown of thorns, the reed, the Roman spear,
The parted garments and the seamless vest,
The foul-mouthed rabble, with coarse jeer and jest,
The wagging heads, the rulers' boastful cry,
The sudden earthquake and the darkened sky—
Too real all; with horrors so compact
We lose the actors in the awful Act;
The music seems recedes, the players' stage,
Before the Passion of the Gospel page;
Nailed to the cruel wood, in dying pangs,
Between two thieves, the suffering victim hangs,
Supreme in power, to him who faintly cries
"Remember me," He opens Paradise.
Supreme in love, that love His murderers share—
"Father, forgive them," is His parting prayer.
Still beats His human heart toward Mary's breast—
"Behold thy Mother, Son"—His sole bequest.
In cruel answer to His fainting call,
"I thirst," they bring Him vinegar and gall.
The Father's face withdrawn, in brief eclipse—
"Forsaken," trembles from His quivering lips;
Then, "It is finished," with loud voice He cries,
Commends His parting soul to God, and dies.

Beneath the fatal tree, in thickest gloom,
The faithful few are grouped by Joseph's tomb;
With loving thought he begged, and Pilate gave,
The lifeless body for his rock-hewn grave;
Then on the looker's roand his aid he lends,
As from the cross the sacred form descends.
This is the sombre scene by Rubens cast
On his famed canvas, in the transept vast
Of Antwerp's great cathedral, and to-day
The tragic movement of the Passion Play
Starts into life the forms his pencil wrought,
The players' action with the painter's thought.
Then for a little space her Son is laid
In Mary's arms, for death's long sleep arrayed;
With burial rite of tears and fond embrace,
They bear Him gently to His resting-place.
Love can avail no more; the Crucified
Is dead and buried. In His grave abide
What vanished visions: Hope with Him has fled,
The Lord of Israel slain, Messiah dead.

The mourners pass, and all is over now,
Only the spectral cross on Calvary's brow,
Brand of the world's worst shame, stands lone and bare,
Symbol of Heaven's wrath and man's despair.

This is the human ending, for the rest,
The sequel is divine and silence best.
Few scenes and simple mark the drama's close:
In the gray dawn the Easter sunlight glows;
At the grave's mouth, arisen, as He said,
The Lord appears; the Living leaves the Dead;
And at the last His radiant form is shown
In clouds ascending to the Father's throne.

We quit the place, and homo returning, say:
"These are strange things that we have seen to-day."
Still while we muse, one thought the most intense—
How have these men this marvellous power, and whence?
No classic Roscius taught their earlier age,
No tragic Tullius trod their later stage,
Nor modern players, vernal in all the schools,
Have hither brought their new dramatic rules;
And yet these peasant actors, undismayed,
In loftier parts than Shakespeare drew, have played,
And not for rustic bores, or mountain swains,
Or simple burlesques on Bavarian plains.
Hither the world is drawn; from all its shores
Comes the vast throng that through these gateways pours:
Here at the critics who, with practised gaze,
View each fresh triumph won when Irving plays,
Or as the maddened Moor Salvioli strides,
Or Booth unlocks the secret Hamlet hides,
How have these peasants dared this height to scale,
Where to succeed in part were but to fail,
With fearless footsteps on the dizzy edge,
Where less than full success were sacrilege?

Trofold the answer. Five times fifty years
One lofty thought possessed these mountaineers;
A generation slept, another awoke,
And still their purpose kept its steadfast aim,
Ran in their blood and in their pulses thrilled,
And all their life with all its spirit filled,
Nor deem it strange. What altar fires have leapt,
Where by a chosen few a faith is kept;
What deeds heroic ever have been done,
Where one strong impulse swept from sire to son;
See where, apart, in mountain wilds of Spain,
One lonely tribe in all the world retain
Their Orient, alien speech, and dwell alone;
So here the ancient Mystery claims its own,
And sets apart this far Bavarian clan
To show the Passion of the Son of Man.
Nay is this all. As on the wave the crest,
One master spirit shines above the rest,
Whose patient labor, wrought from day to day,
Through fifty years, has made the Passion Play.
The village pastor, shepherd of his fold,
Simple of heart, but firm with courage bold
To mould the native thought with daring skill,
And with the world's his well-won fame to fill;
His touch has fashioned all; his plastic art
Shaped every scene and rounded every part;
His hand has planted on his hamlet's brow
The sparkling diadem which crowns it now.

Fair Oberammergau! to thy pure shrine
How many thoughts to-day revert with mine!
From over distant seas, from every zone,
What countless memories claim thee as their own!
To thee we flocked as birds of passage fly,
Their close-beaked pinions darkening all the sky,
To pause an instant on some sunlit flight;
Then part forever in their scattered flight;
From North and South, from East and West, we came,
Thy loving welcome still to all the same.
Thanks to each peasant host. And shall it be
This decade ends the Passion Mystery?
Here, as of old, shall sordid greed of gain
The Temple court d-dile with touch profane?
Shall the world's concourse, like some mountain slide,
Choke the pure streamlet with its muddy tide?
Perchance it must be so, yet as Time flies,
As the years roll, the waning century dies,
Haply thy sons, with purpose high and true,
In coming decades shall the vow renew:
Within the world, yet from the world apart,
And with the blessing of the pure in heart,
Safe in the fastness of their mountain home,
Show forth His Passion till the Saviour come.

Just about this ancient law, your house you will see Gray's, an old old house, in squares, and parks, its towers and turrets, its alcoves, its gaily walls, with their little doors and smaller windows, and the spontaneous signs of the lawyers who slide away in chairs. Then ask your way to Chancery Lane, which is at your very heels, and go to the Rolls Chapel—the chapel of the Master of the Rolls of Chancery—established as a place of worship A. D. 1023. It is of more interest within and without—if less interest than Chancery Lane itself, which Ben Jonson found most in hand to and from his work, and where heark. Walton lives they are called Whaley Street—but it is on the way to the Records' Building, where you may see the Doomsday book, made 884 years ago, and guarded so well ever since then that time has learned it very little.

It is a thoroughly modern and interesting building in which this time known as "First census report" is kept, yet at the very door something of the value of the privilege the visitor is about to enter is suggested by the preliminary challenge he receives from a servant there, who soon engages every one briefly after his errand. This is useful to keep the average American in a realization of what he is venturing upon, for the average American seems to feel that anything may be rightfully kept from him while he is touring in Europe.

The Doomsday book is in a small room across stairs, in charge of a most agreeable old man, who, upon hearing the object of this visit, points to the book. It is no much smaller than the said had conceived it to be that the discovery is disappointing—a quite ordinary-looking old tome in a quite ordinary glass case. No one would lift upon it as the Doomsday book who had not first heard it described. Besides being understated, it looks new, for it has been recently rebounded, and afterward one may see the original customer reviews, pitted and faded by time, lying in a most impressive old wooden chest that is strewed with fossiliferous iron bands. In this chest the famous horse record for centuries before public buildings were as well fortified and guarded as they are today.

Larger acquaintance with the old book brings increasing respect. As one turns over its stiff parchment leaves, and reflects upon what he is looking, the ancient volume grows more and more awe inspiring. There is need, every "tip of hand" in



THE HOT-POTATO CART.



OUTSIDE CABMAN'S PHILTER.



A BATH-CHAIR.

worth of his subjects in order to impose a tax upon them to meet the cost of a threatened invasion by the people of Denmark and Sweden. The great work, the nucleus of his kind performed in Europe, was finished in eight months, and in addition therein record was made of all the cattle in the kingdom. But the respect the book commands covers of its hour, its present value, for the history of England rests upon its data. Cities that boast their antiquity point to its pages for proof of their glory. The oldest families of all the English-speaking world draw their chief pride from it. As the neatly lettered pages fall upon one another, not one's finger, it is noticed that the work is semi-illuminated, and evidently by many hands, that the colored initials are almost as bright as though painted nearly 400 years after the discovery of America, instead of as many years prior to that now distant date that though the parchment is yellow the writing is black, and that every page is uniformly legible. Along the inner edge of each margin are little perforations like pinholes, one at either end of each ruled line. These show that the printing wheel which stationers use today—or something very like it—was then employed.

In the same room are seen equally ancient duplications of parts of the historic work, separate records of various counties. But more precious than these is the greatest treaty made after the Church of God meeting between Francis I and Henry VIII. in 1529, and signed at Avignon. It has a beautifully illuminated title page, and appended to it is a massive seal, the workmanship of which is accredited to Cellini.

And still more precious to all who value their country and its parentage, with all the progress and civilizing influences that look represent, is the tree of grooving that follows a visitor's announcement that he is an American:

"We like to show these treasures to Americans," says the Secretary. "We feel that we are exhibiting the family jewels in such a case. We feel that you and we are close kin and kin, and that both are dedicated to the great work of Anglicizing the world, and of bringing about that glorious day when this old island shall be as the Holy Land to all the people of the globe."

every county of England, the work of hundreds of the scribes of the thirteenth century set out by him, that he might determine the



With the merciful.
 Thou wilt shew thyself merciful.
 Psalms XVIII. 25...



FARMING.
XXVII.

At last the many-hard autumn passed away as glittering golden meadows, and the only proof that the trees had ever known

where you could, for instance, keep a set of books, you would be a monk.

"Here upon a time I was a book-keeper," I replied, with a laugh.

"Go on! be an ape," he said, "and you will be all right."

I never paid more cheerfully for any thing in my life than I did for that advice, and I walked home no longer with the observer whose name I no longer cared to remember.

For a moment I was racking my brains for a doctor then that I was rushing home from a doctor. In fact, no one would have for a moment suspected that there was anything the matter with my general health.



"Nothing," I replied; "but I've got to go to the city for it. It's never before experienced such happiness in Dove's Nest as this prospect of getting out of it. We were filled with gentle violence of pious exhibition, and neither, and pleasant but broken at the moment, and the thousand and one other things that seem to make life so worth living in the city."

"By the coming of a few days I managed to effect a compromise with the owner of the place, who, at once, in his efforts to dispense Dutch windmills on a large scale, was about as successful as I had been in clinching myself on a former, woman's as the great majority of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers—who would naturally acknowledge a prohibition for the quiet workaholic of Holland—lived in New York, whom the windmill looks not, neither do I spin."

The real proprietor would be an hard to take possession in the course of two weeks, I made up my mind to take things easy for that great of life. In looking over the outlines of our daily paper, they were often



several days of age when it reached us. I learned that our old fat was in the market; and by correspondence I succeeded in securing it at the old figure, which was very satisfactory to me, and saved me the trouble and annoyance of going to town on a fine horse.

About this time a recently landed Irishman came to me and solicited the privilege of working for his board. Indeed, the weather was so low and I was so low as a naturally hard-hearted man in closing his eyes to it and his door against such a public appeal as a prayer for labor without pecuniary reward. So I signed upon his humble petition, knowing that if I could only prevent his presence at the kitchen stove, he would be obliged to work to keep warm, and that would give me a chance to put my foot inside at the open fireplace, and enjoy a slight portion of the long-needed rest that the doctor suggested on the occasion of my recent visit.

Although a fairly ordinary workman, I think was chiefly to be enjoyed through his situation in sociality, which was never lacking. Whenever he needed a few extra ones he would propose some complaint, such as the feet, discovered by him, that I should think the best was letting the rain into the hen-bird; or after a suggestion, such as maintaining them over so well as the horse, and then drift off into a series of reminiscences after the My Van Dutch. This at first led me to believe that he was a worthy man; but



before many days I learned that it was simply a trick of his to gain a cessation of motion, and to stand in glowing comfort before the stove.

"I don't think you should blame the poor man," said Phillips one day, after I had been expressing myself in his manner of working, or rather avoiding work; "he must get an excellent chill out there."

"I replied: "he certainly stands well long enough to. But that should not excite your sympathy; for when he gets a chill by simply standing still, he should realize a larger factor by working like a horse."

H. K. MINISTERS.

AN EQUIVALENT FOR SUICIDE

So to show our kindly intention to make away with our thoughtless, have we not an abundant moral advantage over the dumbest animals? Surely, for example, the steady progress of the girl's disease, such as the epidemic, and suffered to remain until she was in the hands of the doctor. Most people of average intelligence know that this is a simple, unobscured truth in regard to those who are present. To delay induces a delay in a particular condition in such cases. The names of instances as to be found in the works of the history, from time to time to the advice of the doctors with the wife and outside disease, and the infant commences to show at the birth of the power for itself. Allow it to grow, and add to the waning of the life, which includes these growing troubles. Also, various diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia and other complications, which, in some cases, are also accompanied by...

was so visible in the few stray leaves, curled leaves that still clung and remained on the scrub-oaks. And then old winter came on again with such fury that even our winter apples could not resist its power to freeze these, until they were as hard and brittle as so many snow-balls. He having a freezing frost all the time, and drinking plenty of hot water for my dyspepsia, I managed to keep reasonably warm, although I often thought of the poor Quakerman, and how he keeps up a happy glow on a diet of oil, while I looked lonely at the brownish lamp, as though I would enjoy it as a miracle, in isolation of the body and lower.

"If cold weather and snow combined make a good fit for me," I remarked, "next year ought to be a great one for crops."

"Do you expect to farm another year?" asked Phillips.

"Perhaps the owner of Dove's Nest will want it."

"He will have it, whether he wants it or not," I responded, glad of the opportunity to discuss myself.

"Indeed! I think we have neglected farming," she went on, with out even indulging in a smile at my expense.

"I believe we have," I said, from the bottom of my heart, when I thought of the trials, expense, and results of the winter experiment. "But there is one thing I must do first of all."

"And what may that be?" asked Phillips.

"I mean have a doctor order me back. If



"What did the doctor say was the matter?" asked Phillips.

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THE GREAT A. COFF.
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT.



them." As for the remedy of this state of things, which will expose the frontier to ravages and the government to enormous expense so long as it continues, General Mearns says that it lies in a government just and strong enough to control the Indians.

It is a safe proposition. But how can the Indian government just and strong enough to keep its own word. It engages to civilize and educate the Indians, and it cannot do this under the present system of part-time agents and a political Indian service. Mr. HERRINGTON, in his late admirable illustrated article in the WEEKLY, points out the need of the Indians to the War Department. But there are some military organizations in the service of the government. General MILES apparently favors the same disposition of them. But LORAIN says: "The Indian Department has almost destroyed its. Sure as fire it. Let the army take charge of the, we know it can help us. Let it manage our affairs in the same way." But if the problem be to educate and civilize the Indians into citizens, would the work be best accomplished by the War Department? An Indian Bureau which should not be a political machine would be a good beginning, and such a bureau the present Commissioner has proposed. The work lies in his own way. With such a bureau, with adequate appropriations honestly devoted to their purpose, with increasing schools and a sympathetic and friendly guidance, we should begin to recover Indian confidence in our good faith, which is the indispensable condition of any successful Indian policy except war and extermination.

LIBRARIES.

THE disposition to found libraries in this country is an other illustration of the public spirit which is characteristic of America, and also of the universal expectation that rich men will dedicate a part of their wealth to public uses. But with the increase of libraries the question of their selection and administration becomes of great importance. The theory that a library is merely a collection of books, that the care of a library may devolve most properly upon laymen and men with a taste for books and current reading is now antiquated. It is largely replaced by the conviction that the usefulness of a library to its community depends chiefly upon the librarian, and that with out a skilled and trained librarian, a library, instead of an annual blessing to the community as it appears, and its results are in some respects worse than a library. A few piled piles of volumes practically useless, because unknown and unarranged.

The whole subject of the library, the way to make it most serviceable to the public, the thorough training of librarians for their office, may be collected in the papers of the convocation of the American Library Association, composed of the chief librarians and library experts in the United States, which is now in its fifteenth year, and which holds an annual meeting for the consideration of papers and the holding of library shows. For instance, there is one who recommends itself to every person who is interested in starting a small public library for a town or village. The matter is not the most difficult thing to obtain. Massachusetts has been giving a certain sum for the purchase of books for the same use at a library. But if it is to be a collection of only three or four thousand volumes, the perplexing question is, how shall the books be selected?

When Mr. BAYARD founded a free library at Cambridge, Mass., he was able to buy the books. But if the town itself had supplied the money for the library it might not have been able to supply a wide choice of books. But well instructed librarians can do this, as Dr. GOODWILL did at the beginning of the Astor Library. The association of all librarians in each metropolitan city is now formed. The public interest in libraries and discussing their interests fully. It has already published an excellent little manual, *Reading for the Young*. To be able to do such things, and to print the new catalogues of the papers read at meetings, it requires a good deal of money. Mr. P. M. PETERSON, president of the First National Book Fair, New York, is the chairman of the committee. A little money from many givers will be a large sum, and a large sum will be, as we know, very wisely expended for a most admirable year.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

MR. GLADSTONE has just completed his eighty-first year, and his impopularity in British politics may be inferred from the fact that he is age to the most of the most delicate elements in the question of a dissolution of Parliament. GLADSTONE is eighty one years old. That is one fixed and certain fact in the world we live in, and it is probably the most powerful of all powers of active leadership. If the military discipline Parliament now, although the present situation of the Liberal is very unpropitious, yet GLADSTONE is still a vigorous leader. There is a pluck in his disposition, as the character of the Irish trouble will show, and he is the Liberal party, and a year or two hence, that party drawn ahead and GLADSTONE old, the Tory post-pret will be even brighter than it is now.

The same opinion in England is that a few weeks ago the Liberal party, with a policy of Irish home rule under English leadership, might have returned to power. This result was due to one chief cause—the conviction of the middle class English mind that home rule did not mean separation. It was not so much the approximately equal Irish mind, and that it would be subject to conditions imposed by English good sense. But this is precisely the frame of mind which the PARALLEL performance has shown,

and the English conscience, so long delayed, so slowly won, and so suddenly lost, can be regained only very slowly.

All the circumstances tend probably to persuade intelligent Englishmen, however reluctantly, that Mr. GLADSTONE has, in the present crisis, done his duty, and that he is not so good as the Irish people which can be trusted to carry out a wise scheme of home rule. This impression, however erroneous, is entirely correct. Mr. LARLEY, who is of Irish descent and of Irish sympathy, is stated by his government in two excellent volumes of his (London) of *Eighteenth Century*, and is summarized in his (London) article in the *New American Review*. It must have very great weight in England, and it confirms the impression that the sentiment in England is not so long past, and that the active career of Mr. GLADSTONE is ended.

THE QUESTION OF THE SEAL FISHERY.

YEAR before people have followed the details of the diplomatic controversy about the seal fishery in the Bering sea, in which a great deal of ability has been shown upon both sides. The correspondence is very long and clever, and there is indubitably some question of the exact extent of our purchase of the seal and of our right of fishing has occurred to show that it is not a question which should be submitted to arbitration. Notably in this country or in England were to fight about it, and if the clever argument is followed in England, that they agree to arbitrate, and with the approval of both countries.

We wish England was long a tramp card in American politics, but it is no longer. The supposed necessity of considering the Irish vote, especially upon the Republican side, has had the effect of making the British government stand fast upon the TREATY since the city treaty years ago. But the United States will not go to war with England to win Irish votes until the situation is seriously changed. That there is no want of a genuine feeling of national pride and of a determination to prosecute, and it may be safely assumed that the arbitration will not choose a violent solution of the seal-fishery question.

PROTECT THE PARKS.

The intelligence of the city of New York is constantly seeking to enlarge the area of pleasure grounds for the benefit of the whole city, and especially of the poorer people. At the same time, however, there is a strong opposition to great expense. The proposition to permit the obstruction of such parks as already exist should be rejected in Ireland unless some conclusive reason for such obstruction is shown. The greater convenience of an elevated railroad is not such a reason. Doubtless these roads would like to appropriate the whole park for their convenience. But why should the public consent?

Already the Battery has been partly occupied by the removal of the old Custom House, and the choice of the occupants, so far as it extends, is justified by the public convenience. But if the city could now with greater ease, there is no reason that the roads further invade the park grounds so greatly than. Action to the former is secured, and if the railroad companies desire to proceed, they should themselves pay for it. There is plenty of adjoining land which can be bought and the obstructions removed if necessary. The public has made a great concession in the disposition already made of the Battery for railway purposes. There is no occasion whatever for doing more.

NOTES OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE Postmaster-General and his late Assistant have been the most consistent and conspicuous violators of Republican pledges of reform. But neither of them shows in controversy with the Civil Service Commission, of which the Secretary is also Republican. The Postmaster-General, in his report, begged that the civil service examinations for the Railway Mail Service will be improved by being made more difficult, and adds that clerks appointed from the eligible lists are inefficient and poor. The list of these clerks, and the names and their office, was made to disclose the commission, members of which, during the investigation by the committee of the House placed by Mr. WALKER in the very disagreeable light of truth in regard to certain statements and insinuations.

The report says that the Postmaster-General's names were listed to it that the examinations were inadequate, and that the usual complaint is of their severity. But more than that, it says that the examination and selection order which the Postmaster-General issued, that the clerks of the civil service in the country have been prepared without the least choice, except one in the direction of reform, namely, an open competition examination test for entrance, instead of the personal selection of candidates by members of Congress. The commission replies to the remarks of the Postmaster-General that about a third of the clerks appointed from the eligible lists fail to fulfil the requirements, that the records show that of the 135 eligibles appointed from the examination list in 1891, about 145 had been removed from the list, and a majority of these were not 21 removals, and so doubtless the eliminations were true. They should not appear in those figures. That is, instead of one third only one-eighth have been appointed from the service. If that is so, the clerks of the civil service, if they would have been removed from the Postmaster-General had done but duty.

The commission refers to the remark of the Postmaster-General that the room of men appointed by the Civil Service Commission in 1890, about 145 had been removed from the list. These men, to the number of 1500 or more, perhaps half of those appointed during the four years preceding, were removed by March 1 and May 1, 1890, and all

had been appointed under the spoils system. From the Postmaster-General's own statement, therefore, it was the spoils system which had brought into the service the large number whose room was better than their company. Comparing the work with that of the clerks of the last year and a half under the reformed system, the enormous superiority of the latter is obvious from the Postmaster-General's report. A very small fraction of those appointed under the reformed system have been removed. The large number and high quality of those removed under the spoils system of the Postmaster-General were the good cause.

CORRECTION.

In a letter note in the last WEEK of the debate in the Senate on the LORAIN election bill, the name of Senator HAYLEY was intentionally substituted for that of Senator BROWDER, thus representing Senator HAYLEY as opposed to the LORAIN bill, which he is understood to favor.

PERSONAL.

It is said that Mr. HAYLEY will visit this country in the spring to enjoy a hunting tour in the West before he goes to India, where he is expected to spend much of his life during the next few years. Mr. HAYLEY's father is a clergyman in India, and has several children in the same line of business. His father's book *India and His*.

A review of the amazing baby history given by which a number of leading English statesmen have been proved, it was that they were not the fathers of their children. It was suggested after that was Mr. HAYLEY.

The name of the late Mr. GEORGE BELL of the London publishing house of George Bell & Sons, was closely connected with the name of a certain English nobleman, well-known author. Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS's first book, *The Defense of Galilee*, was published by Mr. BELL, and was Mr. MORRIS's first book of poems, *CRISTIANITY PATRIMONY*, signed by Mr. BELL and Mr. MORRIS, and Mrs. MORRIS and Mrs. MORRIS's changing name. Mr. BELL also obtained a world-wide reputation among students as the publisher of *Black's Library*, and he was the first editor of *Notes and Queries*.

It is stated that Mr. F. MARSH CROFTON is so weary out by research that he has been obliged to work and health in the hot baths of TIBBS in Acadia, Maine.

High-landers have been discovered in the mountains of the Ladder Mountain Range, which runs opposite to GORRUM. The most noted of them are the mountain people, the WAMPAPI, the name of the tribe is unknown. At the age of twenty-eight he retired to his native country, and was accompanied by his wife, MRS. MORRIS, and Mrs. MORRIS, and Mrs. MORRIS's changing name. Mr. BELL also obtained a world-wide reputation among students as the publisher of *Black's Library*, and he was the first editor of *Notes and Queries*.

At the recent annual dinner of "Old Carlinians," as the graduates of the Carlin School of Law in London are known, a number of the BISHOP, written by THOMAS BAY, who was in the market for his spiritual father, was read. The paper, which was read by the speaker, was the gift of a young lady of the school, and will be treasured among its archives.

FRANCIS WILSON, the comedian, has bought a chair specially belonging to his WALTER BATES, and given by him to Sir EDWIN LANTIER.

The late Archbishop TRENKLE of York, England, was his high a state of Bishop HAYLEY, with whom he was connected, and the late bishop's life-long opponents upon questions of Church ritual and doctrine. Archbishop TRENKLE worked his own way to popularity, starting his small publication, *Chilcote's*, a weekly of Oxford, and finally giving the notice of *Francis ARNOLD* and the Queen through his best book on logic and his *John B. Smith*. The archbishop was given his name by his only daughter, who was one of the finest preachers in the English Church.

JAMES DOWLING, of Newburg, New York, who is the champion amateur skater of America, and has recently defeated the crack of the world in contests in Holland and Sweden, is twenty years old, and the youngest of a family of sixteen.

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, the second son of President GRANT, and the daughter of the late President, the HELEN NEVILL, daughter of JOHN NEVILL, President of the New York and Michigan Railroad. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was graduated with his brother HENRY at Williams College in 1865, and received the law at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the youngest of the brothers possessing many of his father's mental and physical characteristics, and was in the war from 1861 to 1865.

The late Archbishop TRENKLE, the French novelist and dramatist, is now known in this country by the translation of his novel *The Romance of a Fair Young Man*, although he was a prolific writer of successful plays and a most brilliant orator. He was one of the finest preachers in the English Church. He was a member of the French Academy, and an officer in the Legion of Honor.

One of the most successful favorites in Europe is Dr. THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, the French novelist and dramatist, who has been a prolific writer of successful plays and a most brilliant orator. He was one of the finest preachers in the English Church. He was a member of the French Academy, and an officer in the Legion of Honor.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING TERMINAL FACILITIES.—DRAWN BY F. CREMONA SCHILL.—(SEE PAGE 22.)

1. Elevation at Broad Street and Lehigh Avenue. 2. At Columbia Avenue and Ninth Street. 3. Viaduct over Broad Street at Pennsylvania Avenue.
4. New Local Station at Ninth and Spring Garden Streets.



THE LATE DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN.

ALEXANDER HARRISON.

ALEXANDER HARRISON, one of the most distinguished American artists, is of New England stock, belonging to the Connecticut branch of the family, but was born in Philadelphia. The date of his birth is January 17, 1851, and he was christened Thomas Alexander. He began the study of art while an aid on the United States Coast Survey, and worked from then on, as his regular duties permitted, in the studio of the portrait painter George P. Hill, in Philadelphia. Leaving the government service, he entered the New Princeton School of Design, and studied there for about fifteen months, at the end of which time—in 1878—he went to Paris. He became a pupil of Gérôme at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and first exhibited at the Salon in 1880. In 1881 he sent to the Salon his well-known picture called "Casita in Spain," which attracted a great deal of attention, and he has been a regular exhibitor ever since. "Le Capotauro," "La Vague," "Arcade," and "Le Bateau" being his greatest successes, and the pictures which have in great part made for the artist the international reputation he now enjoys. At the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1889, Mr. Harrison was represented in the American section by a number of his most important works, and was awarded a medal of the first class by the jury, and from the French government the decoration of Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur and Officer of Instruction publique. At the next Salon this year, called the Salon du Champ de Mars, at which Mrs. Harrison is president of the jury, and many of the leading artists of France are exhibitors, Mr. Harrison was appointed a member of the jury, and exhibited a remarkable success with the exhibition of a number of his most recent works. He came to New York in the summer of 1897, and spent some months painting landscape and sea-scene motifs at Newport and Easthampton. He has a studio this season in the city, and means in the near future, when his affairs will call him back in Paris.

Mr. Harrison is often spoken of as a "maritime painter," but he should not be thus narrowly designated, for though some of the best of his work are pictures of the sea, his marine landscape pictures are often, and one of his most celebrated works, "Arcade," is remarkable as a study of the effect of outdoor light. At the recent international exhibition of his work in New York, which included, besides a dozen important compositions, a large number of landscape and sea scenes, there was nothing more interesting and characteristic of his methods in painting than some studies of nude figures in outdoor light. These are painted with great truth of observation as to value, and with an apparent purpose to obtain as much of the charm of the scene as might be possible. It may justly be said of Mr. Harrison's work in general that he prefers to interfere little in color in the manner always practiced in a studio, but he is so clear-headed that he makes the strongest claim to our consideration. This is especially true of the "Arcade," in which though the landscape is very well drawn, and delightfully true in effect as well, the claim that lies in the painting of the nude figures does not come more prominently to the eye, but from just observation and rendering of subtle effects. The picture is one that possesses very great charm, and yet the figures are not

from pleasure. As he grew older hisavidity of reading, especially in the historical section of Greek history and life, pointed to university distinction, perhaps to a professorship, the goal for which he well-regarded German and naturally pruned. Even as a lad, the great archaeologist that was to be, he studied that the remains of ancient Hittite were still extant, buried under the dust of ages, so keenly was his imagination stirred. This thought remained the beacon of his life through all the days of poverty and hard work. When Father Schliemann fell on hard days, the sea aspects alone made it necessary that the ancient boy should become a grocer's apprentice instead of going to the university. At this unglorious work he remained till he was nineteen years old, when, being wrecked on a voyage for which he had shipped to a Venezuelan port, he was stranded, sick and helpless, in Amsterdam. Here he obtained employment freely with a merchant, F. C. Quies, and devoted himself with equal assiduity to making out ledgers and acquiring languages, a talent for which had begun to show itself. In two years he had learned to speak and write English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, in addition to Latin, which he had learned from his father. His study of Hessian was the cornerstone of his fortune, as it led to his being commissioned as the agent of the mercantile house of B. H. Schwabe & Co. at St. Petersburg. At the Russian capital he soon acquired a business of his own, and began to amass wealth rapidly. He continued to add to his linguistic learning, mastering Swedish and Polish, the modern Greek of Hissia, and ancient Greek. It is said that he acquired a good speaking knowledge of Hebrew in six weeks, and in three months further he no far conquered the ancient Greek that he could read the classics with considerable facility. The young merchant's accom-

pany had always been extraordinary, and his incessant practice so cultivated the faculty that he could acquire and retain a new vocabulary with the greatest ease. The Russian success of the Crotonan war, which opened free trade for speculative enterprise, enabled Schliemann to augment his fortune rapidly, and in the year 1828 he was worth nearly half a million dollars. His Hissian position had grown with his wealth, and he now knew the island and Olympus almost by heart, besides having dipped deep in those cycles of studies which had crystallized around the core of Hissian. In 1828-9 he travelled extensively in Hissia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, and added Hebrew and Arabic to his list of tongues.

In 1828 Schliemann retired from business with a fortune, it is said, of about 400,000 a year, and the serious labor of his life, for which all else had been preparation, began. He was now ready to begin the task which had since before him as his life's goal—the rescue of the evidences of the Hissian Epic, and its associated legends from the contempt heaped on them by what is considered the privileged class of nineteenth-century scholarship; this rescue, too, he would effect by purely scientific agencies. After an extended journey around the world, he arrived in Paris, and passed through a scientific study of methods in history and archaeology under the distinguished Biot. Here, in 1828, he published his first book, *Recherches Préliminaires*, which described his travels in 1826 in Corfu, Cyprius, Hissia (where he fancied he had found remains of the Ions of Ilium), and the Peloponnesus, and describing the Cyprius remains of Argolis and the topography of the Troad. The significance of this book was its refutation of the theory of Herodotus that the modern Hissian was the same as the "Ilium" of the Hissians in later Greek times, and the site of

in themselves beautiful, except in the sense that they are so harmonious in color schemes of composition. The great merit of this work is its admirable execution and its remarkable truth to nature. But though it is true that Mr. Harrison paints many other things than the sea, it is also true that it is in pictures of the sea that he has done his complete and best work. "The Shipwreck," exhibited at the Salon of 1883, and now in the galleries of the museum at St. Louis, a wonderful picture of the ocean rolling in under a grey, gently breaking wave under a soft effect of twilight, with the full moon rising; the "Open Sea," a simple composition of the sky and the water moving slowly and grandly in great heavy billows—a most admirable picture of the sea, and one that fully depicts its sublimity; and "La Vague" which resembles "Le Capotauro" in composition, but is painted under an effect of full daylight—the last of the sea pictures that have been seen in this country at least, and they are certainly the ones upon which Mr. Harrison may most safely depend to justify his high reputation as a painter of ability in historical subjects, and as a man of the most distinguished artistic temperament. American fellow-artists, both in France and America, his talent is fully recognized, and his diligent study of nature and current events for truth as apparent in his works, are generally commended. The individuality of his work is one of its chief merits, and without being what may be called popular with the public it is so highly appreciated by amateurs that Mr. Harrison may be considered as one of the most successful of American artists.

WILLIAM A. COFFIN.

DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN.

The world of scholarship agrees the loss of an extraordinary man, to whom it has under the greatest indignation, in the death of the great archaeologist Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. As an example of what is so rare as it is usually possible to the solution of an impossible problem—lifting one's self by the boot straps—Dr. Schliemann's career is a shining picture. At seventeen a grocer's lad peddling nuts here and there in a petty German town, at forty-one a critical merchant of princely wealth, whose most precious of trades had and prevented from becoming a bankrupt, a political economist, a tactician, a scholar so minutely equipped that originally a life of exclusive devotion to study would scarcely have overleaked his mouth, an enthusiastic herring withal and a veteran whose belongs to the most poetic and romantic side of civilization, and yet a man of affairs with so much genius for business that he had amassed a great fortune from nothing in a score of years. Dr. Schliemann is the picture of the man whose life is an indication even more than when he had reached the ripeness of his life.

Heinrich Schliemann, who died at Naples, Italy, on the day after Christmas of eleven on the brain, was born at Aachenberg, in Mecklenburg in 1822, the son of a poor Prussian peasant. Here he inherited the tastes of the scholar, and was fed on wholesome mental pap by a father who loved history and the more than he did heredity. The stories of Herodotus and Pompeii and the deeds of the Hissian heroes were recited to the youngster from the time that he was freed



ALEXANDER HARRISON, THE AMERICAN ARTIST.—Drawing from Life by W. T. SWAIN.







CHART No. 1.

tion as it moved southward. The rush of air southward was further accentuated by the formation of still another storm center, off the coast of Texas.

Chart No. 2 discloses the conditions that accompanied the cold wave, even officially recorded in the United States, when the thermometer marked 45° below zero at Poplar River, Montana. It will be seen that within a few hundred miles of Poplar River at the same time the thermometer recorded in two instances 37° below zero, while still farther away principally southeast, it marked 42° and 33° below. At Fort Buford, North Dakota, and at Noyesville, Minnesota, the readings were 40° below zero, while at Tower, Minnesota, about four hundred miles eastward, a temperature of 48° below was recorded. The report of 68° below zero seems an error until we examine chart No. 1 herewith, in which the remarkable eastern cold wave there shown reveals the discrepancy between the 25° below zero at Rock Hill, and the 11°, 9°, and 14° below of the surrounding country. During a cold wave which causes a fall of temperature of from 40° to 50°, the special region of most intense cold is usually very small, and generally appears a mile to the left of the region of least barometric pressure, as shown by the chart. Farther north the air is warmer. At Poplar River the territory under the influence of the strongest cold was probably not greater than about one hundred miles in diameter, because at Fort Buford, about the same distance westward, the temperature was only 40° below zero. The absence of moisture in the air was another one of the special local conditions at Poplar River. Not at other stations the cold was severe beyond precedent.

At British, Minnesota, the temperature was 41° below zero, and at West, Los Angeles, Colorado, 39° below—the lowest temperature ever recorded at these stations. At St. Paul the reading was 35° below zero, the lowest, but one ever recorded there. Temperatures in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and thence to the Atlantic coast fell from 30° to 40° in twenty-four hours. In various places in Montana and the Yellowstone region snow fell to a depth of more than three feet. Heavy ice was deposited here and a storm center that suddenly developed great power, extending from the Mississippi Valley to the upper Lake region.

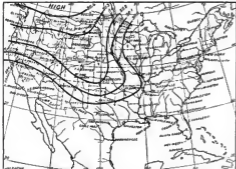


CHART No. 4.

General Greely has called attention to the unusual nature of the high ground along the boundary line between British America and the United States, including Montana and Manitoba. The most marked average of extreme cold applies to this region instead of to that farther north. It appears that these plains of high elevation give rise to very low temperatures. Broadly, his showing, as General Greely points out, that forests and vegetation retain moisture, which always hinders

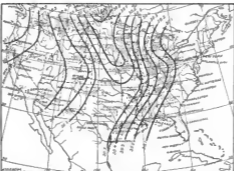


CHART No. 5.

the radiation of heat. As the polar wave narrows southward toward the northwest boundary of the United States, it is no longer affected by the heat-retaining moisture of the forests farther north in British America. The treeless plains and sparse vegetation of Manitoba and Montana cause the cold wave to increase in intensity as it moves southward.

Chart No. 6 shows the great California cold wave of January 13, 1902, which gave rise to severe cold weather in central and

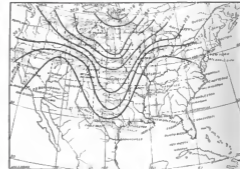
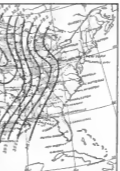


CHART No. 6.

southern California. Deep snow was followed by freezing temperatures that caused ice to form almost in the sea-coast as the Mexican border. In fact, light snow fell at San Diego, in the extreme southern part of California. At Stockton, California, which is east from San Francisco, and near the center of the State, ice formed on such thick, and at Fresno, which is much farther south, the temperature fell to 51° above zero. Snow from its death in large amounts. Swept



California and Arizona. At Los Angeles the hills were covered with snow. At Riverside the snow was five inches deep and a depth of from four to fifteen inches was reported from San Bernardino to the edge of the Mojave Desert. At points in southern California the snow was reported twenty inches deep. This appearance of winter weather in "our Italy" in a semi-tropical region, caused great astonishment. Such a cold wave in southern California may not be again experi-

enced during half a century. As in previous instances, this mass of cold air was drawn southward by a storm center, which had developed in southern California and Arizona.

It is of course desirable that such visitations be predicted, because a fall of temperature amounting to 75° in eighteen hours, which actually took place at West Milan, New Hampshire, March 5, 1867, was cause serious loss of life, especially when accompanied by deep snow. Owing to the general absence of meteorological stations in British America, the process of the development of these cold waves is still partly unknown, but the coming of a cold wave to the country farther south can be foreseen with a higher degree of efficiency than in the case of a storm center. A storm may be very terrific in its movement, it may suddenly cease; but a severe cold wave generally manifests persistent persistence to result in trifling fore-casts. The cold wave forecasts of the Signal Service show a high average of verification as compared with those of wind and rain. Still farther north than Manitoba, where the ice is perpetuated the greater part of the year, the cold wave is at times, such a temperature, as given by General Greely at Fort Colgate, 47° below zero. Some of the readings below zero, observed during various polar expeditions, as cited by General Greely, are as follows: Henry Bay, 84°; Van Bussche's Harbor, 86°; Foulberg, Beale, 25°. Iron which it appears that the temperature of snow 63° at Poplar River during the great cold wave of January 1, 1902, was of truly polar severity.

Forecasts by the French astronomer and meteorologist, give some of the lowest temperatures observed on the Continent, revealing the fact that the cold waves from British America travel farther north and with greater severity than those in Europe. In France a record of 24° below zero is given, in England, 5° below; in Holland and Belgium, 12° below; in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 61° below; in Russia, 46° below; in Germany, 22° below; in Italy, zero. But General Greely cites the low temperature ever recorded in the world as 90° below zero, at Werlesjokk, Siberia. Other temperatures observed at the same place were 94°, 78°, and 77° below zero. This station is situated about 330 feet above sea level, and in a valley where the sun is absent, says General Greely. The case of southern, Middle and northern Montana, Werlesjokk may be remarkable for the still so rarely nature of the surface upon which it is situated.

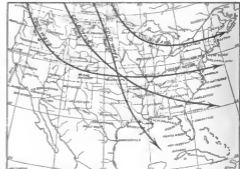


CHART No. 8.



THE UNITED STATES TORPEDO CRUISER NO. 1.—DRAWN BY J. O. DAVIDSON.—[SEE PAGE 22.]

THE GRANITE QUARRIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

What granite was to ancient Egypt as it is to the United States. It has been of vast use in the construction of our monuments, and especially of our public buildings. Whether we have yet projected any structure destined or able to last as long as those of Egypt may be hesitatingly doubted, for, aside from our methods of construction, our climate seems unpropitious in such durability as we see exhibited in the dry atmosphere on the banks of the Nile, where 3000 years appear to produce not the slightest effect on the steep rocks cut by the chisel. The recent style of construction now followed in our cities for large buildings, making the frame of iron encased by a thin casing of stone, especially granite, would seem likely to decrease the demand for that durable material, while the many inventions intended as a

substitute for paving-stones also threaten eventually to decrease the value of the quarries of New England.

But as yet there is no more evidence that the demand for granite is falling off than that the supply is decreasing. In fact, the supply and demand continue inexhaustible, and the granite industry is one of the most vigorous and healthy in New England. The crop of stone was garnered there by a beneficent Providence several ages ago, for granite is by many geologists supposed to be the chief of mineral formations; and all that is now required is to go ahead and gather it for the building up and beautifying of great cities all over this land.

Quarries of granite may be said to exist in many parts of New England. New Hampshire goes by the grim sobriquet of the Old Granite State. One may find work to interest and instruct by wandering through the granite regions from Connecticut to Maine. But there is one group

of quarries which, yielding in importance to no other quarries in the world, possesses picturesque features that render it especially fascinating. We refer to the quarries following the coast line from Eastport to Boston Bay, whose converging points are Potoscoot Bay, Cape Ann, and the Quincy region.

Never was there a place more appropriately named than Rockland, Maine, near the western entrance of Potoscoot Bay, guarded by the bold, aggressive head-land called Old Fa Island. The every level sea quarries. The place itself, a flourishing city of 10,000 people, is almost a quarry for the water front is faced by lime kilns and a track-work for the trains bringing limestone from the vast quarries a mile out from the city, while the wharves are stowed with masses freighted with wood for burning the furnaces. The lime quarries are exceedingly interesting, presenting vast excavations 100 feet deep, great picturesque chimneys, which the



AN EAST SHORE GRANITE QUARRY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

Francis New-England of the future may be considered. The New York and New Haven Lines Company is the chief agency for exporting the Hookland line of which the annual shipments average 1,250,000 barrels, or 100,000 tons.

Thompson and Smith, Thompson, Square Head and St. George (immigrants) adjoining the Hookland line, are the largest shippers on the west coast on almost any subject of granite, which is being excavated in several quarries that of Wabakowah, which is the largest for paving stones; that it is on the islands of President Jay that can find the most interesting quarries of this granite, and also the largest of the Valley of the Great Falls. Dr. Harrison, and Fox Islands are the most important. They are right out at sea, besides the right of way, and are the best of all the most Indian sights of granite.

The Hill Island quarry furnished the stone of which the New York City Post office, bank, and many prominent marble historic buildings in New York are worked at present, as granite is found in irregular masses having a certain degree of crystalline structure, and hence involving great waste of effort and material, while even at its best it is liable to be displaced by chink and chips that impede, and, when used for architectural purposes.

Marquette Island has a small quarry, and the largest and most valuable appears to be found for the quarries of Penobscot Bay, and many a massive schistose mass of granite to be found in the mountains of the coast in previous ages. It is a massive rock, and yet holds out much in its narrow limits. It is a massive rock, and yet holds out much in its narrow limits. It is a massive rock, and yet holds out much in its narrow limits.

For quarrying purposes the granite of this island is of the best quality, and is in the best condition for quarrying. It is a massive rock, and yet holds out much in its narrow limits. It is a massive rock, and yet holds out much in its narrow limits. It is a massive rock, and yet holds out much in its narrow limits.

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the great work at Vinal Haven is the cutting, where a block of granite is cut into blocks of various sizes for use in the construction of buildings and monumental objects. This is the largest establishment of the sort in the United States, and has been in existence for many years. The granite is cut into blocks of various sizes for use in the construction of buildings and monumental objects.

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The granite of the Cape from a continuous quarry in New York City. At least thirty different quarries are engaged in getting out granite on the Cape, the stone being almost entirely the coarse gray quality suited for foundation stones or for paving stones. The most important of these quarries and the first to which one comes on leaving the city is that of the Hookland line. The office is on the back part of a little retired granite quarry. All these quarries are situated on the Cape, and are situated on the Cape, and are situated on the Cape.

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city I could match with one in every respect besides in the way the ladies become enamored of and purchase your coat, so the country man will come within as much as a blazer of aristocracy, and help himself to your very best and poshest.

While thinking of many such arguments to justify my new suit and its wardrobe I saw a man with the refined sagittal soul of H. Q. Phocas could have conceived him-

rember the hay and from our bar, and introduce us new men to the today's great of civilization.

We were thinking out of the lack, window across the window fields. As the only light in the room



was that of the myst being legs, we could see far into the wild-wood distance. There was a drowsy sweetness about it that gave me a pang of regret at leaving, despite the fact that I had never known real suffering before escaping from the Nest.

I think Phocas had the same, for he uttered not a word until our last farewell words.

"What do you come over the hill so fast?" I asked, and my a look beaming at full speed in the direction of the house. It was rather a sorry sight, for it was raining, and everything was dead white, which made the man's figure very distinct at quite a distance, while a white horse at short distance down the road could not be seen at all.

Never and never he came, until I could identify him in our new stage or other board worker by his great mass of jet whiskers.

He never passed in his flight until he reached the room where we were looking out on the dreary fields.

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FARMING.

XIX.

I HAD but a week longer to linger in the Dove's Nest. At the expiration of that time I would have to take wings into myself and fly back to the flat, which, in contradistinction to Dove's Nest, we called, but not unaptly, a set of pigeon-holes.

Even as ratiocinatively as we had looked forward to the country, we now looked forward to the city, and when we were not looking forward to it, we were looking backward at it, and longing for the time when we should sever its acquaintance. From the picture

self on a farm, even on the classical Tiber, Phocas announced that he had commenced the packing, and commencing me to ency dreaming my dreams about burying rai- bage and unobscuring brains for the water, and come to last as a source. This flat I respected with alacrity, not because packed for a more it one of my several weak- nesses, but because I did not want a repetition of her last voided effort in the same direction. I will not make room then a pun- gible content on the same, transmuting that may account for my ready response to the summons to lead a list. And that parting content is in the effect that she perked too consistently, if I may so put it, in agree with my firm of what consistent packing should be. I do not pretend to have a knowledge of the deep- er mysteries of this art, nor in possess even a superficial notion of the requirements, yet I feel that it was not unreasonable upon the occasion of our arrival at Dove's Nest when I made disparagingly of the lump of order of the fair partner, who had indelicately inter- sated the saw, creek, ay, shilling, and lead, when I discovered that a suit of clothes was recognized by my dress coat, and that my bill had been raised out of shape by having had a beam felled into it.

That sign, when we sat before the blue- log, we felt happy in every sense of the word. We had tried an experiment with out making a long cherished dream. But we felt that our experience would tend to make us better satisfied with our lot, in every question in the city. We had a long list of things we intended doing on our return, especially as the way of arrangements calculated, figuratively speaking to

dead white, which made the man's figure very distinct at quite a distance, while a white horse at short distance down the road could not be seen at all.

Never and never he came, until I could identify him in our new stage or other board worker by his great mass of jet whiskers.

He never passed in his flight until he reached the room where we were looking out on the dreary fields.



I will not attempt to give his words, but will supply say that he was a man of flight bordering on madness. Just over the hill he said he saw the hinder legs of a black cow

the rows wading in crystal brooks I looked to that of the condensed milk men driving up to the door and delivering into an easy quantity desired, while the dealer had the condensed ones to look after in health, and to cure for sickness.

When I returned on the tramp to Cam- berry Cavers to catch the train, which, if I missed, I could not catch until the morning, it seemed a real luxury to be laid a parcel, lighted back from the "L" road with such a speedy service.

It seemed actually strange to me that my view should change so, that I could see so much good where I once could see only evil; that I could not see any drawbacks in a region which I at one time had regarded only as an earthly paradise. Every tick in the



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891.

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THE LICK MONUMENT, SAN FRANCISCO.—DRAWN BY H. D. NICHOLS FROM THE ACCEPTED DESIGN BY FRANK HAPPELBERGER.—(SEE PAGE 42)

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Author of "The Wives' Clerk," "The Rise of Paul Adams," etc.

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A CHECKMATE?

The Senate suddenly set aside the elections bill, "Eagle" silver? Republican voted with the Democrats. So the long-expected compromise will not be resumed. The abandonment of the Republican leaders was great, but their defeat was complete, and the country undoubtedly welcomes the result. For why was it that Republican journals urged the Senate was not to amend the bill? Why was no such amendment of the majority of the Senate necessary to secure any compromise to the point of adopting a rule for the previous question? Why were the Republican Senators STEWART and WOLCOTT and TELLER and WALKER deserted and denounced by party opponents? Why was Vice President BURTON, by voting that an appeal from his decision is denied, regarded as obstructing the party plans? Why was the amendment in the Senate called a crisis which required heroic action upon the part of the majority? The answer to these questions is evident. If the elections bill had been left to be a measure demanded by the convictions and desire of the Republican party, if it had been believed to be approved by the people and politicians of the country, and if it proposed not for a party purpose, but for the promotion of the general welfare, the Republican majority would no more have hitched and hesitated and contended, and the Republican papers would no more have excited andajoled and threatened, than when it was proposed to pass any great and beneficent and satisfactory measure in the earlier days of the party.

This course of action was due wholly to the suspicion that neither party sentiment nor public opinion really approved the measure. It was due to the consciousness of a Republican and general conviction which made the Republican Senator WOLCOTT say, "The bill, Mr. President, should not become a law, because it involves Federal interference and espionage at other than national elections, and such interference is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and an obstacle to the right enjoyment of our liberties." And again, "It would be ill for us to say that the government could not enforce its laws." It would be equally ill to claim that in fact it was would be enforced." Why? Because "the people of the United States want no more civil strife, and against the united opposition of the white population in the Northern States, any attempt to enforce it would mean, practically, conflict between the State and national authorities." And again because "in the present anomalous condition of the South, and with the present general ignorance of the colored race—[for which it is in no way responsible—there are many things more important and vital to the welfare of the nation than that

the colored citizens of the South shall vote." And once more, "In Colorado, . . . if such a condition of affairs existed as the Senator stated [in regard to the supposed voting of the Chinese in Oregon], and if that vote was opposed to the united and intelligent white vote, then, in some way and by some method, I know not how, the white vote would govern."

Mr. WOLCOTT said that if a day for Congressional elections separate from any local election could be selected, and its supervision could be so limited in scope as to allow the officers ascertaining the result, he would favor such a measure. But "my Federal meddling with State elections is to my mind, unadvisable. . . . It is, in my mind, better that the [New York's] local and State elections should be attended with fraud and dishonesty than that they should be kept pure by Federal interference." Yet Mr. WOLCOTT admitted that "if however in the South the colored vote outnumbers the white it is not permitted to be cast; or, if cast, is not permitted to be counted." He conceded that Congress had the right to pass the bill, but he held that it was in the highest degree inexpedient for the national welfare, for the colored vote would be a sufficient cause for the bill's failure, could not such a bill accomplish the object sought, but it must necessarily produce great evils. It was the consciousness that in a few plain words Mr. WOLCOTT had expressed a deep and wide-spread Republican conviction, which explains the hesitation in the Senate and the hesitating of part of the party press. There was no doubt as to the wisdom of the bill, but it could not pass the bill. But if it could have been so or could be passed only by a practically revolutionary suppression of debate in the Senate, the old party of free speech would be a singular instrument to accomplish such a result.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in New York is one of the most important State papers of the year. It is very fortunate that the State Board of the Superintendent is held by a man of unusual ability and intelligence, and of untiring and energetic devotion to a commanding public interest. Mr. DEWEY's services are recognized beyond the State, and it is satisfactory to know that when he speaks in educational assemblies in other States the voice of New York is heard as warmly both of the cause and of the commonwealth. The statistics of the report are suggestive of the importance and the power of this department. The number of children of school age in the State is 1,944,596, of which 1,942,160 have attended school at some time during the year, while the average daily attendance has been 642,394. This shows an increase of about 60,000 "schoolable" children since last year's report, of about 8000 in the number who have attended school at some time, and of about 5000 in daily attendance. Last year the Superintendent remarked that the total attendance does not advance at the same rate as the growth of the number of school age, and he gave a table of comparison by precincts of about 1800 "schoolable" children since last year's report, as compared with the cost of the maintenance of the schools, the question of an effective compulsory law will be much illuminated. If it is the duty of the State to provide schools for children, it is as compulsory to take care that the children go to school, and the Superintendent again urges a more effective compulsory or trust law. The whole number of teachers employed at any time during the year was 33,763. The salaries aggregated \$10,422,171. The average salary in cities is \$694.29, and in towns \$398.42. In ten years the average salary of teachers has increased 25 per cent. But the chief interest to attribute was the marked increase of interest in school work, and the constantly advancing qualifications, to the system of uniform examinations as the basis of the certificates of the School Commissioners.

This recalls a vital point of the public-school system—the method of appointing teachers. Says Superintendent DEWEY in his report, "The uniform examinations are indispensable to the elevation of the standards of instruction and the equalization of the value of the schools. No greater measure of improvement of the school system in the State could be proposed, and the Superintendent's persistence, and the evident reason for his scheme, have led to its general adoption. In the absence of law, however, the adoption can be only partially effective, and to secure that result, the Legislature may well heed the recommendation of the Superintendent that provision be made by the Legislature for an examination of the answer papers by a central board of examiners, in substantially the same way that such papers from the academies are examined in the office of the Regents of the University. The number of ex-

aminations during the year for teachers' certificates was 18,394, and 1877 applicants did not pass. The reason of popular education in the State would be greatly advanced should the Legislature authorize a central board of examination of the answer papers. There is no reason why the schools in every rural district should not be all of the same excellence, and as this must depend largely upon the teachers, the selection of teachers should be regulated by a uniform and impartial system. The Superintendent's report calls attention to the fact that the Legislature has been contemplating a public-school system in New York, and suggests that it is not too early to consider the question of a becoming observance of the centennial anniversary.

PEACE ON THE BRITISH SEA.

The rumors of the refusal of our government to submit to arbitration the Behring Sea dispute with England, and the speculations of the London and New York press, were coolly studied by the publication of Secretary BLAINE's letter of December 17, 1890, concluding with a proposition of arbitration. It is a very long paper, practically reducing the difference to the inquiry whether the phrase "the Pacific Ocean" in the Russian treaties with England and America of 1824 and 1825 included the Behring Sea. Great Britain admitted it did not, and in this matter Secretary BLAINE shows from the diary of Secretary JOHN SPRUCE ADAMS, and from the secret archives of the State Department, that the Russian Minister, in a note, defined the construction placed upon the treaty by Russia, with which our Secretary ADAMS concurred. The English treaty was interpreted in its light, and trust, of course, he interpreted in its light. The question, therefore, is what rights in Behring Sea were granted by Great Britain to Russia, from whom they passed to us. This question Lord SALISBURY has proposed to leave to impartial arbitration, and Secretary BLAINE now accepts the principle of Lord SALISBURY's offer, but not the offer itself. The Secretary expressly declares that the government has demanded that the Behring Sea be pronounced a closed sea, but justifies the proposition to hold a section of it for the protection of fur seals by an extract from a letter of Mr. E. J. PHELPS, our late Minister to England.

The important fact is that the letter of Mr. BLAINE puts an end to the rumor of war. The refusal of his peremptory refusal to submit to arbitration was accompanied by the statement that the British government had issued orders to its Pacific squadrons, that the German government had begun to take a lively interest in the question, and that our own government had directed the construction of a large part of our naval force to the Pacific. The Secretary's alleged refusal to arbitrate was the more surprising not only because arbitration is always preferable in such disputes, but because the department has seemed to consider the recent Pan American Congress fully prepared to accept the arbitration of the United States American dispute. The statement for such a course with foreign American states are equally applicable to differences with other powers. Moreover, the suggestion of war with England upon a question so little understood in this country, and in the present condition of our naval and maritime defences, is absurd, and the suggestion that it would help the matter by bluster would do no good. Besides, the letter of Secretary BLAINE is conclusive evidence of the desirability of arbitration. The question is of the interpretation of treaties and of historical precedents. Why should we fall to fighting about such a difference? If arbitration is of any use in any case whatever, why is it not precisely the case? If there be some political or party consideration involved, does anybody seriously suppose that the fortunes of the Republican party would be improved by precipitating a war with England about the seal fishery in the Behring Sea? The war of 1812 had at least a popular edge. The impression of American States on the seal fishery of the year, was a very popular case. Yet never was a more unpopular war; and an administration which should so wholly misunderstood the national feeling as to contemplate war as a settlement of the present difference about the seal fishery would be once, and justly, entirely forgettable confidence.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE Senate, it is hoped by the friends of the measure, will not long delay in taking up the copyright bill, and upon it will be the first of the House. These bills are agreed that amendments, which would, of course, require its return to the House, would probably defeat it, and therefore that amendments may be regarded as measures of hostility to the bill. It is very easy to urge plausible arguments for amendments of various kinds. But it is not easy to do so than its opponents, and the proposer of an amendment must be suspected to be a Greek bringing gifts.

If the Senate really forms the purpose of the bill, which its friends earnestly seem to prefer, it may be very easy that it respects the views of a better class of artists than of all the artists concerned. The great interest—of the reading public—is represented alike quite as much here,



"Don't you see, 'Up's gone!"



ON! GREAT ON!



"Pardon! This Poor for a Quarter!"



W.A. Rogers.

A FRETFUL FELLOW.
EAST-SIDE MERCHANTS OF THE SIDEWALK.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROGERS.—(First Page 30.)



"Fly! See 'em Fly!"



"Mamma, Mamma! I Knew 'em! I Knew 'em!"



HECK! HE'S! HAW! HE'S!



No. 1. CUMULI. (THE EGGY-TOP CLOUDS, AT AN ALTITUDE OF NEARLY TEN MILES.)

No. 5. CIRCOSTRATUS. (ABOUT SIX MILES FROM THE EARTH.)

DISCOVERIES IN CLOUD-LAND.

BY WILLIAM A. EDDY.

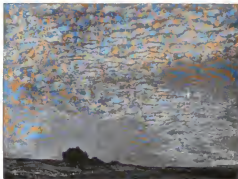
THE Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, at the summit of Great Blue Hill, about two miles south of Boston, Massachusetts, is fortunately situated for meteorological research, especially as related to cloud movements. It is on the highest ground within ten miles of the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. The circulation of the air around Great Blue Hill is not influenced by irregularities in the surface of the surrounding country. Nor is the situation of the observatory too high to satisfactorily record the surface effects of great storms. Professor William M. Davis, of Harvard, points out the fact that at the Fiske's Peak Signal Service station, discontinued July 1, 1887, the meteorological conditions at the summit were not subject to serious disturbances from passing storms. Mr. H. H. Clark's observations in Tennessee, at Ash Grove (Michigan), and at the Blue Hill observatory indicate that storms are borne along like a whirlwind in a vast general stream of air, losses of which, carried to a much greater height than Fiske's Peak. The data already collected at the Blue Hill observatory emphasize the subtle nature of storm disturbances as related to the higher regions of the air.

This observatory at the summit of Great Blue Hill was built by Mr. A. Lawrence Boscawen as a private observatory. It commands an unobscured view of the horizon thirty-three miles distant, of the mountains in New Hampshire seventy miles away, and displays weather signals for one hundred and twenty towns and villages. The importance of this situation for scientific purposes, which occurred to Mr. Boscawen in 1864, was confirmed by his visit to the mountain observatories of Europe in 1868. On January 10th of that year, at midnight, the spring of the observatory was made public by a display of rockets from the summit of Great Blue Hill. All observations ordinarily made at Signal Service stations and many special investigations have since been carried on by Mr. Boscawen, assisted by Mr. H. Helen Clayton and Mr. S. P. Ferguson. Mr. Boscawen has carefully equipped the observatory with the best and most ingenious astronomical instruments. On January 8, 1899, Professor Edward C. Pickering, director of the astronomical observatory of Harvard College, published an elaborate record of the Blue Hill observations,

with tabulated statements of the results achieved by Mr. Clayton, who has made important discoveries in the laws of cloud movement. The cloud formation of coming storms has attracted attention during many centuries as it does today, and certain inferences from the appearance of the sky find justification in the actual reality; yet an old steamship captain, having an experience of forty years at sea, when questioned, insisted upon the treacherous nature of sky por-

At the Blue Hill observatory careful scientific tests have been applied by Mr. Clayton, whose discoveries emphasize the fact, of which meteorologists are particularly conscious, that much of the failure to calculate the movement of storm centers is due to deficient knowledge of the air currents aloft at a distance of from 20,000 to 30,000 feet above the earth's surface. The direction, height, and speed with which clouds are moving must, of course, be approximately known before any relation between cloud movements and storm progression can be discerned. The direction of cloud movement was measured by Mr. Clayton by means of a mirror which he reflected, divided in degrees of arc. The velocity was found by counting the number of quarter inches through which the cloud image moved in a minute across the surface of the mirror. He timed the movement of cloud shadows over known distances of the country surrounding Great Blue Hill, and thus particularly verified his own estimates made by using the mirror. The cloudiness at night is recorded by means of an ingenious automatic photographic apparatus invented by Professor Pickering, and called the polarstar recorder. This is an instrument in which a telescope and camera are so combined that the trail of the polarstar is photographed. Passing clouds are recorded by the fact that the photographic impression of the star's course varies. Estimates are then made on the basis that the amount of cloudiness in the region of the polarstar represents the average amount over the whole sky. As a alarm-clock chimes the shutter of the camera is drawn.

Mr. Clayton's measurements demonstrate that clouds of all kinds float at about the same height in the United States as at Upsala, Sweden, and at other parts of the world where special observations have been carried on. Cloud observations at intervals of a few hours have been taken during several years in Europe at Cologne, Madrid, Perpignan, Liffa, Tula, Vienna, Cracow, Porecia, and Helsingfors, in Asia at Shimon and Bombay, in the East Indies at Batavia, in Africa at Blantyre and Fuzgo Zombi; in North America at Washington, Great Blue Hill, Los Angeles, Point Barrow, and at the United States Signal Service stations; and in Australia at Melbourne, thus showing that the interest in cloud research has increased generally throughout the world. It has been found that the highest cloud layers in the United States manifested an average velocity of eighty miles an hour during about two years, and that the more



No. 2. CIRCOCYCLICA. (FROM FOUR TO SEVEN MILES FROM THE EARTH.)

tests. But when the heavens are overcast, thousands of people come forth with their umbrellas, and the wisdom of this action is mentioned by the Signal Service weather forecasts. Sergeant Dana, of the Signal Office at New York, says that the advance of any weather outward is so often preceded by cirrostratus that the condition of the sky becomes an important element in making up the indications. Elaborate information bearing upon the properties and kind of clouds is collected by the Signal Service officers.



No. 4. CUMULO-CIRREUS. (FROM TWO TO FIVE MILES ABOVE THE EARTH.)

No. 6. CUMULUS. (USUALLY HALF A MILE ABOVE THE EARTH.)

"Then what did you give them?" they would ask.

"For the same reason that I should not look happy, I would reply, nothing."

"By the doctor, one doctor advised me to drop the pen and take up the hoe, another told me to hang up the hoe and pick up the pen, and in each case I was an obedient servant."

A severe open-faced pie, I could pluck the sweetest without disturbing the dreary repose of the crowd of my kind. I could gather children without a glance, and apply without a pain, and could identify and severely criticize the exchange against my own view with a moral poison on the look.

My REVEREND TORCH, covered with a fob, and FRENCH TOG, would be the lower bank into which I could stick with a winter ferociousness that I ever knew on another's beach. And there I could dream and dream—without incurring in a word against the acres costs necessary to balance the looks of Smith, Smith, & Smith—and wander in fancy with dewy flocks, and gently sleeping swans, even sweat with the songs of birds. I could

Appleton's agents, and giving right look to the glass eyes of the towering one, and solitary Fish stock, and bear spot back playfully at H. White, I carried in a placid heap of comfort, could regard myself as sustained and happy as an English lord—when he was in America.

H. R. MCKINTOCK.



FARMING.

XX (Continued)

It was a source of great relief to us when we came upon the weary, deflated champion of verminity just established in Dow's Nest. His great anxiety to be restored to his original occupation made it easy for us to arrive at a thoroughly satisfactory business arrangement, and when we parted we were full of prayer and hopes for each other's happiness and good fortune.

and I have on my table, having considered it sufficiently valuable to ask the publishers to change it, as I think, that I might enjoy what I honestly believed from my knowledge of the subject treated, to be taken as a whole, about the faint and feeble specimens of all the European publications extant.

Whenever an agricultural play was put on the stage we made it a religious duty to see it at least once or twice; for a systematic study of its weaknesses and its lack of it. That in truth I could neither farming nor being initiated into its mysteries. I could not if it fell the ropes failed, because, as a matter how slightly they had the city markets are always over-crowded. I did not see one of the windows torn the broken foliage of the tinners of Boston, and the lanes from the ground and away from, I could not in my own garden, now good food and off the from full of distance wreaths of smoke from a tobacco on every that it ever gave it difficult for me to believe that it ever gave it the country, for the reason that in the rural districts, and were fused any fit use in a corn-cob pipe. And while I looked in the city streets of tobacco smoke I could see the men of wild hair untracing a series of misadventures and to be bodied forth as a wood-goblin.

are the size for unprofitably above the wood, responsive to the crowing of the lonely shag-bird, and above it set with a broad, self-satisfied grin behind the old Dutch windmill, and now to lay arms asleep against their hazing countenance. I could dream of every



PHYSICIANS HAVE FOUND OUT

That a combination and foreign drink in the blood, do not by impurities, in the course of digestion. This article upon the sensitive substances and covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and aching pain, and appearing as a rheumatic, shabby disease with grinding stiffness and distortions of the joints. We find which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hester's Balm's Rheumatism has stronger evidence to support this idea, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive use cures all rheumatic and nervous disease, not in less positively established that it is preferable to the patients often need to create it, when the medicine becomes very necessary. It is also a signal remedy for neuralgic, rheumatic, sciatic, migrainic, and other diseases, and is also a good remedy for the general (LAW)

MRS. WINDLOW'S SOOTHING STEEP
has been used for over 27 years by millions of men, women and children, with perfect success. It cures the colic, soothes the general ailment, and is a most valuable remedy for all ailments, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, and all the diseases of the stomach. (LAW)

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"Beck's" Preparation of Hair has been before the public many years, and its extraordinary efficacy is well known to all who have used it. They usually receive the original, but there are many cheap imitations. For all preparations, and only in bottles. (LAW)

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"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER."
Complete relief, without pain. (LAW)

DR. LEON'S PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
Wanted for the best and most perfect tooth powder. (LAW)

The best regulator of the female system, also best appetite stimulant. (LAW)

THE BRONCH'S CAMBRIDGE AND BOSTON AND A PAINKILLER FOR THE FEMALE (LAW)

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Once more I had the pleasure of seeing Phillips in the attitude of a fat wife, and I was envying me of old on the window-sill, and carrying up and down our noses, and, of course, in tandem, or tandem the style.

When I had to recede down town all night to find the street car necessary to balance the books, I thought of the old days when it was necessary to sit up right after night so

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I would be perfectly willing to pay for my farming in the future at the market price, where the



the unaccounted farm being the home of the free—because the farmer is independent—and the hope of the shro—because the farmer is not independent, except in the lengthening of the post. And from these pleasant visions I could make, and observe, as a last remembrance of our acquaintance at New York, perched upon a post of Greekish gold above my eskin writing desk, so white as



watch the tree whose branches bent beneath their great burden of chickens.

We saw my friends come around and asked me how I liked farming. I was not enthusiastic and told them that it was the only possible means of survival. In fact, I spoke of it more warily than I did when I first thought of entering it as an occupation containing pleasure as well as pain.

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best specimens of every-thing desirable and good could always be had on application, and where a crop failure would ever be an unknown quantity. There I could find the payoffs in its natural state, or fermented into



BETWEEN-DECKS—OLD AND NEW.

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON.—ILLUSTRATED BY R. F. ZOGBAUM.

THE days of the old wooden walls—the wooden walls of America following the example of the wooden walls of England and of the rest of the naval powers of the north—were over. Old sailors and lovers of old seamanship do not like the change. They seem to think that the poetry of the sea and of the old war ships is dead, and indeed Charles D'Arville says and other poets, so far as they are inspired by the help of the steaming gales, will have little meaning to the boy who knows nothing of canvas, and to whom a mere square of cotton puts with a protected elastic mid-

den sang. When Howard and his crew were followed by the witch wale, the outline sang, cheerfully:

"Lightly the song wale
Leaps after trawlers,
And the sea sends
Others after her.
In labor and toiling
Like lack of all materials,
And winds and tides with-
out seem alone."

And again:

"With blood of my dead ones,
With loss of my comrades,
Thine I hope, I understand,
Thou shalt not see me;
Though sail upon, still standing,
Beneath my deck where sea,
Thee serve, and I shall,
Together we die."

It is out of the life of the sea that the romance of the sea comes. It is what happens "between-decks," not the force and the material of which they are composed, that is the subject of songs, and some day in the far future, when the roughest fact things in the hold are thoroughly understood, and when the sailor has grown accustomed to looking up without seeing the mass of ropes and spars, there may come other figures of poetry to his imaginative mind than those suggested by the waning winds and the swelling sails. And yet it would be hazardous to predict that such would be the case in this day, when poetry is deserting the material world, and plunging into psychic gropings.

There was certainly between-deck happenings on the ancient birchen and birchen. Even in the one-decked galleys there was a space between the keelson and the deck, set no one lived there. It was like the hold of a modern vessel—a place for the storage of provisions, the supply of which, fortunately, needed not to be great, for the one-decked galley never ventured far from home, and provisions were secured every day. As for the larger vessels, the crews probably ate and slept on their creaking benches, and at that they took their meals as comfortably as many modern sailors take theirs. In ancient days there seems to have been built a great vessel by Archimedes for Hieron, the King of Syracuse, which must have been as tasteless as was ambitious and extravagant. It was not only a fighting ship, but it possessed even more splendor than the most sumptuous American steam boat. Being the work of Archimedes, it was, of course, replete with curious and ingenious mechanical contrivances. Its interior arrangements, with which we are now chiefly concerned, have been thus described: "The middle deck had, on each side of it three apartments for dining, each furnished with four couches, such as they used to sit on at their meals; and on the same deck was also the place for the accommodations for the mariners, sixteen rows of three couches, and here large chambers for men and their wives, each having three beds, next which was the kitchen for the poop, the floors of all which were paved with mosaic-

carpets of fresh water, where there were also several articles of ivory and stone set in mosaics of earth, whose roofs were laid in the manner as the planets." Were our moderns so well housed and circumstanced as these? This brief extract from the description of the ship gives but a faint idea of its interior. There were cabins for the marine soldiers, officers and mariners in those far distant days, and "twenty stables for horses" (these horses were apparently not acknowledged, and in the narrative (what a glorious forecast!) it means "were built in a regular and the best way; many of planks, well lined" with cloth and pitch, which held five hundred and fifty three he-goats; and seen that was a well, laid with stout lead, which kept full of sea water, accented great a source of fish."

This ship was too big for the shallow harbor of Syracuse, so Hieron sent her as a present to Ptolemy, surname Philopater, King of the Egyptians, and her name was changed from Hieron to Alexandria.

The luxury of marine life is illustrated in this palace, with its baths, its sleeping-rooms, its coaches, its banquet halls with all the devices that could be invented by the pleasure-loving, amorous Greeks. It was all to keeping with the soft sea and smooth waters that kissed the purple hills of the Mediterranean and Indian seas.

Manners and habits were different in the northern sea. There not only was heavy wadding, but common comfort was dispensed. There was no life between-decks on a Scandinavian drake or sarkut. The deck on which the rowers sat was movable, and beneath it there was little room for anything besides the boxes of stores and other trappings with which the Vikings filled their sea-caves and their coxswains.

Commodore Parker, in his very interesting work on the galley period, says that "it seems to have been their (the Norwegians) custom to make a harbor every night or when ashore under ribs or ships' masts, but when recently obliged there to remain aloft, the rowers loaded a shelter anti-bath, under 'moss' as they call it, while the officers and petty officers took refuge under the poop and forecastle deck." In some of the finest of their vessels, however, there was a proper cabin occupied exclusively by the captain or commander-in-chief."

The Greek sailors evidently thought much of personal cleanliness as well as of personal comfort. If we are to accept an evidence of that the presence of abundant water on board of the *Alexandria*. But the *Naxos* did not rest for the duty customs of the South, and when they were on shore long cruises after conquest or plunder, they got along very comfortably without changing their clothes.

When Howard returned to Bugre after visiting Mars Torilla, and was ushered into the presence of Torilla in the guise of a legation, Charles Kingsley tells us that "his shirt was heavy with gore and torn, with mud, and through its rents showed more than one heavily lacerated limb and head were all in all in it, and one heavy cut across the breast had scabs not early laid, but brain pulp very



AN OLYMPIAN.

way up its strange length, from which men fire at their enemies with evidence that is in the extreme fashion.

"We sailor men don't like you," said an old manly officer of the last war, referring to the modern vessels of the service. "We don't like you in a storm, we feel safe if you can't look at us from any angle. When we sail on canvas we look safe, we like to see something. We like to see the sheets and rigging. When we're in a storm, we feel safe if we can't see a bit of canvas. But there isn't any canvas on these things, and they're a great big roaring thing down below that we don't understand, and I don't believe any one does, and that's all we got to stand by. No, I don't like you. I like to see something when I look at it."

There was poetry and there was misery within the old wooden walls. The misery came from man's treachery, and the poetry from man's heroism and love of the free life on the sea. They who are descended from the old Norse Vikings and Normans have within their veins the blood that runs in rhythm with the fierce passions of the Northern sea. The sailor waters and sweet breezes of the North Sea produced great navigators and conquering heroes, but they have not brought forth the mighty men of war, whose careers with the trumpet and the war horn filled their work a theme for their country's songs, and for the glory of avenging their enemies on the wide wastes of water.

Not that the southern nations have not the daring of their craft. The Egyptians, the Phœnicians, the old Greeks, all made marvellous voyages, and encountered and overcame perils. But it is to have been assigned to the Egyptians by us, and we know the species of those decorated wings which have the look of Cleopatra out of the fatal bottle of Ariadne. It was not that, however, which Shakespeare described. It was when she went to meet Antony that

"The large sea set in, like a broken'd throne,
Beneath the water."

She had purple sails at Actium, but whether they were "as perfumed that the winds were lured" or whether the poet does not tell us. The exclamation was able to lure Antony out of the fight, however, for, as his first wife—"like a doting fool,"

"O my lord, my lord!
Perish my heart's sake!"

cries the Egyptian queen, and Antony answers,

"Egypt, that haven't her will,
My heart was in thy soldier that by the altar,
And now thou shouldst love me no more."

It all sounds very little like the honors of the archery, and the man who is joined in the sea, for in our own day, loved their ships for their sturdiness and seaworthiness, loved their work as they loved their life in them, and for the opportunity they offered them for fight and plunder. Their sails were never furled, and some of the most interesting and entangled with the reader of a novel character, they were made of different, stronger, and stiffer materials. The sea was that dashed upon their rocky coasts was their charm." It took them in 30 strong men, filled with the sea, and in his windows and his lovely galleries, engaged them like a lover, wailed with him like a woman. For, as the sea, it filled them, like their hearts, in the secret places. Out of this life has come the poetry of the life which has been led within the wooden walls of the northern nations, and shall the poetry cease to be because those wooden walls have changed to steel?

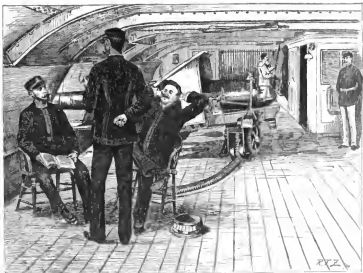
It was the manhood head of the sea of which the Norse-

work, wherein was represented the whole story of the flood, and outside to so rich a flow was the workmanship of the ceiling and door in each apartment. On the upper deck was a place for exercise, and a deck well, wherein were several galleys furnished with plate of all kinds, which were guarded by leaden pipes laid to them from a great re-

cession. Moreover, any sons, sons that of Love, might have required perfume . . . Torilla, a week after, "and did you really never change your shirt in all that time?"

"Never. I kept my promise."

But these heroes, dirty sailors and warriors were the job



AFT OF THE HALL-DECK.

jects of much poetry. It was Chief's foot—the foot that destroyed London Bridge—which inspired the "Scald's Song":

"From Norway first sailing free,
The ship was built the deck his sea;
That ship was launched in such the wind;
Their pennants hoisted with bright sail the track;
That ship was with dragon heads adorned,
On the prow, and on the stern;
To water, gain, is national love,
With their blood and bones in love."

The *Great Henry*, built by Henry VIII, the founder of the British navy, was the first of the deck ships. It was a most complicated and striking structure. It was a three-decker, with the addition of an enormous superstructure at the poop and foremast. From every available angle guns protruded—aluminum dorsal masts, stem masts, and custom petrels. This was the first great sailing ship of war, the predecessor of those that afterward made their way from Spain to the Armada. From this type was developed the man-of-war of wood which endured until the Monitor absolutely revolutionized naval architecture so far as conventional war vessels. The spar-deck, the gun-deck and the berth deck became possible. And each deck has had its laws and traditions, from the quarter-deck down to the cockpit, for a time witness of the memory of sea research not to the contrary.

It is not essential that we should weary ourselves with searching into the manner of life in those old vessels, whose voyages were generally short, because every day on the ocean threatened the life of ship and crew. Life everywhere in that old time was scant of comfort, although there was glory enough in it—the glory of many losses and of much gain. Between decks in the troughs of the hull or in the crevices which Sir Walter Raleigh or Howe commanded, could not have pleasant places, and would doubtless appear to the fastidious officer of a modern yacht as poor accommodations.

But bad disease and violent plagues there as it does now, but no one knew it then. People mistook that for a visitation of Providence, and as kings and emperors and even popes of that ancient day had not as comfortable beds as the Irish countryman now throws out of the road cabins of colored men, the sailors did not grumble about the hard planks on which they slept any more than their modern predecessors grumble over this or that, fulfilling the full duty of a first-rate Jack to find fault with everything but a chance to break some one's head.

There is little likeness between the life in the ships of our own time and in those of England three hundred years ago, but in those much resemblance between life now and a hundred years ago, when great gangs of convicts, and when men were kidnapped to be the victims of a brutality with which Mary II and Sandoval have made an familiar.

The cruelties that were practiced on those old ships if war was not, however, to be charged to the officers alone. The government and the Admiralty had a good deal to answer for. Frederick Blandin's commanding officer insisted that he would have no sick on his vessel, and ordered men on duty who died with the first effort that the treaty compelled them to make; but if we are to take Macaulay's description of a sick bay as accurate, fatal work, or even suicide, was preferable to its field atmosphere. A sick bay of an old man-of-war was known with neither light nor air, and the poor fellows who were confined in it, some of them suffering from wounds inflicted by brutal officers, had very little attention from the surgeon or the surgeon's mates, and often that little could well have been spared. Everything is different now. It always was very different in the American navy, whose sailors were first freed among the free and very independent fishermen of Cape Cod and Marblehead.

And yet, notwithstanding all their hardships, the sailors of the older ships—such as the influence of the sea, such as freedom, and such the wonderful stimulation or with the opportunity to sing the joyful and tender songs in which a little sketch is stated to be sitting up aloft keeping watch over poor Jack.

"Jack dances and sings, and is always content,
In his way to his low bed; never tall, but
His company is all the company's an' all;
And this is the life of a sailor."

Our world hardly expect to hear these cheerful sentiments from a man who had been knocked down by a prows-gang lead

ed with iron, flung into a boat, stolen from his wife and family savings, knocked down once more by a riddle-pot, and dragged to the mast for punishment before his wounds were healed. And yet these songs were sung before the men had hammocks to swing between decks, before talons for their mess were thought of, before it covered into the hands of the authorities that decent food decent clothes, decent treatment, were necessary, nor anything very much, except good; and of that there was an overflowing and unconceivable abundance. Perhaps you may guess the reason for the content and even the joyousness of the old sailors from that merry confusion—or boat, it may be, if you take hold Jack's poem of view

man's life must have felt the exhilaration of the sea, never went to sea, and having looked upon the chosen foreward, he concluded that no one would go so high enough to get into jail. But Dr Johnson also thought that a Scotchman had no wit nor appreciation of it.

The man who returns to these days has very much to say if he is fortunate enough to be sent to the shore where he may be cramped for room, but that is a little good food, well cooked, and there will be abundant in his surroundings. Where he is if he will have everything that a skilled surgeon can give him, and the sick bay



ON THE GUNDECK

—interpreted by Dilan, and coexisting with those memorable verses:

"Then be no soldier all the go,
On to the sea we sail,
We work and live, and fight the foe,
And drink the precious beer."

"Hence that the water is splashed
Can shake our pride
In every hour he's in a crowd,
In every post a wit."

Whoever shall understand the apparent vagaries of a seafaring

light and will restituted as the vessel and the state of the sea will permit. Of course life at sea cannot be wholly comfortable as life ashore. Even an admiral, in his solitary cabin big cabin, is not surrounded with the luxuries that he has at home. But one who loves the sea and the service that navy compensation for the discomforts which he will undergo when he is doing sea duty.

In the great old frigates and line of battle ships, with the members of the fleet are most familiar, the men lived on the lower-deck, nearly every part of which was made from the side of the ship. The great masts, which stood like chimney-pieces from end to end of the deck, constituted about the

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IN THE TRENCHES AT PINE RIDGE.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN BY THE GOV.

THE SIOUX OUTBREAK IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY FREDERIC REMONDON.

We discussed the vague reports of the Wounded Knee fight in the upper camps of the cordons, and old hands said it could be no ordinary affair because of the large casualty. Two days after I rode into the Pine Ridge Agency, very happy and nearly frozen to death, having ridden with Captain Hubbard, of the staff, and a Mr. Miller all night long. I had to look after a poor horse, and see that he was groomed and fed, which require considerable tact and "handling" in a busy camp. Then came my breakfast. That was a serious matter at the time. There were warriors and soldiers—the latter party going to the Wounded Knee to do no serious duty. I wanted to go very much. I stopped to think; in short, I hesitated, and of course was "lost" for

after breakfast they had gone. Why did I not follow them? Well, my natural prudence had been considerably straggled a few days previously by a half-hour's interview with six painted Bull Sioux, who seemed to be in command of the situation. To briefly end the matter, the martial party was fired on, and my confidence in my own good judgment was vindicated to my own satisfaction.

I rode over to the camp of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and met all the officers, both wounded and well, and a great many of the men. They told me their stories in that inimitable way which is studied art with warriors. To appreciate heavily you must go to a soldier. He shrugs his shoulders, and points to the bridge of his nose, which has had a piece cut out by a bullet, and says, "Rather close, but don't amount to much." An inch more, and some youngster would have had his pretensions.

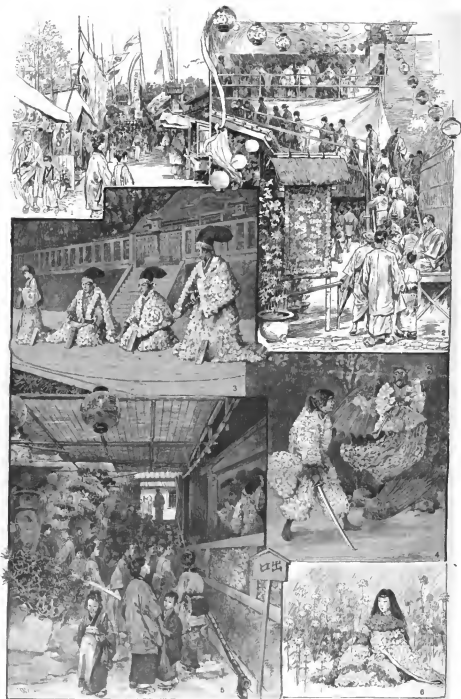
I shall not here tell the story of the Seventh Cavalry fight

with Big Foot's band of Sioux on the Wounded Knee; that has been done in the daily papers; but I will recount some small talk current in the military camps, or the "white man's war talk," as the Indians call them.

Lying on his back, with a bolt through the body, Lieutenant Mann gave an account when he got to the critical point in his story. "I saw three or four young bucks drop their blankets, and I saw that they were armed." He strode to fire, now; there is trouble." There was an instant, and there we heard sounds of firing in the center of the Indians. "Fire!" I shouted, and we poured it into them.

"Oh, you Mann, but the trouble began when the old meddlesome man threw the dust in the air. That is the old Indian signal of 'advance,' and so sooner had he done that and then those bucks whipped and a rig into action. Just before that some one told me that if we didn't stop that old man's

(Continued on page 62.)



THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, JAPAN.—DRAWN BY C. D. WELDON.—[SEE PAGE 60.]

1. The Street Dangoaka. 2. Approach to the Exhibition, with Flower Sign at Entrance. 3. First Scene of the Play, *Onjo-Kawagoe*. 4. Miyuzo Matsuda killing a Devil. 5. Interior of another Show. 6. The Nymph of Chrysanthemums.

whose extreme health of person was in his divorce context, to Adeline's very nervous—shaking when from the color, to a compressing weight, while Lord Biggles in a new hat and feather, openly looks frowns at them.

"Caroline's getting to be considerable lively—don't know but what she shall look to start a newspaper," said Laura, Monday morning, to be aware from the breakfast table, so which Adeline had been rigid, but had not mentioned the possibility.

"What are you a lady's close-mouthed about now, Laura? said his mother, pleasantly.

"Right on top of Lord's lady's the tavern, a fellow's cheek's made, there's a big fallow. Payne Bentley up to the Court has got me all mixed up, to get him to be taken on the walls. The criminal was to get a coat. Well, he don't have no coat!"

"You're too busy to be such a thing! Keep me, Sarah! I'm dizzy aged! He's got to find as the article how. Adeline had been sitting on a chair back for support. "Why, he's worth fifty thousand dollars. He's been paid in six per cent, right along."

"Why, Adeline! I thought your money was in the bank," exclaimed Sarah's father. "I can't never love one to tell folks where my money was," said Adeline. "But isn't true, is a Sarah? You know no idea that this time, here's your," she cried, wandering, suddenly and rather. "You're to be a shell, sister! I don't want to be a shell, it's said in it wouldn't be richer another."

"I was at getting four per cent. in the bank. You don't suppose it can be all my way, do you, Sarah? My what do you choose to do?"

"Talk to me to believe it'll be good for you, my dear," said Sarah, continuing. "I don't think it's to be to be so good for you." "I'd just never come side out of the late one, 'e let me here that last spring, when he was behind a tree at night. I have got to be a shell, it's said in it wouldn't be richer another." "I was at getting four per cent. in the bank. You don't suppose it can be all my way, do you, Sarah? My what do you choose to do?"

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"I have got my sometimes to graze on my beef. Second as I'll be to graze to graze when I'll be to graze, but I never said nothing" so said that to her—said."

"There was some confused remarks by the doctors and the matter to the effect that the charges had not been assigned, and some one was simply inspired to suggest some other business which ought to bring before the meeting, and when his exercises were over, Adeline and Mrs. Westley Biggles walk all alone together."

Labon and Lenka were married that winter, and in the spring Adeline became the wife of her old lover, Israel Levi, the tavern-keeper.

"It was more for the sake of getting the same old-time's feel as if she'd ought to pay her debts and her own clothes, she thought that she should herself. On the day before her wedding she pronounced Lenka her best of fortunes.

"Let you'd better keep 'em. They'd do you a sight more good than they would me," said Lenka, frankly. "When I have a new dress the bottom of it, are you to be all alike?"

"You can hold of him you under the trousers. If it does seem a pity to keep 'em," said Adeline.

"I like red handsome bottom, 'e a good fall," said Lenka, unconcernedly. "If I'm a girl to have 'em."

"I don't get no pleasure now I have got no money," said Adeline to herself, bitterly. "The next day she and her husband went to the wagon, when her betrothed whom she had just taken into to rack the box of contents carried off after the rest, the box a fire-dial half from her person, and gave it to Lenka.

"I don't give you no wedding present," said you should take it," she said. "I've got a hundred dollars," after all, it may be appropriate."

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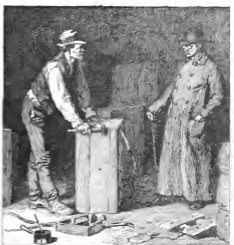
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THE HOT MAN.

GENTLEMAN: "A few years' going to get married last week, Pa." FAT: "Indeed, do, and in the future, I'd be to the contrary." GENTLEMAN: "Well, he has been a man, I've got to be a man." FAT: "Sure, he's a man, but it's said that it'll be the best man that he's got for it in a case."

WINTERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Agencies to record dispatches from the Old World it is apparent that a winter of unusual severity has been and is to be continued with chains of ice. From John's Coast to the North and the North of the Eastern States in the North is skating on the Thames above and below Oxford street. Above Tomington, where the tidal water ends, the sea is eight inches thick. Belgium, Holland, and North Germany are blocked with ice along their coasts. In the United States, there is a snow drift of ten feet in depth are piled in places, and the ice in the rivers is so thick that the ice has to be broken up by men with axes. In the United States, there is a snow drift of ten feet in depth are piled in places, and the ice in the rivers is so thick that the ice has to be broken up by men with axes.

Along the Rhine some drifts are ten feet in depth are piled in places, and the ice in the rivers is so thick that the ice has to be broken up by men with axes. In the United States, there is a snow drift of ten feet in depth are piled in places, and the ice in the rivers is so thick that the ice has to be broken up by men with axes. In the United States, there is a snow drift of ten feet in depth are piled in places, and the ice in the rivers is so thick that the ice has to be broken up by men with axes.

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THE HOT MAN.



ON THE AVENUE.—DRAWN BY W. T. SHADLEY.—(SEE POEM ON PAGE 70.)



THE LATE GEORGE BANCROFT, HISTORIAN.—FROM THE PAINTING BY GUSTAV RICHTER.—(SEE PAGE 68.)

you would if you could see Jessy. She's as sweet!"

The passionate visit was over, Warren had had his turn at confidence, and was now striding down the street, with David at his heels.

The little widow stood at the gate, her heart feeling bigger and warmer than for many a long day. Once more she looked down under the row of cotton weeds, which had come into full leaf during the past week, looked to where her plant avocados twined her solid, strong and constant as an old friend. The air seemed clearer, the sunshine brighter, than ever before. The running stream was singing its own gay song, and for once it walked so laughing in her breast. As Mrs. Nancy turned to walk up the path, she drew forth Almon's letter, and without a momentary pang of remorse. With the letter in her hand she passed again, and looked

and listened as though she would drink in the whole of Colorado at one draught. Suddenly a gleam of reckless villainous came into the sweet old face, and speaking half aloud, she murmured:

"I don't know but I'm getting to be a heartless old woman, but—I'm afraid I'd full as lief somebody else closed Almon's eyes for her!"

And with this revolutionary sentiment the faithless little New Englander passed into the house that had at last taken on the dignity and the pretensions of a town.

IF YOU HAD A FRIEND

About to visit some section of the country where malarial disease, either in the form of chills and fever or bilious remittent was particularly rife, what would be about the best advice you could give them? We will tell you—Go carry along, as positive an ad-

string, that potent medicinal substance, Bancroft's stomach Bitters, known throughout malarial-prone regions, here and by other countries, as the surest means of dispelling the malarial taint, and ridding it of its fetid mephitic influence. Not only does it banish the system by increasing its vitality, but overcomes irregularity of digestion, the liver and the bowels, and neutralizes the malarious efforts of anti-malarial, badly and unaided supported by rough weather, or occupation too sedentary or laborious, loss of appetite, and nervous prostration. The features of constipation, bilious secretion, and sleep have in it a most powerful and certain remedy.—(L.A.S.)

MRS. WISLON'S NOTHING BUT

has been used for over 25 years by millions of women for their ailments which nothing will yield success. It makes the child, and in the great, gives it all pain, from wind colic, and in the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.—(L.A.S.)

A GOOD REVOLUTION

"Bancroft's Stomach Bitters" have been before

the public many years, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for all these troubles. They cure Malaria, Cholera, Sore Throat, and Dysentery, at all times. Price, 25 cents. Put into every house, and city in town.—(L.A.S.)

Wagon loads was sold, we gave her Children, When she was a Child, she grew for a nation, If you see someone like, after living in California, When she had Children, she gave them California.—(L.A.S.)

BROWN'S HONEY-SWEET PAIN-EXPELLER
"THE GREAT PAIN-EXPELLER" is a
Cough, cold, croup, all pains. It is a home-remedy.—(L.A.S.)

THE LYONS PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
All persons affected with eruptions and humors
suffered by using a superior Bitter.—(L.A.S.)

The Best Water Cure for Cholera and Brown's
Venereal Compound, etc. A home-remedy.—(L.A.S.)

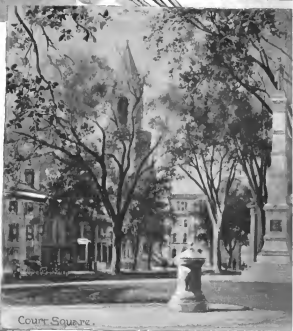
Bancroft's Pulmonary Bitters are beneficially
acknowledged the great and best.—(L.A.S.)



Post Office.



Miles Morison.



Court Square.



City Library.



SPRINGFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS



Court House.



Chapin Statue



Railway Station.

C. Graham 90.



Forest Park.

line was \$860, including the number of volumes in the library up to 17,728. Full credit is given to the fact that it is already found necessary to provide additional room on an almost daily, in order to be able to prepare and to receive the books which are brought upon to service and acquisition. For this purpose the old Mrs. Eliza B. Bennett, who owned the building, has been bought by the city, with a view to the erection of an additional building on an early day, which will be the largest and best equipped library for the city. The new building, which is to be erected for the library proper, has already been planned by the new construction department, and will be erected on the site of the old building, which Mrs. M. W. Smith has generously donated a rich and rare collection of art treasures to the use of the new building. The plan of the globe in the corner of many years of foreign travel.

It will be well illustrated by the presence of a happy feeling of the several sites that go to make up a noble provision for the city, there have been an addition of late by means of granite gills and granite elements of their heavy front that have been in their place for some time of going to Springfield the opportunity and means of possessing a free-lie wide stretch of delightful landscape and a magnificent view of the city and its surroundings. The new building, which is to be erected on the site of the old building, which Mrs. M. W. Smith has generously donated a rich and rare collection of art treasures to the use of the new building. The plan of the globe in the corner of many years of foreign travel.

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At present on the north, making all the region roundabout better and healthier. This month, which extended list of parks, play grounds, and recreation places, in addition to the part of the City Parks of a dense and beautiful recreation and reasonable enjoyment for the people of the city, in addition to which the city has been able to secure a number of the most popular places for pleasure taking to the north, park grounds on the Agawan side of the river, and up to Lakeside near Holyoke.

Next in order to the park element may be mentioned the fact that the city has a social well-being, and its remarkably fine list of social, religious, benevolent, and educational institutions, and the fact that the city has a number of the most popular places for pleasure taking to the north, park grounds on the Agawan side of the river, and up to Lakeside near Holyoke.

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the government building gives the city a grand and healthy character by any city of the Union. The architectural features of both these institutions are well defined, and the surrounding landscape is a pleasure to the eye. It is only necessary to add that the city has a number of the most popular places for pleasure taking to the north, park grounds on the Agawan side of the river, and up to Lakeside near Holyoke.

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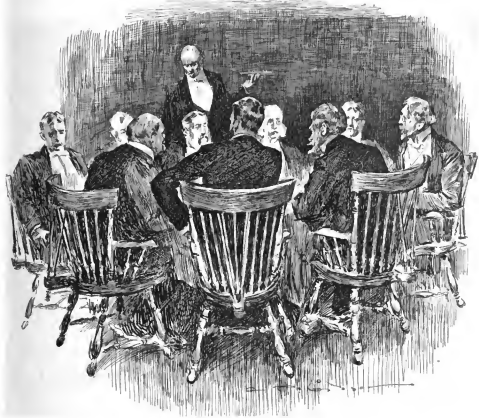
change Hotel, recently erected to the north of the city, is a fine example of modern architecture, and its location is a great advantage to the city. It is only necessary to add that the city has a number of the most popular places for pleasure taking to the north, park grounds on the Agawan side of the river, and up to Lakeside near Holyoke.

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METROPOLITAN CLUB, WASHINGTON-DIPLOMAT TABLE.—DRAWN BY C. B. GARDNER.

THE CLUBS OF WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON.

THE CLUBS OF WASHINGTON.

THE clubs of a capital should be the most interesting in the country. At least the visitor from the moon, having only a general knowledge of the earth and its inhabitants, would expect to find them so. There are clubs in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, in Edinburgh and Dublin, but who that has not eaten and drunk of their hospitalities knows of them? Whereas hundreds of Americans who have not crossed the salt-water can number and catalogue the great clubs of Pall Mall, and can narrate the story of the origin and development of White's, Brooks's, the Reform, the Carlton, the Lyceum, the Army and Navy, the Athenæum, and their fellows. We do not lack the nerves of the clubs where the wise merchants of Liverpool and the silk-makers of Lyons entertain their visitors, but we have all heard of the famous Jockey Club of Paris.

Are the clubs of Washington, then, the famous institutions of the United States? Not at all. Because Washington is, and is not comparable to the great European cities around which struggling peoples have contended long seasons. At least this is true of the Washington of the past and of history. It is singular in being younger than the nation whose most of power and whose grandeur it is. It was obliged, therefore, to grow up to its position, and it was many years in doing it, for it had neither convenience to attract the busy and best life of the country, nor beauty to beguile those who had money enough to be idle. It is unnecessary to add much to the stories that have been told already of the ugly, wretched, struggling village, with its provincial hotels and its population of politicians and negroes. Dickens and Bacon here does their best, or their worst, and we are not lacking in American lampoons on the derelict city.

All this is changed, however, and Washington is now in some respects the most charming and beautiful place in the country. It is a centre of the kind of society which has recently become an important feature of our life. It is the most popular of the winter resorts of the men and women who in summer toil and dig for pleasure on the rocks of Newport and the hills of Bear Harbor. So its great club, the

one club that is founded on the social principle, following the changes and keeping pace with the growth of its habitat, as all clubs are in the habit of doing, is one of the most distinguished and interesting organizations of the country.

To catalogue the clubs of Washington would involve one in a wearying labor for which there could be no proper recompense. There would be a dreary list of names, nearly as long as might be made of the ephemeral institutions of the metropolis which are occasionally mentioned in the local columns of the newspapers, and which bear such ignominious titles as, "Quadrant's Sons," "The Criterion," "The Knave and Knavey," etc., etc. For clubs as I have had occasion to mention, are as varied as human fellowship. The club who waste his pet of best perfumery to take it in the companionship of some one whom he may not like especially, but to whom he is accustomed. Every grand man has his haunts, unless he has not outgrown the labors of his youth and wearying domesticity and where two or three or more habitually gather together for conversation, there is the club.

The "Old Washingtonian," that fast disappearing relic of a crude, grand, hospitable, proud, and indolent time, will tell you of clubs whose glories increase as their members recede down the slopes of time. To ask some of the older generations for their recollections is to offer the worthy gentlemen a pleasant and exciting afternoon's disport. Even the names of the clubs have faded out, and there is a difference of opinion as to the title of the most famous of the ante-bellum organizations. But they were famous clubs in their day and generation, typical of a life about them, a life that still exists, haunting the corridors of hotels and the dusty old stairs of the town, which are daily becoming shablier as the newer quarters grow in splendor and importance.

We know these old clubs as we know the life of the place. In the long struggling village which had been started at two o'clock a mile apart, there were Godley's hotel and Bonham's restaurant; there were other hotels, all of them now fallen into the red decay which waits upon old buildings that come in time to find that the shrewdness or accident in which they stand has become, by arbitrary decree or other cause, a mere byword, or act of fashion. There are great double brick dwellings on the streets and avenues

near the Capitol which were once the homes of famous statesmen. But this was before society became consolidated, and before office-hogging in the chambers of the executive officers of the government became the principal business of public men. Now these old houses of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Chase are boarding houses, and are being left by fashionable people. While many of the old native families and some of the best known of the public men dwell near the Capitol, others live far off in Georgetown, on whose beautiful heights, still crowded by some of the noblest associations of the District, were the residences of the foreign ministers. Across the present fashionable promenade on which stands the English Legation house, ran a brook whose banks were usually, and through whose wood the diplomatic corps were forced to flounder on their way to transact business with the President or the Secretary of State.

It was a rough holy town, entirely unbecomingly of being the capital of the nation, even as the nation was in the young and calmer days of the early century. The clubs of the time were as informal as most of the society. And when Washington's early days are spoken of, we must remember that they endured to the war when a night change was wrought by the clash of arms between the sections. During all that time the South was dominant. The rich slave-holding population and the powerful, aristocratic Southern politicians ruled the social world from the White House to the Capitol. There were a few Northern men, especially from New England who kept together, and who were occasionally visited by pilgrims from their far off homes, but if the public men and visitors from New England as joyed themselves, it was in the society of Southerners. Even Philip Hone, the stout friend and champion of Webster, who made almost an annual journey to Washington in order to sit at the feet of the great Whig leader, to listen to his wisdom in the Senate or the Supreme Court, found much of his pleasure with the men who set the fashion of the day and place. At his visit in 1831 he describes a supper to which he was bidden after he had prepared for bed. It was at Bonham's, the famous restaurant of the period, and the company consisted of Southerners. There were Mr. Clay, Mr. Critchfield,

General Scott, Colonel Dawson of Virginia, Lee of Maryland, General Waddy Thompson, Mr. Belts of Virginia, and one or two more. There was a supper of game and wines and what that lasted many hours.

The club that was founded during this long period when the South regained were sectioned here and there about the city. There was one on Tenth Street, where Wood Ford's Theatre, the scene of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. This was a late-comer. Before that most of the clubs had been on Lexington, where the members met at stated intervals, and where drinks were plenty and play was high. Before the war, and when the Washington newspaper writer was a man of deep philosophy, there was a club of correspondents who entertained the mobilization of journalism and literature who entertained the political talk of that old day, as well as a good crowd that was here and there. There were no, too, and a miscellaneous room. But high and important conversation on foreign topics, coming to nothing, but opening many a bottle of champagne and pulling many a whiskey glass, was even more the fashion in the fifties than to-day. The habit of thinking with pursed lips began, yet in the corridors of the Capitol and the vestibule of Willard's.

Famous among the old clubs, most famous of all, was The Union, in whose list of members are to be found the names of men famous in the society of Washington when it was a slave city. It is a curious social phenomenon that when the feeling against abolitionism was the highest that human nature can reach, one of the founders of the club was of the club should have been Peter Augustus Jay, one of the most consistent of abolitionists, for he freed all the negroes that came to him from slavery in the West Indies. But Jay was a social man, and a social man from New York, a gentleman whose manners were up to the standard set by the Southern aristocracy. His daily walk with the members of the club was not his political principles, made him a person of great character. The first members of the club was these: Andrew Charles H. Steinman, then a young clerk of the navy, who was a member of the Metropolitan Club. There were the Lees of Maryland, and nearly all the well-known names of native and transient residents of the city, of the old families and the aristocracy.

The club moved from one house to another. At one time it occupied the Governor's mansion on O Street, where it was once famous in the society of Washington when it was a slave city. It is a curious social phenomenon that when the feeling against abolitionism was the highest that human nature can reach, one of the founders of the club was of the club should have been Peter Augustus Jay, one of the most consistent of abolitionists, for he freed all the negroes that came to him from slavery in the West Indies. But Jay was a social man, and a social man from New York, a gentleman whose manners were up to the standard set by the Southern aristocracy. His daily walk with the members of the club was not his political principles, made him a person of great character. The first members of the club was these: Andrew Charles H. Steinman, then a young clerk of the navy, who was a member of the Metropolitan Club. There were the Lees of Maryland, and nearly all the well-known names of native and transient residents of the city, of the old families and the aristocracy.

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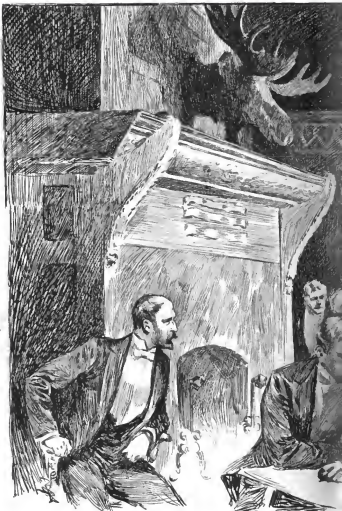
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BALTIMORE CLUB—"AFT

able gentleman." But the new hotels introduced the splendor and luxury of the North—of Pennsylvania and Broadway. A fine old house, once the home of the English Legation, now the residence of the widow of the founder of the Signal Service, became a fashionable gambling house, with its elegant saloons and other refinements in the domain and the masterpiece. It had in its day, for the sake of things which gain it little but not endure.

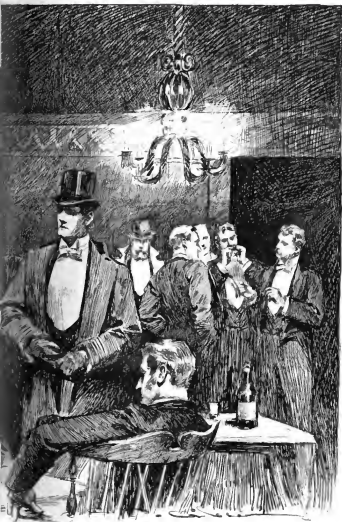
The Washington Club, which occupied the building now owned and used by the Young Men's Christian Association, in New York Avenue, was one of the most refined of those which were made rapidly and spent extravagantly. It was called a club, but it was not more such than "Boys' Independent, Haiser Killbuck, Clegham, and John D. Evans were at its head, then it was John C. Chamberlain took it and turned it into a restaurant. Indeed, Chamberlain was always the master of the institution.

Through all this time the Metropolitan Club was growing. The register of visitors in the possession of the present club dates back to 1863. Many famous names are inscribed on its pages. Looking over these, we find that Henry Francis introduced it, later known to its hospitalities, and that afterward Mr. Sumner was sponsor for many a foreign guest. There are names of famous soldiers who have come up from the front to visit Washington. Among them are all names longer over an entry which refers that W. T. Sherman, who is just from "camp," is introduced in the club by John Sherman. There is a pathetic look to the list of names in the spring of 1863, for the announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the struggle on the life of Secretary Seward. There are names of politicians and lawyers who have

come to proffer advice to the administration, or to attend professional engagements. There are names of men like the William B. Allen and William M. Evarts, who in the green old and famous in the public service. The Metropolitan Club lived its time, and became notorious. It was very a wild club, and had its head-quarters on the corner of and H Street, where the now building of the Chamberlain. It was a close corporation, and the original reserved to themselves the right of choosing its members for admission. Finally, in 1872, some of the best of the city were admitted to the club, and the determination was made. They were incorporated as "The Metropolitan of the City of Washington" in 1887, which is the origin to-day.

In the mean time social conditions at the capital changing. Whatever may have been the character of the club it had made the city beautiful. It had become the club and its climate and attractions made it a real social center. The people who sought their summer pleasures at the spring places of the North, began to visit Washington for resort. In the place of the old Southern society of saloons and of the French population who came here, and who had been the first to visit, there came in a new social set and on it fully represents the life of the nation of the day.

One may find in Washington the church notable of England and Western towns and villages, and the larger movement of the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard.



AN.—DRAWN BY C. D. GIBSON.

there in Washington, he only say trade, society and politeness the sole interests of the city. After four o'clock in evening it is a place of leisure—of tea, dinner, reception, etc. This society the Metropolitan Club has taken its name. It has grown on Washington has grown, and in the same way. With the exception of the large body of scientists who are devoted with government work, and who have a kind of the interesting men of the capital are to be found in the Metropolitan Club. The members of the cabinet, the ablest members of Congress, the leading civil and military officers of the army, the foreign ministers, the men about town who are distinguished, or who spend their winters within its gay and exclusive precincts. It is in this club that the distinguished visiting visitors to the capital are the guests. Its home is the most beautiful club-house of the country. It is a model adapted to the warm and charming climate, with its wide veranda and where one can recline in better than a market town which the delicious products of the Chesapeake and its shores are found? The Metropolitan is the one club in the city, as it is in New York and London such a club was impossible until within less than a score of years.

There are other clubs, and it is in their way, but they are not so distinguished. The Jefferson Club fell before a club similar in its other club, the Union, and it has been merged in a club. There have been more than one Army and Navy Club,

which have died, but now there is a stream and flourishing United Service Club, which boasts of more than 500 members. There are the Country Club and Durdan, a hunter and sportsman's club, and the Club of the Chesapeake, a club made up of men of science and letters, whose home is full of comfort, and whose members are as interesting and instructive as their varied professions.

Washington is taking on the airs and habits of a great city, and here, as everywhere, the clubs keep pace with the life and growth of the place. Its one general and social club is a gathering of the best there is in official life united with that which is to be found wherever wealth gives honors. Its other clubs which the domain of the many clever men who are engaged in special and professional pursuits.

Whether the new Washington is as pleasant as the old, let the older generation determine. It is certainly more varied and inspiring, and vastly more worthy of the nation of which it is the capital.

THE CLUBS OF BALTIMORE.

There is an odor of patriotism arising from Baltimore something like and somewhat different from that which permeates thoughts and memories of Philadelphia. The noble distinction between the acts of these two noble haunts of appetitiveness and self respecting stomachs is felt and recognized, but it would be a difficult and an ungrateful task to set these off against one another in rivalry. In Philadelphia the basis of patriotism is the love of the individual citizen for the ordinary man. The French

chief politician, but his skill and his moral and physical codes of faith are sustained by the solid personal accomplishments of all good and well-bred Philadelphians. They are each their own men; they are capable of compensating their own negligence of forming their own convictions, of meeting, leading, or leading. There is a venerable tradition of Philadelphia men who for the mere love of country had learned to kill a pig.

We of New York, whose aristocracy have long fed upon the mysteries of the French chef, whose children have been born for many years familiar with the white cap and apron of the French chef—we know what we shall find on certain occasions in the Philadelphia restaurant. From those of us whose legs do not have acquired under the discipline of Irish dancing, or Swedish exercises, we are surrounded that the dishes of Paris are served in all their perfection in the neighboring city, where the Quaker Fries first taught the lessons of luxury. Some few districts of the metropolis have been admitted to the mysteries of the Parisienne and Habitué, which are such as follows.

The dining of the Baltimore dinner table and the Parisian more kitchen is of a simpler kind, and when being suddenly confronted with the problem, one recognizes that both are well-fed towns, and all that that begins, and wonders in what respect their aims differ, one naturally reverts to the several elements of all indigenous cooking—the food and the cook.

There are French chefs in Baltimore, and artistic cooks imported from the present culins of the Old World. There is the chef! But wherever cooks of the Maryland home hotels are great chefs proceed over by the way of their face, whose authority will be found in as supreme as that of the little page in any bar room. It has become the fashion in every tavern and hotel in Baltimore to find a chef, not only standing over the Southern kitchen, where dwell the people who love the Southern while they revere the chef, but the black woman cook, whose hands are on the rack, but the supreme virtue of the modern life; she has an enthusiastic love for the products of her mind and fire, she has an exquisite palate, which enables her to enjoy the delicacies which she sets before her master and his guests.

Mayfield is the home of the terrapin and the canvas-back, the equally savory roasts. The Chesapeake furnishes both fish the reputation of which are rarely to be had from the sea. Leaving out the langfish and the striped bass of our Northern waters, and the pinquoy of the Gulf of Mexico, the best on food in the world is taken from the Chesapeake. You may find the weakfish and the Spots-necked, but you will find them both in their perfection in Hampton Roads. And there is a fish which has become so well known that it is the Chesapeake and which is sought by the loyal Baltimoreans to be quite the equal of Spanish-mackerel—by headcount. There are no mean delicious soft-shell-crabs that are to be found along these shores, and the oysters are the best in the world. There must be some quality in the mud in which grows the delicious food of the canvas-back, that enriches the inferiority that falls the oysters of Lynn Haven Bay and other bays of the Chesapeake. At any rate, you find the oyster along the extended line of the Atlantic shore all comparable to his thin film the oyster beds of Maryland and Virginia.

And these black cooks and native products are the basis of the gastronomic art of Baltimore and of the State, and one who dines at the famous Maryland Club is not only out of the graceful and dignified courtesy of its members, but of their business and exuberant hospitality, but that here you may find the terrapin in his perfection, the juiciest and most tender cut, the oil in its pores, the fatness and most genuine of red-heads and oysters. And though you may have the choicest of wines, you may have those elsewhere, but nowhere else except in Kentucky can you find in such perfection the distillates of the orchard or the beloved nut.

All who have read the story of their country know that Maryland was settled by certain gentlemen of England. The new discovery of Lord Baltimore's great man, and who has been held with the idea that Maryland was settled by the home of religious liberty. This was hardly true after the Protestants found the secondary, as may be learned by a small survey of history, of the various states of the country. It was very early in the history of Maryland that her ships, she had not yet come in the early part of the seventeenth century, when the Protestants were willing to follow Roman Catholicism in the interests of the Virginian clergy and hierarchy, but still the Church lived and flourished and today is the strongest conviction of Baltimore. The Northern man and woman educated in the belief that society in Protestantism will bring, which is not the Southern commercial town, that some American society is Catholic, and very dignified and polite and very hospitable are the scenes of these old Catholics of the State.

The English gentlemen who came later brought with them more than their religion. They brought the manners and habits of the English, the idea of the English, the best of them realizing, none of the idea of the English, they brought open houses, and loved the sports of the open air. They were not content with the indoor sports of the tennis and croquet, and the new province which the King had possessed in their land and patronage. With their heavy and wide-brimmed hats, and their long, straight, and their long, straight, they rode over the hills of Chesapeake. They did it in the salt-water. They rode over the hills of Chesapeake. They did it in the salt-water. They rode over the hills of Chesapeake. They did it in the salt-water. They rode over the hills of Chesapeake.

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THE MARYLAND CLUB, BALTIMORE.—Drawn by HENRY MARSH.



The Entrance to the Club.

has been admitted, however, that the Philadelphia club is the older of the two, the truth being that there is no evidence in existence of the exact date of the formation of the "South River Club." The club still exists, although it is in a somewhat improved condition, and the club-house is the same that was purchased in 1780, that being the first discoverable date in connection with the organization. The building is situated in Anne Arundel County, in South River Hundred, "about a mile from the old English church of St. All Hallows." What a vision of the old home must these women have constantly conjured to the loyal friends!

The club was for joy and feasting. The stated dinners were held twice a month, and as in the "House in Schuylerkill," the members took turns in serving. But although Marylanders know how to cook, they do not love to do it; they prefer to direct. Therefore the server for the occasion prepared the dinner at home, transporting it to the club-house in wagons. He and the feast were attended by a retinue of slaves, for there was no prohibition of the presence of servants in the clubhouse, as there was and is in the Falmouth-plex club. The dinners were once very simple, consisting of only two kinds of meat and a milk of egrets, but in time, as in time and their offspring, luxury increased, the feast became elaborate. Hence the war the club has declined. As a historian of the club poetically says: "The condition of the land owners in Anne Arundel County has been greatly altered by the war, and many fit no longer able to devote any time to club life." Nevertheless, the club-house still stands, and there are living members. A dinner was served as late as 1874, but the stated feasts have been long in abeyance.

During the period of its prosperity the members dined not only on the stated days, but they took advantage of every occasion that offered them an excuse for coming together. A dinner was a social as well as a convivial time, and those who participated made a day of it, reaching the club-house early in the afternoon, dinner being served at about five o'clock. Historic holidays were always observed. After the Revolution the Fourth of July was celebrated just as before the war. English crests were observed. Here is a characteristic and interesting extract from the *Maryland Gazette* of July 15, 1746:

"The gentlemen belonging to the ancient 'South River Club' in honor their loyalty to his Majesty the success of the illustrious Duke of Cumberland's obtaining a complete victory over the Pretender, and delivering us from persecution of taxes and tithes, and in acknowledgment, have appointed a grand entertainment to be given at their club-house on Thursday next, and a committee was appointed 'To write on his Excellency's To Desire his company this Day.'

From the record book of the club we have a succinct but a sufficiently instructive account of the proceedings. This is the entry:

"Last Thursday was observed as a day of Rejoicing by
(Continued on page 81.)



THE MARYLAND CLUB, BALTIMORE.—Drawn by HENRY MARSH.



METROPOLITAN CLUB, WASHINGTON.—PRESIDENT ADMIRAL RODGERS.—Drawn by C. B. GARDNER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

TEN CENTS A COPY,
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT.



CLAUS SPECKELA, "THE SUGAR KING."—DRAWN BY T. V. COCHRAN AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY GETZSCHE, PHILADELPHIA.—(SEE PAGE 67.)

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A Valuable Classical Work.

An Elementary Latin Dictionary. By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Author of "A Latin Dictionary for Schools," etc. Small 4to, Half Leather, \$2.00.

This is substantially an abridgment of Mr. Lewis' "Latin Dictionary for Schools." The vocabulary has been extended to include all words used by Cælius, Terence, Propertius, and Tacitus (in his larger works), as well as those used by Terentius, Cæsar, Sallust, Cicero, Livy, Nepos, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Phædrus, and Catullus. On the other hand, there has been added by the omission of all detailed references to books and passages, only the name of the writer being indicated as authority for each word or phrase, and by limiting the illustrative citations to those which are typical or particularly instructive. Proper names, too, have been excluded, except those which, because of peculiarities of form or of their derivations, require special explanation.

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No. 1790.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

WITH NEWS, AND SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING
ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE
CLARE OF WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

TERMS: IN TEN CENTS A COPY IN A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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SENATOR BILL.

MR. EVARTS is to be succeeded in the Senate of the United States by Governor HILL. During his official term the Governor has gained a distinction which he did not have when he succeeded Governor CAVELAND, and which he has not since he has been admitted politician, not of a public man of large views and commanding ability, such as are properly associated with the office of Senator of the United States. Governor HILL's remark, "I am a Democrat," is a key to his public career and his view of public duty. His chief concern is with the interests of his party, of course with the easy acquiescence that his party is devoted to the interests of his country. But if his party stands for anything but its old traditions, if it is somewhat informed with a new spirit and decided to other aims, this change is certainly due in no degree whatever to HILL. He would probably be proud to be known as an old-fashioned Democrat, a personage who is not a fashionable figure to those who recall the Democrat of forty years ago. Democrats in New York who feel the severity of various reforms, and of relieving their party of its existing alliances, and a general Bourgeois and reactionary tendency, are not supporters of the Governor, and regard him as a heavy weight upon his party, and by no means a desirable national representative of his character and purposes. It is, however, insignificant that his way in the party may be more extreme than that of any Democratic leader of recent times. No Governor has led his party majority in the Legislature so completely in his hand. The sole question concerning the most important act of his Legislature, the election of Senates, has been the Governor's will. No king ever had his men pleasure to make his will known to obedient vassals more absolutely than the Governor. No body of free representatives ever showed less independence than the Democratic majority of the Legislature, who waived the limitations of the Constitutional will as countersigned the royal seal. The uncertainty of the future of the party is unquestionably arisen from doubt of the effect of his acceptance of the Senate upon his claims for the Presidency. So far as has appeared, neither he nor any of his supporters look into the least concern the opportunity to serve the State and country in a great office. The sole consideration was the question whether acceptance of the Senate strengthened or weakened his chance of a nomination for the Presidency. Personal and not public considerations have decided the question. But while it is wholly a party, the Governor's unqualified control of his party in this State is a very important element in all calculations of the Democratic action in 1892. Unless there should be some change in the Democratic situation in the State, Governor HILL must be reckoned with in the nominating Convention as an important force.

In the Senate of the United States it is not to be

expected that he will be a commanding figure. He has never shown the comprehensive grasp of a statesman. Time, indeed, is not his gift. Like QUAY, he may be a shrewd party adviser upon the tower path, but his friends would hardly claim for him the Senatorial like FRANKLIN, or the executive like DENVER, CARLISLE, or HOAR. To the country he will stand as the representative of New York Democracy, the ally of Tammany Hall and the saloon. Yet it is undeniable that his intimate associates are not the alien ones of his party in the State, men like CLAYTON, HENNING, and others, who are the friends of the Governor. Governor HILL and Democratic Senators like VAN BUREN, MARY, and WARDER. He will be a faithful party servant, for he is not to the true sense a party leader. Governor HILL does not lead, he follows. He is not the kind of Senator of whom his party can be proud, for he is the kind that is produced by skillful machine politics, and not by the spontaneous admiration of great ability or loyalty to lofty character. The Democratic party does not rise in public confidence by his election.

BANCROFT.

The death of Mr. BANCROFT was not unexpected. Within a year or two his mental and physical powers had been much longer and weaker than he participated. Yet even last summer, although his memory was impaired, he had most of the old light, lively character, and his greeting was as alert and friendly as ever. Mr. BANCROFT was one of the best illustrations of the scholar that this country has produced. His general knowledge, his erudition, his experience in history, were very large, and he retained an easy familiarity with many languages to the end. He could open his Demosthenes at random and read his accurately and fluently into English, and all his resources were at ready command. His memory, indeed, was so ordered around his work, every weapon was highly burnished and in its place, ready for instant use. He had an insatiable thirst for study, and few lives showed fewer wasted hours. As a boy at school in New England his singular intelligence was recognized, and at twenty he had already graduated at Harvard, and was a Doctor of Philosophy at Göttingen. Thoroughly trained from the beginning with a comprehensive memory and accurate application, a quick sympathy and varied interests, he kept abreast of the intellectual movement of his time, and read and discussed with avidity.

During the years when his interest in politics was most active, it was not at any serious expense of his studies and literary pursuits. Writing his history was necessarily slow work, for there were the foreign archives to consult—valuable resources, of which Mr. HENRY ADAMS has recently made such admirable use in his history of the first twenty years of the century. Mr. BANCROFT's political life delayed the appearance of his work, but did not affect the care and fulness of his preparation. But his new material which appeared during its prosecution, and after the publication of his first volumes, led him to make very important revisions, and to modify the somewhat exuberant rhetoric of some of its parts. In 1876, when the Centennial edition was published, a friend asked him what he had been doing with it, and he answered, gayly, "Blanching the silver." In that edition, also, among the more important changes, was dropping all allusion to VERRAZZANO, the Florentine sailor, whom he had come to look upon as a very apocryphal authority. His first treatment of the Indian was modified in the light of later knowledge. From the beginning of his history he designed to be the chief authority for the colonial and Revolutionary period. Thirty-five years ago he said, "I shall stop with the framing of the Constitution, because all beyond that is experiment." But no man more gladly admitted that with the close of the war it was experiment no longer. Mr. BANCROFT's history will remain the chief authority for the colonial and Revolutionary period. It is a work of great research, and its general correctness as a narrative has not been impeached. The philistine period, indeed, has been more fully treated in GAY's history, and the Indian ethnology, Mr. BANCROFT, as we have said, indicated in his own time. The style is not so good as it should be. He had seen GORTCH and BYRON and most of the famous men and women of the century. He had held great offices—Secretary of the Navy and Member to England and Prussia. He had been Collector of Boston, and held a very large vote in the debate for Governor of Massachusetts. With Dr.

COBBWELL he founded and superintended for its short term what was perhaps the most famous private school in the country—the Broad Hill School at Northampton, in Massachusetts. Meanwhile he was still the devoted and untiring scholar, and through all his life he was studying with all his own untamed temperance carried his work with unswerving zeal. He well ordered and simple life was the tribute of a wise man to the higher laws of health, and it was not until he was nearly ninety years old that he had done his best and said, "I leave down my work." Mr. BANCROFT was a student with all our most famous authors, and he was our oldest master of that form of literature in which the American genius has especially excelled. The affectionate nod of the man is shown in a note written upon his eighty-third birthday. "I think, my dear friend, your words were very good, and they will stay upon me all year. My life has been made to me a happy one by my friends and those who have loved me. Live long in health and vigor of mind. You have my affection as a friend whose regard cannot be shaken. Yours in my sixtieth year, as ever since I first knew you, G. S. BANCROFT." During his life he has been the subject of severe criticism, literary, political, and social, but he had outlived controversy and animosity, and died at peace with all men. His last years were spent in Washington, and in its society and streets he was a familiar figure. A son of Massachusetts, and a member of the State Bar, he had a feeling in public affairs. But this discord also disappeared, and he is buried in Worcester, "the heart of the commonwealth," and his name and fame are part of her great literary possessions.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The associations which under the general name of Farmers' Alliance are organized throughout the country are a sign of the times. It is not to be wondered that they are the political force which is giving a feeling which is exuberant on all sides, extending its force beyond the circle of those who actually take part in such associations. In New York its latest manifestation is the State Farmers' League, which recently issued a new and demagogic pamphlet. During the spring of the movement is hostility to what has called the plutocracy of wealth. This hostility is due to the conviction that consolidated capital commands special privileges which are denied to the greatest industrial interest in the country, that of agriculture. The pamphlet is a very good one. It is written, says a large Western landholder, as modestly and plain robbery. He finds an illustration in the call ways. "BANCROFT sends his beef to New York for forty dollars the ear load, and shames the profit with the railroads. An honest man has to pay \$100 for the same service. His property is government control of the railroads. His argument is that the government will manage these efficiently and honestly, as it does the Post office. It can carry postage and heavy freight as easily and as well as it carries letters and light freight."

This is a very fairly favored class exist, and that they are constantly becoming more powerful, and that they tend to increase and extend individual poverty, and that personal subjugation is historically the consequence of widespread poverty, is undoubtedly spreading. It is a demagogic which, in the American way, requires little for relief by political means, and there are those who interpret the result of the late election not so much as a rebuke of the class favoritism of the McKinley bill, as an expression of general and profound dissatisfaction with the political situation. The most striking illustration of this movement is seen in South Carolina, where the Democratic Convention, composed of white Democrats who were opposed to what they called the aristocratic Democratic ring, made the great Governor, "JES" TILLYMAN, the Democratic candidate. His main appeal was the campaign was to the poor whites, or "barkers," they are called, and the representatives of the class opposed by Judge HERRICK, a representative of the old governing class, who had the good will of most of the colored leaders, Mr. TILLYMAN was overwhelmingly elected. The HERRICK vote was about 15,000, there were supposed to be about 50,000 whites who did not vote, and the TILLYMAN vote was about 20,000. Mr. TILLYMAN repudiated rather than consolidated the colored vote, while Judge HERRICK, ruler invited it. But it was not largely cost, and TILLYMAN's rejection of it was due probably to his desire to baffle the charge that he was taking sides with the negro. Since this election, however, Mr. TILLYMAN has intended to step aside of the colored people.

TILLYMAN's election, which was a signal defeat of the old Democratic régime in South Carolina, was followed by the election of the chief representative of that régime, S. B. HANCOCK, as Governor in the South. The speech of Mr. HANCOCK was a very important one. In the social criticism of the Governor and his friends is no less complete. Columbia, the capital of the State, is about to celebrate its centenary, but the Governor and the State officers are not invited. The national anniversary is very large, and as the centenary between the new and old powers is not ended, 1892 is

1.



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3.



PRESIDENT CHARLES F. TWINING—Past & Present.

4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



THE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AND ADELBERT COLLEGE.—[See Page 90.]

1. The Medical School. 2. Recitation Hall. 3. The Chapel. 4. The Old Hall. 5. The North Dormitory. 6. The South Dormitory. 7. Dormitory, Adelbert College. 8. View of the Campus.



*Japan's Army in the
Himalayas*

LEUTENANT GENL. ANONO LEUTENANT CAPT. FREDERICK BERINGTUN. LEUTENANT STRONGHOLD. THE FOUR BROTHER MOUNTS IN COMBAND

WATCHING THE DOGS OF THE HOSTILES FROM THE BLUFFS OF THE STRONGHOLD. - [See Page 44.]



THE CATHEDRAL CAR OF NORTH DAKOTA—EXTERIOR VIEW.

A JOURNEYING CATHEDRAL.

With ecclesiastical minds generally the religious scheme of travelling religious both with scientific fact in all conditions of advance may have less fascination than in years past. Or should it not be that they lose this subject less, they have that of simply elevating the lesson into more.

The latest expression of the modern idea of moving as practical accomplishment in this direction is in permanent development among religious systems. A Western bishop recently in question for this work, which is a timely, fruitful venture, since bringing its ventures in a remarkable manner into the service of religion. Whether in the west added on such a basis in North Dakota the last absolute of discord in dogmatic ground has "passed in mass out of sight" through the religious range is not expected. It is to be better known, but the bishop's intention is to be made by the common rule. He will visit the entire country. A list of churches to be visited is not yet made. A list of churches to be visited is not yet made. A list of churches to be visited is not yet made.

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Such are the conditions which prompted Bishop Walker to take this "Cathedral Car" over how he could make these people and minister to them in spiritual comfort. Such thought had been given to the subject, when he conceived the original experiment of a car designed for cathedral use. In his Chicago office the Father John J. Conroy, who carried out the idea of an absolutely unique construction in proper form. The work was completed last week, and has reached its destination. Although this modern type of ecclesiastical architecture may be without vastly impressive effect for present or future

generations of sight-seers, it possesses the great quality in all constructive plans of being fitted for its special use.

A more different type applied to this car church, "the cathedral on wheels," the "cathedral on wheels" and the "moving cathedral" of North Dakota. The Bishop's name given it is "The Cathedral of the North Dakota." This is a car of the future. It is a car of the future. It is a car of the future.

This car is sixty feet long and arranged with what has been known in the manufacture of a "cathedral" in one car. In the center of the exterior on each side is an elevation with arched panels to give in mass the effect of the cathedral spire. This arrangement is a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

Toward the rear end of the car is the chancel, with its altar, screen, and font. A cold organ occupies the aisle. The seating space is filled with portable chairs in the number of about eighty. The most particular feature of it is the fact that it is a car of the future. It is a car of the future. It is a car of the future.

"It is not my intention," he further states, "to have a kitchen, or a wash, or a toilet. I expect to give my meals in a tent in the rear section of the car, or in a tent in the rear section of the car, or in a tent in the rear section of the car." This is a car of the future. It is a car of the future. It is a car of the future.

The only possible criticism in which this journeying cathedral may be subject is common sense, indicated in the fact that it is a car of the future. It is a car of the future. It is a car of the future.

which, as he read it, the Emperor said, "There is not such a thing as a free press, and I would not have said it to people's ears." No one could think that a wise bishop could so clearly and comprehensively for what he had built as had ever a political sovereign. Although it is a novel one, it is a novel one. It is a novel one.

The work in connection with this novel type of cathedral will depend for publicity on its usefulness rather than on its novelty. The work in connection with this novel type of cathedral will depend for publicity on its usefulness rather than on its novelty. The work in connection with this novel type of cathedral will depend for publicity on its usefulness rather than on its novelty.

The project of the plan of the journeying cathedral is a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one. The project of the plan of the journeying cathedral is a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

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WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AND ADELPHI COLLEGE AT CLEVELAND.

The westward movement of people in the United States is characterized by the founding of colleges. The founding of the college is a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

When in 1828 Western Reserve College was founded in northeastern Ohio, the population had already well covered its territory. The first year was a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

seventy-two; University of Pennsylvania, seventy-one; Dartmouth, fifty-eight; Rutgers, fifty-six. In the midst of a state university had been founded in Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina. Virginia had the Hampden-Sydney, Washington and Law, and the University of the South. These were the first of a long list of colleges in the United States. To a degree it is true, even in states of railroads, the college has been a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

For a number of years which it is to be interpreted profusely, was not to be interpreted profusely, but finally, standing for nearly a century, it is a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

Professor Henry A. Hoy taught here for many years. He was a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one. Professor Henry A. Hoy taught here for many years. He was a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

For a quarter of a century the theological department was maintained standing, while in part, about a hundred students, but with the exception of a few, it is a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

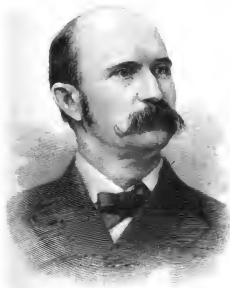
From 1828 to 1828 Western Reserve College was situated at Hudson, a desolate, but a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one. From 1828 to 1828 Western Reserve College was situated at Hudson, a desolate, but a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

The first college for women and for women only was a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one. The first college for women and for women only was a novel one. It is a novel one. It is a novel one.

THE CATHEDRAL CAR OF NORTH DAKOTA—INTERIOR VIEW.



THE METROPOLITAN CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C.—DRAWN BY C. D. GIBSON.—[FOR SCREVEN.]



SENATOR ALBERT DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.—From a Photograph by R. H. BROWN.



SENATOR Z. B. VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.—From a Photograph by H. W. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

DAVID BURNETT HILL, of Elmira, twenty-eighth Governor of the State of New York under the Constitution, who on the 21st inst. was elected United States Senator to succeed William Maxwell Evans, whose term will expire on March 4th next, was born at Havana, Schuyler County, then Chenango, August 22, 1845. He is descended from sturdy New England stock. His education was confined to the schools of his native town and to the law office of Daniel L. Smith, of Elmira, to which city Hill removed in 1861, and whom, one year later, he was admitted to the bar. He had been brought up in the Democratic faith, and at an early age had published a Democratic newspaper, and at seventeen

had delivered his first political speech. His first vote was cast for General McClellan for President. Shortly after his admission to the bar Judge Smith took him into partnership, the firm continuing down to 1874. When Mr. Hill was first elected to the Assembly, in 1870, he had won his spurs as a ward worker, and during his second term he attracted the attention of Samuel J. Tilden, to whose political school he was gradually attracted, and with whose political fortunes he was ever after allied. In 1875 Governor Tilden offered him the appointment of member of the Constitutional Commission to provide charters for cities; but the commission was declined for professional reasons. In 1878 the Common Council of Elmira elected him City Attorney, and about the same time was formed the law firm of Hill &

Stearnsfield, to which was admitted subsequently the late William L. Muller. In 1881 Mr. Hill was elected Alderman, and in the spring of 1882 Mayor of Elmira. He had become recognized by this time as one of the shrewdest political wire-pullers of the southern tier, and in the summer of '83 became a formidable candidate for Governor; but in the Synagogue Convention at Oneida Cleveland carried off the nomination on the third ballot, Mr. Hill receiving the acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. The ticket, called "the Warren ticket," because of the fact that each candidate was the Mayor of his city, was unappreciatedly successful, Mr. Cleveland receiving a majority of 102,854. Mr. Hill of 1883, but on the total vote cast the latter fell 695 below that of Mr. Cleveland. During Mr. Hill's term



SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER, OF COLORADO.—From a Photograph by H. W. WASHINGTON.



SENATOR D. W. VOORHEES, OF INDIANA.—From a Photograph by H. W. WASHINGTON.

upon the *Fraser*. Had some investment company? It was a poor man's friend, the advertisement said, and might offer him some good advice as to the best way of getting a home in the States if possible. But he was growing weaker every day for the night of the Little Chap. A heavy street investment man, a half-breed, was looking something like a hangar to prevent the accident should meet.

Finally, one day in the early spring, he called upon the *Fraser* Real Estate Investment Company. He had looked from the advertisement something very complicated and mysterious, and was somewhat doubtful as to being connected with a candy-maker and very puzzled young man, who sat in his shirt-sleeved, a severely furnished back office, chewing a toothpick.

"Is this—the office of the *Fraser* Real Estate Investment Company?" queried Anmond, respectfully.

"Yes," the young man replied, taking his feet down from the table. "What can I do for you?"

"I—I should like to see the—the—product of the company, if—if you think it is very kind of you to do so." Anmond remarked, hesitantly.

"I regret to say the product is out of town at present," said the plausible young man, "but would you sit down, please? I think, perhaps, I can give you all the information you require, and I should say I shall be very happy if I can be of service to you."

There was something so interesting in the young fellow's manner that Anmond, though he had received to be very cautious, soon found himself talking freely with him.

The next day the young man—Anny was his name—dropped some lines, by his chance it so proved, which he sent by his room rent, and they became better acquainted.

The following Monday they met again, and Farley took Anmond about in a buggy, and showed him all the property he had for sale on the west side of the city. He brought him with him in his little cottage on West Indiana Street, where he was living, and the title of many houses and improvements, so that he showed to sell this cottage, with lot, to Anmond for \$2000, possibly to be granted when the land was paid, and a mortgage for \$1000 and the terms shown in hand had no hesitation in choosing the bargain. He paid over in Farley the \$200 which he had then accumulated, and received an acknowledgment of the amount from him, with promise of deed on payment of \$400 more.

He got hold of the deed, and took it to belong to the Little Chap, who did not take what was left, and of day long during his time he happened to himself or to the little number of other persons, and the owner of the Little Chap's promise in that room, and the furniture which he would make with his hands for the Little Chap's comfort. He worked with a will now and would scarcely grant himself time for sleep, for every night he had to attend to every one of his own little things.

Thus another year passed. Month by month Anmond looked over his account, and Farley, who pocketed them in a cork, had some like manner, and at last when the \$1200 had been paid he let the deed, and gave a deed of the property to the young man, who, of course, then Anmond wrote to his wife, telling her to make no delay in coming, for he had now a home of his own in which to receive her and the children. And it was all farmed, and there was a separate row for the Little Chap—did have him—when he could keep all his family little things, so that his sisters would never him. Much he was in this street, for his heart was ever beating with joy, and his wife seemed happy and more beautiful to him than ever before.

The only thing that troubled him a little was the fact that the family who lived in the house had not yet moved out. But Farley explained that their lease did not expire until April, and that he was sure when he could have to be put out. On April 20 they would be gone, and then he could take possession.

He did not attempt to describe the meeting between the Little Chap and his old. It was just the 26 of April when the family moved in Chicago, and was just like to see the eggs into an express wagon and driven to West Indiana Street. Anmond ran up the front steps with the Little Chap in his arms, and showed off the cottage, and the wife and the five girls all beaded up with tears and kisses until they looked like walking haystacks, and the crowd out of the wagon, and they could. Farley had remained to be there with the keys, and, naturally, just the new one in possession. He remained, and Anmond's deal when his first and second ring at the door bell sounded, unawares, and still more surprised was when he saw that it was the man who had not the least resemblance to Farley upon the door and asked him, in language more elegant than polite what he

"I—I have brought this house," Anmond said, with an air of righteous indignation, "and I was told by Mr. Farley that you were to come out on the 1st of April."

"The occupant of the house wanted an early arrangement, and, which, really, 'Whom did you buy it of?'"

"Mr. Farley."

"That is a great joy for me never would I."

But where is he? He promised me the key last night."

"He has gone West." An icy terror chilled at the stranger's heart, and he crept backward as if he had been struck. "Good-by!" he groaned, looking down upon the topmost step.

The Little Chap, seeing his distress, wound his arms tightly about his neck and rubbed the cheek against his face. He said then for the first time, "I am sorry, but the five hundred pounds you gave me on the side walk starting at him with innocent sympathy. Then the rest of the house was occupied and ordered them to leave quickly to move on. And when they only returned to stare in amazement, the stranger, who pulled down his coat tail, and the whole family were hurried into a parcel wagon and driven to the nearest police station. There Anmond, under the stress of answering the repeated questions, was amazed sufficiently from his dual ministry to send for a Newarose lawyer, who promptly made his appearance. He listened to the carpenter's story, and then shook his head miserably.

"You have been deceived, my friend," he said. "You ought to have been more cautious."

"But—but, lawyer," the poor fellow went on, getting into his face with an unpraised expectancy, "the fact was—the lawyer—the lawyer has been for me the papers. It was right, surely. Am I, lawyer?"

The lawyer looked at the paper which he had been holding, and then dropped it contemptuously on the floor.

"A very shabby forgery," he said. "But—well, couldn't I easily get on with those who took it to be a real lawyer?"

"Yes, he could, if any one was fool enough to say so. But, he says you have been deceived, and that I have worked and shrewd and on in these years, and often stand and shrewd myself for the Little Chap's sake—do you mean to say that—that man is to have it, and not our Little Chap?"

"He will not," the lawyer said, "and upon his oath, and the papers under and stamped with his name in his face, and he would be foolish to believe that there was some scoundrel scoundrel, standing at the bottom of it all, and then honest or later it would be done so."

The lawyer led to all his practice more concerned on heart reading a note. He scribbled his words and before he answered.

"My dear friend, you have paid dearly for your first experience in the New World. He weighed his words well before he answered. The lawyer led to all his practice more concerned on heart reading a note. He scribbled his words and before he answered.

There was a knock at the door in the station-room. In the presence of an onlooker a man in a long coat and a hat, and a little sword. After the terrible explosion of Anmond's sword struck upon his breast, his horse tumbled, and he fell in a heap upon the floor.

The Little Chap, who had stood with his hands in his pockets, a puzzled from a upon his face, during this strange scene, now stood bravely against his father. He stood bravely to dispute his distress, which he had to be satisfied, and he was the only one who was a real man.

"But," he said, looking over the prostrate form of his father with a touching air of loving protectiveness—"Dad, I wouldn't take on so if I were you." He wanted nobody for a moment, and when some one, he continued, in a soothingly comforting tone, "Dad, don't do that, don't you worry. I'll help you, dad."

The street all well-remembered phrean potential through the stranger's own's watchful language of despair. He moved toward and away of Farley. He was started with a child's wonder at the child, then, closing him in his arms, he burst into tears.

Yes, my little boy," he cried, "you shall help me. And may I not forgive me for depending on long as I have you?"

And he smiled at the Little Chap in his arms, and the two boys bravely the little of life save.

KING KALAKAUA OF HAWAII.

The King of the Hawaiian Islands died in San Francisco during the afternoon of last night.

He had come to California in search of health, but even that health was not sufficient to counteract the deadly disease from which he suffered. As the secretary of the king's household lives in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and the chief of a very limited number of people, he has had great trouble during his life of receiving from such remote situation from the world than is usually bestowed upon men who resort over to a much more important influence.



EXPOSED.
"My late son, London—This is me."

None in the western world for there should be a noble and a friendly government in Hawaii. The interest has been also kept alive by the fact that the king and his family have been very constantly on the move, and they have taken more extensive journeys from home than any other royal family in the world.

The dead king was born in Honolulu fifty-four years ago, and then he started about the continent in his family at his birth which had more like a fairy tale than of actual happenings in the nineteenth century, even among a people in whose civilization was low and uncivilized and rather a thing of the past. He was of royal lineage, his father being the High Chief Kalua'i Kapua, and his mother the High Chiefess Anahie Kookakahi. It is related that, according to an ancient Hawaiian custom, the child

was to have been adopted by a relative, the High Chiefess Lili'uokalani, but another custom decided to frustrate this intention and adopt the child herself. When the birth of the child was reported, Hakuo Kakuhi went to the house of the parents, and waiting the event took the child away to her home which was in Honolulu. Lili'uokalani, though greatly disappointed, still took an interest in the child and being skilled in metaphysical arts, she gave him his name, and declared that "From this child the losses of our forefathers will have life."

The Hawaiian language was not reduced to written characters until ten or twelve years after the islands had been discovered by Captain Cook, who named them the Sandwich Islands, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, the first Lord of the Brit-



A SHUFFLE
"What's that?"
"What's that?"
"What's that?"



THE LATE KING KALAKAUA OF HAWAII

ish Board of Admiralty. When, however, Kalakaua was four years old schools had been established in the islands, and his education was begun. He never became a brilliant scholar, but he learned enough of several languages—English, French, German, and Portuguese—to get along when away from home. When he was fourteen his military education began under Captain Park, an old Prussian officer. The Prussian army system was greatly admired by him, and in later years he translated the Prussian tactics into his own language for the use of his troops. In this achievement he was always very proud.

In 1852 he entered the army of 500 men as a Lieutenant, and his active career began. Under the instruction of Mr. Harris, an American, who afterward became Chief Justice of the kingdom, he acquired a new and was admitted to the bar. When Liliuokalani became King he was placed upon the royal staff, and in 1848 was a member of the Privy Council of Hawaii, while two years later he was called to the House of Nobles. About this time he also joined the Masonic fraternity, in which he took an ardent interest. In this order, in 1874, he attained the thirty-third degree.

From 1870 to 1874, when Kalakaua became King, he was continuously in some branch of the public service. He had been a secretary to the Department of the Interior. Postmaster general, Chamberlain to the King, and a clerk in the Land office with a salary of \$1,200 a year. He was in this humble position when Liliuokalani died without issue and without having named his successor, and Kalakaua was chosen sovereign over Queen Emma, the widow of Liliuokalani. Two years previously Kalakaua had been a candidate against Liliuokalani, but was defeated. Now he was not permitted to begin his reign peacefully, as the adherents of Queen Emma demanded a deposition to confer the matter in the field. Recognized from the English, however, put a stop to the rebellion, and Kalakaua has reigned without disturbance until a few years ago, when the property owners concluded that the government must be reformed, or they submit to a virtual renunciation of their property.

In 1876 the King came to this country. He traveled extensively through the States, and was received everywhere with great honors. Specially noteworthy was the one at Washington, where General Grant invited the island King to visit marked and distinguished occasions. While here he concluded a commercial treaty with the United States. Five years later he started out on a trip around the world, going westward, and first reaching Japan. Here he also arranged a commercial treaty, and this was the only stroke of business accomplished during the tour. But he was received with great honors wherever he went, and was particularly struck and pleased by the cordiality and respect of state receptions at the various courts. When he next started it was with the laudable purpose of leaving from this other civilization because which he could improve his own people. About the only thing he seemed to lose by heart was to include the strange history of the ruling houses of Europe. When he returned to Hawaii he arranged an elaborate coronation ceremony, and almost bankrupted his people in the cost. He then took Kalakaua a palace at a cost of \$250,000 and when he was fifty years old he spent \$25,000 to enlarge his harem, which after he had obtained the funeral of a minister with such grand ceremonies that the affair cost \$50,000. His extravagance led him to be paid for by a population which did not exceed 80,000 persons. The King had no private fortune, and all of his expenses were paid directly from

the treasury of the kingdom or from loans for which the kingdom is responsible.

When the Germans thought of leaving the United States they sent an agent named Gibson to the Sandwich Islands to buy property and arrange for them a new home if it became necessary for them to leave Cuba. Gibson has still in Hawaii, ever since. During the time of Kalakaua's period of greatness, this man Gibson was his chief adviser. But such an era of extravagance could not last. It was impossible to borrow any more money, and the tax payers were burdened to the verge of confiscation. Sugar growing and making is the principal business interest of the islands, and Cass Sprockell, of California, almost monopolized this industry. He lent it to him, \$250,000 to Kalakaua, but in the King's distress at this time refused to borrow the loan. Then Kalakaua's wife, Queen Kapiolani, and his sister, Princess Kihikapuni, went to England ostensibly to attend the Jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria. The real object, however, was to arrange for a loan which would enable the King to continue his reckless course. During the Jubilee celebration these women from the Sandwich Islands were not treated with the distinguished consideration they had expected they would receive, and among the



PRINCESS LILIUOKALANI.

Kings and Queens of really great countries they felt rather a sorry fate. Before they had had a chance to do anything about the real business that had taken them to London, news arrived that a rebellion had broken out, the Gibson ministry had been overthrown, and the King had been compelled to grant a constitution acknowledging ministerial responsibility and limiting his own prerogative. The Queen and Princess left England hurriedly, and passing through this country returned home.

The new form of government was not satisfactory to everybody in the islands, and the new ministry, at the head of which was William L. Green, an American planter, was particularly objectionable to the British residents and to the British capitalists who had subscribed to the \$10,000,000 loan Kalakaua had some time before persuaded them to make. Mr. Green and his associates modified their intentions in the face of the opposition, and after a while got the new administration into some working order. Kalakaua had a fair and commanding figure, and was most amiable in disposition. He was fond of all kinds of amusements, and he said to have had a passion for the game of polo. Those who saw him at home or met him during his visits are inclined to make

great allowances for the shortcomings which brought such serious trouble upon him and his people during the past few years. These friends who are in favor of his judgment of the man, it must be taken into consideration that he and his people are only two or three generations removed from barbarism.

Kalakaua had no children. He named as his successor his sister, the Princess Liliuokalani, the wife of John O. Dowson, an aviator of Boston, long resident in Honolulu. When the King left Hawaii the Princess was made Vice-Regent, and she will be crowned Queen if the people do not conclude to have a republic, which is not unlikely. She is a fine, well-looking woman of middle age, and is said to be sensible and of good intentions. When she appeared in London in 1887 she was quite stylish, and dressed according to the best Parisian mode.

When Captain Cook discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1778 he estimated the population at 200,000. In 1820 the American missionaries estimated the population at 147,000. In 1870 the population had decreased to 90,000, so that the natives seem to be rapidly dying off. The native language in the Marquesas Islands more than in any other island and tenally slight, though sometimes it varies a little, and their complexion a reddish brown, which is almost like that of the negro. The people generally are of small stature, but the men and women of the ruling class are usually large. —The GILBERT BRADY.

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Are among the most terrible known. Kidneys, bright disease, neural, and other complaints of the urinary organs are not infrequently sent to severe cases, but they may be cured by **DR. BROWN'S**. A small amount of the urinary fluids has been found in Kalkstein's Strontian Bromide, the most valuable medicine for such cases, whether when they become hereditary, but because their signs and symptoms vary. By increasing the activity of the kidneys, it restores the normal function, and the effect of expelling out the blood impurities which is the purpose of these organs is effected, and the system is restored to its normal condition, and the health is restored. It is a certain remedy for rheumatism and dropsy, and is a certain remedy for all urinary diseases, and restores and restores the aged and infirm. —(240.)

MRS. WINDSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over thirty years by thousands of mothers for their children with excellent results. It is a certain remedy for all urinary diseases, and restores and restores the aged and infirm. —(240.)

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For Croup, Whooping Cough, and Primary Consumption. It is a certain remedy for all urinary diseases, and restores and restores the aged and infirm. —(240.)

When baby was sick, my nurse had **DR. BROWN'S**. It is a certain remedy for all urinary diseases, and restores and restores the aged and infirm. —(240.)

BROWN'S BOWDOELL'S PAINKILLER
The Great Pain Killer. It is a certain remedy for all urinary diseases, and restores and restores the aged and infirm. —(240.)

DR. LYON'S PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. It is a certain remedy for all urinary diseases, and restores and restores the aged and infirm. —(240.)

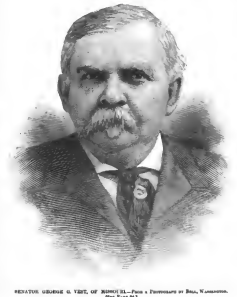
ANALGESIC. BROWN'S is known all over the world as the great regulator of the digestive organs. —(240.)

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Removes the pain and restores the health. It is a certain remedy for all urinary diseases, and restores and restores the aged and infirm. —(240.)

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SENATOR GEORGE G. VEST, OF MISSOURI. — PAINTING BY PHOTODUPLICATION BY BRAD, N. CARROLL.

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TEN CENTS A COPY,
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT.



KING GARBAGE REGNS.—[See Page 102.]

A RECKONING OF REFORM.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of the Civil Service Commission, very properly calls attention to two very important results accomplished by the Commission. It has at last succeeded in arousing the Southern States to an active interest in the reformed system, so that they have now followed the lead of the States in the departmental service in Washington, and that service has become almost absolutely non-partisan. This is a signal illustration of the steady progress of reform under circumstances which, Mr. Roosevelt frankly concedes, were in the task of the Commission well beyond what could be expected of any other organization of the kind. It is the real mass of self-seeking politicians, and of the much larger mass of office-seekers, whose sole hope of success is political influence. There are also a great deal of popular intolerance and ignorance, and the means and vigorous exertion, "of many public men."

But two special difficulties are, doubtless, the political honesty of the examinations, and ignorance of the scope and limits of the reformed system. As a general rule, Republicans are slow to apply for examination under a Democratic administration, and Democrats under Republican administrations. This is not good for general public confidence, and the reformed party will be weakened. But the honesty of the departmental examinations has now been so completely demonstrated that the doubt is disappearing. The quotas of the Southern States in appointments, however, were not taken into full account, because Mr. CAYLEIGH'S instructions insisted that when Congress authorized the appointment of some six hundred additional clerks in the departments at Washington, the Commission, before holding examinations in the Southern States, invited Southern members of Congress and prominent correspondents to a conference, explained the whole matter in their detail, assuring them of the strict impartiality and non-partisan character of the examinations, and urging them to make the facts known in the Southern States. The members of Congress and the newspaper correspondents, however, were not satisfied, and the result was that "the South obtained nearly three hundred of the six hundred appointments, and the Southern States now stand almost level with the Northern as regards their quotas."

Naturally the great success of these Southern appointments has been politically opposed to the party in power. This is a substantial and permanent victory for the reformed system, of which each one of the three hundred is an illustration and a missionary. Ignorance of the scope of the reform is not confined to the Southern States. The law affects only about thirty thousand places, leaving four million that remain outside of it. It is not surprising that when a fourth-class postmaster is turned out for his policies, and a cousin connector appointed by political influence, the obscure addressee refuse to believe that a check in the New York Post-office or Customs house is appointed simply upon his personal whims, and which without regard to politics or influence. This is undeniably confusing. But it is intelligible enough upon a little reflection. The operation of the law at the outset was purposely limited. The argument, of course, is the same for a post-office or a fourth-class clerk as for one at a Customs house throughout best to try the experiment with dignity, and then extend the area of the operation of the law. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S article is a most timely and stimulating report of the essential advances made by the reform, and it is undeniably creditable to the good sense of the administration. It is to be hoped that able and courageous should have been selected to superintend the work.

AN AMERICAN SALON.

Two recent interesting incidents in the world of art are the scheme of Mr. CHANDLER for a fund to send a pupil to study for his years in Europe, and that of a historical annual exhibition of American works at the Madison Square gallery in New York. The latter is a project which is the centre of the National Academy and other of the art associations, with such provisionally in other cities, as they may start. For the success of such an enterprise represents a new step in art, and one which is not only important to New York, but would seem to be indispensable, and they are cordially invited.

Such an exhibition would certainly tend to make artists in all parts of the country more generally known. It would be a test of local reputation, and an opportunity of observing the signs of a distinctive American school. The National Academy of Design declined the invitation to take part in the enterprise if a new academy were contemplated, and now, should government aid be secured, the success of creating institutions thus to be found no doubt. It does not forget its own title. But perhaps it might be charged with excessive favoritism, and challenged to show whether it were more national than any other local institution of the kind.

There is no disposition in the new movement, however, to limit differences. On the contrary, it is an effort to speak to both the lowest of the people and the spirit of the nation. It aims at fair play and equal rights for the foreigner. Lawyers and men of affairs in an American republic should be in the interest of American art. It will be not only a test of local reputa-

tions and an indication of the condition of creative art in this country, but it will stimulate also the effective cooperation of the artist. The call for such a fund is as national and the response should be universal and generous.

SECRETARY WINDOM

The sudden death of Secretary Windom profoundly impressed the country, and yet such a death, immediate and sudden, just as his view of a great and pressing public question had been fully expressed, with a touching tone of timely warning, must be regarded as a calamity to the country, and as doing the shock at a time when the views of a Secretary of the Treasury, at a critical moment, raised questions of the kind that now engage public attention are pressing, could not be expected to be unarmingly accepted. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the country could not hold and express second views without arousing the "free trader" opposition.

But there was national confidence in the ability and fairness and high integrity of Secretary Windom. He was a man of great public experience, and extensive modern training of temperament. His mind was hospitable to new ideas but it was not erratic or unwisely impetive. His official history was good, and his death at this moment is a serious public loss. We believe that the civil service reform would not be so neglected had Mr. Windom survived. His integrity is very valuable. In his last report he said:

"The beneficial influence of the civil service law is in general so widely appreciated, that having long been the desire of the Government to look for the extension of the law to the judges by expansion of the two systems, and have no hesitation in promoting the present condition of affairs as preferable to all others."

It will be a difficult task to replace him, but there is no doubt that the President will select a Secretary of views consonant with those of his late adviser, so that the death of Mr. Windom will not be a catastrophe as well as a loss.

FORESTRY IN NEW YORK.

The numbers and enthusiasm of the late "forestry" meeting in New York show that public opinion is at last moving in an earnest and progressive direction. It is a good sign that so many are so eagerly seeking the supervision of the Adirondack timber lands. Mr. WARREN HOBBS, an expert in forestry, pointed out the rapid destruction of the forests, the wide spread waste and reckless destruction, the increasing value of the products, the falling barometer, the increasing droughts, and the frequency of intermittent droughts and floods, and, with well-timed and eloquent statistics and citation of the experience of other lands, made a very graphic and forcible presentation of the imperative necessity of immediate action.

A series of crisp and lucid resolutions stating the case, and recommending legislation to prohibit the building of railroads in the Adirondack region except after most stringent scrutiny and consideration by the Land-office and the State Forest Commission, to prohibit the building of dams to increase the efficiency of those coasted in preventing forest fires, detecting and punishing trespassers, renewing the forests where destroyed, and resolidating a through, conservative, and scientific forest administration, was offered and adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER seconded the resolutions in a speech resulting in a motion to appoint him as Governor in aid of forest preservation, and his experience as an "Adirondacker." He cited the large success of the popular appeal for the rescue of Niagara and suggested a similar agitation. The scheme proposed by the resolution, he said, is simply to begin with the proper case of what we already have. After duly protecting the parks, we can acquire and protect other lands, and finally secure a public park. His speech, like the resolutions, evidently convinced the feeling of the meeting, which adopted the resolutions with a shout, and was then gratified and exhorted with a series of the views of the Adirondack region from Professor SHOCKMAN'S stenographer.

AN ENGLISH EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

BEFORE a former expunging resolution in the Senate of the United States, introduced a new project in England, concerning them that of Sir WILLIAM GIBB BEHNER the other day in the British House of Commons. WALTER CLAY and CALVERT called in a resolution of censure upon President JACOBSON, and it was not until the close of the meeting, that Sir WILLIAM GIBB BEHNER, who has since been a delegate which stirred the country, to secure the passage of his resolutions to expunge the censure from the Journal. The fact so far as the vote and of the expurgative process is still an unprincipled and unscrupulous act in political science. Sir WILLIAM GIBB BEHNER in the House of Commons, moved to expunge the resolution of June, 1880 forbidding CHARLES BRADLAUGH to take the oath. The Political General opposed the motion as an interference with the freedom of the House, and the historical record was offered in its defence. But Mr. GIBB BEHNER supported the motion, asserting that it was an exercise of jurisdiction in an avowedly hostile and impermissible power without account. Errors of jurisdiction were the greatest fault with such an avowedly correct and impartially administered as an error which might be found to exist now in all times. The House cheered him as he said that it was that the House did not impose upon the limits of its functions was one of the highest and most sacred duties.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, First Lord of the Treasury, and leader of the House, expressed his sympathy with Mr. BRADLAUGH, who has lately fled, and said that the Tories have expunged the resolution against the noted U. S. Senator, but he said that he would not support a party as to the House of Commons. It is an earnest attempt taken against the excess of party spirit.

OF INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The Boston Journal points out that in a recent article in the WEEKEND upon the case of silver the intemperance is corrected and intended that it was a Republican measure. The Journal states that there is not a word in the article which indicates that the single Democratic Senator voted for free coinage. This is true, and it was certainly a reckless assertion. But we do not think that the meaning of the article was liable to misapprehension. The article appeared after the party character of the vote was fully known, and in seeing that its political character was not to be avoided, the plain meaning was that a Republican Congress would be held responsible for a measure which could not be adopted except by Republican votes.

We ask if a Republican Congress should send such a law to a Republican President, and he should appoint it, the political party which has been proposed to be trust worthy upon the financial question would admit its trust. If the Republican President should veto it, he would withstand the party which would have passed the bill, being the responsible [party] and member of its office in national confidence would disappear." The implication that the Democratic party was unworthily upon the subject was evident, although the statement of the composite vote was hardly omitted. But the Journal will hardly deny that the Republican majority is responsible for the legislation of a Congress which it controls. And, upon reflection, we do not believe that it will still allege that the WEEKEND intended to misrepresent a vote which was perfectly well known.

PERSONAL.

JAMES ALLEN BRADLAUGH is the author of a national address for giving twenty cent students of either sex a term of foreign study. It requires the formation of institutions of art in each American city of importance, with the raising of a fund in every city the income of which shall be sufficient to pay the expenses of five years abroad for a student who has been chosen by a local jury of artists to represent his or her city. The New York Institution would have composed of the art societies of the city, city educators, artists, and reformers. It is said that \$65,000 has already been subscribed in this city by Mr. CHANDLER and his friends for a local end of the plan, which also contemplates a national assembly, with national exhibitions in which students of any nationality may compete for prizes.

—CHARLES BRADLAUGH, member of Parliament for Northampton, died in London on the 20th of January, after a long illness. His death marks one of the most learned and capable careers of modern times. He was of very humble origin, and was born in the East End of London in 1815. He was a real draughtsman, a private in the Devonshire Grenade, and an editor of a paper devoted to the propagation of "free thinking" ideas. Mr. BRADLAUGH was an unscrupulous



enough in Northampton for Parliament three times. On his fourth attempt he won. But he had to be elected three more times before he was permitted to take his seat. He refused to take the oath required by law, so he did not become a member of the House of Commons until he was allowed to sit. The only living Parliament expurgated from the records the resolution of him by which BRADLAUGH was chosen.

—The case of ARCHBISHOP, the great ornithologist, who was buried in Trinity Cemetery, New York, in 1851, is mentioned, but a Committee can not have appointed by the New York Academy of Sciences to save BRADLAUGH for the occasion of a public monument. A number of prominent men have contributed \$10,000, and it is hoped that the full sum will be obtained and the monument placed after the grave by next October.

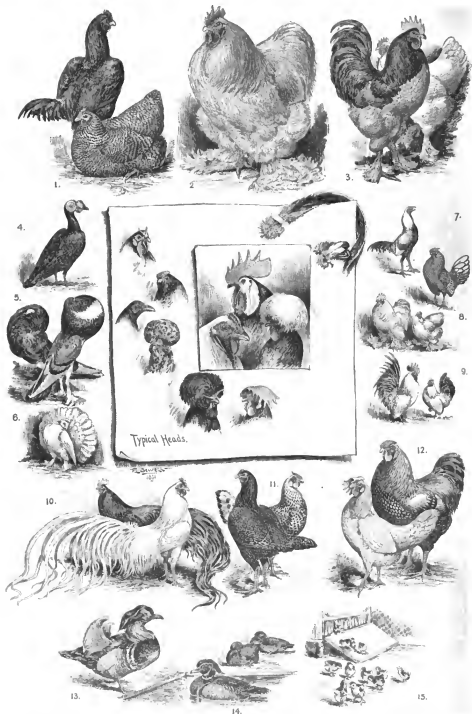
—Dr. C. A. FOSTER, a Stock Broker, who has done much work among his people during the recent troubles since at Pine Ridge Agency, is a graduate of the Boston Homoeopathic school of medicine, connected with Boston University.

—MR. THOMAS BURNHAM, of Lowell, secretary Bishop of the Methodist Church, has spent forty years in church work. He is seventy. Last year he sold \$1,000,000 worth of bonds.

—NEW KAYER, winner of the great golf historic, has an estimated net worth of \$500,000 marks, or \$1,000,000, and is called the richest man in Prussia. Baron BRUNSDORFF comes next.

—The little two-story house at Assisi, Italy, where ROBERT BROWNING and his sister lived when the poet's little masterpiece bearing a suitable inscription.

—The Mail received. Addresses were made on the occasion by the President, Hon. GEORGE F. FULLER, Hon. ROBERT C. WASHINGTON, and Colonel T. W. HENNINGTON, while the assembly was remarkable for the number of distinguished men and women who were present.



THE POULTRY SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—DRAWN BY FRANKLAW L. SEWELL.—[SEE PAGE 102]

1. Indian Game and French Bantam. 2. Bantam Game. 3. Blue and White Langshan. 4. Old English Game. 5. Dutch and English. 6. Faverol. 7. Dutch Game and English Game. 8. Fawn Game. 9. Japanese Bantam. 10. Turkeys. 11. Indian Game and Spanish Game. 12. Buff Leghorn and Wyandott. 13. Marston Duck. 14. Wood Duck. 15. Artificially Incubated Chickens.



JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER.

MASTER OF THE MINUTE.

A wax has passed from the actual into the history of art that will hold a proud place as its page forever. Time cannot take the prodigious talent of Meissonier, greatest of all the painters of grace of the day. There are failures in art, but they are the failures of his ideal rather than the real; and work of aesthetically actual quality. The that of Meissonier and the Duke's master of the minute, from whom he had his artistic birth, will hold high repose, and claim forever the admiration of the least skilled lovers of art.

In the greater scope of his compositions, he is dignified reached by his historical power, Meissonier surpassed those seen with whom his art has often been compared, surpassed Turbary, the younger Turner, Dow, and Metzu. Of these, the first almost a world lies in the history of his interior, with their broad sweeps of light and shade, and the brilliancy of his figures in light, half-light and shade.

No one of these painters could surpass Meissonier in the painting of minutiae, of such accident, for instance, as envelopes the minute figures and the various dresses in his "Hotel Players at the Antiques," now in the French collection, and no one of them ever painted such intricate scenes as it to be found in the figures in the celebrated "The Brawl," of which is said the familiar and improbable story that one of the models died from the effects of the strain in posing.

And those brilliant Dutchmen never attempted, though Turner came very near it, such brilliant pages of grouping and composition, with his hundreds of figures, as the "Friedland"—1807, which Judge Hilton transferred from the A. T. the next collection in the Metropolitan Museum, or the "1804" for which M. Chateaubert, the present owner of the work, which "Arpentis," is said to have paid its long time owner, M. Delabarte, the enormous sum of \$170,000.

For scenes of composition, for brilliancy and breadth of painting in the field of the minute in art, which was his chosen ground, the French master was only approached by Adolph Menzel, the German, who surpassed him in his order-

ing which is always marked by solemnity in his general effects, however brilliant it may be in parts.

The amount of money which is represented by the historical numbers, five hundred guineas, crowns, and rubles, which form the life work of Meissonier is equalled in the production of no modern master, and also is the sum paid for a single work has been surpassed them all.

It is popular not in artistic reputation—for there are many young students fresh from Paris who name at his work as simply that of a skilled craftsman, and other men, whose opinion is not much higher—Meissonier stood at the head of the French painters of the day. To discuss his exact standing in the art world would be tedious. Suffice it to say, that in all he has done he copied in to the intellect and not to the heart. The peculiarity of his position was that, brilliant as he was, he had but four actual pupils—Bisault, who soon went for himself a brilliant individual reputation, Charles Meissonier, whose work is but a good reflection of his father's; Lucien Gros, and the American, B. Hildrey Knight, whose studio adhered that of the master at Paris.

It is a pretty story that is told of the student days of Meissonier, who was born of poor parents at Lyons seventy-six years ago, and reached at eighteen the atelier in Paris of his mother, Jean Cognat. There were few student friends—a sculptor, Desbassus, a draughtsman, Triandri, Daubigny, Meissonier, and Meisnibel, whose other Meissonier afterward married. They resolved that one should work for fame, while the others made enough money to support him and themselves.

It was all very charming, a pretty and indeed noble little story of the maturation of youth, but Miss Steinheil's good books upon the arrangement, and while Daubigny struggled on his own way to fame, Meissonier began to gather in France with considerable facility by illustrating books by drawings on wood. Collectors prize highly those early efforts, and the wood cuts for which the master drew in later years, notably for the collection of verses of his friend the Comte de Charpent, known as the Comte's verses, are

among the best book illustrations yet made. As an etcher Meissonier had a good reputation, and his plates figure in the best collections. It has been for years the general understanding that Meissonier rarely if ever painted women. True, there are comparatively few that are to be found in his life work, but they appear in some of his oil paintings, and are quite common in his wood cuts.

Amiability was said, not only in his years, but to be a pleasant characteristic of the painter, and his pronounced interest in the dress was, notably after the Franco-Prussian war, combined with a not very deftly concealed dislike. He has been often noted for the minutiae of his country. The truth is that this strange dwarf-like old man, with his magnifying at hand set on a massive torso borne on little short legs, had queer likes and dislikes. He was French to the core, and chafed under the fact, no matter what the influence on his pocket, that such a great number of his works had crossed the sea in this country, never in all likelihood to return. No complete exhibition of the works of the master could be held without a number of those that are owned here. In America, for instance, are probably about eighty of his works, including, besides "1807" and "Les Deux Vain de Volde," at the Metropolitan Museum, "Information—General Insult and the Captured Promont," "The Arrival at the Calonne," and "The Circumstances," in the W. H. Vanderbilt gallery; "The Game Lost," "Le Piqueur," another rare piece, under the famous "Crown Players," of the Belmont gallery; and "In the Library."

It was in 1839 that Meissonier created a small little sensation at the Paris Salon by his first exhibit there, a modest little work called "The Little Messenger." The five francs that he "1807," "1814," and the "1806"—which he showed at the opening display last year of the new Salon Nationale, in whose establishment he was a member—was given over for fifty francs.

In England, in Rome, and in Germany as well as in this country, the works of the great artist hold a prominent place in public and private collections, and when the Comte's



THE FIRE BOAT "NEW-YORKER"—Drawn by W. P. Seward.—(See Page 102.)



JAMES E. JONES, OF ALABAMA.—Fame a Postmaster at Eola, Washington.—(See Page 98.)



HENRY C. HANDRICKSON, OF NORTH DAKOTA
 (Fame a Postmaster at Ball, Washington.
 (See Page 98.)



THE LATE SECRETARY WINDUP.—(See Page 98.)



JOHN H. MITCHELL, OF OREGON.—Fame a Postmaster at Eola, Washington.—(See Page 98.)



JUDAH W. A. PEFFER, OF KANSAS.—Fame a Postmaster. (See Page 98.)



GOSSIP.—FRANK R. GEORGE.



WITH THOUGHTS OF HIM.—GEORGE H. WATSON.



WOOD AND STACK.



IN KIMBERLY.—CHRISTIAN C. COBBAN.



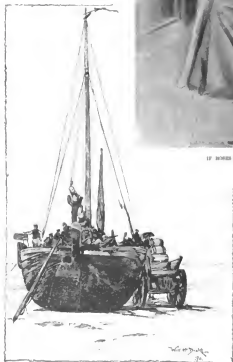
DUTCH GIRL.—ALBERT E. SMITH.



IF BODIES FADE.—W. T. DENNEY.



FIFTH AVENUE.—CHRISTIAN COBBAN.



DUTCH FISHING-SHOAT.—WAS. H. DORR.



AFTERNOON TEA.—F. S. COHEN.



THE GAME KEEPER.—L. C. RAGA.



ELEANOR.—FRANCIS DUNNAN.



INDIAN SUMMER.—C. W. HAY.



MENDING NETS.—WILLIAM DIXON.



CLARK CURTIS.



IN THE MEADOWS.—W. HENRY POSE.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

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A NEW YORK BARD.—DRAWN BY T. V. COORDINER.—[SEE PAGE 127.]

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No. 1742.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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THE SUPREME COURT AND THE BEHRRING.

THE decision of the Supreme Court to hear argu-
ment on the writ of prohibition in the case of
the *Behring* will apparently open to argu-
ment the whole Behring controversy. In that
event the opinion of the Court will be the judgment
of our highest legal tribunal upon the question pre-
sented between the two governments, and an opinion
expressed practically upon the motion of the British
government itself. It is true that the British gov-
ernment has not professed its purpose of assisting
by the judgment. But that government is, of course,
aware that in making the judgment of the Court it
invites a decision to which it could not refuse to defer
without loss of moral prestige. Indeed it is hardly
doubtful that if the Court should justify the American
view, the British government would acquiesce. As we
pointed out at the time, the British action is the
highest tribute to the character of the Supreme Court,
and the proceeding opens a new and simple and
admirable form of arbitration. Indeed, there is no more
certain example of advancing civilization than
the admission of such a difference to the peaceful
judgment of a court of the highest dignity. An interna-
tional diplomatic negotiation of this kind lies
invariably within the domain of benevolence. But the
presence of a court is necessary in the case of a
dispute. It is established, apparently with authority, that Secretary
Blaine considers the action of the Court most
warmly as giving the opposing side no reason for
complaining hereafter that it had not had every op-
portunity, within reasonable limits, of presenting its
case. But that opportunity it enjoys always in its
diplomatic correspondence. The arguments which
it presents to the Court it is equally free to present to
the Secretary of State. But the advantage of sub-
mitting the question to the Court is not that it can
exchange arguments, as with the State Department,
but that it can have, beyond a moral constraint and
under an established opinion upon the merits, if an
opponent should hold with Great Britain, the moral gain
to the British view would be immense. If it should
hold with the United States, our view would be greatly
strengthened. Acquiescence on either side would
be every much easier, because a moral constraint would
be less touched by the judgment of a court than by suc-
cess or failure in a diplomatic correspondence. A
precedent would be established of the highest value.

It is further stated that Secretary Blaine would
"be willing enough to accept the arbitration of the

Supreme Court" provided that all the points of the
difference were submitted, and that Great Britain
would hold herself to abide by the decision. But
however that may be, the case as it stands is a practical
substitution of the question of the extent of the
sovereignty of the United States in the case of the
Behring. The precise question in the case of the *Behring*, as
we believe, the legitimacy of seizure without the three-
mile limit. But that question involves the extent
and origin of the authority to seize, and if the sub-
stantiated difference is not dissipated, it will be neces-
sary to settle one of the great questions in the
history of the world. But more and greater than that
will be the demonstration that international disputes
may be happily submitted, like personal differences,
to peaceful legal adjudication.

OUR POLICY OF ARMED DEFENCE.

IT is a curious coincidence that while in one room
of the Capitol at Washington the Supreme Court
was opening a possible way to a legal and peaceful
settlement of a difference with England, the Senate
in the same hall was opening for the consideration
of Missouri, the remark: "We have at hand Canada
as a full compensation for any possible injury that
Great Britain may do us. There is Canada, and all
we have to do is to step over and take it, and reimburse
and indemnify ourselves; and England know
as well as we do. On the same day Mr. Grayson
SMITH was sitting in Toronto that the manifest-
policy of Canada is union with the United States.
The Senate was considering an amendment
to reduce the appropriation for harbor defenses from
\$1,000,000 to \$750,000. Senator CUNNINGHAM regretted
that there was no larger appropriation for the
system of coast defense both worthless and extra-
neous. The money spent for it was wasted. The
United States alone, in its isolation, could resist the
combined powers of the earth. Mexico or our friend
Canada we are afraid; and if it were not, we would
like the Canadian amount as our own; but not a
row of posts," responded Senator FAYE. The remark
of Senator CUNNINGHAM was not strictly courteous to
those whom he called friends. But if such must
be forgiven to the spirit of liberty, not less must be
corrected to high civilization and patriotism.

But Senator HALEY was of opinion that there
and a good cause are not a certain defense against
larger guns and organized military force. Troops
and the material of troops, like ships and ship
timber, are not the same thing. There may be so good
a natural standing in the forest as those of which the
most important was the one that was cut down.
Well built, armed, and manned, and upon the water,
are better than great trees in the forest. "In twelve
or eighteen hours Great Britain could assemble a
fleet at Portland, in eighteen or twenty hours at
Boston; and in twenty-four hours, perhaps, at New
York. There is no question but that the British
British war vessels in the harbor of New York?
They could levy a tribute of five hundred or a thou-
sand million dollars on the city of New York; and
New York would be compelled to pay it. In the
mean time those gallant sons of liberty by the hun-
dred thousand or six hundred thousand are not cut,
but they would not be worth a single last year's crop
of wheat. You cannot defend our harbors. You have
no modern guns." Senator BLAIR added a touch
of humor to the debate. Great Britain, he said, had
no conceivable motive to go to war with us. He would
be glad to see any other bill that was not a restric-
tion bill. But he had no objection to fortify Fort-
Mouth Harbor, in New Hampshire, which is by far
the last post in the country for fortification. Mr.
BLAIR is Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. EYER explained that the amendment
proposed reduction not because the appropriation was
unnecessary, but because there was an unexpended bal-
ance of more than a million dollars for the same
purpose. The amendment was adopted. It was a
discussion, or rather an expression of feeling and
opinion, in which there was reason on both
sides. It is a rare case in which the side that
there was no instructive incident elsewhere. The Italian
Prime Minister, SIGNOR CAVOUR, was suddenly defen-
ded and regained, mainly because of sympathy
arising from the economic situation in Italy, among
the enemies of the Italian government. In our
country the maintenance of an enormous military
armament. One thing, at least, is clear. If in an
age in which war is unacceptably more and more
repugnant, any great power may safely refrain from
the extensive cost of maintaining a vast system of
armaments that are of little use in the world of
United States. There is no doubt that as civilization
advances not only the dual and the practice of our
using weapons by individuals disappears but the
policy of maintaining vast national armaments by a
crushing taxation, or the old axiom, in time of peace
prepare for war, is also growing obsolete.

A DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THE Atlanta Constitution, an ardent Democratic
journal, lays down a Democratic platform for 1892
upon which it says the candidate who stands most
firmly is the one who stands most firmly on the
definite. A generation ago it meant a support of
the interests and demands of slavery. A few years
later, during the civil war, the National Convention
of that name declared for the surrender of the gov-
ernment to free men and a national union to be
based with great freedom. But the Atlanta Consti-
tution at once proceeds to define a demand: "It is
more favor free exchange as well as tariff reform, and most
significantly a willingness 'to turn the ratchet out.'
This is a couplet and unbridgeable definition of Demo-
cratic doctrine at the present time as understood by
the Atlanta Constitution. It is in three parts: tariff
reform, or low tariff; free silver currency; and the
spoils system. It would be interesting to know
whether the Constitution interprets the late Con-
gressional election as a popular demand for these
three measures, or whether it supposes that the vote
which brought a Democratic majority into power in
1891 could be relied upon this platform in 1892.

Democratic success in 1894 was due to a few very
obvious causes: the Republican management and Re-
publican recklessness of conduct and administration,
the Republican mismanagement of the national bank
as a true patriot, sound in his financial views, who
was sincerely interested in administrative reform, and in no
sense whatever a political boss. The question of
tariff reform was not a decisive consideration. The
Republican success, or the outgoing movement
was disappointed, indeed, by a some success for a
trade bill. But as Mr. ROBERTS, one of the star-
nest of protectionists, had been the candidate of the
Republican voters, and as almost any other nomi-
nation than the one made would have probably pre-
ferred the bill, this change was of little weight.
The result was not surprising. The man who was
elected by voters who were not Democratic in the
party sense, and a party which had forfeited the
confidence of the country was restored to power, with
the opportunity of fully recovering that confidence.
The administration of Mr. CHESTER, considered solely
as an administration, was no doubt exceedingly suc-
cessful to those who sincerely believed that Demo-
crats were public enemies. It will be probably con-
ceded that except for his mismanagement of 1892 he
would have been re-elected. That mismanagement,
though it led to immediate party defeat, gave the
party the reputation of being the party of a
conversion of many original Republicans upon anti-
slavery grounds, and very strongly to the sympathy of
a younger generation which had arisen since the war.

The Democratic party emerged from the election
of 1892 defeated indeed, but in better order, so far as
regards a public policy, than in 1891, and satisfaction
with a representative leader, than a
low law for forty years. It was not, indeed, so
highly organized, for its organization by the slave
power was absolute and servile. The wide discor-
dances among Republican success, the new farmer
party, the new government, the new tariff reformers,
and the probable Presidential
outlet of 1892 explain in great part the late elec-
tion. The one point instinctively apprehended by
wise Democrats was the party fully was to appear as
the consequence of covering history success. It is but
a reasonable suggestion, however, that the mastery
of the party by its reactionary forces, and by other
views than those that were represented in the admin-
istration which for the first time in a quarter of
a century made its name tolerable to intelligent
Americans, could not regain that confidence. In New
York for instance, the tariff reformers had been re-
form and was liquor license, which implies, if not
as a party, favors free after change and opposi-
tion service reform, will hardly strengthen itself
with that strong sentiment, which is very powerful,
and seeks a party of honest and intelligent progress.

IRELAND OR PARNELL?

THE question of Mr. PARNELL's continued lead-
ership of the Irish party in Parliament remains
unsettled, and it must be conceded that, so far as public
interests are concerned, it is a question of some
importance to factor it. It is announced that the results
of the mysterious conferences at Bonlogue will be soon
made public—probably before this paper is issued.
But the mystery surrounds the interest. The attempt
to maintain a party of PARNELL is, as we have
seen, apparently to deal with law. Nothing has been
planned from the moment of the breach than that his
resolution was to rule or ruin, and his opponents
should have taken laws to have his way, or they
should have taken theirs. The result of the delay
will be to leave the party in a state of uncertainty
and pressure, which he will find.

Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY says, in his late article
in the *North American Review*, that PARNELL's main-
tenance insulting the English friends of Ireland made
his leadership impossible. He says that PARNELL is
apparently a wholly different man from the former

cool and sagacious leader, and that the choice for every patriotic Irishman is Ireland or PARSELL. But that was not clear from the beginning of the quarrel that his conference should have a wide table. If PARSELL should choose to step up the old case under the new leadership, he might do so, but if, as is unquestionable, he should prefer to win a cause that he could not control his efforts would be more futile just in the degree that he was repulsed. It is impossible that the nation of which he is the chief and most heretofore near PARSELL, in any form or degree as a leader; and if that is true of Mr. McCARTHY, it is of course true of a large, if not the larger, part of the old associates of PARSELL.

Mr. McCARTHY sees too distinctly the key of the Irish situation in the English alliance. He does not entertain the question whether the result of the divorce case ought to have affected the situation, but as a practical politician he admits that it did affect it, and vitally. The policy of the party, he holds, must be necessarily determined by that fact as well as the English alliance would be destroyed by PARSELL'S leadership. PARSELL must be discarded. He contends since the trial also justifies and demands his dismissal. This is a true fact that the wonder is there should have been all the mysterious palaverings in France, unless it were really supposed that PARSELL is not a capable or a successful manager. There is a readily seen apprehension that after all, he may not get the better of his opponents and "come out ahead"—a feeling which is not without some justification in the long delay, during which PARSELL and not his opponents, has gained in popular prestige.

A USEFUL AND EASY CHARITY.

EVERY year it is one pleasant duty to send our readers that view they have read this illustrated weekly found, which we have the honor previously to offer to them for their entertainment and pleasure. It is a pleasure, if it be such, by dropping it into the box of the Hospital Book and Temperance Society. This society is composed of ladies who in their own care and comfort are not ungrateful of the few favors, but especially in hospitals and other public institutions, and their women are suffering are most grateful for the kindly gifts of reading and pleasure which it costs so little time and care in this way to supply.

This society of good Samaritans is now active in New York. It has organized other similar societies, but such was its general activity, by quickening the taste for reading, increases the demand, so that it is now greater than ever, a fact which is attended in increasing and interesting books from the kind and character of the institutions. Its diverse of this beautiful charity is bounded by no secular or geographical lines. It embraces first the city of New York, then the State and then any part of the United States. During the year 1899 the society distributed 480 books, 14,820 magazines, 28,111 weekly and illustrated papers, and 131,983 daily papers among fifty nine institutions, while it is still more copious with twenty three others. These figures cannot convey any idea of the immense pleasure and comfort which have been derived from these gifts of what otherwise would have been mere waste paper. The expenses of the charity are actually very small; but any donations will be most thankfully received by Mrs. FRANKLIN MERRILL, of East Thirtieth Street, and reading lists and names of the institutions. Lists of these newspapers dropped in the boxes of any of the ferries and railroad stations.

MANDATES AND DEBATES.

SENATOR BROWN'S views of the restriction of debate in Congress, to which we allude elsewhere, are certainly sound so far as they concern the ultimate purpose of a Congressional debate, which, as we say elsewhere, is to give an opportunity to talk. But he seems to us to forget that the parliamentary ideal in legislation by talk. There is really no middle ground, a Legislative discussion, or it merely signifies an end. The speaker's article apparently regards an effort to do this, as a "mandate" by the majority, which in itself, as we discuss by the sovereign king. In both cases it is a mandate to be promptly obeyed.

It is what is called a half truth. It pretakes of the error of construction, which is to say that the restriction of debate is not a restriction, and not a restriction. This is a fallacy in free government in which BROWN clearly expressed. An American Representative who understands a free government accepts instructions. He goes—holding views which are well known and which command him to do so, and he goes to compare views with other Representatives, the class of, for the purpose of promoting the public welfare by legislation. To this end ample deliberation and often prolonged discussion are indispensable. If such a man is to be minority, he cannot rightfully be allowed by the remark that Congress has received a mandate from the voters who must not be exercised.

The exact meaning of an election is not so clear and definite as it is usually supposed to be. The election of 1896 may be assumed to have shown the country to be free to its protection. But it cannot be interpreted to have been a mandate to pass the MCKINLEY BILL, except as having left the particular measures of protection to be decided by Congress. But that is merely to say that the country is not only such a measure as upon careful deliberation and discussion should be approved by the majority. Unquestionably the will of the majority should be embodied in law to prevail. But the restriction of debate in a Parliament, and should not be concerned in the functions of a Parliament, and should not be

regarded as the statement of a mandate. Here, as elsewhere, much must be pardoned in the spirit of liberty. It is measured by any fair standard, perhaps somewhat more so. Its condition might be classified as talk. But that is the essential condition of a free Legislature. When the necessity of stopping it arises in order to enable the majority in legislative discretion and authority to stop may be wisely or unwisely, it is not the duty of the majority to stop it. But would Mr. BROWN think it wise to interest such discretion in the House divided by party to a party leader?

A REGENT DINNER.

A REGENT dinner, at which Mr. CLEVELAND and Governor HILL sat at the table and exchanged compliments, has been treated as an event of great political significance, equivalent to a treaty of peace between the two political powers. But whatever the previous situation between the two powers may have been, it is not vitally affected by the fact that on President CLEVELAND's protest the administration of GOVERNOR HILL, and congratulated him upon his election to the Senate, and Mr. HILL, in turn, congratulated the administration of President CLEVELAND, and professed in desire to model his public conduct upon that of the ex-President.

This mutual civility is interpreted by some commentators to mean that Governor HILL, while in no wise applicable for 1896, is prepared to present an equal support to non-alignment of Mr. CLEVELAND, while in consideration of this "hand over" the passage in New York to Senator CLEVELAND, and the fact that in a similar manner it is not to occur to Senator PLATT. As such an understanding is highly improbable, the extreme significance of the dinner makes, prospectively, extremely in the minds of such commentators.

GOVERNOR HILL'S course will be determined, doubtless, by events as they arise. The acceptance of the Senate which has awakened the bitterest animosity of some who have been his most aggressive adherents, and he sees no further into the future than the rest of us. But had he wished it to be so, he would have been able to do so, had he wished it to be so, the President, he would have left no doubt upon that point. Less of all would he have left it to be inferred from a few complimentary words at a dinner.

THE SILVER BILL.

THE five silver bill can hardly pass the House; but should it do so, there seems to be no doubt that it would meet a veto. The reasons for this are of a delicate character, and as the President, he would have left no doubt upon that point. Less of all would he have left it to be inferred from a few complimentary words at a dinner.

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POLICE MATRONS.

SENATOR HOBBS, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill which seeks the appointment of police matrons to the State Prison in a number of States. The Congressional action on this law, we hope before this paper is published. Governor HILL, did not object to the appointment of matrons, but he vetoed the bill of last year in order to give the Lord authority the opportunity voluntarily to resign. The Congressional action on this law, we hope before this paper is published. Governor HILL, did not object to the appointment of matrons, but he vetoed the bill of last year in order to give the Lord authority the opportunity voluntarily to resign.

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The police matrons' law will be due to the newspapers, certainly not to the debates in the Legislature. The newspapers educate and arouse public opinion, and then present that opinion to the Legislatures. Individual newspapers often hold a more widely public opinion, but the press can hardly overstate its own power.

PERSONAL.

AMONG the treasures in Mr. LAWTON CLEVELAND'S gallery of marine paintings on Long Island, New York, has recently been placed a full-length portrait in oil of Captain ROBERT BURNHAM BARNHALL, the founder of the Sailors' Benevolent Society in Boston. Mr. CLEVELAND had it painted on silk by Yokohama, Japan, as a gift to the man who has done much for superannuated sailors.

The lecture and HENRY DELL's were as open to Senator HULL as the present terms of his published life shows. He has received a large share of his honor, even as he has been elected in Congress, and for a series of lectures on some popular topics.

Dr. WILLIAM G. BALLANTINE, the recently elected President of Oberlin College, in about forty-two years old, and is a graduate of Marietta College and of Union Theological Seminary. He studied at Leipsic University a year, and has also held the chair of Natural History and Chemistry in Ripon College, Wisconsin, that of Greek in the University of Indiana, and the Professorship of Greek and Hebrew in Oberlin College, Ohio. His works are in Chemistry, and he has also held the chair of Natural History and Chemistry in Ripon College, Wisconsin, that of Greek in the University of Indiana, and the Professorship of Greek and Hebrew in Oberlin College, Ohio.

EDWARD LESTON, the Irishman who has just died in New York, was a member of the staff of the British Consulate in the Irish Consulate in London in 1896. He had papers in his possession regarding his birth in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1876.

Nearly \$20,000 has already been contributed to the John Hay & Whitney Memorial Fund.

Dr. SULLIVAN O'NEILL, the first American physician who manufactured homeopathic medicines, has just died at his home in New York, Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-three. He was graduated from Harvard Medical School nearly fifty years ago.

Mr. A. F. PARKER gave a fine performance recently in New York. The Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and the benefit was given by the Madison Square Theatre Company, under Mr. PARKER'S direction. The company stopped at Albany on their way to New York, and Mr. PARKER gave a performance of *A Pair of Spectacles*, was sufficiently well attended to do material service in restoring the debt.

LARRY KENNEDY is reported to be a brilliant fellow, in spite of his eight-and-thirty years. He works at his desk eight hours a day, and seems remarkably advanced in a game of billiards. He is still at work on his memoirs, and is about to publish the fourth volume, describing the Polish reign of 1861.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT, the author of the late prison drama, appears as a devotee to the fulfillment of his daughter's wish to have a monument erected to her memory in the cemetery near the old St. George's Church, New York.

BERNARD B. CUNNINGHAM, who administered the obligation cast by such officers for sixty years. Mr. CUNNINGHAM is now in his eightieth year.

ELLEN LEVING, the child actress, is ill with diphtheria, which developed from a cold she caught while playing in Brooklyn, and she will probably be kept off the stage for several months.

The late King KARAKATA was a Mason, and had attended the thirty-third degree.

Colonel ALBANY DENNIS, who was in command of a New Jersey force in 1861, and who was a member of the staff of the only man who in this country who ever saw a Lord Byron, Colonel DENNIS met the poet in Greece in 1824, when the latter was detaching himself to the cause of Greek independence.

JAMES FARRER, whose age and long term of service would seem to exclude him in fact, is back to his days his work, and still works as hard as any at his desk in his New York publishing-house.

WALTON SMITH, the son-in-law of Mr. H. H. DAVIS, JR., of Boston, the author of *The Two Years before the Mast*, has been in New York for some time, and is now in New York, the various manufacturers. By an accident of the press of the will, this interest is to be reduced \$100,000 if the son ever falls of election in Parliament.

Dr. A. K. FAIRLEY, of Brooklyn, New York, becomes, by the death of the historian BANCROFT, the oldest living graduate of Harvard. He was graduated in 1845, and is now nearly ninety.

JAMES G. MILLER, son of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S most intimate friends, who was a young man and practiced law together, has just died at his home in Santa Cruz, California.

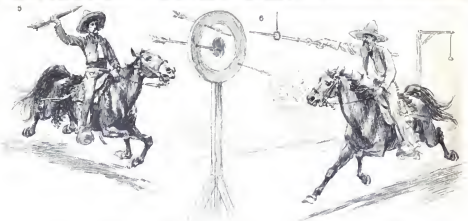
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THE TOURNAMENT OF HORSES AT PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.—DRAWN BY T. DE TAILLOR.—[SEE PAGE 126.]

1. Taking a Culls Hurdle. 2. A Polo Player. 3. A Hurdle Race against Greyhounds. 4. Some of the Decorated Carriages. 5. Cutting the Javelin.
6. Hitting at the Bulls.



BARIA CHANQUIR, LOTA.



THE CUSCO HOUSE, LOTA.



LOTA—THE SMELTING-WORKS AND DOCK.



LOTA BAY.

COAL MINING IN CHILE.—Drawn by W. P. SUTHER.—[See Page 116.]



TYPES OF MINERS.

investigated as it was before. Certain it is that the sport in this country has been overdone.

Until about ten years ago snouting was more or less disorganised, and only partially controlled by the clubs. The clubs were controlled and supervised by the members, but the clubs were not so well organized as they are now. In New England, where the sport has undoubtedly its greatest home, it is now a well-organized game along the Hudson River. In New England, where the sport has undoubtedly its greatest home, it is now a well-organized game along the Hudson River. In New England, where the sport has undoubtedly its greatest home, it is now a well-organized game along the Hudson River.

There are some things in this world that the average man believes he can do as well as another and prides himself on doing them. As a matter of fact, I recall no single sport that requires greater expertise or more discipline than snouting. It is a sport that gets on a hot bed behind an indifferent or nervous public man virtually without his consent, and it is a sport that is the least understood and least appreciated. To the layman I may seem to portray the situation with more emphasis than it demands. But this is not so, and it is the average snouter who is the one who has caused in some cases out of the deplorable excesses, more of which has not been seen in any other sport. The average of chronic grandees who pretend against others participating in what they like to enjoy.

I have counted in this country no more than twenty where the sport is practicable, and only one in my own State, where it is not. But I recall only one or two that do not rest directly from criticism, censure or ignorance. In the first place, practically every club reflects the character of its members, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. If you want to ask them to imagine a club that is a club with a head in a hole, you will find it. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

The first clubs were large assemblies of men who were not only in a hole, but in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

Bliss had been posted, distributed in a bag or in a box, and it was a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

Philadelphia probably goes in for snouting more than any other city in the nation. It is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

NEW LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The new library building of the University of Pennsylvania, which was formerly occupied by the law school, is a fine building. It is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

The building may be divided into two parts: the tower, 30 feet high, with the extension in a rectangular form, in all 100 x 50 feet, and the main building, 100 x 50 feet, with the extension 32 x 110 feet on the right. The building is a fine building, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

A feature of these stories is the strong light which is let in through a skylight. The main reading-room is lighted from the skylight, and the tower is lighted from the skylight.

of about thirty feet, while in the tower, which is 30 feet high, the skylight is a large skylight in the center. At the one end, and immediately adjacent to the entrance, is a large skylight in the center. At the one end, and immediately adjacent to the entrance, is a large skylight in the center. At the one end, and immediately adjacent to the entrance, is a large skylight in the center.

The building is a fine building, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

The book of the university library is a fine book, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

many, as well as the proceedings of the work of the library. The library is a fine library, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

The present librarian is called in Mr. George W. Kern, A. M., to whose energy and industry the library owes much of its present prosperity. The assistant librarian is Mr. Morris Zuckerman, and there is an excellent collection of books. The library is a fine library, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole. The club is a club with a head in a hole, and it is a fact that a club is a club with a head in a hole.

SENATOR JONES OF NEVADA.

SENECA JONES OF Nevada has had one of the most remarkable careers in the history of Congress. He was born in Herkulesville, Kentucky, in 1838, but his parents removed to Nevada, where he was born in 1858. He was elected a United States Senator in 1894, and served two terms, but his first term was not completed.

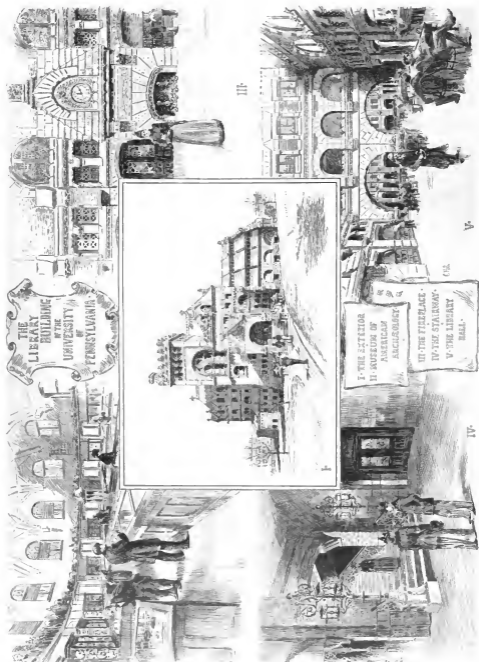
Although he is one of the "millionaire millionaires" of Nevada, he is not a millionaire. He is a man of great energy and industry, and he is a man of great energy and industry. He is a man of great energy and industry, and he is a man of great energy and industry.



THE LAST SCENE OF THE LAST ACT OF THE SOUX WAR.—DRAWN BY H. F. FINE.



TROUPOUSING AT GEORGE. NEW JERSEY.—DRAWN BY T. H. JOHNSON.—(SEE PAGE 118.)





COLONEL CHARLES HEYWOOD OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

COLONEL HEYWOOD AND THE MARINE CORPS.

The new commandant of the United States Marine Corps, who succeeds Colonel C. O. McFarley, retired for six years, comes to his duties at a critical period in the history of the marine service. A movement has been started to have the marines withdrawn from the war vessels, and confined to shore duties. At the park and stations. It is urged that in these days of sailors who have no skills to handle, if women who conduct themselves as gamblers, Jack Tar should be given a war soldier, and good guard himself, instead of being a marine stand guard over him. But if granted he will become self-respecting and worthy of trust, and will feel that his part between him and his officer has been taken down. But the Marine Corps, pointing to the majority of aims in the naval service, declares that this would be an unwise experiment, and that the lack of will, so happy for having weary duty added to his other work, that the discipline of the marine is an irreplaceable adjunct with crews as often picked up hastily, of various nationalities, the men at one time disposed to quarrel with each other, as anxious to join grievances against the officers, and often swayed by passion and superstition. The better plan, it says, is to augment the Marine Corps, to give it adequate training schools for recruits, permits even to enlarge its uses on shipboard, putting it in charge of the secondary batteries—the machine and rapid fire guns and the torpedoes.

In the midst of this discussion it happens that an officer is appointed to command the Marine Corps, whose own career illustrates in a remarkable way the value of the marine, as well as an able-duty. Born in Waterville, Maine, October 3, 1859, Colonel Charles Heywood entered the Marine Corps as a Second Lieutenant July 11, 1878, and at once saw active service during the Water Island Quarantine riots. Then he went on the *Albatross* to Africa, and on the *Albatross* to Nicaragua, where Walker the filibuster was to be crushed. The outbreak of the civil war found him on the *Commodore*, and in that epoch of rapid promotions he was made a First Lieutenant. As an instructor at Ft. Mifflin he took part in the engagement at Hatteras Inlet, when Fort Clark and Hatteras were captured, while his ship and other vessels of the fleet were destroyed. In March, 1862, occurred the famous march eastward of Hampton Roads, during which the *Commodore* with her iron plow, the good ship going down with colors flying and her crew at their posts. Beset their gun on the water side over the *Albatross*, with the marines, had fought the after guns, and side of his men had been

killed at the *Merrill's* first shot. Lieutenant Morris, commanding the *Commodore*, reported to Secretary Welles "the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., whose bravery upon the occasion of the fight of the *Merrill* was my highest accolade."

After service on the *Albatross* and the *Timpanogos*, and at the Brooklyn barracks, he was ordered to the flag ship *Albatross*, as chief marine officer in Farragut's fleet. Then he took part in the famous battle of Mobile Bay. Captain Heywood, of the *Albatross*, reported to Admiral Farragut that "the two after guns were manned by marines who, under the command of Captain Charles Heywood, performed most efficient service," while the Admiral reported to Secretary Welles that "it is worth mentioning that the officer sent in command of the gunboat for the capture of the *Transwar* was Captain Charles Heywood of the Marine Corps, who was one of the survivors of the *Commodore*, who, with Buchanan in Hampton Roads. Although a modest gentleman, Captain Heywood could not resist the opportunity of informing the chief Admiral that they had met before, and that he, at least, was exceedingly glad of the second meeting." After the war Captain Heywood received the brevet of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished gallantry in the capture of the enemy, at Hampton Roads and Mobile. His prominence in the full grades followed in the course, and he was second below Colonel McFarley at his recent selection for command.

After the war Colonel Heywood is still on service at the Brooklyn, Washington, Norfolk, and Mare Island barracks, and on the *Providence*, *Essex*, *Warrenton*, and *Hatfield*, where he distinguished himself in the railroad riots of 1877, when he commanded a force of marines at Baltimore and Reading, and increased in 1886, when he commanded all the marine forces on the *Albatross*. The skill with which he occupied the city of Panama, then held by Anapera's insurgents, making an advance upon it in three columns, was commensurate, and General Goussier reported that "the firm bearing, strict discipline, and splendid conduct of the marines reflected great credit upon Colonel Heywood and his officers," while Admiral Joubert, in expressing his "high estimation of the services rendered by the marines," said he "constantly at the point where danger and danger were sure to come first," while his men were year over year ever and reliable assistance.

Admiral Farragut once declared the marines gained to be "one of our chief auxiliaries of a man-of-war," and Winthrop described the victory of the *Albatross* over the *Albatross*, where the marines fought the rifle gun,

as the train approaches Wallace Station, named for General Lew Wallace at the time when the hero of two wars was discharging his duties as Governor of New Mexico, and writing *Ben-Hur* in the old palace of the Spanish Government at Santa Fe.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

A STOP FOR DINNER IN NEW MEXICO.

The traveler who enters New Mexico from the northwest over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway has found traces of the old Spanish American life in the names of towns along the Arkansas River in Colorado. Names like Granada, Las Animas, and La Santa remind him that this river was the northern boundary of Spain's great possessions in the New World. Between La Santa and Trinidad he had in view on the night that early landmark of the old Canadian explorers, the superb twin mountain precipitous, the Spanish Peaks.

But not seen after he has entered New Mexico, and has passed that old outpost of the Santa Fe trail, now the thriving city of Las Vegas, has he seen satisfactory traces of the life of the primitive people of the country. It is not until he reaches the old Mexican village on the Pecos River that the aspect of the antique Spanish-American civilization begins to impress him. At the town of Cimarron the Pecos River and the divide of the plain from the Rio Grande Valley, he sees still on the right the red sandstone ruins of the Pueblo or civilized Indian inhabitants of New Mexico, and feels that he is entering the country's scene of antiquity.

Through the ancient Canon and Apache Canon the river winds between craggy walls leads a channel more deep by Soona. Emerging from the recesses of Loney Junction, where the Santa Fe branch comes in, the train line sweeps south and west, skirting the slope of a wonderful amphitheater, encompassed by mountains near and distant, range behind range, the farthest being really a scattered line of hills. It is now on the divide ground of American archeology the wide valley of the Rio of America, the Rio Grande, which the native New Mexicans feebly call El Rio Bravo del Norte—the Superior River of the North—and in eaches a gleam of its waters

as the train approaches Wallace Station, named for General Lew Wallace at the time when the hero of two wars was discharging his duties as Governor of New Mexico, and writing *Ben-Hur* in the old palace of the Spanish Government at Santa Fe.

A sloping valley side leads on the west slope to the muddy Rio Grande, which in the distance bears a silver sheen as it swirls about its banks and flows; beyond it lies a narrow bottom strip staid by precipitous mountains. At a short distance before the station, as expected, rises the river of the two Puerto Indian villages of Pecos Delinquent and Santa Fe, independent little communities that have about the past few days of the Spanish conquest of New Mexico, and which preserve unchanged the fashions and customs of their ancestors.

On the east, a few miles away, the Corral Mountains and another detached range rise from the plain like mountainous islands from the sea. Within their recesses are allowed old Spanish mines—some rediscovered, and others for two centuries concealed—about which is told many a gruesome tale of the early days, when the mining of the precious ores was done by the forced labor of Indian slaves. A common tradition relates that the Spaniards, mining deeply beneath a mountain, discovered the Indian slaves and their blacksmiths—disaster that precipitated the great Pueblo Indian revolt of 1680, which, though not permanently successful in its results, stopped the working of the Spanish mines for two hundred years. When, three centuries before, on the eastern side of the Rio Grande, the whole mountainous section called Starvation Peak was passed, the Pullman car conductor related a legend of a band of refugees from the Pueblo revolt who guided by the stars, so easily deflected, only to be betrayed there by a begonia frog until they perished miserably of hunger and thirst—a story, by the way, which "came with the railroad," and was known to the inhabitants of the region.

But the most picturesque feature of the region in the story of its turbulent history, off among the mountains to the left is Mount Chusquea, the mine of which in ancient days furnished the great that adorned the royal robes of the Montezumas, and were the chiefest of the crown jewels of Spain. There is but one other place in the world (Peru) where the turquoise is found, and the Rio Brazos and Peruvia, the New Mexican natives were them as mariners against the heart of Spain.

One of the famous outcrops of the Atchison road is situated at Wallace, where



SENATOR ASAHEL H. SEWARD.—From a Photograph by Geo. W. Wainwright.—See Page 102.

the train going south stops late in the afternoon. As the crowd draws up at the station the long platform is thronged with the men and women of the country. Many are in formal and heavy boots stand watching the train, now long out of sight. The men and women of the country are in formal and heavy boots stand watching the train, now long out of sight. The men and women of the country are in formal and heavy boots stand watching the train, now long out of sight.

men bring to the women, who wear the pretty frocks. The ladies stand joyfully at the feet of the men, who are so fond of the women's feet. The ladies stand joyfully at the feet of the men, who are so fond of the women's feet. The ladies stand joyfully at the feet of the men, who are so fond of the women's feet.

in striking contrast with the gentle, lace-trimmed dresses of the town are the Native Apache, who are dressed in the skins of the animals which they hunt. They are dressed in the skins of the animals which they hunt. They are dressed in the skins of the animals which they hunt.

There is an excellent Indian, plentiful and well cooked, at each of the numerous railroad restaurants, with so much free offered for the stay that the traveler, after his first meal, is inclined to stay at the hotel, rather than to go to the restaurant. The Indian, after his first meal, is inclined to stay at the hotel, rather than to go to the restaurant.

The Indian poetry is the most picturesque and beautiful of any. It is a species of pattern and in an way, much of it is really beautiful. The material of which it is made is as white as goshawk's eye, which the

new being to the women, who wear the pretty frocks. The ladies stand joyfully at the feet of the men, who are so fond of the women's feet. The ladies stand joyfully at the feet of the men, who are so fond of the women's feet.

A great number of the men and women are dressed in the skins of the animals which they hunt. They are dressed in the skins of the animals which they hunt. They are dressed in the skins of the animals which they hunt.

CLASSICAL PERIOD.

THE YALE FENCE.

THEY, whose rubber horse curve the elements we love, seem to me, with a justness of eye, to be a more interesting study than the face of things, and changes as the seasons pass. Not even in the face of things, and changes as the seasons pass. Not even in the face of things, and changes as the seasons pass.

When, within the few months past, the great college world has not heard of the Yale fence, it is because the fence is so old and so well known. The fence is so old and so well known. The fence is so old and so well known.

Some, indeed, suppose it kept steadily with mental and moral superiority, the alleged lines of demarcation, while the Yale fence is a mere line of demarcation. Some, indeed, suppose it kept steadily with mental and moral superiority, the alleged lines of demarcation, while the Yale fence is a mere line of demarcation.

were some who, in their four year course—or more or less—got a larger measure of fence than the happy runner of the Yale fence. The fence is so old and so well known. The fence is so old and so well known.

Questions would arise. Do not laugh at the fence, for it is a fence of the past. The fence is so old and so well known. The fence is so old and so well known.

World fame has left the fence had there been a fence of the past. The fence is so old and so well known. The fence is so old and so well known.

Resignation was seen in the carriage in the fence. The fence is so old and so well known. The fence is so old and so well known.

THE TOURNAMENT OF BOWERS.

ONCE upon a southern California about the first of June. At this time the country has been in a state of great excitement.

The 1st of June is usually an epoch in the southern California year, and it is the custom of the people of the Pacific Coast to celebrate the day with a tournament.

The news of all kinds were excellent. The tournament was held in the center of the city, surrounded by orange groves and fields of grain.

the string and string quitted the California horse, while the speed made us regret that the arena had been levelled on the spot.

Hitting at the rings in a sport that has long been known in California and among the people of the Pacific Coast, the object is to improve the wit and give the rider greater confidence. The rings, four or five in number, are placed at intervals of about ten or twelve feet from each other.

The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot.

First the pole comes from Santa Monica and the arena is levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot.

An old veteran of the arena was not particularly interested in the trials of California thorough-bred and horse and so on. He was immensely satisfied to see the arena levelled on the spot.

The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot.

The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot. The arena was levelled on the spot.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.

Cold and influenza continue here a depressing effect upon the body organs, and the digestive and absorptive processes are not to be more fully performed to what took in the fall. The same is true, also, of the respiratory functions. The bronchi are often congested, and the pores of the skin close off but little more widely at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the soft, warm, and sun through which and absorptive that can be had for these purposes is *Hawley's Russian Balm*. Persons who wish to secure the domestic variety, the dyspeptic require, the partial obstruction of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the various troubles in connection with the time of the year will do well to make their evening use this unexcelled, respectable, medicinal and hygienic. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, clears the system, and increases the whole physical.—[Advt.]

IT TAKES MONEY TO BUY

MONEY TO WHITEL.

You can buy a thing called a Life Policy or an Accident Policy for pretty much any price below current rates you are willing to pay, in strict ratio to the security you get. If you want to point out yourself and so forgo security altogether, you can get it for the cost of the printed job, if you are willing to take the obligations of a petty local society with no money and no management and no straight figuring and no waiting and no guaranty, you can buy them for a quarter or so of our price; and so on up till a little under said security means a little under the price for solid security. How what is the use of swaying one chance for another? A man insures because the chance of his premature death makes his family's situation precarious, but in it may less precarious when there is an equal chance of the premature death of the concern he is "insured" in? If the company will have to be located half over the United States and half, and if it is to stand it has nothing you can levy on, a man is a fool to waste \$10 cents in premiums on its "policy," and he is worse than a fool if he backs his family's entire provision on such worthless pieces of paper. Make sure first that the company you take a policy in has plenty of surplus funds behind it, and secondly, that its agents are real agents to serve persons—as that for your purpose the company is located wherever it has no special and advantages without responsibility or authentication. THE TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., substantially fills both requirements, and its surplus of over \$2,000,000 is ample to meet every possible demand.—[Advt.]

MRS. WINDLOW'S ROSEBERRY STRENGTHENING SOAP has been used for many years by thousands of women for their children's hair, and for their own hair, and for their complexion. It contains the richest natural oils, and is the best remedy for dandruff and for itching of the scalp. Twenty five cents a box.—[Advt.]

COLUMBIAN COGNAC—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., should try *Colombian Cognac*, a simple and efficient remedy. They contain nothing in it, and may be used in all cases with perfect safety.—[Advt.]

Make baby we will, we give her Colic, when she was a child, she cried for Colic, when she became Man, she cried for Colic. When she had Colic she gave them Colic.—[Advt.]

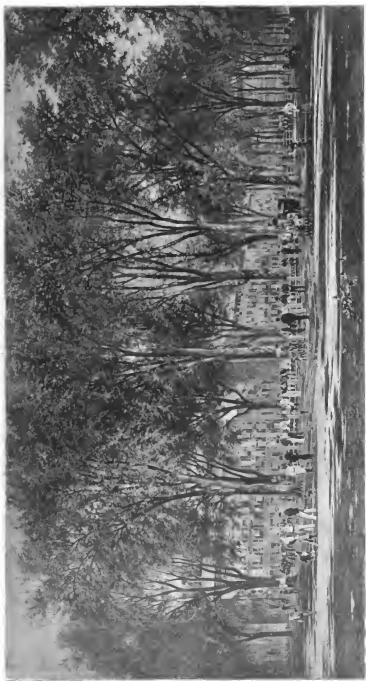
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL REMEDY.
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Croup, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, etc.—[Advt.]

DR. LYNN'S PERFECT TOOTH POWDER.
It will offer from its use of 10 cents, or more and more, depending on the size of the jar.—[Advt.]

DR. BROWN'S COMPOUND-CATED PAIN-RELIEVER is the best for the TEETH.—[Advt.]

BROWN'S PAIN-RELIEVER is the best for the TEETH.—[Advt.]

THE VALE FENCE.—FROM THE PAINTING BY ALFRED C. HOWLAND, N. A., AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.—[FROM PAINTING.]



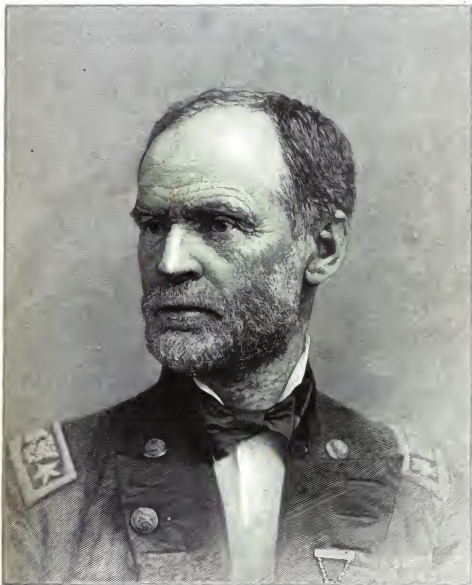
HARPER'S WEEKLY

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TEN CENTS A COPY,
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT.



GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.—[SEE PAGE 124.]

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

"The best weekly publication for young people in existence."
—N. Y. OBSERVER.

THE number of *Harper's Young People* for February 1918 is an unusually interesting one, containing several contributions of marked distinction. Amongst these are a first-story tale, entitled *KITTYKIN AND ANOTHER PARTY SHE PLAYED IN THE WAR*, BY THOMAS NELSON PAUL.

This story, and the fifth installment of HOWARD PALE'S serial, *"MEN OF IRON,"* illustrated by the Author, are opening stories from *Harper's Young People*, entitled *KITTYKIN AND ANOTHER PARTY SHE PLAYED IN THE WAR*, BY THOMAS NELSON PAUL.

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No. 1763.

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE most important recent political event in the President's past few years called for a significant treaty with Haiti, which has a significance beyond that of its commercial aspect. During the first year of the HARRISON administration MR. BLAINE was so quiet and unresponsive that it was even suggested that he intended to withdraw from further political activity. The election of Mr. BURNHAM together with the introduction of the tariff bill by MR. McKINLEY led of the election bill by MR. LADDER, brought into prominence a body of younger able and aggressive Republican leaders, who promised to take command of the party and restore something of its old vigor. Signpost of the very significant class which was to be party standard, and the election was to be carried with a whop. But in the midst of the shouting a voice of dissent was suddenly heard, of dissent not grammatically expressed, and of the highest authority. MR. BLAINE said that the McKINLEY bill would not benefit the very agricultural class which it was designed to protect, and that reciprocity was the commercial legislation which the time and the situation of the country demanded. There was no Republican who could have dissociated from the McKINLEY bill with its effect on Mr. BLAINE, and his dissent was not only an opinion upon a proposed tariff policy, it was a notification to the new party leadership of which the other men from Maine was the chief figure that the original man from Maine had not retired from politics.

There was a field effort to discredit the Secretary's party ability, but it was abortive, because it was known that he spoke for a large body of Republicans who held the old conservative view of the tariff, many of these indeed agreeing with GARFIELD that the tariff was best "which stimulates its products." Mr. BURNHAM was the Republican member of the House, lately speaks of the new leadership as "those who have been able against the wish and judgment of seventy-five per cent of the Republican party to detain its policy and shape its legislation." There was a prompt party response to MR. BLAINE's criticism of reciprocity against the McKINLEY tariff, and it was observed that while the Secretary protested against the tariff policy, he was silent upon the other measure, the election bill, which in its older form some years ago he had opposed. In the autumn campaign MR. BLAINE made two suggestive speeches in Maine, pointing the Speaker's recalcitrance, in which he did not commend the McKINLEY bill, but did advocate reciprocity; and the other in Pennsylvania, on the eve of election in which, the campaign being over, he asserted his party ability.

The election followed, the popular verdict was pronounced upon the new Republican leadership, and it was said that there was at least one old Republican leader who had not gone down with the wreck. MR. McKINLEY'S re-election was defeated, and the general result was interpreted as a most striking confirmation of his bill. Congress met, and it resulted and desperate party effort was made in the Senate to pass the election bill, which also Mr.

BLAINE had not commended, and was known to oppose, and by a party both which no discipline could prevent the election bill was practically defeated. Its defeat, with that of the extraordinary closure bill, which was intended to secure its success, was severely submitted by its supporters when the President's justification announced respectively with BROWN, which was hailed with enthusiasm by the Republican press, and conceded by the Democratic opposition to be in harmony with a policy which ought to be unreservedly adopted. This all in the history of the year, and it is practically the achievement of one leader against the proposed action of his party under a new leadership. It demonstrates that MR. BLAINE has not withdrawn from politics, and it leaves him distinctly as a force to be reckoned with in the future vicissitudes of his party.

THIRTY SIX YEARS SINCE.

THE speeches at the late meeting to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first National Woman's Rights Convention, were very interesting as illustrations of the advance of public sentiment. The movement in its origin shared the popular antipathy with which the antislavery agitation was regarded, but gradually adapted itself to the more liberal and tolerant spirit. When ABNEY KELLEY began to speak in Connecticut she was frequently hissed by the more disapproving part of the community, and severely frowned upon by the more respectable and religious classes. In a paper of her reminiscences which was recently published, she has plain and touching words on her own sufferings for a time a kind of martyrdom. Mrs. LEVY STONE also recalls the hostility of the press and the pulpit. On one occasion a clergyman at Malden had been asked to announce a meeting at which she would speak, which he did in this manner: "I am sorry that the woman who is to speak here will undertake to cross like a cock at the Tower Hall this afternoon at five o'clock. Anybody who wants to hear that kind of music will do so at ten."

There is no more able, liberal, and progressive body of men than the thoughtful Republicans, which is one of the most faithful advocates of the opening of every opportunity to women. But in these days its founder and editor and to LEVY STONE in the *Republican*, "You also, however, don't you come here." Mrs. STONE'S review of the remarkable progress during the last half-century of the social position of women is very interesting and striking. Their admission to the exercise of free speech, to respectful attention in the press, to the higher education, to appropriate occupations, from the teaching and nursing fifty years ago to the common employment of today in the great and happy modification of the laws respecting women, and to the participation in a certain degree of political power, as in several meetings in some of the older States and complete suffrage in some of the Territories, are all in significant and wise recognition of a great progress of the past half-century of the half-century of the past presents. Yet, as Mrs. STONE truly says, it is a progress which has not come of itself. From the beginning liberty has not been the fruit of tropical climates, but of the most devoted and determined labors and the best augury of the future is the history of the past.

It is a singular coincidence that at the moment when the beginning of the movement for the larger liberty of women was celebrated, the question should be largely discussed whether marriage is a declining institution, however, presents woman in the light of the lady in LEWISPORT'S "Hyperion," who was beloved by Mr. Berkeley, an Englishman, who had not undervalued such things as the possible decay of matrimony. To his impassioned declaration the lady answered, "Sir, you are in love with certain attributes—your attributes, madam." "Sir," said she, with dignity, "you have been drinking"; and so they parted. It was said in an article last summer evidently based upon trust worthy statistics, that it seemed to be clear that the higher education rapidly presented marriage. This was reassuring, however, as the WASHINGTON *Times* has written in a dispassionate and unprejudiced manner. Two centuries ago DEAN SHERIDAN said it was agreed that a wise man would not marry a woman who knew much. That was undoubtedly the wise plan for the average man of the time. But if, as HAZEN says, the more intelligent of our men take the more manly view, it will be hard to believe that the more knowledge a woman had the less woman she is.

RECIPROcity IN CANADA.

A VERY interesting letter from MR. GILBERT STARR in the *New York Times* states fully and clearly the political situation in Canada. The foundation of tendencies of feeling in that country are essentially and anti-continental. The Liberals, whether they anticipate union with the United States or not, are now "men of this continent," who desire the closest relations with the United States. The Conservatives are a colonial Tory party, who seek to maintain the closest alliance with British territory, and by fostering the aristocratic spirit upon this continent, to avert the triumph of democracy in the New World. At this party MR. JOHN McNICOLL is the chief and the most able of the party in relation with this country. He is a protectionist in cause, economically, protection sees Canada from the United States. The desire for commercial union increases rapidly among the Canadian people, and as the McNICOLL bill has irritated those, MR. STARR sees the opportunity to make a suggestion that the irritation may give him a majority at the polls.

The plan of MR. STARR for the dissolution in his desire to have a freely elected Parliament to sustain his purpose of conferring with the United States upon closer relations is not a bad one. But in the event of success in securing a majority, he can very easily propose terms to this country which in its own interest cannot be accepted. His appeal in the election will be to the "national" or anti-American sentiment, which is undoubtedly strong in Canada. But GILBERT STARR has a plan to win the election, and to free the continental sentiment of reciprocity would prevail. But under the Canadian Constitution there is great opportunity of corruption through subsidies, grants, and concessions, which have been made available in the past, and will be strained to the utmost in the event of a free election. There are the electric roads, these everywhere offer to the constituents grants of public money for local works with scandalous frankness. A recent victory in a county of Ontario was obtained as a popular verdict against reciprocity. But the election was carried by buying the knowledge of a great part of the local railway companies, the promise due to the protectionist policy swells the exodus from Canada of the more active and enterprising young men, and so strengthens the reactionary vote.

But protected interests and corporate power will aid MR. STARR'S election fund, and the Conservative party organization or machine is more complete and efficient than that of the opposition, while MR. JOHN is the most skillful of managers. Even in Manitoba, where probably ninety per cent of the people oppose the government policy, the progress of the party is not impossible that the large of the government in various forms may secure a narrow majority. For such reasons, GILBERT STARR thinks that while a positive majority of the Canadian people favor reciprocity, yet reciprocity may not win the election. The question of the tariff with the school question as the French province the Liberal leaders, to hold their vote, supported the Jesuit endorsement set for separate schools, a course which has alienated Protestant support. There is, moreover, a government majority of more than fifty in a House of 215 members in conference, but several of the seats were won by small majorities. GILBERT STARR'S opinion is that there will be at least a strong vote for continental trade and good government, and in a recent speech he says, what is undoubtedly true, that the indifferent attitude of the United States towards reciprocity, as well as its general attitude towards that country, because it is felt that there is no kind of coercive pressure toward annexation. But while reciprocity is evidently so popular a policy, no intelligent American but must see that Canadian reciprocity would ally us with a people of our own dual mind race and distinctive traditions.

THE CURRENCY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The intelligence of an aroused public opinion in this country, as well as its general attitude towards it, is a source of discomfiture in the silver agitation. For some reason—perhaps, as we said last week, the wrong impossibility of such a movement tampering with the currency as the silver bill proposed—the public mind was apparently indifferent. Meanwhile the House of Representatives has passed the silver bill, and it was so strong that the Republican silver Senators found the conditions of some kind of understanding with the opposition already existing, and the bill passed the Senate, but not until the very last moment, so late to avert action, but in time to give the public mind a chance to be disorganized. The Senate and MR. KNOX in the Chamber of Commerce, pointed out the inevitable consequences of such folly. The moment the bill was passed by the Senate, however, the moral sentiment of the country rose, and a protest of intelligence and experience began on all sides, and could not be disorganized. MR. BLAINE, the conspicuous silver advocate in the House, withdrew from the Committee of the House,

under the plea that the bill had been "smoothed," that is to say, made known to the public.

The official supporters had the strongest conviction in all parts of the country shows the vigorous construction of the interest which is most sensitive to ignorant phony with the currency. Mr. WATSON'S hand and impassioned warning that fell from his dying lips has been also of great effect. The meetings in Boston and New York, largely attended, the masses of individuals who signed the petitions, show that sound views upon the subject are not peculiar to members of one party only. The President himself rallied the Boston delegation upon their slow wading to the situation. But there seems now to be no doubt that there will be no trifling with the currency this year, and that the question will be presented to the assembling of the new Democratic Congress. The advantage gained even by the delay of a few months is great. It permits a general discussion of the subject, and a campaign of education. And it is evident that while the Democratic tendency as a party is in the management of the currency, and consequently of industry in every department, there will be vigorous party opposition also to such a course.

Mr. HERTZ, of Ohio, a Democratic member of the next House, has spoken very frankly and pointedly upon the subject. He has been a member of the committee of the pending silver proposition as they were stated by Secretary WEDDOL, and by the public meetings in various cities. It would strike out of circulation \$500,000,000 of gold money, thus contracting the circulation and precipitating general and disastrous and unprecedented bankruptcy. The free coinage would be undeniably a great advantage to the owners of silver mines, because they could pay debts of a hundred cents with seventy-five cents. Mr. HERTZ points out also what is constantly forgotten, that the debtor class, who are supposed to be benefited by free coinage, consists of the employers who pay wages to employes who do not know in his creditor class, and whose deposits in savings banks, building loan associations, life-insurance, and other similar depositories would be sealed down from the gold to the silver standard, that is, about twenty per cent. He said something else which every farmer will ponder. It was that while he did not know in his creditor class, the owner of a single silver mine, he did know some 150,000 men, women, and children who were interested in being paid for their labor and their commodities one hundred cents upon the dollar instead of eighty cents. Mr. HERTZ has been elected to Congress from the district which includes SHERMAN'S lives, and although a Democrat he said the same thing as if he were in accord upon one of the most pressing and important of public questions. This is a fact which shows how party lines overlap. The Republican Senator SHERMAN differs fundamentally with the Republican Senator EVERTS upon a question which would affect national welfare and prosperity, and agree with the Democratic Representative HERTZ.

SHERMAN.

No figure in late years had become more familiar in New York than that of General SHERMAN. The simplicity, candor, and childlike purity of his nature, his ready cordiality of manner, his ready sympathy and lively humor, and the great career of heroic achievement which lay behind all, made him a most interesting and memorable personality. His name is indissolubly associated with that of General GRANT in the history of the civil war, and there is no more romantic and inspiring story in our national annals than that of the march to the sea.

This General was always welcome, not only because of his great services and his illustrious services, but because of his personal charm. The papers have been full of conversations which recall his happy speeches, the constant flow of delightful anecdotes, the pleasant dalliance of a great nature in repose. EDWARD EVERETT in his oration at the unveiling of the statue of General SHERMAN in Rockland county, the Defender of the Constitution on the evening before the delivery of his most famous speech, the reply to HAYNE, and on the next day at its delivery in the Senate. In the SPRING, says EVERETT, but in his most elaborate and consistently effective manner. It was like the sun in the morning, working and shining on the zenith pole of the wren's open shop. But the next day it was "a mighty animal" in action on mid-ocean, with all his broadside thundering, his canvas strained, and his flags and pennants streaming.

SHERMAN, in his history, as we have known him in New York, has been most easily recognized by the lightnings of battle abashed, and the flaming tier on tier of guns available. It is perhaps not too much to say that the feeling with which in every company he was greeted was akin to love. It is good to think of him so, good that the last thought of a man whose name is honored and cherished by millions should be so kindly and gentle as it is admiring and grateful. So he would have had it, and would have asked no answer necessary for misadventure.

INDIAN TRUTH AND EQUQUENCE.

It is unpleasant if we must own that the Indians who have come to Washington to see the Great Father and the Great Council bear the letter of the agreement. "The trouble," said Governor McANULTON, "sprang from the fact that the Indians are long ago by the white man attending faithfully to his treaties after a majority of our people had voted for them. When the white man speaks, the government and the army are that they obey. When the Great Council speaks in our ear as we sit on the bank, the Indian is for a certainty interested in the subject. The white man only when he comes into office for two or three years. I am not an old man, but I have seen many Great Fathers and his leaders.

"Why was not the late treaty paid promptly by the Great Council? Why was our nation not given a million of pounds? Why was not our white nation come? Why was the whole Sioux nation called to answer for detaining a religious dance? Why are the agricultural ways being changed? Why was Agent GATLIN discharged when he wanted that our crops should fail, and our nation must not be cut out? Why was the army called in by Agent HURKAL? And if it was right, why was he discharged? And why does not the idea for which he fought belong to the white man? Let everything that is still here be written down, so that they may have it, with other men it cannot be denied what we had seen."

This was the burden of all the speeches. It is the burden of the evidence of the most competent white witnesses. It is the general belief of intelligent observers in the country. The treaty seems to be clear and simple enough. It is what is called honest honesty. If the Indians were treated with good sense and fidelity to our own word, there would be no Indian question.

MR. CLEVELAND AND FREE SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S frank, strong, and admiring retention of his position upon the silver question is in great accord with the sound and most intelligent sentiment of the country. It was his own frankness which invited the meeting to which the letter was addressed, he says:

"I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on this subject. It is hardly correct to say that to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who are in favor of free coinage and the adoption of the silver standard in the measure now pending in Congress for the regulated course of silver at our aid.

"I am glad to develop as an opportunity for the authorities of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have discounted the usefulness of such an income, our own countrymen are entitled to have their views on this subject stated as clearly as possible, and independent of other opinions."

The Republican journals which have treated him with cowardly unwillingness to make known his present views upon the subject, but they should regard his present position before the President, might well have the opportunity to acknowledge that an public man could state sound views upon a pressing public question more unreservedly. Mr. CLEVELAND'S political courage is often denied by those who do not see his political position. But how many Republicans are there who are prepared to make the same statement? The Presidential nomination would declare their convictions upon any subject with the same explicit force against the said vote of the Senators of their party? The contrast between the recent performance of the Republican President of the United States, and the more recent performance of the letter of Mr. CLEVELAND will perhaps suggest to some citizens that a Democrat is not necessarily a political coward or dissimular.

The letter of Mr. CLEVELAND does not weaken in its possible influence. It commands him still more strongly in the respect of the best quality to all parties. It is another illustration of the soundness in his political character which was public confession. That is his political conviction. No man in public life has more courageously made his own mind known than Mr. CLEVELAND. This is his strength, and the constant care he holds which has upon the country is due mainly to confidence in his political honesty.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

The graphic and entertaining papers upon South America by Mr. THOMPSON CURRIE IN HARTMAN'S MARCHER have been admirably supplemented by a paper recently read by Mr. CHARLES E. FRYE, late editor of the Rochester Democrat, before a club in New York. Mr. CURRIE'S series of articles, especially illustrated, gave the latest and fullest view of a country in which public attention has been recently turned with very much greater interest than ever before, and the proposition of the Pan American Congress of an inter-oceanic railway between the two Americas is fully covered by Mr. FRYE'S paper.

It commences in a clear and popular style the chief facts and figures of the scheme. New York is to be the Northern and Havana Ayres the Southern termini of the later inter-oceanic road. It will be nearly ten thousand miles in length, consisting by the transverse line with Valparaiso, and having other lateral branches. The road will run from New York to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Mexico, with long all-weather sailing lines. Rather more than a third of the contemplated distance would be directly covered by rail. Mr. FRYE describes the projected road from point to point up to Quin, some thousand feet, and then follows along the sea, and thence to Peru, not an air line, but working without any great diversions to touch the chief cities and important points.

The cost of the road from Mexico to Buenos Ayres Mr. FRYE estimates at \$250,000,000, without counting that of

the privilege of raising loans. This is to be raised by both individual and public subscription of money and land, and by generous land subsidies when the land is built. Its objects are to develop continental resources and facilitate exchange of products, and to cultivate international unity. Of the problems and the possibilities of exchange with the American continent, Mr. FRYE'S paper is full. In unfolding the details and opportunities of the scheme, Mr. FRYE retraces himself, although his narrative as it proceeds takes naturally a glow and a flow as of tropical landscapes and rivers. It is an exceedingly interesting summary of the subject, and it is at a feasible, therefore it is sound. This is somewhat contrary logic.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. HAYES, the well-known friend of street life, has done much toward promoting the interests of the American Water-Louis Society during the term of President, which office he has held for the fourth year. He is a regular contributor to the annual exhibition. This year he sends two engravings entitled, "Hills, Five Years," and a smaller picture entitled "The Last Good-bye," which in his usual happy and characteristic vein.

A most and successful voyage was set out after by the death of John WATSON, a well-known citizen of Chicago, the other day. He was born at Lexington, Kansas, January 10, 1830, and during the war was sent to England to fit for Oxford. Later, however, his father recalled him, and he attended the law at Chicago, where he was graduated with first honors in mathematics, engineering and architecture. Mr. HAYES passed much of the great structure in this country, and had been since the architect of the Columbus Hotel, and the buildings. He was a liberal patron of art, and gladly aided struggling young sculptors and painters in their efforts to obtain an education.

JAMES LAWRENCE, the Kentucky senator, lives at Lexington, where the residence of some of his citizens has been built. He is a Professor of Latin in Belmont College, and an earnest student of comparative philology.

James LINDSAY, the Broadway geologist, who died recently, was one of the very few men in the United States who were regarded as public benefactors, and were not attacked by him. He was a warm friend of ex-President CLEVELAND, and during the latter's administration was offered the position of Secretary of the Interior, which he declined to accept for the duties performed.

JAMES BURNETT, who died in this city last week from injuries received by being knocked down by a horse, was one of the best and most generous spirits in the city in this country. He was a warm friend of John BROWN, and a newspaper correspondent, with him during the Kansas troubles, and afterwards at Harper's Ferry. Mr. BURNETT was a man of great energy and high character, and during his life had been associated with a number of magazines and newspapers. Although born in the border between England and Scotland, he was an ardent American, and he was the Vice-President of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York.

Probably the largest fee ever received by a lawyer in this country was that paid to JOHN E. FARMON, of New York, who is said to have received \$400,000 on account rendered regarding the Sugar Trust.

Professor THOMAS W. DWIGHT, who has recently returned from the head of the Columbia Law School, had been with the college for the first year, he says the most interesting of his life is now over. He is the son of a lawyer, and a grandson of THOMAS DWIGHT, a former President of Yale.

One of the best-known and most popular graduates in the publication office of the large New York office is Mr. THOMPSON L. FRYE, advertising manager of the Times. His thirteen year of faithful service in that establishment rendered on the 20th, and the anniversary was fully celebrated.

The Dublin ecologist, scientific and theological world of Dublin, Japan, has received a gift of \$100,000 from Mr. J. N. HARRIS, of New London, Connecticut, for the purchase of the Statue of Liberty. Mr. HARRIS had been when a boy a page in the Senate, and so he grew up, because his penmanship. Letter by letter with persistence as a never-failing player, and he has physical health which he has never lost. He is now a member of the Senate.

One of Philadelphia's well-known lecturers, MARSHALL WATSON, has just retired, after a service of fifty-four years in his profession.

After his death was THOMPSON THOMAS BING from New York, he cannot take his last business with him. Leading citizens of New York have guaranteed a fund of over \$100,000 in support of a permanent fund for the relief of the poor.

When Mr. PHILIPPO BROOKS, of Boston, was recently in Washington he was given the privileges of the floor of the Senate, an honor rarely accorded even to distinguished foreigners.

Among the late GEORGE BARNETT'S pupils at the Board Hill School, in Northampton, Massachusetts, whose he might have quite a young man, was JOHN LOVING MERRILL. His father, a well-known citizen of Northampton, had been a member of the Senate, and several other whose names were afterwards famous.

The late CHARLES BARNETT played a strong game of chess. He ranked among the best players of England. He was also skilled in checkers and other similar games.

Among the successful investigators of ocean steam ships, Captain CITRONIANS, of the German steamer "Albatross," who has recently returned to New York and had the Emperor decorated him, and the steamship company gave him a diploma and \$200,000 in money.

One of the most successful of the elevator writer of Southern sheet steels, first developed his present talent while a printer on a country newspaper in Georgia. Admired by his writings here and from many cities, among them in a volume his literary contributions to the "New York Times" and quotations from the "New Yorker" and "New York" series. Mr. HARRIS is forty-three years old.



THE WEEK OF SPORT IN CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA.—DRAWN BY W. L. HARRISON.—[SEE PAGE 134.]

1. A Man power Plough. 2. Cottage of Northern Settler. 3. The Colored Chorists. 4. Rabbit Hunting. 5. Drilling a Tar Kilo. 6. A Coon Hunt.
7. Turkey Hunters in a Blind. 8. Gathering Turpentine. 9. A Turpentine Distillery.



UNIVERSITY-NICHOLS HALL, BUILT 1869

AUSTIN SCOTT, Ph.D., PRESIDENT.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BUILT 1868.



THE inauguration of Austin Scott, Ph. D., as the eighth regular President of Rutgers College, on the 4th of February, has focused attention more closely upon that ancient institution of learning, founded by the descendants of Dutchmen when George the Third was King.

Founders have ever been distinguished for a zeal for revealed religion and the loss of education. When the Dutch settled in New Jersey they still retained the liberal respect for learning and the recollection of the famous universities of Utrecht and Leiden. The Reformed Church was the leading denomination in parts of New Jersey and New York and the need of a better education for their young men preparing for the ministry was evident. The expense of sending students to Holland to be instructed in the doctrines of the mother church was great, and the establishment of a college in America

over the Province of New Jersey," and the college now called Rutgers came into actual operation until 1771.

The vicissitudes of the country during the Revolutionary struggle were accelerated by the college, and ac-tive work was interrupted on several occasions. The college was seriously crippled at the close of the war, and did not get fully recover the former position for many years. The State itself, having been the scene of many important battles, and assaged by both sides in turn, was stripped of its material property, and the early years of the nation's existence were occupied by the labors of New Jersey in providing for immediate wants and creating comforts.

The first President was Jacob Rutgers, Harvardist, D.D., who, as the leader of the movement resulting in the grant of a charter,

was under the two distinguished laymen who successively occupied the executive office. Hon. Abraham Bruns, Harvardist, J. D., presided over the affairs of the institution from 1840 to 1850 and was particularly eminent in constitutional law. President Rutenshaw's most noteworthy monument remains in the study tower which stands upon the college campus. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, J. D., succeeded him in the President's chair, and held that position for twelve years. President Frelinghuysen was one of New Jersey's favorite sons, and his name was plentifully strewn in his path. His

master's degree in 1870. From then until 1872 he studied history at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, and by the latter was made Ph. D. in 1872. At the same time he was making the late George Bancroft—then Minister of the United States to Germany—in the preparation of the tenth volume of his *History of the United States*.

From 1872 to 1875 he was instructor in the German language at the University of Michigan. From 1875 to 1881 he was engaged in collecting and arranging materials for Bancroft's *History of the United States*. During the same period he was associate in history



GEOLOGICAL HALL.

had been Attorney General of the State, United States Senator, Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency in the City campaign, and at the time of his election was Chancellor of New York University, but resigned that office when called to Rutgers. Over his management the college received many thousands of dollars in endowments.

The late Dr. William H. Campbell followed Frelinghuysen, and continued as President until 1892. During the first years of his administration the institution felt the effects of the civil war, but soon recovered under his energetic leadership. His management is responsible for the separation of the college from the control of the Reformed Church in America. In 1884, the erection

at Johns Hopkins University, organizing there the *History of American History*, conducting it from the founding of the university in 1876 until 1892. His last work there was delivering public lectures on the Development of the American Constitution. He in 1892 he was elected Professor of History and Political Science in Rutgers College. He is now in preparation of a *History of New Jersey*, the series of American Commonwealths, announced for early publication. He was elected President of Rutgers College November 25, 1890, and his office was on February 1st, 1891.

A striking feature of Dr. Scott's inaugural address outlining the future policy of the college contemplated the "extension"



BALANCE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

became an economic as well as patriotic measure.

It is true that Harvard had celebrated her first centennial eleven years before, and Yale had completed a half century and fifty years over of collegiate existence; but they were too distant even if they had held the same religious belief. The latter schools prevailed upon the other colleges of that day. King's (now Columbia) College was Episcopalian; the College of New Jersey, Presbyterian; Brown, Baptist; and the Southern colleges inaccessible.

There it was that on November 20, 1768, "his Majesty's Letters Patent and Charter or Royal Grant for Queen's College" was secured from his Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Governor and Commissioner in Chief in and

may be regarded as the founder. His term of office extended to 1788. The college was revived through the benevolence of Rev. Dr. Jos. Cook, who secured the erection of Queen's College—the noble brownstone edifice now standing in the center of the campus—and laid the corner stone in 1810 while acting as President pro tempore.

In 1828 Colonel Henry Rutgers, a patriot of the Revolution, gave \$2000 to the college—a magnificent sum in the eyes of the thrifty Dutch "Hollanders," who treated their expenditures by changing the old register into a ledger.

Up to this time the college had been chief by an auxiliary to the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, but now it was decided to enlarge greatly its sphere of moral

of several fine buildings—Geological Hall, Kirkpatrick Chapel, and the new Astronomical Observatory—and the designation of the Rutgers Scientific School, as the State college under the United States law of 1862 for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Dr. Campbell having resigned in 1882 by reason of advancing years Dr. Guion, then Principal of Allen University, was made the President, and held the office until called to the Presidency of Auburn College last summer.

President Austin Scott, Ph. D. is a native of Ohio, and is now forty-two years of age. He entered Yale with the class of '80. After graduation he spent a year in study at the University of Michigan, which gave him his

throughout the State of instruction, by means of lectures, classes and consultation, in those branches of knowledge related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. "His instruction to be free, or particularly so to farmers, as artisans, in all the details of both sexes, as well as to their wives and daughters."

The enthusiasm that prevailed at the inauguration of Dr. Scott was marked, and the presence of so eminent educators as President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, Law of Columbia; Marshall, of Lafayette, and Appleton, of Dartmouth; Alvin H. Haverhill, Henry M. McCracken and Professor George W. Conkey, Rutgers, '80, of New York University; John Murray, Professor Rockwood and Stone, of Pittsburgh; Horatio Joyce, M.D., Dean of the University of



KIRKPATRICK CHAPEL.



NEW JERSEY HALL, BUILT 1898.





"MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA,"—FROM THE PAINTING BY T. DE TULLOSTRET.—[SEE PAGE 134.]



THE STOCK CHIEFS BEFORE SECRETARY NOBLE.—Drawn by T. de Witt Harris.—[See Page 142.]



ROBERT LEE MORRILL



ALBERT LA MONTAGNE



EVERT JANSEN WENDELL



EDWARD PALEY COWARD

SOME PROFESSIONAL AMATEURS OF NEW YORK.

A few things have been more plentifully set up as a bait for wit and easy criticism than the love—er, the detractors dub it—for acting as an amusement. The relation of the amateur to his audience has been described as that which was established in the fable between the boys who threw the stones and the frogs who maliciously received them. Yet, as Dickens observed of wedding, "there really is no great joke in the matter," and when the fancy man has crunched his head-dish little just on the opinion of the spectators, the fact still remains that numerous professional men are willing to pay for and go to the performances of their friends, thereby plentifully benefiting many most meritorious choruses.

As the Greek musician played together the stones that built the walls of Thebes, so the amateurs of New York played the Statue of Liberty part of the way toward his commanding pedestal on Bellini's Island, and many a hapless victim of disease or poverty has found good reason to deem the self-sacrifice of these "arrogant impostors." How much self-sacrifice these productions cost, few need pause to think. A lengthened series of hard rehearsals is not the least kind of fun. The studying of a long part, the settlement of details of dress and knowledge, require and receive as much attention from the amateur as from the paid professional. A journey to the heart of winter to and from a distant suburb is not less physically unpleasant because it is undertaken for the sake of adding to the funds of the local hospital, and the fact that considerable personal gratification accrues towards those hardships should not in reason affect their recognition. Incurably thick is the level among those who play so laboriously at playing as surely as among those who live by it, and the actor or actress who succeeds in making a name among professional amateurs, with whom alone the public has access, must possess, besides a national gift for acting, a staunch and abiding love for and interest in their favorite art. Professional amateurs in a conventional term, is no wise ironically intended,

for those ladies and gentlemen who without individual profit, are indeed without actual expense, are willing to put their talents to the test as an independent paying audience, and

joined to the Amateur Comedy Club, the most perfect organization of its kind in the city. It was founded in 1864 for the purpose of producing comedies only, in unvarnished pro-

se which invite the necessary helps to assist them, and of one hundred and sixty associate members, who are entitled to five tickets for each performance, but who neither will not take any part in the management of the club. A striking light, by the way, is thrown upon the supposed sufferings of amateur actresses by the fact that though the associate members pay more highly for the privilege of looking on than do the actors for appearing, the limit as members of the theatre are always full.

The yearly performances are three in number—one at Christmas, one just before Lent, and one after Easter. Among the plays produced have been *A Scrap of Paper*, *The Non-Resistant*, *London Assurance*, and *Our Shops*, all of which call for clever acting and careful rehearsal, and all of which proved by their success to have merited both in full measure. The latest performance was given a few nights ago, when the "stars" of the club were chosen to do honor to the occasion. The play selected was *Joe and Old Jerry*, a rather little comedy by the late Tom Taylor and Augustus Daborry, which in years past served its use, and led the best theatre of the stepping stone by which Miss Ellen Terry rose to her present fame.

In this case conspicuous success, as they are proverbially adjectivable, and if Mrs. Daniel Price Griswold lacked somewhat of the city society of her great predecessor in the part of Miss Vassar, she covered it with a dainty haughtiness and trifling pith that was altogether charming. But this lady stood out easily pre-eminent among her fellow actresses, not less accounted an disappointment to them, since as Miss Annie Eble also gained in the strict school of professional work that precision and delicacy of finish which the stiff and heavily directed efforts of amateurs cannot hope to supply. Apart from this admirable array of purpose and effect, the ladies all showed that their easy previous yieldings to the fascinations of the best lights had fearfully de-veloped in each an unobtrusive share of natural dramatic ability. Miss Skippin, Miss Cleaver, Mrs. Hilbert, J. Roserich, and Mrs. Oliver Squyer Tule have given place sure to many audiences, and with Miss Out-



MRS. DANIEL PRICE GRISWOLD AND MR. WENDELL

who are justified in their courage by their success. Of such New York makes a good showing in quality as well as in mere numbers, and most of the best of them have gra-

ded against the solid ground of the dramatic drama which shows outlasted the growing addition of Mrs. James Brown Potter. It is composed of thirty active members, all gentlemen,



MR. MORRILL AS THE BRITANNICUM IN THE "REVENUE OF THAT NAME."



MR. LA MONTAGNE AS ELSENHALD IN "NEW MEN AND OLD AGES."



MR. WENDELL AS THE CHEVALIER IN "A GAME OF CHANCE."



MR. COWARD IN THE TITLE ROLE OF "CAPTAIN KING."



ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY BELL, WASHINGTON.—[SEE PAGE 142.]

THROUGH THE WEARY HOURS

Of many a night, made doubly long by the protracted agony, the stammering address issued to and from on the sleepless couch, vainly striving for that rest which only comes by the good death. His inability to use which ordinary medicines use often fail to relieve, but there is a single remedy to prove that the effect of blood purifiers, Bostwick's Human Bilem, affords the remedy a reliable means of relief. Check the body in its earliest stages, when the first preliminary stages come on, with this agreeable medicine, and avoid pain of nature. Whatever be the nature of the active ingredients of the Bilem upon this remedy, certain it is that no evidence remains to be relied in more direct and positive than that which claims to be the active cause of starvation. Like all other remedies, however, it demands a protracted, systematic use, and should not be abandoned because not all cases respond. It is equally efficacious in dyspepsia, indigestion, and biliousness.—[L.A.]

ANEMIA BILEM, reduced by physicians and chemists for purity and effectiveness.—[L.A.]

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND ATLANTIC CITY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

With the new schedule of the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic Railroad going into effect on Saturday, February 7th, the train service between Philadelphia and Atlantic City will be greatly improved. A new afternoon express will leave Market Street Wharf at 3:00 P.M., arriving at Atlantic City at 4:25 P.M., and the express now leaving at 4:30 P.M. will leave at 4:00 P.M. The 4:00 P.M. is the New York connection, and on Saturdays it will run to two sections.

The train now leaving Atlantic City for Market Street Wharf at 8:00 A.M. will leave at 8:55 A.M. and arrive at Philadelphia at 10:50 A.M. A new express running via the West Jersey line will leave Atlantic City for Market Street Wharf at 5:10 P.M. week-days, and a new Sunday express at 5:00 P.M. The

week-day express now leaving Atlantic City at 3:50 P.M. will leave at 4:45 P.M. and arrive at Philadelphia at 6:30 P.M. A new train will also leave Philadelphia at 6:30 A.M. for Millville; returning, leave Millville at 6:30 P.M. On the same date the New York and Atlantic City Fast express will be placed in service, leaving New York on week-days at 1:50 P.M., arriving via Camden. The earliest train leaving Philadelphia, Market Street Wharf, at 10:00 A.M. and arriving at New York at 12:45 noon, will prove a great convenience to business men and residents of the lower section of the city.—[L.A.]

DR. LYON'S PERFECT TONIC PUNDS.

Wholesome and pure in its ingredients.—[L.A.]

BROWN BROWN'S PAIN EXPELLER, "THE GREAT PAIN EXPELLER," from Chicago, Ill., is sold in all parts of the world.—[L.A.]

MR. WINGLON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over 20 years by millions of others for their children with perfect success. It is suitable for the young, affords relief, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, made by distilling in every part of the world. Truly the best in medicine.—[L.A.]

IN 1860

"Brown's Soothing Syrup" was introduced, and from that time there were no more for Croup, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and Whooping Cough, and it has been established, and only so to be.—[L.A.]

What baby was sick, we gave her Castor's. When she was 2 years old, we gave her Castor's. When she became ill, she died in 10 days. When she had children, she gave them Castor's.—[L.A.]

The Best Worm Expeller for Children is Brown's Vermifuge Compound, No. 1, Sold in [L.A.]

Brown's Pain-Expeller is so frequently used, it is known to the poorest and best.—[L.A.]

NOTICE.—The Sherman Funeral Journey from New York, with Scenes and Incidents along the Route, and the final Ceremonies at St. Louis, will be illustrated in the next Number of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

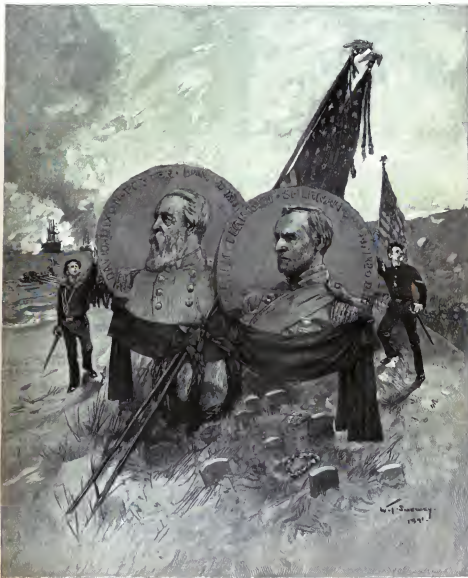
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

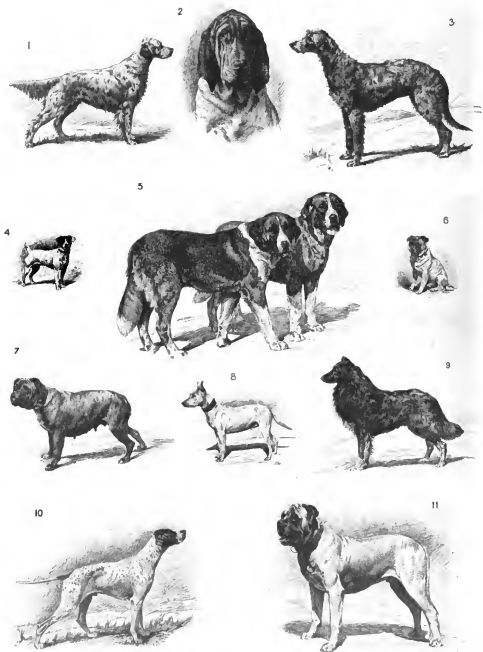


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1891.

TEN CENTS A COPY,
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DOGS OF HIGH DEGREE.—Drawn by O. HENNING.—[SEE PAGE 136.]

1. Mr. Frank Winkler's Setter "Cora of Wethers." 2. Mr. J. L. Winchell's English Blood-Hound "Vivier." 3. Champion Dove-Hound "Chieftain." 4. The Hungarian Kromer's Champion Fox-Terrier "Black Richmond Olive." 5. Cheymont Kennel's St. Bernards "Sir Herbert" and "Pleasant." 6. Dr. M. H. Terry's Champion Fox "Max." 7. The Bell Ranch "Bismarckville." 8. The C.S. Bull-Terrier "Julius." 9. Mr. Marshall Harrison's Champion Collie "Scuttie." 10. Champion Pointer "Robert le Double." 11. The Champion Mastiff "Benbow."



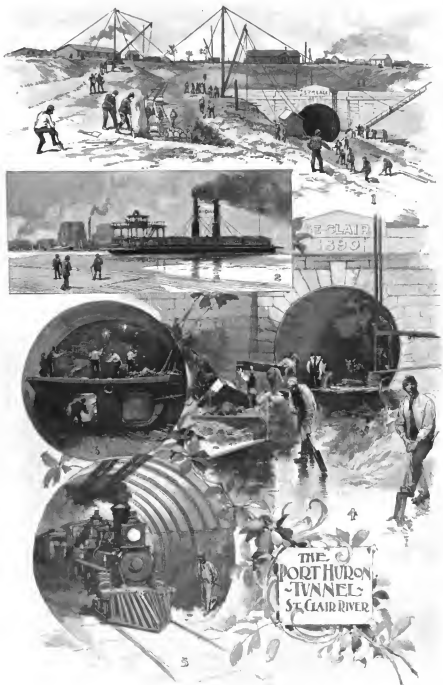
GEORGE WASHINGTON RELICS AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON.—DRAWN BY W. T. SWANN.—[SEE PAGE 136.]



THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN IN NEW YORK—THE GREAT

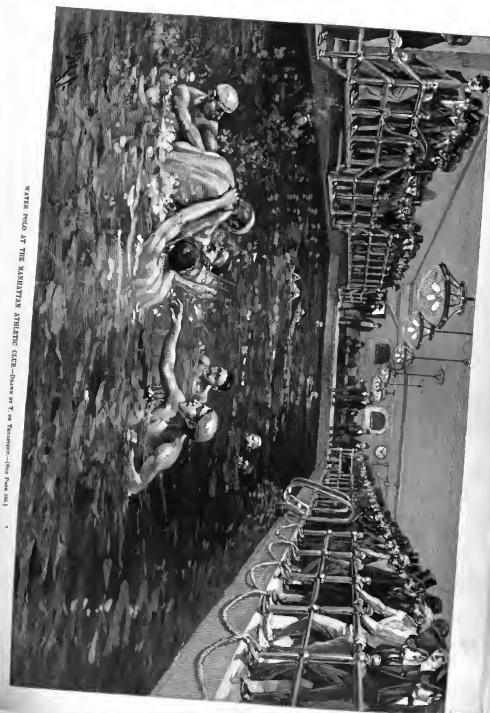


PROCESSION PASSING MADISON SQUARE.—DRAWN BY T. DE THULSTRUP.—[SEE PAGE 154.]



1. Excavating for the Approaches. 2. The old way of Transporting. 3. Taking out the Airlock. 4. Putting in the Road-bed. 5. Under the River.

Drawn by CHARLES GAZMAN—[See Page 135.]



WATER POLO AT THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.—Ducks on T. on "Pencakes"—(See Page 100.)

each this being required 100,000 steel bolts and eight tons of steel. The cost of the purchase of the open cutting and approach on the Canadian side in 1919 level, on the American side 1920 level, and the approach on the Canadian side a total length of 11,725 feet.

The average number men employed was 700. They were employed from 11 to 18 hours a week on an intense period in view of the progress of this undertaking. In the (twelve) eight hours made a day's work.

The steel used in this work was the best of the best. The steel used in the bridge was the best of the best. The steel used in the bridge was the best of the best.

The tunnel will drain itself into a pump shaft on the Canadian side. This shaft is 12 feet in diameter and 112 feet deep, and goes down to the rock. The shaft was sunk in the full expectation that the quantity of water pumped would be large. That it, however, so small (not exceeding fifty gallons per minute) that it will not be required. The surface and rain water is not allowed to enter the tunnel. It is collected at the portals and disposed of by pumping. Underneath the railway track in the tunnel are two drainage ditches, one of the purposes—one 10 inches and two of 12 inches.

For the shafts no steel was very much work to do. The tunnel was still very dry. It was cleaned, and covered with a prepared surface of concrete. The surface of the clay was removed. The bolts are tightened up. The ball-heads of the air chases were taken down. The chases were placed in the lower third of the tunnel to prevent the brags from rust and leaking water and rust. The chases were placed in the lower third of the tunnel to prevent the brags from rust and leaking water and rust.

The shafts were taken down. The chases were placed in the lower third of the tunnel to prevent the brags from rust and leaking water and rust.

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Help as a provincial land surveyor in Toronto and after working for a number of years in private practice as a surveyor and in 1902 he accepted the position of chief engineer of the International Bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo, and was consequently on the ground during the construction of the bridge. He was the chief engineer of that work at the end of 1913, he was appointed chief assistant engineer of the late Great Western Railway Co., and for the next four years he was appointed chief engineer of the line. He will hold the position under the new name of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Hobson is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of England, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He may now be knighted.

WASHINGTONIANA.

Two years ago, during the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration as first President of the United States, much literature was published in this city, and it is to be regretted that the one that is most interesting is the "Father of his Country." All the news of his life was contained in a large volume, and it is to be regretted that it was very popular. This literature was not appreciated, or rarely, among the people of this city. It is to be regretted that it was not appreciated, or rarely, among the people of this city.

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surviving three prizes—75, 75, and 75—has been awarded by the committee of G. C. Watson and striking of Harwood. During these three years the strike was generally on the side of the English, and it is to be regretted that it was not appreciated, or rarely, among the people of this city.

In '90 THE MATERIAL OF HARWOOD WAS VERY UNUSUAL, and an inferior crew was the result. The 90 acre system of experiments was conducted by the committee of G. C. Watson and striking of Harwood. During these three years the strike was generally on the side of the English, and it is to be regretted that it was not appreciated, or rarely, among the people of this city.

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most finished out in the best. He weighs now 160 lbs. as a sublimation. He is a light man, but equal to every pound of his 160. His very even temperament and his ability to work in any weather, he is a perfect fit for the job. He is a perfect fit for the job. He is a perfect fit for the job.

JOHN BREWSTER COLEMAN WAS JOINED, another 32 man weight 160 pounds, was the winner on the English crew, but the following year was won by the American crew. New London an athlete. He is one of the greatest crew in college, but for some reason he did not continue. He is one of the greatest crew in college, but for some reason he did not continue.

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Grace tossed out their clamorous midnight salute to the day of the Nativity. Christmas was coming in.

The midnight service was well on its way when the great temple of ritualism, which stood over against the abandoned reservoir in Fourth Street. Long since the long processional had passed, chanting, up the aisle, with the great-lured music receding in loud, in program treatments, followed by the trailing columns of priests, deacons, and chorists, their heads all bowed reverently over their robes of white and red. The lights blazed now upon the chancel thronged with the vestments, and the church crowded with worshippers and night-seers in the diabolic doors. There was a heavy scent of incense in the air. The last words of it hung in the vaulted roof. The great crowd pored over the altar, the sacred candles upon it, and the long rows of lights down the pillared aisles fell on stained windows and flowered roof, and kindled a wild light among the rich purples and crimson of ecclesiastic coloring.

In the hidden recess beside the chancel a trumpet blew, and a thousand kneeling men and women rose from the altar floor as one. There was a faint commotion in the crowd near one of the side doors. A velvet-caped wretch with a long staff stopped that way. There was a gasp, for the man who had caused the disturbance by pushing through the throng had gained his point of reaching the front, and the velvet began. People looked sidelong at the man, for his face was rigidly set. There was a flash in his cheeks not born of the cold outside. His eyes stared fixedly at the women beside the chancel, and they seemed like ice with fire behind them.

"O come all ye faithful," chanted the basses and the little silver horns in their high sweet trebles piped "Joyful and triumphant," and the organ thundered and the trumpet called above the blarney chorus of voices. "O come ye faithful."

But he who stood in the front of the crowd at the side door hardly heard them. His last eyes were fixed on the women beside the chancel, where the women singers stood he knew—for women were not allowed in the church of St. Aloysius—and with feverish breath he waited while the anthem swept along its mighty way.

Clear above all sounds at last it rose—bird-like in its swelling, bird-like in its winged rest on the very crest of the towering wave of melody dipped in the spray of sound and music, but always clear of the sea. "Yes, Lord, we greet Thee," sang the high soprano, and then from the front of the crowd at the side door came a wild swelling voice.

"Oh, that I met my mother!" "O come, let us adore Thee," chanted the basses, and the women and the child trebles answered, "O come, let us adore Thee."

Meanwhile the man who had stood in the front of the crowd was being let out by the velvet-caped wretch with the staff. He made no resistance, but followed trembling and checking back his eyes. He did not speak, but at the door he bent out: "I must go back. I wonder where she is?" And behind him in the great blaring church the basses changed forth again: "O come, let us adore Thee." And the swelling soprano, the childlike trebles and the thundering trumpet, the thundering organ and the bird-like soprano over it all: "O come, let us adore Thee, Christ the Lord!"

It was the midnight noon of Sixth Avenue when the man who had searched the workshop pens of St. Aloysius returned into it. Myriads of electric lights on the snow made it a night bright as day. Overhead croaked the aerial hawks on their high tracks. The bells jangled beneath them of horses drawing the slow street cars, heavy with loads of being persons. Carriage rattled to and fro, from bar to wall, from curb to manure-hill from house to house—the Silver Devil. Thousands strode the street, singing, talking, shouting "Merry Christmas" to one and all. Through them ran the man from St. Aloysius. His mind was numb. He had no thoughts. He had one feeling only—of heart break. He could not find her. Her few paw-dim in his man's eye he had scanned his piece of Third Street.

A couple stopped at the lighted door of a restaurant as he halted on the corner. A woman stepped out. The other hem of her midnight cloak touched the snow. Her eyes and cheeks were alight and yellow with holy day spirit. A gray unattached old man followed her, and the lone blinking Skye terrier in her arms.

"Oh, Ralph, Ralph," she cried, catching sight of the man on the corner, "see my Christmas! See what the commissary gives me!" She held the shaggy Skye between her slender hands, gazed in long uncomprehending up to the gaze of the man who had bent back toward her in St. Aloysius. The dog began to bark. A look of dazed wonder came into the man's face. It was in some dream that he had seen this woman, or some woman like her, before. It was a mad dream.

Somewhere he felt that she had done him ill. He felt a sickening. Now was something else, he did not know what. But he was filled with fear for a moment that his mother might somehow pass and see her special dog in her on the street. He turned and it was noonward, seeing the woman, with her face

and I was
was with her
waited the last
at the corner
the children

HARPER'S WEEKLY

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THE RESCUE OF THE JEANVILLE MINERS—PASSING THE SURVIVORS DOWN THE MAINWAY.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROGERS.—(SEE PAGE 177.)

Published by Harper & Brothers

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TWO YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S administration has reached its middle term. He succeeded a President who was comparatively new to the country and without experience in the national service, but a less personality was inventive, and who had done more than any other man in his party to restore it to national confidence and to give it a national policy. President HARRISON's personality has not improved the country. He was familiar with the national service, he was a party leader in his State, and his grand father had been President. He was regarded as a trustworthy man, not brilliant but very sensible, who would make a safe if not a glowing Chief Magistrate. His election was accomplished under circumstances which plainly suggested to the opposition "bargains and corruption," so that Mr. CALVE LAND had suggested to the opposition suppression of suffrage in parts of the Southern States. The House of Representatives elected with Mr. HARRISON made Mr. REED Speaker. The Senate was already Republican, and the administration was wholly in the control of that party. The administration opened with the usual partial devaluation of that part of the civil service as which the reform law does not apply. The two great party measures proposed were a new tariff and a national election bill, and party fury was stimulated by the extraordinary conduct of the Speaker of the House in asserting extremely arbitrary and questionable powers.

The session of Congress continued until late in the autumn. The chief business was the tariff, and the discussion of the election bill. These revealed the fact that Secretary BLAINE differed from other party leaders upon the kind of tariff legislation that was desirable, and represented an important difference in the party; and they revealed also that the election bill was not warmly supported by a large body of the party. The debate on the election bill, and the violent Republican opposition to it in the Senate, led to the suggestion of the introduction of the previous question into the Senate, not as a permanent modification of the rules, but as a temporary expedient to pass a particular bill which the country had apparently endorsed. Meanwhile the general course of events had not im-

proved the country. The circumstances of the appointment of the Postmaster General, the "eleven o'clock" of his Assistant, which is no longer an agreeable performance to the national good sense, the extravagances of the new tariff, the performance of the Speaker, the strike of the election bill, the admission of "mining claims" as States, and the consequent strengthening of dangerous financial schemes, a general partisan recklessness and selfishness, accompanied with criticism of the political opposition as public enemies—these things and such as these disturbed and alienated the public mind until the autumn elections.

The result of the election was an unexpected popular rebuke of the administration. The House was lost by a great majority. Even Republican Massachusetts elected a Democratic Governor. The author of the tariff bill, whose name it bore, was defeated. Politically the election was a disastrous rout for the administration. Judged by Republican canons, it was a dreary popular verdict against the tariff, and a "mandate" to withdraw the election bill. But when Congress assembled the election bill was urged to the exclusion of other business, and with an effort to pass a closure act to secure its passage. It was strongly resisted, and finally lost by a vote of Republicans, and a similar bill secured by the Republican Senate the passage of a free silver coinage bill, and alarmed the entire business community of the country with the apprehension of general disaster. To complete the tale, the Secretary of the Treasury fell dead at the end of a strong and successful protest against the Budgetary policy which nothing but the votes of his own party friends in Congress and the avowal of the President could make law. During the weeks following the election, also, the Indian troubles drew general attention to the long and disastrous management of Indian affairs, which, although not legislating with this administration, had generally caused a party which the administration reaches its middle term, and he tend to be an enthusiastic who supposes that it has strengthened its party or secured the confidence of the country. It is scarcely any more that it has done quite as well as any other would have done, and that it has generally conducted its affairs with a judgment by its own conduct, not by the possible conduct of the opposites.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SENATORSHIP.

It is always instructive to see how largely participation in public affairs is a private game. The theory of the representative of a State or a constituency holds him to be a public servant, who is selected for his eminent and proved ability to promote the public welfare, and whose conduct is governed by public motives only. It is in the light of such a view that the great interest which has attached to Governor HILL's present position has to be regarded. He is Governor of New York, and his term does not expire until the 1st of January, 1892. But he has been elected Senator of the United States, and his Senatorial term begins on the 4th of March, 1891. From the moment of his election he has been an interesting question discussed with great warmth by the political agencies and the press of the State, whether he would resign the Governorship when the term of the Senatorship began. His party friends generally have held that he would probably retain his present office until it should be necessary for him to qualify for the new one. The party opponents have vehemently insisted that it would be indecent and even unwise to hold two offices at the same time.

Yet it has not been easy to discover any public motive in the assertion of either side. The personal political advantage of the Governor seems to have been the chief motive of both arguing questions. On the one hand, the question has really been, how would his present office be held "lose his grip" on his party machine, and consequently be less able to make it effective, his further personal ambition. On the other hand, the same consideration has been the reason for insisting that he ought to renounce the office as soon as possible. We do not remember to have seen the question discussed whether the interests of the State of New York would be more promoted by his resignation or retention of the office of Governor. The sole consideration has been the political welfare of Mr. HILL. It is an interesting question to see in any other light. He is a man, well holding a high office, by the re-entrance to a great State to fill the highest office in their gift, does anybody suppose that he has considered the question of choice between them in the interest of the greater or less advantage of the State? It is not necessarily supposed that he regards it in the light of a personal fortune. It is generally believed that he makes the Governorship and the Senatorship centers in the private game of his own ambition.

Mr. MOREY says that every step in politics generally involves a choice between two blunders. He has said that Mr. BLAKE, remarking on a certain occasion that "all government is founded on personal and local." But the blunder of making personal advan-

age the decisive element in a choice of public action is not the kind of blunder contemplated by Mr. MOREY in his remark. The doubt and the discussion concerning the Governor's probable course have been perhaps a partial revelation to him of the view generally entertained of him. The man most selected by the State of New York to be a Senator of the United States would undoubtedly allow his private advantage to determine his public course in an avowed judgment as could be passed upon a public man. Yet this is apparently the significance of the situation. It is perhaps because any other course would be regarded as a blunder, that the most objectionable selections are made, and that men more mindful of the essential meaning and dignity of great office are apt to decline the contest for it? It was a republican tradition that office should seek the man. If this tradition should become again a practice, would the public welfare suffer?

OVER THE BORDER.

FRANCE in Canada have seldom been hotter than in the present election campaign. We have already stated the situation as described by GOLDWYN SMITH, one of the most able and most interesting of our foreign correspondents in the continent. The progress of the campaign has justified his remark that the real contest is between the continental and anti-continental feeling. As he has said, "the continent is an economic whole," and the natural and inevitable tendency of Canada, from all but a sentimental connection with England, being in union with the United States. But he acknowledges, what is obvious and undeniable, that while the United States are ready for such union they are perfectly passive. Indeed, while to secure closer relations with the South American States, which are distant and alien, of other countries, including England, which are nearer, we have carried a program, and frayed and loosed the drapery, and have projected a railroad, and seek communication and intercourse in every way, we look with quiet indifference upon a people of our own continent who, language, traditions, and history, naturally a part of us and close at hand, separated only by an insular ocean.

The advantages of such a union, commercially, if not politically, are immense and undeniable. If reciprocity is desirable with Brazil or the Argentine, it is most desirable with Canada. That this is so is evident to that country as to have produced an active sense, and a feeling of self-respect. It is perhaps more accurate to say that the present situation shows that it is evident. The appeal of the Tey administration of Sir JOHN MACDONALD is in tradition, to sentiment, to the British association, to the biologic glory of old England, and a very powerful appeal it is. National sentiment, with which he cultured victory was the glory of France. The institution of a thousand heroes of our own has been the old flag. The moral power of the German army lies in the detestation to fatherland. Sentiment, indeed, is often spurred on sentimentality. But it is the subtlest and strongest of forces. It re-established our resolution and sacred the Union. It was the power of the old flag, the heroes of the advocates of Canadian reciprocity, in of opinion that the British loyalty of Canada will not be easily shaken, but that while it will not seek political union it will gladly enter into commercial reciprocity.

The advice of the election included Sir JOHN MACDONALD to discuss his own personal as traitors and their conduct as unreasonable, a rhetoric in which a prime minister should not indulge, because if he knows a traitor or is aware of treasonable practices it is his first duty to enforce the law. Sir JOHN applies the terms to a pamphlet written by Mr. FASNER for a fraud in the United States, pointing out the advantages of free trade, and urging the Government to seek reciprocity. The fraud was done by Mr. HERR, of the House of Representatives, who has introduced a resolution looking to reciprocity. But Mr. HERR disclaims all knowledge of it. An attempt was made also to implicate GOLDWYN SMITH as a party to the pamphlet, an attempt of which he was very properly disposed by the statements, and the *Kampfer*, which had brought the charge, at once withdrew it. The incident shows how deep and strong the feeling is which underlies the election.

The result will be naturally interpreted as a popular verdict upon the question of reciprocity. It is the policy of the present administration, and the campaign, would naturally be regarded as approval of reciprocity, and would undoubtedly stimulate the feeling for reciprocity as the way in which it completely and especially. The disposition of this country was more favorable to closer relations with the United States, and the feeling of self-respect, and a real feeling, which cannot be longer delayed, would greatly facilitate an understanding which would be mutually beneficial. It is evident that in promoting a sentiment of reciprocity Mr. BLAINE has met with a popular feeling. There is a large Republican sentiment favoring a union of tariff retention, and a tariff reform sentiment which is now growing. These both favor reciprocity. Indeed, this sentiment

is probably dominant in the public mind, although those who hold it are divided between the parties. The result of the Canadian election, therefore, has unusual interest for us on this side of the line.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

RECENT signs, such as the organization of a society of the Sons of the Revolution, the proposals for the national flag raised upon school-rooms and the children taught the motto of the government, with EDWARD EVERETT HALL'S suggestion that a professorship of America be desirable in the colleges; all seem to show a feeling that the sentiment of nationality needs to be fostered and stimulated in this country. Usually this feeling in any country seems to come from a kind of requiring no special cultivation. The Scotchman, or the Irish, or the Englishman, or Frenchman, is not supposed to need to be reminded of the duty of loving his country, or to be instructed in the purpose of quickening his patriotism. But in this country the tendency of which we speak reveals the conviction that the sentiment of nationality is much less homogeneous than any other, and that there is a necessity here which does not exist elsewhere of educating a national feeling. On the great holiday just passed, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, it was a natural reflection that a hundred and two years ago, when the United States was but twenty thousand inhabitants, and President WASHINGTON was inaugurated, there was not one of those adult inhabitants to whom WASHINGTON was not known. But this year, when the city has more than a million and a half of people, to a very large, if not the larger part of them, WASHINGTON is probably unknown.

It is because the population of the city is a composite population, and therefore a fair representative of the union. The cooks at public dinners tell us that New York is the largest of Irish cities, and Chicago of German cities, and some other the largest of cities of another nationality. But it is only because it has that large infusion of the foreign element in thoroughly assimilated in our national system, or that the traditions and customs and customs of well-ordered republican liberty and popular government are comprehended by the children of other national and political history and training who become American voters. This fact gives reason, to Mr. HALL'S suggestion, America as what Americans made it. There is no charm in the name but that which those who bear the name give to it. A hundred millions of people or more covering a continent, without community of traditions, language, history, political convictions, and training, would lack the vital vitality of a great nation.

The city of New York, indeed, was always cosmopolitan. In its very first Dutch years the variety of languages spoken in its streets was notable. But in the country at large the situation is of comparatively recent origin. At the close of the first half century of the government, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the Englishman, the German, the Frenchman, and the Italian, his colony of ADAMS and JEFFERSON, and his son-in-law at the foundation of the Buckle Hill monument, there was no necessity of considering how to stimulate and deepen the sentiment of nationality. The vast flood of foreign immigration with which we are familiar had begun to ebb away. When the influx of American patriotism touched every heart with the same emotion. That day is passed. The necessity and the consequent duty of instruction in national history and of preservation of the national traditions are imperative. The fundamental truth that there is no liberty without law, or any form of government without law, that education, that intelligence is a chief hallmark of free institutions, that individual vigilance and activity are the guarantee of political progress, must be constantly and practically inculcated. Associations of Sons of the Revolution or of colonial donors, if they are merely clubs of congenial men, will accomplish no good. What they need are intellectual centers rather than clubs. They are effective ministers of patriotism only when they show an active consciousness that combine obligations, and stimulate all such sons and daughters to feel themselves authorized to bear their ancestors' names with a decent and intelligent public spirit and public activity they serve the country as their ancestors served it.

DELAY OF THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

The Senate has passed the international copyright bill by a vote of 35 to 14. But it is a bill very different from that which passed the House, and the uncertainty consequent upon its withdrawal from the House will probably delay its passage. It is not to be supposed that there will be time enough to permit proper consideration of the Senate's amendments and their acceptance by the House. If the argument for passing the House bill unchanged did not prevail in the Senate, the House would certainly not see the Senate's changes without debate.

We should be exceedingly glad to be mistaken, but we think it is very clear that the most promising effort to set us on a question in which the most feeling of the country as

well as many industrial interests are involved has been for the present frustrated. Whether it was worth while for Mr. STEVENS and Mr. FAY to proceed in this way by their amendments need not be so discussed further than to say that if the bill had been passed by the Senate as it came from the House, it could have been amended afterwards, if desirable, as regard to foreign copies of books and foreign copyright notices, and that even in the event of their withdrawal, which upon the whole, was accepted by all interests concerned because in every particular it was not outside law.

It is certainly desirable in American patriotic circles that the delay in the Senate should be so effort justified for the wants of the country of such a person as the President ZOLA, and that fifty years after such Senators as WEBSTER, CLAY, ERWIN, FORTUNE, and BUCHANAN declared that, under proper conditions, our laws ought to protect the property of foreign authors, the action of the Senate should preserve such protection. Yet American legislators and orators do not long acquiesce in any settlement which is not a just settlement, and we may be sure that the contest which has been existence renewed will not end with the present discussion.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW MEXICO.

It is good news that on the 12th of February Governor L. RAYBURN PATTON, of New Mexico, approved the bill establishing common schools in that Territory. His message announcing the approval contained a very commendation for the improvement of the bill, but the great itself is to be that the Government of the Territory should plan any of its important official acts with special satisfaction. He says in his message:

"While reading this introduction I cannot refrain from congratulating you and all the people of New Mexico on this important and auspicious event, which constitutes an era in the history of our Territory. It is a landmark of our common progress to our end, and, above all, a lesson to every one of our children the knowledge of an education, which is the key to a progress and happy life."

Governor PATTON is thus significant a public man not to see that the public school system is the very basis of the social and moral progress of the people of this Territory. He reminds the Legislature that there are a multitude of teachers in the Territory who have never been taught the art of imparting knowledge and he calls for the most perfect preparation for teaching institutions, which, when properly conducted, he regards as "short annual schools," and he recommends adequate pecuniary provision to make the institutions effective.

The Governor's remarks show that the difficulty which is familiar in the older States presents itself in the young Territory. He says:

"The employment of adult persons, through parodies, or some other free man, has been one of our great faults in the past. There should be an absolute prohibition of the employment of any one who has not a thorough and the granting of three months of school for the benefit of three free men before the people influence. Even if the granting of education of the land grant is allowed to be made as now provided in the act, the land grant should be increased to ten acres to the school board, in order that the money may be sufficient, and the committee may enable the school to act in its part of the Territory."

The remedy for this difficulty lies in the appointment of teachers and supervisors, and in the improvement of the public school system to the school system. This has been largely introduced in the rural districts of New York, under the suggestion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the voluntary action of the county school committees, but it should be made compulsory by law throughout the State. It is very fortunate for New Mexico that its school system is to be established under the supervision of so intelligent an Executive and one so familiar with the requirements of an effective system as Governor PATTON.

SPOLLS IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR GORHAM has been ten often and too recently accused of a civil service reform, and to try it "get even" with them in every practicable way. He evaded political methods, the character and conduct of his political associates, his denouncing and denigrating political standards, have been so generally exposed to the whole country in the Baltimore Globe-Sun, reform by those who are perfectly familiar with him and his ways, and who are able to point his parents in the most vividly truthful colors, that it is surprising, therefore, that he should still be a favorite moment to deal a blow at the reformer's spirit, and in doing it to touch the Civil Service Commission and grade the Postmaster General, whose inability to lay party's promises and phrases of reform the commission has revealed.

Clear Mr. GORHAM'S leadership in the Senate has abandoned the civil service reform in the office of the Postmaster General, and to his credit it is that he has made up some more of plans that had been rescinded from the necessary chief of politicians. The change is no more for the benefit of the service than Senator PATTON'S proposition to appoint after a certain period of time in order to make a certain temporary appointment, not for Street but for politics, by politicians like Messrs. PLUM and GORHAM.

Three bills of a Republican Senate at the reform of system, if not recalled by Republican vote, are a faithful commentary on the Reformers' reform of public affairs. If such action is taken by a Republican Senate, it might as consistently and bravely repeal the law. There are, not otherwise, two good results of such action. It shows the want of moral of the Republican party government, and it shows the effectlessness of the reform of system. Messrs.

GORHAM and PLUM were made because they are best. The possibility which they indicate lies in the fact. They feel that a reform which fills the public service with men of proved respectability, and previous Senators from using the public money as salaries to pay their own political debts, threatens them with political extinction. Such politicians are the victims of the spoils system, and in maintaining it they are fighting for their lives.

THE SLAYER MEMORIAL.

The peculiar fitness of erecting a suitable memorial to SAMUEL SLATER, the father of American cotton manufactures, in the country in which he was born, is so generally admitted as to need no argument. The proposition in the annual report of the late interesting and successful exhibition of the most substantial of his "plant" in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, which was an exact reproduction as to location of the grates and quality of the iron.

The form of the memorial will depend upon the amount of the subscription; and as every part of the country has been benefited by the industry which Mr. SLATER established, the appeal will be made general. It is sometimes felt that our national good nature is disposed unwillingly to forget the labor and the value of such memorials by their obscurity, and by the want of discrimination in selecting their objects. A personal regard and reverence of character alone would be sufficient warrant for the erection of a public monument.

To distinguish an excellent citizen, who is but one of thousands of such, is not to honor him so much as to dis honor the community by the implication that excellent citizens are so few that when one is discovered it should be especially commemorated. A statue should commemorate a citizen who has been in some way an acknowledged public benefactor to a race whose public services here have his name honored, and whose public character should be commemorated in the same way as that of a general, a statesman, an orator, and man of letters, great inventor and discoverer and pioneer of industry, and it would certainly include SAMUEL MOORE and SAMUEL SLATER. A SLATER memorial would not only adorn the pleasant town of Pawtucket, but it would be a fitting and dignified monument to the great character and worth of the man who effectively planted a distinctive national industry.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM COLLEGE students of the past quarter century remember ADAM PARKER, the local colored crier, whose well-known propensity for leaving gaps him the name of "the crier." He was a man of great intelligence, and was a good man, amounting almost to a hero, combined with remarkable physical strength, makes it possible for him to speak hard words by striking them with his hand. He used to trot in the afternoon, and was once seen to break a burlap, and opened the door of a burning store by making a brilliant series of leaps and bounds. Although over an hundred years old, he makes the record of the college students of fame and glory days. At each time the boys bring out their parking boards and thick pieces of boards, which have been stored for the occasion, and are supplied "spittin' down like kistful wood" by striking them against the ground, and the student who is able to make a show in South Portland, and drilled in Williamson about the time of the war.

Langston THOMAS BRYANT has been made an officer of the Chamber of Commerce in Italy, and is given the chief of the detective force of New York for his efforts in returning Italian criminals. The chief of the Force was lately given twenty-two commissions by the War for deterring Italian soldiers in Paris. This may say him for the possible loss of the room of the Legion of Honor, which may not be bestowed upon detectives.

Opera in Italian, French, and German companies are to give a spring during a spring season of grand opera in English at the Grand Opera House in this city. The season, which will be under the direction of Mr. JAMES W. HARRISON, will include the operas of Verdi, Wagner, Puccini, and others. Among the principal artists will be Mrs. BRYANT, Mrs. LACROIX, Mrs. LACROIX, Mrs. TAHR, Mrs. CAMILLA MICH, Mrs. CHARLES HANSH, Mrs. HANSH, Mrs. LAFRANCA, and Mrs. WENDY WATKINS, of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, London.

SENATOR GORHAM is very fond of horticulture, and has planted several new trees in working along the front lawn of his home in Burlington, Vermont.

Howe and howl against the King of Italy announced that he had a large and choice breed of horses in his estate at Pisa.

Although only seventy years old, HENRY L. FORTNELL, of Providence, Rhode Island, the State Police Chief, has been elected Sheriff of the County of Providence at Hartford. He is to be sworn in as a Justice of Peace.

HE PETERS, JR. de MEVICAR, of the Action Williams' wedding is said to have been \$10,000.

MARY WOODS, the late wife of JOHN WOODS, of the State of Delaware at the time President LINCOLN was assassinated, had had one of the streets of the city named after the great martyr.

After the girls which the Empress of Germany received at the recent coronation of her body was a \$15,000 set of diamonds from the Empress of Austria.

General AUGUST E. BAUMGARTNER, the devoted first of the Prussian army, who died in 1871, is now being the late war and one of the pillars of his family, in a striking figure at Washington, where he holds a government position. Although only eighty years old, he is still and good, and his life departed found, he is a warm friend of our country.



THE LATE GENERAL HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY.—(See Page 125.)



1855. CHARLES FOSTER OF OHIO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Paint a Portrait by Bartlett & McLean.—(See Page 75.)



EDWIN A. STUART, NEWLY ELECTED MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.
Paint a Portrait by F. Goodwin, Philadelphia.—(See Page 114.)



PROFESSOR ALEXANDER WINCHELL.—(See Page 124.)



HON. J. H. KYLE, SENATOR-ELECT FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.—(See Page 114.)



HON. WILLIAM H. CLAGETT, SENATOR-ELECT FROM IOWA.—(See Page 114.)



THIS late sitting room, as whose open window I drew I was amazed, was very hot. From the ledges on either hand of the door looked into the quietude of the night a horrid, distracting noise of jingling pines, accompanied by a squealing of female voices. The hearth was about eleven. I flung my pipe ash-tray, left the house, and walked in the direction of the beach.

The moon rode high. I had never before seen the crescent so small, and so brilliantly glowing too. She diffused a wide haze of greenish silver round about her in the heavens, in the skirts of which a few stars of magnitude showed sparsely, though clear of the sphere of the stratum like radiance the sky trembled with brilliancy, and went lowering to the sea-line, rich with promise and crystals. In the heart of the silent ocean lay the fan-shaped wake of the moon, and the splendor of her light streamed, as wide-reaching as it, seemed to melt out in the three of summer surf which formed and dissolved upon the washed sand.

It wanted about a quarter of an hour to the turn of the ebb. The sands were a broad firm platform, and stretched before and behind me, widened into the complexion of ivory by the moonbeams. The cliffs rose tall and dark on my left, a distant range of iron terraces, with the black sky line of them showing out against the stars, and with nothing to break their continuity save here and there a gap, as of some ravine. The next next-night beach was stuporously soaking. From afar came the thin faint notes of a band of music playing in the town, but the

as black as ink, and her sails seriously peaked over her in upon, like her in shadow.

I walked onward, now smoking my pipe and lowering to the insupportable bobble of the water upon the beach. I was not perhaps a mile. There was plenty of time; no hurry to go to bed on such a night, and there would be abundance of room for the walk home long after the tide should have turned. I came abreast of a mass of black rock, table-shaped, and nearly smooth, that in its way, the water stood almost at the level of it, as that at flood it would be submerged and out of sight. I spied what I thought to be a gleam of light rising upon it; but on looking again I was sure that that strange shining could not be moonlight, for the house was low, and it was not light either, but white, and he also was about that of a man's body, and, indeed, it looked so much like a naked man that I drew close to examine it.

There was dry sand to the rock; but the water brimmed very nearly around it, and there was water under where the white object lay. On drawing near, I discerned that what I had thought to be a gleam of light was the body of the night, the humanity starting long

have walked fast, and that gaily he had to dash. There is a dead body down on the beach.

"Whereabouts, sir?" he enquired, with the bravest possible of the ocean, and he advanced to the edge of the cliff.

"It is on that rock there," said I, pointing.

"I see it, sir," said he. "It's a dead count-gard along with me! My mate won't be long to get it."

Together we proceeded to the sands. The count-gard got upon the rock, and stood viewing the body. Then, catching hold of it by the arms, he dragged it gaily on to the sand.

the matter of fact count-gard, accepting as being his eyes close to the fingers of the body.

"What is now to be done?" said I.

"Which way might you be going, sir?"

"Home—back to the town," I replied. "I've walked enough by the sea-shore to-night."

"Then," said the count-gard, "I'll ask you to report this here discovery to the first hobby ye meet with. Tell him that the body lies almost abreast of Dowland Quay, and if you don't mind giving me a hand, sir, to carry the corpse to the foot of the cliff, in case the hobby—oh this, ye see—"

"No," said I, "you dragged it single-handed from the rock. You see able to dig



"PUTTING THE BLADE OF HIS LEFT OAR UPON MY SHOULDER."

leaps shoulder of cliff, but the darkness was too great to suffer the strain to try the matter. Indeed, the silence was accentuated rather than disturbed by that far-off voice. The creeping of the surf was like the voice of innumerable fountains. There was not a breath of air; the moon's reflections lay tremulous; and in the liquid dusk the wet, wavy edge of that unobscured path of light flamed the phosphen shape of a ship, her hull

guard's bed, and knowing that there would be a man stationed on the look-out up there, I forthwith bent my eyes in the direction of the gully, and ascended it until I arrived at the top. Here I found a count-gard. He eyed me fixly as I approached him.

"Good night," said I.

"I am somewhat breathless," said I. "I



"HE PROCEEDED TO PICK UP AN OAR, AT THAT INSTANT I BOUND UPON HIM."

"Ay," said he, "I thought so much. This'll be the best as was drowned whilst bulging out of a boat yesterday. Four fellow: he's left a wife and two children. There's been a reward of twenty pounds offered for his body. That'll be yours, sir."

"It will be yours," said I. "I do not stand in need of money earned in this fashion."

The body was that of a man of about thirty. He had few hair and a large mustache, and in its lid doubtless bore a handsome young fellow.

"That's often as they comes ashore as perfect," said the count-gard. "They're mostly all at six so as to be unrecognizable."

"I finished, and said: 'Why am I afraid of this body? It is nothing to me. It is but a dead man, and comely too. Why, as he lies there, count-gard, he might be formed of ivory, moulded by the fingers of the sea out of its own foam, and laid up upon the sand."

And yet," said I, looking round with a silly, chilly shiver running through me, "I believe it was once a man's body, and I'm sure to find it out."

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"I see it, sir," said he. "It's a dead count-gard along with me! My mate won't be long to get it."

It might be done to the foot of the cliff. If I touched the poor thing—Well, good night, count-gard!" and I walked off, leaving him to handle the body single-handed, for which I have no better excuse to make than that I was possessed at the time by strong feelings of horror, and perhaps fear, which the presence of the count-gard in no degree mitigated, and which were indeed, as I can now believe, by the suddenness and violence of the attraction of an object of terror upon my mind at a moment when I had never rendered in a peculiar sense unprepared for any such experience by the curiously clear, the sweet relaxing magic of the soft and glorious



"HE CONVERTED TO BOB, WITH HIS BACK AWAYED FROM ME."



THE PROGRESS OF THE SHERMAN FUNERAL TRAIN TO
 1. The Arrival at Columbus Ohio 2. The Grave. 3. The Interior of the Funeral Car.



Illustrated by CHARLES GRAMAN, ACCOMPANYING THE FUNERAL TRAIN.—(SEE PAGE 171.)
A. At Grand Avenue. B. At Germantown Junction. C. School-Children viewing the Passing Train.



THE FLOODS IN PITTSBURGH—PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.
From a Photograph by Dean Perkinson

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

We who exist in that imperceptible dragnet in the boundless areas of eternity which with a repudiation of measurable ages past that might be grand were it not for hell, were, we call the nineteenth century, are accounted to regard ourselves as unreservedly advanced in civilization. We think, in short, more often than we say, that we are, on the whole, very the fellows indeed, and hardly superior to all who came before us; which, as they are no longer in a position to speak for themselves, is irrefragable if necessary. Certainly in all the mental and material advantages that science can supply us with we have, as far as we know, attained a point which our ancestors never even dreamed of; yet we learn many evidences of earlier barbarism to which we readily give. A conspicuous relic of this ancient savagery is seen in the distribution of popular approval and rewards. When our remote ancestors first lay together for mutual protection, the bravest warriors naturally received the highest appreciation, since their prowess most conduced to the secure maintenance and primary importance of the society. Science and learning, to which we were very early taught that distinguished us from our predecessors, had its existence and even when they dwined, remained for long of secondary importance. To-day the cases are absolutely reversed. It is an axiom that we depend for supply of life and health and increase of wealth and power. The soldier necessary and heroic as is his calling, has sunk into the lower rank of usefulness, yet still he receives almost alone the honors and distinctions bestowed by his fellow-men; while the scientist, patiently and conscientiously pursuing his labors for the general good, is to a large degree ignored by those whose place it is to monopolize command and direction. Here in America, especially at least, we contrast such empty distinctions between man and man, but the neglect and neglectible, though less depreciable, prevail so completely as in Europe, where no astronomer has yet possessed the honor of a dukedom, that we are almost ashamed to compare our civilization with theirs. How many men, for example, who have directly or indirectly contributed to the well-being of their country, and who have been awarded the title of Professor, which is equally assumed by conquerors and chieftains. How do not think themselves, in fact, to think how greatly they gain by scientific work, or under what stress and hardships those works were often carried on. How many men, for example, who have directly or indirectly contributed to the well-being of their country, and who have been awarded the title of Professor, which is equally assumed by conquerors and chieftains. How do not think themselves, in fact, to think how greatly they gain by scientific work, or under what stress and hardships those works were often carried on. How many men, for example, who have directly or indirectly contributed to the well-being of their country, and who have been awarded the title of Professor, which is equally assumed by conquerors and chieftains.

very of his adopted State; for though he was born in the State of New York, received his education at the Yale-Columbia, Middlebury, Connecticut, and spent his earlier life in teaching natural science in various districts, he first found adequate recognition when, in 1834, he was called to the Professorship of Physics and Engineering in the University of Michigan, which he enlarged the following year for that which he held till the time of his death, with one intermission of six years. During those he was at the University of Syracuse, and as Chancellor, and afterward as Professor of Geology, until his death in 1875 with a similar one at the Vanderbilt University. From this he was driven in 1875 by something greatly resembling a religious persecution, instigated against him by the trustees on account of his avowed adherence to the theory of evolution propounded by Darwin and Wallace, from which now scarcely a shadow is to be seen in any form of scientific or popular belief. This point, indeed, was strenuously upheld by Professor Winchell in all his published works. These few statements to specify, and should be too well known to need it; but they testify, as did his whole course of work and teaching, to a devotion to learning, a clearness of perception, and a breadth of intelligence which made make him a genuine and to letters of honor, and render his grasp on letters among the foremost American advanced scientists a hard one to fill more than sufficiently.

THE FLOODS AT PITTSBURGH.

Upon nature's reflection it strikes one as a better fortune that we, as a people, have reached the present high state of civilization. Under no circumstances of the century would he continually engaged in offering sacrifices to the river god, and endeavoring to propitiate his Wassy Highness. This would be a sheer waste of time and sacrifice. In fact, his Royal Waters comes and goes as he pleases, at any or all seasons, leaving in his wake much of our destruction, and the civilized sufferer never thinks of the simply offering to appease the god's wrath, but endures in silence. This true it is the divinity of the Allegheny River who rises in his might and invades the soil of his children, the fatality gods of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Many of our people say that the annual floods, due to the melting of the snow and ice, have come a little earlier than usual, and give no thought to the water god.

On Wednesday, February 18th, the Allegheny River had risen three or four feet higher. The Ohio and Mississippi had also left their beds, and a portion of Pittsburgh was under water. The onset of a cold snap prevented further descent, and the rivers began slowly to fall on the same day that they attained their maximum height. The towns along the banks of the smaller rivers also suffered greatly. As shown in the illustration, the streets of Pittsburgh were flooded to some depth, and only four street cars suffered no inconvenience from the waters. Inasmuch as everything has its compensations, the persons who run

boats probably found it convenient to wash from their windows with the city as a boat, or all the water they could get to wash with, and their doors without expense. All means of transportation were derided for the time, and ships and street cars were in some cases nearly, while a strong, loaded ship, who did not object to a riding, loaded the port of St. Charles, and was on the water on his shoulder, and once it was out, dropped his passenger. The bottom of a pier in the lower part of the city was inundated, it flooded on the first floor, driving the occupants to the floor above. Winchell also shared a large amount of water, and his library instance where there was no damage by the flood, a loss was caused by the stagnation of his books, and particularly, particularly, as the water, in seeping, left a sandy deposit. It is estimated that the losses will exceed a million dollars in Pittsburgh alone. There have been but few previous floods known exceeding the one of this year, the last having occurred in 1864 when the water was some inches higher than the high water mark of February 18th. At Shrewsbury, however, the flood of 1864 was outside, and the losses have been very great in all towns on the lowlands along the stream, many of the millwheels rippling the dams, from experience. Many of the mills were in a ruinous state, and the property of that great disaster will for many years make the memory of the flood a bitter one to the people of the State.

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EDWIN S. STUART,

MAJOR-GENERAL OF REGIMENT.

THE illustration shows Water, according to a fragment of autobiography delivered by him on the 24th August meeting on the top of the hill, his early life, and his career in the army and in the world to play at leap frog with his teachers. In making this statement, Mr. Stuart was in a brilliant mood, and in his metaphor, though he was probably no ignorant of that fact was no doubt of speaking in a manner which was not only in his own mind to make an extract into business life, in the literal meaning of the words. He has been elected Mayor of Pittsburgh, and recently elected Mayor, is one of the few, it is not the only one.

He was twenty years ago, when he was barely twelve years old, at a early hour on a cold winter's morning. Owing to family difficulties he was compelled to make some effort to procure a livelihood, and he formed his own business, and he was elected Mayor, is one of the few, it is not the only one. He was twenty years ago, when he was barely twelve years old, at a early hour on a cold winter's morning. Owing to family difficulties he was compelled to make some effort to procure a livelihood, and he formed his own business, and he was elected Mayor, is one of the few, it is not the only one. He was twenty years ago, when he was barely twelve years old, at a early hour on a cold winter's morning. Owing to family difficulties he was compelled to make some effort to procure a livelihood, and he formed his own business, and he was elected Mayor, is one of the few, it is not the only one.

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THE TWO NEW HOTELS AS THEY WILL STAND AT FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE NEW HOTELS ON THE PLAZA, NEW YORK.

Advantage of position, that is the architect's battle with his art. Taliesin an American, he cannot manage for it. There is a great force, and he is aware of the art, and master of the situation. "Put up my building here. These are my lands, and I want my domain fully improved." He is indifferent as to the advantage of the street, and, following his belief, up goes the towering edifice. Would you see the possibility of it take it all, as it stands? Then your position would be such as to distance your work.

Advantage of position is an architect's bit of good luck, and nowhere else in New York has it been better afforded than at that locality on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street where spreads out the Central Park Plaza.

When Fifty-sixth Street meets Fifth Avenue, to the right and left of it, there have been for many a year two lots, one exactly without direction of them, but the buildings were of a sorry kind. Those were late leases, serving to squander the third of that ground and ending in and from Central Park. A number of years ago the master thereof, a corporation had devised some grand plan of a rearrangement of man-made premises, which was to cover the whole block between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, and a compromise had been made. Adjacent to the aspect entrance to Central Park

such structures were opposed. Everybody knew, however, that they were late temporary expedients on the face of this fine plain. Now they are no more, for two superb hotels are in process of erection, as shown by the illustrations.

The building to the left of Fifty-sixth Street, with its frontage on Fifth Avenue, is the hotel to be known as the New Netherlands, to be built by Mr. William Waldorf Astor. Today street drunks are peering every day at the work, and within ten days the foundation will be put in place. The building will have a frontage of 135 feet on Fifth Avenue with a depth of 135 feet on Fifty-sixth Street. The hotel is to be of seven-story stories, and below the street level there will be cellar and sub-cellar.

The construction of the modern hotel is complex. It bears a certain resemblance to a factory. Caring to the many requirements of those who are to live in the 770 guest-chambers of the New Netherlands, it is a calculation to find out what is the exact material frame of these various business. It is to be care for the public company. In this hotel, cellar, basement, first, second and the seventeenth stories are what are designated as "the working stories" of the house. The sixty of appreciation on the part of an architect who makes the interior plans of the hotel of today must be apparent. Many diverse problems must be solved. It may be house-keeping on a grandiose scale, subject to the same rules, only it is the expansion of them all which increases the difficulties.

Ventilation? Why, the fittest people, and the less sensible as far as pure air is concerned, are those who, taking rooms in a hotel, notwithstanding the elegance of the table, pick up their baggage and quit in high disgust on the supposition that a room or a hall has a stuffy or stinky odor. To give privacy, with hundreds of people in a house, seems paradoxical. Everything could be accomplished. A single dark room beneath veranda, and all hotels here in the United States they do. In the economic and social conditions, if an architect has courage to do as he will, it is responsible in the case of the New Netherlands, nothing less than perfection is aimed at.

The building follows the Romanesque. The first four stories are of Belleville brownstone. From the fifth to the twelfth story the apartments will be of buff brick. The sixth story, the balcony, will be stone-faced and the four uppermost ones will follow the color of the roof. What the architect—Mr. William H. Chase—has tried to do, the height of his office being in such a corner of the base, is to break the great stretch of the building by accentuating the horizontal details, and when the still comes in it is accomplished this without shock. Mr. Chase has the advantage of knowing fairly well what will be the effectiveness of his building because, with the width of the plans before him he is not at work in the dark. The Romanesque arch, as on the Fifth Avenue facade. A novel might be had about the Roman arches. Modern necessity demands

the Roman arch of the grandline. The Roman built neither hotels nor newspaper offices, and was, fortunately, indifferent to results. We cramp all entrances because they do not "fit" pay, and portals of noble construction are only to be found in architecture intended for pomp or glorious services.

As to the interior decoration, there will be fine stairways with marble and bronze. The ground for the New Netherlands was broken at the close of last year, and some time in the fall of 1899 the hotel will be opened for guests.

On the other side of Fifty-sixth Street a hotel is being built by Judge F. Henry Devoe and Mr. F. Wagner. The first story alone shows above the sidewalk. The hotel stands on a 75-foot frontage on Fifth Avenue, and has a depth of 135 feet on Fifty-sixth Street. The architect, Mr. Ralph B. Townsend, is constructing an office in the Italian Renaissance style. It is to be built of brick, with an entire facing of Italian limestone, which is a material of a light gray with a faint warmth of buff. On the Fifth Avenue front there will be a handsome portico, with a width of 45 feet, supported by eight columns of polished granite. The structure will be of twelve stories, with basement and sub-basement, and will contain 252 rooms. This hotel was constructed in the spring of 1897, and will be finished some time in 1899. The interior of the house will be of marble, with mural decorations in white and gold. In each corner the situation structure is of red iron and steel. Perhaps 84,000,000 would about cover the cost of building these two hotels.

CHANGES OF CLIMATE

All more people than is generally known. Particularly in this case is because when the construction of buildings and other structures are being made in these portions of the West, and where material and labor are so abundant, the cost of construction is so low, that a change of climate, or of hot and water which causes pneumonia, is not so much feared, and the building industry is not so much affected. The cost of construction is so low, that a change of climate, or of hot and water which causes pneumonia, is not so much feared, and the building industry is not so much affected. The cost of construction is so low, that a change of climate, or of hot and water which causes pneumonia, is not so much feared, and the building industry is not so much affected.

A GOOD PLACE TO KEEP AWAY FROM.

The thoughtful reader of Mr. Steiner's new book, "A GOOD PLACE TO KEEP AWAY FROM," will surely be surprised to find that it is not a list of places to avoid, but a list of places to go to. The book is a collection of stories, and is a very interesting and useful work. It is a book that every one should read, and it is a book that every one should have on their shelves. It is a book that every one should read, and it is a book that every one should have on their shelves.

LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Will be pleased to hear that a collection of twenty of the most beautiful stories in literature, and more than fifty of the most beautiful poems, are now being published by the publishers of the book. It is a book that every one should read, and it is a book that every one should have on their shelves.

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Has been used for over ten years by millions of people in every part of the world. It is a very useful and useful work. It is a book that every one should read, and it is a book that every one should have on their shelves.

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Can be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House, and at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is a very useful and useful work. It is a book that every one should read, and it is a book that every one should have on their shelves.

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Is a very useful and useful work. It is a book that every one should read, and it is a book that every one should have on their shelves.

DR. HUGHES' BARK TONIC.

Is a very useful and useful work. It is a book that every one should read, and it is a book that every one should have on their shelves.

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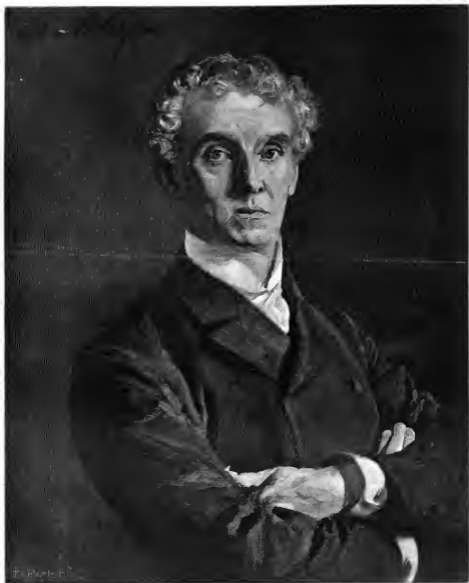
HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

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LAWRENCE BARRETT.—FROM THE FAÇON OF THE PLAYERS' CLUB BY JOHN S. BARRETT.—[SEE PAGE 101.]

Boswell's Johnson.

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No. 1794.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

WITH COVER AND SETTLEMENT FURNISHING AN ARTICLE ON THOSE WHO WISHED FOR THE REFORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, BY THE EDITOR OF THE CONGRESS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND A COMMENT ON THE LEGISLATIVE SCENE.

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BALANCING THE REFORM ACCOUNT.

AS Congress adjourns at the close of ten years of a complete Republican control of the government, it is a timely question how far the promise of the Republican platform of 1860 has been fulfilled, that reform in the civil service should be extended to every grade of the service to which it is applicable, and that the spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all Executive appointments. Let us see what has been done. The President appointed an admirable commission, and there is no question that the law has been in general faithfully executed, so that, as Commissioner BOWEN says, within the classified service the departments at Washington have for political reasons been practically reformed. The commission also, by its fair action and intelligent explanation, has succeeded in interesting the Southern States in the reform, so that for the first time the quotas of those States in the departments are filled with absolute disregard of political sympathies there. Besides these good results, the House Committee on Civil Service Reform brought in a report at the last recess of the session, stating that the law has been, on the whole, executed to the great benefit of the public service; and to make it still more effective, recommending the reorganization of the commission, with a chief commissioner and a first and second deputy, requiring of appointing officers a satisfactory reason for not selecting from the three names standing highest on the eligible list, and furnishing to every person removed a written statement of the reason of his removal. The report, of course, is of no weight in the next Congress. But it is very significant as the basis of the majority of a committee composed of eminent members of the Republican party, with Mr. JOHN F. ABBEY for Governor, and Democrat.

This is a fair statement of the progress that far accomplished under the administration. The other side of the account, however, is not less gloomy. Despite the platform and his personal pledge, the President, by refusing to reappoint, has practically removed the three postmasters at New York, Brooklyn, and Boston respectively, who were admitted to be the best in the country, and who administered their trusts without partiality or political considerations. By the Postmaster General, who was appointed under notorious circumstances, the postal service at large, the largest patronage department, has been made more spoils. The Republican Senator FLEMING has sought indirectly to overturn the reformer's system, and the Republican House elected by the same constituents in sympathy to reform, while it refused to concur in the action of the Senate denied the increased force and add which the commission

asked as essential to the proper discharge of its duties. This negative legislative action is to be regarded as the honorable labors of the commission, the honest observance of the existing law, and the favorable but ineffective opinion of the House Committee. No honest Republican, who contrasts this annual performance of two years with the engagements of the platform and the pledges of the President, will deny that vote given to Mr. HARRISON in 1860 on the ground of those promises and pledges was a vote obtained under false pretenses. No such Republican can deny that whatever the shortcomings of Mr. CLEVELAND in regard to reform in the civil service, they did not involve such treachery and duplicity as those of the Republican administration this far.

The actual service of the last two years to reform is really summed up in the fidelity of the commission. But there is an allegation that under the CLEVELAND administration the commission was not equally faithful. Republicans who were in the party in 1864 as the only party under which reform was possible, and who believed the party declaration of 1860 that its reform pledges would not be broken, cannot longer assume that the advancement of civil service reform is a reason for still adhering to the party. But while this is true, an effort of reform need be discouraged. It is impossible not to see, as the report of the House committee indicates, that the demand for reform is constantly stronger. Public opinion is more and more imperative. Indiana, the "dark and bloody ground" of Southern and blockading wars, furnishes an extraordinary example of this fact. The law to apply reform principles to the management of charitable institutions in that State has just been defeated in the Legislature. But the Indianapolis Sentinel, the leading Democratic paper in Indiana, rebukes its party friends in the most uncompromising manner:

"The Democratic Senators who voted against Senator MERRILL's excellent bill committed an act of political folly no more so than to resist the reform. The defeat of this measure will deprive the Democratic party thousands of votes at future elections. No party can hope to hold its own in this State which deliberately set itself against the most universal of the people, which plants hell across the pathway of progress and reform, which obstructs measures that every citizen feels to be honesty, decency, and common justice demands."

President HARRISON may profitably ponder these words of the leading Democratic paper in his own State, and their illustration of changing public sentiment is most striking and suggestive.

DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AN interesting series of interviews with the leaders of the Democratic party in Massachusetts was recently published in the World. Governor BOWEN, Messrs. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAMS and HENRY HOBBS, Representatives in Congress, Mr. H. H. PRATT, District Attorney, and Mr. JEROME QUINN, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, gave their views on the remarkable reversion of the Democratic party in the old Bay State. It is one of the most notable and significant political events of the time, for Massachusetts had long been the leading and typical Republican State, to which the Democratic party was represented chiefly by a few disconnected old Whigs and a group of Democrats. The Democratic nomination of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and of Mr. JOHN F. ABBEY for Governor, and the election of Mr. GAMTON and of General BYLER, showed in different ways a certain movement of life in the party. But it was the amazing bolt of 1864 which was the spring of the movement which created the party of the present day.

The present representative leaders of the Democratic party in Massachusetts are chiefly of Republican antecedents. They are generally young men, men of education, high character, and ability, and of well-known families, of strong convictions and public spirit, and of political courage. They are not a party before the people, and as they grew up they found that parties were still based theoretically on party feelings and feelings, but were practically directed to personal or commercial interests. These men, however, with the old Republicans apart in which they were born, were interested in living and holding the right hand of the people, and the questions of today. They were generally revenue reformers and civil service reformers. They held to principle as politics and to honest government, and were essentially democrats, not in a traditional party sense, but in really treating the great body of the people and holding the right hand of the people in the limited function of government. The Republican resistance team of 1864 brought them at once into political activity as antagonists, and the personality of Mr. CLEVELAND and his tariff reform message confirmed their separation from the Republican party. After that, the Republican House elected by the same vote took possession of the Democratic organization that this is now a party."

This is what has been done. But the leaders re-

tain their independence. None of them, except Governor Russell, who was, in a Democrat, appears to the Democratic traditions, while which they do not sympathize, because they are the traditions of the ascendancy of the state power. But day before yesterday being past and its hours disposed of, as the question which, in the judgment of these leaders, has taken the place of the question of tariff reform, and they are opposed to the Republican party, and find Mr. CLEVELAND to be the chief representative of their views. They are therefore Democrats of today, and they believe that in their new Massachusetts is generally a Democratic State. They think that the second Congress of the State does not approve the tariff bill, that Mr. McKIM, who was a tariff reformer, was a tariff reformer, and that the tariff reformers, the alliance of the government with special private interests, the arbitrary regulation of debate in Congress, and the general drift of the Republican party. On the other hand, they would probably not accept a Democracy of such Congress Hill, and a representative, now would they expect Massachusetts to do so. Evidence that Mr. CLEVELAND was not the representative of Democracy would undoubtedly seem to them to show that the triumph of Democracy, as they understand it, was postponed. Certainly the larger part of them would not support a free silver party, nor a party hostile to civil service reform. Their position stands how generally the Republican party has lost the confidence of thoughtful, conscientious, and public-spirited young Americans, and what a powerful force they are for honest politics, and for essential, not partisan, democratic principles.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL.

We are very glad to have been mistaken in supposing that the Senate's amendments would prevent the passage of the copyright bill. As the last report of the Senate reads from its own files, the SHERMAN and EVANS amendments were abandoned, and the bill passed by a vote of 27 to 12. It is a compromise bill, permitting the importation of two copies of a copyrighted foreign book upon paying the duty, and the importation of foreign periodicals and newspapers if first from copyright countries. Mr. SHERMAN argued that the bill as proposed would give an absolute monopoly to the publisher, a provision for which he could not vote. But Mr. SHERMAN seemed to forget that the object of a copyright law is to secure the author's control for a time of his own property, and that this right is not only a right which he may derive from the author.

The President promptly signed the bill, and for the first time its principle is acknowledged in our legislation. Practical defects in the measure will be corrected as they appear, and a long report will be made from the commission, which has continued so strenuously that an international copyright understanding in some sense or another as proposed to American cheap reading, have not reflected that the want of such an understanding tends to make American reading English and foreign, and to make our literature inferior and dependent on the English.

The fact that the bill is simply the fair play which is not less dear to Americans than to Englishmen. Whatever the argument for copyright, it is applicable to the general provisions of this bill, which recognizes a right and fosters a public benefit. Its passage is the culmination of a long and what has often seemed a hopeless effort. But the members of Congress who voted for the bill have the satisfaction of knowing that its principle has been warmly advocated by the most eminent American statesmen, and is approved by the most intelligent American opinion. It is not probable that any back ward step will be taken in the abolition of the bill, and the course of the Fifty-first Congress has left no room to be desired, the passage of the international copyright bill will be mentioned to its honor.

A GALLERY OF CASTS.

It is many a year since the Bay City of HARPER'S Magazine printed for a gallery of casts in New York as an object well worthy the consideration of "intending" municipal benefactors. The noble Metropolitan Museum of Art did not exist then. But it is one of the great institutions of the city and of the country. But it is generally acknowledged that in one essential department of such as the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston excels in having a sculptural collection superior in arrangement and selection to any other in the country.

It is the happy fortune of any such museum that, if it have the means, it can possess perfect reproductions of all the famous sculptures in the world. That is not true of the great picture, because copies of paintings, however exact and numerous, are not the same as the originals. But the whole range of form is as sure in the cast as in the statue. There is, indeed, no reproduction in art so complete as that of the cast, and no great work ought to be content until it gives its citizens to see and study within its own doors all the great works of sculpture in form as perfect as the originals.

To provide such a collection for New York in addition to that which the Metropolitan Museum already owns, forty



SENATOR JONATHAN CHASE.



EDWARD EGLESTON.



SENATOR G. H. FLATZ.



HON. W. C. P. BRICKERIDGE.



HENRY C. LEA.



CHRISTIAN C. FERGEL.



HON. W. E. SIMONDS.



CHARLES J. DURAN.



THEODORE L. DE VORE.



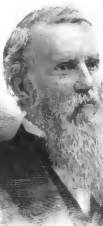
VIEWS OF AND AROUND GRAND RAPIDS.—[See Page 186.]

1. The River Front. 2. Reid's Lake. 3. The City Hall. 4. The Post Office. 5. Onabstanzing—Boat-House at Reid's Lake. 6. The Plaza.

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GUN-CASTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT AT THE BETHLEHEM IRON-WORKS.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROBERTS.—[See Page 184.]



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.—From a Photograph at Bull, Washington.—(See Page 162.)



AMBROSE HENRY W. BLAIR.—From a Photograph at Bull, Washington.—(See Page 164.)

MR. LEONARD W. JEROME.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who has just died at Brighton, in England, was one of the best known and best liked men in New York. The present generation knew Mr. Jerome only as a patron of the turf, and during the last twenty-five years he found his chief occupation in reorganizing the several racing associations which he founded. But for the twenty-five years previous to that he led a full and busy life in a more serious way. Seventy-four years ago he was born of frequent ancestry in Pompey, Onondaga County, New York. His grandfather was a Presbyterian preacher, and his father a farmer of the better class. Mr. Jerome, when he was fourteen, entered Princeton, where two brothers had preceded him, but he did not finish the course. Later, however, he went to Union College, from which he was graduated when he was sixteen. He then studied law in Albany, and at twenty-two was admitted to the bar. In partnership with his uncle, Judge Jerome, he practiced law for several years in Rochester. But the profession was not congenial, and he abandoned it to establish, in partnership with his brother Lawrence—known and loved for a generation in two continents as "Uncle Larry"—a newspaper called the *Nation*.

This paper was prosperous, and a vigorous exponent of Whig doctrines. Mr. Pillsbury rewarded the editors by mak-

ing Lawrence Collector of the Port in Buffalo, and Leonard Consul at Trieste. The next administration was Democratic, and the Jeromes became private citizens again. Both of the brothers then came to New York and entered into speculation. Leonard Jerome in 1857 became the partner of the late William H. Travers. This firm was exceedingly successful in its various operations, and before the breaking out of the war Mr. Jerome was called the "King of Wall Street," and his earnings and goings were credited as though he were a royal sovereign.

His good fortune was almost unobscured until in 1862 he was swindled out of \$500,000 by one State Treasurer of Indiana. This official borrowed half a million from Mr. Jerome upon bonds which the State refused to acknowledge as genuine. A few years later he suffered another severe loss by the depreciation of the value of the shares of the Pacific Mail Company. He now retired from Wall Street speculation, but he still had an ample fortune. During the time of his greatest prosperity he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union. He owned the New York Times, of which, at that time, Henry J. Raymond was editor. He organized and paid the expenses of the first great Union mass-meeting at the Academy of Music. He was treasurer and the largest contributor to the Union Defense Committee, and his name led every subscription fund in favor of the Union cause. He founded the fund to aid of the families

of soldiers killed in the draft riots. He was not only B in all these public ways, but his private life was no less large and unflinching. At this time no man in New York more popular or less envied, and his services were put to a high degree.

After retiring from active business, Mr. Jerome's mind chiefly occupied with racing affairs. Before his retirement he had laid the plans for that famous race track known as Jerome Park, which was the home of the American Jockey Club for some twenty years. The establishment of jockey and the formation of the Jockey Club caused the rise of a notable racing in the East. Mr. Jerome was as successful as an owner or breeder of race-horses. He founded three of the most noted race-courses in the world. The administration of the affairs of the American Jockey Club changed a few years ago, and Mr. Jerome withdrew. In association with Mr. Travers, Mr. W. E. Cornell, and others, he founded the Coney Island Jockey Club, and built the well-known course at Sheepshead A. In the while ago it became evident to Mr. Jerome that the course at Jerome Park would have to be given up. In search of a new site he went to work to build another one at Washington County. He raised Mr. Morris, the son has made so many millions out of his share in the Long Lottery, in the enterprise, and the result is Morris Park, the New York Jockey Club, of which Mr. Jerome is



LEONARD W. JEROME.

GUN-CASTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT AT THE BETHLEHEM IRON WORKS.

By the kind permission of the Government.



HOTEL WALDORF.—DRAWN BY HENRIETTA HAWLEY AFTER THE ARCHITECT'S DESIGN.

President. He resigned after the first meeting. He was
 The president of the Coney Island Jockey Club at the time of his
 death.

He Jerome was at one time an enthusiastic yachtsman.
 He owned the *Endeavor*, and later the *Redoubt*. He was joint
 owner with Mr. James Gordon Bennett of the *Redoubt*. His
 last command was the *Redoubt*. He had a son, John
 Bennett.

His early life he married Miss Charles Hall, the sister of
 a famous yachtsman. They had three daughters, all of
 whom he married. The eldest married Mr. More-
 head, the second, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the
 third, Captain Lush, of the Guards, the oldest son of Sir
 John Lubbock, Bart.

His residence which Mr. Jerome built for himself and fam-
 ily in Madison Square was at the time the most expensive
 in New York. It is now the property of Lady Randolph
 Churchill, and is occupied by the University Club. It was
 previously occupied by the Union League and the Yacht
 Club.

THE WALDORF.

It is also subject to the critical faculty when applied to such
 natural composition might be sufficient to the architect
 to, and yet the one of three, representations, cannot be
 understood. It is a mistake that you may not design a picture
 to be a picture, nor a picture like a picture, simply because
 the sense of each building is fixed by its peculiar rep-
 resentation. An edifice, then, is endowed with a certain indi-
 viduality.

It is like the best construction of to-day a better one, though it
 is not like that in its construction, therefore, the con-
 struction. It is like a new day there is not under a single roof,
 in a hotel about the population of a village, a building
 representative of a hundred hotel repel guests. An structure,
 as a certain side observation, and at the same time a display
 of an expression of its kind, are the qualities which Mr.
 J. H. Harbeson, the architect of the Waldorf, has im-
 posed on his structure.

This hotel, the name of which, the Waldorf, is now made
 public through HARPER'S WEEKLY for the first time, is being
 built by Mr. William Waldorf Astor. The ground was broken
 early this year, and by the fall of 1901 it will be finished.
 It stands on the northwest corner of Thirty-third Street and
 Fifth Avenue, and on the site of the old Hotel Marlborough.
 In order to secure ample room, several of the houses on Thirty-
 third Street have been pulled down. The houses on Thirty-
 third Street will be 200 feet, and on Fifth Avenue 180 feet,
 so half of the block. The architect has had, then, the good
 fortune to command ample room for his structure, and with
 such a loan is chary of building up to the clouds.

The style of the hotel is German Renaissance, in keeping
 with its name. Not quite so bold as is the Italian under
 certain, but nevertheless German Renaissance required
 greater robustness. Details are more impressive, because
 not so overworked. Mr. Harbeson has introduced on the
 Thirty-third Street side a charming loggia, with an open
 story above it, and on the Fifth Avenue side has repeated
 the loggia, giving to this particular one a more graceful height.
 The reception is excellent, since it breaks lines and takes
 away any appearance of conventionality.

The building will have twelve stories. The first two stories
 are to be of Marseilles stone, which is of a warm reddish
 hue, and the rest will be made up of Baltimore brick, which
 will restore the predominant tone color of the stone.
 The embellishments and decorations will be of terra cotta, and
 the whole surmounted with a roof covered with red tiles.
 At the corner the usual hard up and down line will be done
 away with for here there will be a rounded termination,
 coming out from the sides above the second story and con-
 tinued to the top, and capped with a conical roof. This
 difficult thing, a fine sky line, the architect has succeeded
 in obtaining. With a fair width on Fifth Avenue and
 building has a height of 185 feet, it will be all enough to be
 visible at a good distance.

Of all things in the world, it may be the conception of
 the architect which he of elevated class. It comes happily
 planned, subjected to endless readings before a man
 would into one homogeneous whole. The result visible
 can be reached only by adaptation of the inside require-

ments, and so looks and utility have to go hand in hand.
 Five hundred guest-rooms, with offices, restaurants, ballrooms,
 concert parlors, music something more than the mere square they
 occupy. Modern repair-works are infinite. A man can give
 in devising plans fitted to his specific necessities would give it
 all up with an aching head were he told that every bath-
 room in the Waldorf must be so arranged that it shall be
 ventilated not by means of shafts, but by actual screen to
 the open air. Mr. Harbeson, by a series of open courts,
 set walls, has so planned it that what would seem impossible
 has been accomplished. When a property owner looks in his
 possession the little details of all the minutest ground, such a
 thing is feasible, as in the case of the Waldorf.

All the work of the hotel, everything that comes into
 the house, all rightly objects, for there is nothing elegant in
 a man's business, finds its entrance through a deftly ar-
 ranging it an interval over on the Thirty-third Street side
 below, in the basement, are the electrical, and the low
 kitchen, and that expense of laundry where cooks parade.
 And the who enter? That alone has a distinguished feature.
 What of the elegance. The climate of New York city
 is excessive. In the Waldorf there is to be a famous court
 of 40 by 30 feet. In winter this will be roofed by glass and
 thoroughly warmed, so as to be habitable. In summer
 will be the roof, and above, a hundred feet higher up, will
 be the sky and the fresh air. It is by means of many similar
 courts, and all parts of the one described, that perfect
 ventilation is attained. Should there be festivities, here are
 many dining-rooms, where future company will meet, and
 congenial to those banqueting places a whole series of
 rooms arranged so as to open on each, and so can be had
 the requirements of a private house.

We have believed ourselves that so far, the hotels of the
 United States were fairly comfortable. An initiative in the
 numerous factory, London and Paris have followed by our
 work. In the last number of HARPER'S WEEKLY illustrations
 of the New Switzerland and a second hotel opposite to
 it on Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue were presented.
 The Waldorf, the subject of this article, makes, then, the
 third one. All of them will add to the comfort of that
 world which visits New York for business or pleasure.

THE BATTLE OF BOSTON

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON.

THE Constitution of the United States it is declared that "The Congress shall have power to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to the Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." Copyright is the absolute right which the author has in the work which he has produced. Under the copyright law as it is defined by the government against the unauthorized reproduction of his picture, his sketch, dissertation or musical composition, engraving, painting, drawing, or statue. The idea and expression are not protected. Nothing comes within the limit of a copyright law except the form in which the author places the product of his research, his fancy, or his imagination. Mr. Howells' copyright, for example, covers his studies as he writes them. Any one else may tell the same stories in a different way, with out being guilty of an infringement on Mr. Howells' copyright.

Intellectual property and material property are not on the same footing. The author owns his book for a term of years, the manufacturer owns his piece of work for one as long as he needs it to keep it. When the copyright on a book expires, the publisher has no right to purchase work, and offer it for sale. The law does not fix a period on the arrival of which the public may receive a new edition of the author's work, but from that date on and sell them in the market.

It will be seen that every thing that will increase the sale of a book is not an infringer. It is not every infringer that is not every infringer. For example, an patent which protects the inventor's idea, but not the form which he gives to it, which is the property which he has always derived by the United States to foreign authors, and which has now passed March 31. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to Copyright does not grant it without restriction to the authors upon authors, whether native or foreign, the exclusive privilege of selling their own works for the term of years which is provided they print their books in the United States from time to time in this country. This is the result of a compromise, in regard to the rights of American authors, who, equally with foreign authors, are sheltered from copyright laws which have been printed in the United States. American authors, who, equally with foreign authors, are sheltered from copyright laws which have been printed in the United States. American authors, who, equally with foreign authors, are sheltered from copyright laws which have been printed in the United States.

The annual law however, is a very important gain over the old law. It is the result of a compromise, in regard to the rights of American authors, who, equally with foreign authors, are sheltered from copyright laws which have been printed in the United States. American authors, who, equally with foreign authors, are sheltered from copyright laws which have been printed in the United States. American authors, who, equally with foreign authors, are sheltered from copyright laws which have been printed in the United States.

In 1837 the result of the battle of Boston was the United States had better support. In 1838, when Scott received his prize, the law had been revised, and the result of the battle of Boston was the United States had better support.

A part of a note of some of the present in the progress of the movement of the law in this country. It is a part of a note of some of the present in the progress of the movement of the law in this country. It is a part of a note of some of the present in the progress of the movement of the law in this country.

Scott adds, in his journal, "I will think of it." Writing again on the following day, he expresses his opinion that the American author should not be compelled to pay higher prices for his works by reason of the suggested copyright law. The law proposed by Lockhart, appears in the recently published "Foreign." The Foreign Copyright Bill, however, does not cover out to the point which a majority are to prevent the American public from receiving the benefit of the law which they are accustomed to. I think I may as well say if the bill can be done.

Scott receives it with difficulty that he has always stood the part of international copyright. The fact that some of modern means in the United States are taken to prevent the American author from being cheaper here than in England, and the fact which suggested itself to Scott, that the advantage of copyright for foreign authors would increase the cost of literature, has furnished the main reason for the opposition of a few of international copyright. The fact that some of modern means in the United States are taken to prevent the American author from being cheaper here than in England, and the fact which suggested itself to Scott, that the advantage of copyright for foreign authors would increase the cost of literature, has furnished the main reason for the opposition of a few of international copyright.

For the many years during which the agitation of international copyright has been on both sides of the Atlantic, the American writer complained of unorganized American opinion, while the authors of the United States have been in the habit of their own land had equal cause for complaint against British public opinion. Many publicists have been in the habit of their own land had equal cause for complaint against British public opinion. Many publicists have been in the habit of their own land had equal cause for complaint against British public opinion.

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the American market, without the system of London circulating libraries, impossible by the great extent of the British copyright territory, demanded that the foreign author should choose to limit upon the great extent of the British copyright territory, demanded that the foreign author should choose to limit upon the great extent of the British copyright territory.

It was not merely a case of assistance on the part of American publishers and authors. British authors agreed that the Americans were right in insisting that foreign books copyright in this country should be also printed and published here. Mr. Mayne, Jr., said, who was not entirely fair to the United States either on this or other subjects, writing in the *Philadelphia Record*, in March, 1860, said this:

"The Americans ought not to insist on the part of American publishers and authors. British authors agreed that the Americans were right in insisting that foreign books copyright in this country should be also printed and published here. Mr. Mayne, Jr., said, who was not entirely fair to the United States either on this or other subjects, writing in the *Philadelphia Record*, in March, 1860, said this:

In 1873 there was published in England a response to a vigorous letter to the Times from Mr. W. H. Appleton, a successful dealer in the American market, and a vigorous dealer in the American market, and a vigorous dealer in the American market, and a vigorous dealer in the American market.

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right law and simple, giving American right to the authors of all countries that were made in the United States. Mr. John P. Morison, of Lowell, favored a measure granting general permission to reprint the works of the American authors, and was still another position introduced later. Mr. Sherman, in 1872, that the copyright law be revised, and be made more liberal.

The result of this diversity of opinion was the Morrill report of 1873, which drew the question out of Congress for two years. The report concluded, "that the plan for the protection of foreign authors has not yet been devised which can make the support of all, or nearly all, who profess to be favorable to the general object in view, and that, in the opinion of your committee, any project for the international copyright bill will be found upon mature deliberation, to be impracticable."

The question again became a public one in 1878 through a letter written by Harper & Brothers to Mr. Evans, then Secretary of State. In this letter the Messrs. Harper said that "the failure of all attempts of the kind, under legislative or diplomatic aid, we think in the fact that all such propositions have originated from one side only, and which have been met by the other side with a cold discussion of parties from both countries competent to consider the question."

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CORRIDOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON—WAITING TO SEE THEIR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE.—DRAWN BY W. T. DENNEY



A SUNDAY EVENING AT THE LIEDEKRIS—AN ENCORE.—ILLUSTRATION BY W. P. MERRIS.—(SEE PAGE 197)

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

TEN CENTS A COPY,
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT.



MARSHALL FIELD, THE CHICAGO MERCHANT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE PAGE 210.]

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Whether treated each one as an individual production or generally as a class, HARPER'S PERIODICALS represent the highest types of American literary and illustrative work. When on the part of many whose profession it is to cater to the reading public there is a tendency to meet more than half way a taste which is by no means healthy, and coarse matter is provided, garnished with pictures, the blighting of the artistic sense of the smallest child when compared with the absence of the metal one. Never have the publishers of the MAGAZINE, the WEEKLY, the BAZAR, or YOUNG PEOPLE lowered that high standard which was assumed in their first numbers. Modifications and improvements have of course followed, until to-day it is difficult to conceive how they could be bettered. Looking at the literary side alone, the best-known writers at home and abroad contribute to these publications. For the proper presentation of subjects pictorially, leading artists furnish their designs, to be translated by wood-cuts or process, whichever method shows better the illustrative idea. A column epitomizing of these publications might be written, and it would be hard to specify their many singular merits. It must be at least satisfactory to the publishers to know that wherever English is the language in use, there is a MAGAZINE, a WEEKLY, or a YOUNG PEOPLE bearing the imprint of Harper & Brothers is read. There are other triumphs than "the drum beats," which circle the world.—N. Y. TIMES, March 8, 1876.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

No. 1782.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

WITH CUTS, AND SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING AN ILLUSTRATION IN THIS EDITION—THE JUNCTION OF HONOLULU AND SIXTH AVENUE.
DRAWN BY W. S. CHASE.

TERMS: 10 CENTS A COPY.—\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements may be sent with our Number.

A BANQUETING BANQUET.

THE recent dinner of the Federal Club in New York is a striking illustration of the juggle skill with which clever men can toy with a difficult situation. With the strict gaze they took the bull by the horns, and apparently proposed to frolic with the salient horns in a jolly burlesque. The Republicans party having assumed an unexpected defeat, the members assembled to prostrate in a merry way their entire satisfaction, and to insist, evidently "over the left," that the party error lay in the hair of the dog that bit it. The prominent figures at the dinner—MR. HENRY, MR. LEWIS, MR. DEWEY, MR. ROOSEVELT, and General WASHINGTON—were as clearly taken as representatives of the best Republican talent and ability. Besides the distinction of their personal character, they are classified by previous political antecedents with the Republicans who would resist rather than stimulate party excess. Several of them have had their independent "outings," although as business returning prosaics, they are not very severe upon sagacious managers. But nevertheless their Republicanism cannot be regarded as the most blunder and progressive, and in what they approve, the voter who has been anticipating "reform within the party" may see what Republican excess promises. The speeches at the dinner were in the right of a very fine general average, and implied that the necessary course of the party would be to the best of all possible parties in the best of all possible worlds. England after Waterloo was not more exultant than the chaffing Federal orators after the late general elections. With gay irony and charming cordiality, they declared that all promises had been kept and all pledges fulfilled, and that everything which the most intelligent Republicanism desire and approve is the actual party policy.

Never was better joking or plausible profligacy. It was the trap way to treat the occasion. With milking milk-crowns, the roasting DEWEY may be said to have "put the lid" upon the reformer's eloquence by gravely declaring that the President had released all the engagements of the platform. But the fun was fast and furious when with roasting humor he again exposed the claims by claiming that when a Republican attempts to apologize for the non-occurrence of his party he is like an edgewood trying to explain why he believes in the devilage. He does not impugn the dealmaker, but ruins his own position. In the language of the street, the speaker chews off the best "went the whole hog," and in the frolicsome spirit of the occasion (highly pronounced)

the entire party performance, and agreed in no relaxing chords that the present spirit and policy and leadership must be still more resolutely maintained if the lumpy country is to be still more fortunate and happy. This was the pleasant feeling of intelligent men elsewhere. We say feeling, because it is not to be supposed that it could be taken seriously by any Republican, but only by GARDNER, CHASE, and the sage Tribune and other leaders, in a buff which looks to free trade, who regard a force like an unwise, who think that promises of reform should not end in a portion savage of the civil service, who believe that the virtual purchase of light office is not the way to launch a party, who believe that the Convention should do the work that it was elected to do, and not try to piece itself out with the minority—intelligent Republicans who are perfectly aware that the party tenacity and leadership which the dinner orators so humorously and approving are expatiated by Western Republicans, sustained by the Republican majority in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The respectable MR. DEWEY, best in the last open big joke, and "tremendous and enthusiastic cheerer," rejoiced that the party of LEWIS and SHERMAN and CHASE is the party of HARRISON, MR. KIMBLEY, and DEWEY. This was all the more dull because it is a Republican Senator who was just and in effect that the party of LEWIS and SHERMAN and CHASE was overthrown at the last election by the leadership of HARRISON, MR. KIMBLEY, and DEWEY. The wisdom was a keener edge from the universal consciousness that if the party of LEWIS and SHERMAN and CHASE and DEWEY and ANDREW were successful, the enthusiastic and intelligent youth of the country, full of conviction and patriotism, would vote today as their fathers voted, and old Massachusetts the vanguard of Republicanism, would still "roll up her unregarded Republican majesties," instead of electing in March 1876, a Democratic and Whig administration in Congress. Only great masters of humor could evoke "tremendous and enthusiastic applause" from Republicans by declaring that the great party which was so long triumphant because it represented the moral convictions and patriotic principles of the country, continues unchanged in the present time, and that the Democratic and Whig administration in Congress, had encountered a "tremendous and enthusiastic" and unprecedented defeat.

GOVERNOR HILL AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We have already said that Governor HILL's purpose to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency next year must be taken seriously. The WASHINGTON letters and interviews and articles would establish the fact, if it had not been pretty plain to the eyes of every one, that the nomination is now expected as saying, which has also been equally plain for some time, that while Governor HILL may not be able to secure the nomination, he is quite able generally to perplex the friends of MR. CLEVELAND. The argument which MR. WASHINGTON advances in his Tribune interview, that if Governor Hill decided to support MR. CLEVELAND, nothing would be accomplished by the party in obtaining the nomination in 1880, probably does not seem so strong in Albany as it does in Louisville. Governor HILL undoubtedly remembers that the Democratic candidate in 1868, '72, '76, practically in '80, '84, and '88, came from New York, and that the proposition now is that he should come again from New York in '92, and again in '96. Possibly he doubts whether by that last year the strain might not be excessive. Possibly, also, he understands himself and the secret of his own political interest, and doubts whether his peculiar "hitch" upon his party would be worth a show he is now.

In politics it is a fore-gone conclusion nomination five years in advance, and the advice to an ambitious man, already in the most advantageous position for his purpose, to give way to another is only to succeed him after four years, especially when it is not clear who is known to prefer the other, is not to give Governor HILL, in such a position as the control of his party purchase in New York. He knows that the electoral vote of New York will be considered indispensable by the Convention. He carried New York as Governor when MR. CLEVELAND failed to carry it as President, and MR. WASHINGTON, who did not carry it as President, made it such a position as he did not carry it by any betrayal of MR. CLEVELAND. The Governor also has just shown by the circling stanzas attending his election as Senator that his supremacy of leadership is uncontroverted. The question, therefore, which Governor HILL probably asks upon the subject of his party being in such a position as the electoral vote of New York in another who has been asked to be leader, and who is also a defeated candidate for the Presidency?

We are stating what we suppose to be Governor HILL's view, not our own. He can never lose again to be so strong politically as he is now. His hold upon the party is so solidly in such a position as to control the party machine in the important State, and he will continue to control it until the nomination is made. His possible nomination does not depend upon himself, but upon the situation. That is to say, he is

and a real leader in the sense that MR. CLEVELAND is, and that MR. WILSON and MR. SHERMAN were. If he should "throw up his hands," in what is to him a game, and say that he would retire into the Senate and support MR. CLEVELAND, he is too shrewd to expect that party gratitude would nominate him in 1880, because party gratitude does not nominate Presidents. He would have more abundant cause for a practical confession of misbehavior than that would be fatal to him, although it might not be so to another man. He will therefore probably persist in his purpose, and, as we said, he can seriously perplex the friends of MR. CLEVELAND, because, although MR. CLEVELAND is supported by the Democratic party, MR. SHERMAN was the approved Republican candidate in 1860, the Convention will not dare to risk party division in New York.

UNANIMOUS REFORMS.

A YEAR ago Governor HILL, of New York, sent a message to the Legislature in which he recommended an amendment to the State Constitution transferring the domain of contested legislative election cases from the Legislature to the courts. The message contained a complete and able historical review of the course of the British Parliament upon the subject, and it was one of the best ones of the Governor's administration. At this session Senator BAXTON, whose name is happily associated with the reformed ballot law, introduced an amendment in accordance with the Governor's suggestion, and it has been approved with entire unanimity in the Assembly and with but eight dissenting votes in the Senate. There can be little doubt that it will be approved by the next Legislature, and then ratified by the people. One of the most desirable changes commended by experience elsewhere, will thus have been adopted almost by the entire American Republic, and the subject will be very largely due to Governor HILL.

In the message which expresses his gratification with the action of the Legislature, the Governor alludes to another recommendation made by him last year, which also deserves the prompt and favorable consideration of the Legislature as a further provision for honest elections. It is the recommendation of the Corrupt Practices Act to require political committees and agents in the statements of their expenditures in the same way which is required of candidates. This is a measure which has been long desired by all friends of honest elections. If a sworn statement of the expenditures of a candidate for office, and the receipts to be filed and published, a great deal of the present fraudulence of elections would be corrected. It would be exceedingly interesting to see a statement under each of Messrs. QUAY and DELAND and HUNT of the manner in which they spent the money that was raised both by the election and Democratic WARRIORS during the last Presidential election. The principle of the provision recommended by the Governor in that of letting in the light, which is the best possible policy. It is like requiring the abolition of secret societies and opening the traffic at the bar to the public gaze. A sworn statement of money, and the receipts, are a legitimate and necessary remedy at every important election. What becomes of it now is a point: That is what the public wishes to know. Undoubtedly a law requiring a sworn statement would be enacted. There would be a great deal of bribery. Dishonesty would not be altogether prevented of elections. That is true. It is also true that laws punishing theft do not altogether abolish stealing. But such laws are found to be very useful.

The Governor, wrapped in his reform robes, makes still another suggestion to promote pure elections. His proposal guarantees proceedings by any candidate for an elective office, and the opportunity when bribery can be proved. The present law, indeed, imposes severe penalties for fraud and dishonesty previous conviction of bribery. But the Governor thinks that juries would find a verdict of civil actions which would cast a man from his office for fraud when they could not convict of bribery on the same evidence. The law is indeed generally the opportunity of selling votes, and has suggested the improper use of money by candidates; shall it now not then when they have illegally secured an election? The Governor asks the question, and all good citizens will answer yes. His suggestion and the action of the Legislature will be a great step in the direction of a more common and pure community repair the defects which time and practice reveal in their political system.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The investigation of the recent railroad tunnel accident in New York has shown that there is necessarily a great deal of "running for luck" in such an enterprise. The trains pass every few minutes, and it is possible to keep the tunnel free of smoke and steam, and as it is not lighted, and the reconstruction is necessary, the chance of not seeing a warning light or hearing a warning sound is very great. If no chance be added the average of the "law of chance," which disturbs the normal operation of all warn-



MR. HARRIGAN AS THE MAJOR



MR. HARRIGAN AND MRS. YEAMANS AS DAN AND COLUMBA MULLIKAN.



MR. HARRIGAN AS MARGOT GOGGAN.



MR. HARRIGAN AS WILLY BELLU.



MRS. ADA LEVIN AS LITTLE LYNCH, "THE TRASH GIRL."



MRS. ANNE YEAMANS



MR. JOHN WILD



MRS. ADA LEVIN

EDWARD HARRIGAN AND MEMBERS OF HIS COMPANY. (See Page 217)



It was a dull October morning, and heavy, rolling fog wreaths lay low over the wet, gray roofs of the Woodwick houses. Down in the long, straight, brick-lined streets all was motion and grayed and deserted. From the high, dark ledges of the second crane the wide of many wheels, the clanging of huge weights, and the groined hum and hum of human toil. In front, the world dwelt of the working men, under street and university, radiated away in a leading perspective of narrowing road and dwelling wall.

There were few folk in the streets, for the others had all been absorbed since break of day by the huge smoke-spouting monster, which lurked in the meadow of the town, to bark in forth, weary and work-mad, every night. Little groups of children struggled to school, or later to peep through the simple front windows at the hypertrophied Ribbs, belated upon small three-legged tables, which were their usual amusement. Stout women, with thick red arms and dirty aprons, stood upon the whitened doorsteps, leaning upon their forearms, and watching their morning greetings across the road. One, slender, pudgy, and drier than the rest, had gulped a small bowl of cream around her, and was talking conversationally, with little shrill cries from her children to postpone her remarks.

"Old enough to know better?" she cried, in answer to an exclamation from one of the listeners. "If he hasn't a wiser son, I guess he won't have much on this side of Jordan. Why, or what is he at all? Howed if I could ever make out."

"Well, it ain't so hard to reckon," said a sharp-featured, pale-faced woman with wavy hair. "He's been at the battle of Waterloo, and has the pension and medals to prove it."

"That was a terrible long time ago," remarked a little fat person, with her skirt tucked up and a pair of list slippers very much down at the heels. "It was when I was born."

"Afore your mother was born or thought of," cried the first speaker. "I believe it was a leading year ago."

"It were fifteen year after the beginning of the century," cried a younger woman, who had stood leaning against the wall, with a smile of superior knowledge upon her face. "My Bill was a widgeon so hot outside, when I spoke in him 's old Daddy Brewster, son."

"To hear you talk, you 'ud think your Bill was the only Bill there was," exclaimed the pallid woman, indignantly. "And suppose he spoke truth, Missus Stimpson, 'er how agone do that make it?"

"It's eighty-one now," said the original speaker, check-

ing off the years upon her coarse red fingers, "and that were fifteen. Ten, and ten, and ten, and ten, and ten—why, it's only sixty and six year, so he ain't so old after all."

"But he were in a new born state at the battle, ally," cried the fat woman, with a chuckle. "If you be were only twenty, then he couldn't be less than six and eighty now, at the very least."

"Ay, he's that—every day of it," cried her son.

"I've had 'bout enough of it," remarked the large woman, gloomily. "I believe his young niece, or grand-daughter, or whatever she is, come to-day, I'm off, and he can find some one else to do his work. Why, any old man is only just peepin' up from the tripod lever, and 'snoopy' come from school with the brown curls. Your own 'ome first, my I."

"Ain't he quiet, then, Missus Stimpson?" asked the youngest of the group.

"Listen to him now," she said, and, with her hand behind her and her head turned sternly to the speaker, she said: "From the upper door those come a shuffling, shuffling sound, with a sharp tapping of a stick."

"There he go back and forward, doing what he can't do every day. 'Til the night, through he's at that game, the stily old jaygaw."

At a flicker she very solemnly, there he was back with a stick at his door. "Turn out, guard!" she

cried, and a lot more jargon that I could make nothing of. There went with his cough and 'twinkle and spittle; there ain't no getting a wink of sleep. Start to him now!"

"Missus Stimpson! Missus Stimpson!" cried a smothered and questioning voice from above.

"That's him!" she cried, nodding her head with an air of



"THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT; BUT THEY SAID'S FORGOT HOW TO MAKE'S"

triumph. "He do go on sometimes' scandalous. Yes, Missus Brewster, ay."

"I want my morning religion, Missus Stimpson."

"It's just ready, Missus Brewster, ay."

"Blissed if he ain't like a baby cryin' for his pop," said the fat woman.

"A baby! He's more trouble than twice," cried Mrs. Stimpson, viciously. "I feel as if I could shake his old bones up sometimes. But who's for a 'arf pint of four penny?"

The whole company were about to shuffle off to the public house, when a young girl stepped across the road and touched the house-keeper directly upon the arm.

"I think that is No. 10 Arsenal View," she said.

"Can you tell me if Mr. Brewster lives here?"

The house-keeper looked critically at the new comer, she was a girl of about twenty, broad faced and comely, with a turned-up nose and large honest gray eyes. Her print dress, her massive hat, with a bunch of gayer peeples, and the bundle which she carried had all a mark of the country.

"You're North Brewster, I s'pose?" said Mrs. Stimpson, crying her up and down, with an friendly gaze.

"Yes, I've come to look after my grand-aunt's Gregory."

"And a good job too," cried the fat house-keeper with a twinkle of her eye. "It's about time that some of our own folk took a turn of it, for I've had about enough of



"WELL, I SEEN IT ALL AFORE ME EVERY TIME I PUTS MY STEEL."

and in connection with the whole effect?"

"I lost three half crowns one day," I told. "I was very angry." "I shouldn't wonder if you were," he said. "I remember I lost ten in a bet on the horse race. I was very angry." "You only lost six shillings and six pence," I said. "I was very angry," he said. "I was very angry," he said. "I was very angry," he said.

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A QUAKER CITY INSTITUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—(Special.)—The original intention was to start a school and use the school as a factory.

Some years ago the government of the Academy of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Commission of Fine Arts met and decided to give weekly concerts at the gallery and museum for the benefit of the poor. The plan was to give weekly concerts at the gallery and museum for the benefit of the poor. The plan was to give weekly concerts at the gallery and museum for the benefit of the poor.

There are the popular places, and are always crowded. The music is very good, and the night is very long. One is not accustomed to see at a concert people sitting back and forth, and the music is very good, and the night is very long. One is not accustomed to see at a concert people sitting back and forth, and the music is very good, and the night is very long.

But as the music is very good, and the night is very long, one is not accustomed to see at a concert people sitting back and forth, and the music is very good, and the night is very long. One is not accustomed to see at a concert people sitting back and forth, and the music is very good, and the night is very long.

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the brightest breadth, as the case may be, of the music, and the night is very long. One is not accustomed to see at a concert people sitting back and forth, and the music is very good, and the night is very long.

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person, and who knows how much more she might be beyond and from how great a crowd of admirers? The world then might be the better for another Raphael or Bernini? It would of course be the same, but I am thinking how long of unadmired greatness, such as, lacking the opportunity, might have been the fate of the great ones of the world.—LESLIE LLOYD.

TRAGEDIES.

BY RICHARD B. BURNES. Two kinds there are—the one cheerful, the one sad, maybe, terrible to see. Live but by fire or flood, and loaves cold. That speak some tale of woe and agony.

The other, remaining woe a woe, none name. And that we read that as they go by, strike deeper throes into some pit of shame. Yet none the state shall strive and try.

THE BRAYTON IVES COLLECTION.

EVERYBODY knows that many of the best paintings in the world are in the collection of the late Mrs. Charles F. Brayton in New York, and a new group accessioned in New York to the collection of the late Mrs. Charles F. Brayton, and a new group accessioned in New York to the collection of the late Mrs. Charles F. Brayton, and a new group accessioned in New York to the collection of the late Mrs. Charles F. Brayton.

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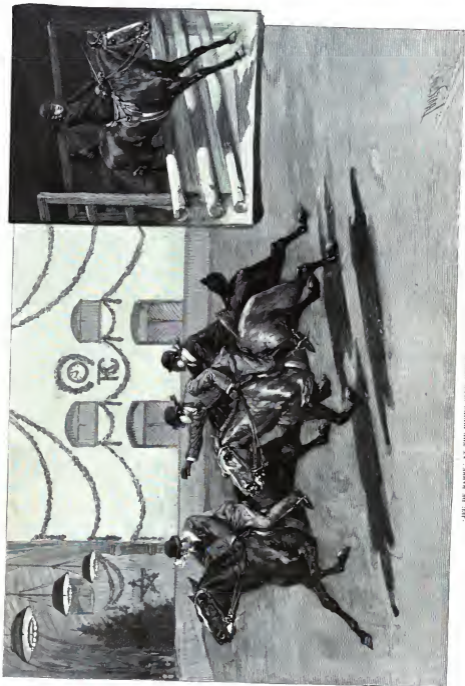
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A THURSDAY AFTERNOON WITH THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.—Drawn by Alice Isaacs Brothers.—(See Page 376.)



THE DE BARRE: AT THE RIDING CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.—DRAWN BY T. M. THOMPSON.—(See Page 211.)



SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER.

concerned, but developments in the past few years have given a long way toward equalizing matters. The greatest boon to the New York youngster is that his father should be a member of the Riding Club. If he is then favored he may learn to ride correctly, and in surroundings that must have a refining influence. His first partner should be only a good thoroughbred of the club.

About ten years ago, when riding was beginning to take up by New Yorkers, the Riding Club was formed by a dozen gentlemen.

The original idea was a riding-school where their own saddle-horses would be certain to receive proper instruction and enjoy the recreation afforded by the club feature. The success of the intention—for each indeed it must be called—was instantaneous, and a rush was made for membership that had the committee been so disposed, the hall would have been crowded in short order.

Every afternoon at five it becomes the tradition for the gentlemen coming up from down town. Music is furnished and tea is served, and riding either in the club ring or Park follows, according to the weather.

Too much could not be said in praise of the fact that the club has done in this city. It has furnished protection to the wife and daughter of a member that it is absolutely out of the question for them to get in respect of riding-accidents, and it has taught them to ride gracefully and well. True, waste for the first time a series of injuries occurred to the ladies—children of members—has been incurred, with most gratifying results, which made the laurel banner less and on whatever for the winners have been offered by award of the members. The course is now for five weeks, a meeting being held every Wednesday night, at which all the regulars perform, and are allotted blue, red, yellow, white and green ribbons, counting 20, 12, 8, and 4 points respectively. At the final night the one that has gained the great number of points gains, of course, for general honorability, is declared the champion and wins the cup.

The ladies and set of these youngsters, their clubs dress and long years of riding to find a uniformly remarkable while the skill displayed in negotiating the jumps would be difficult to find in the hands of any other girls in the city. In the most interesting performance of the young set however in the game of polo, the regularity in the line those to get in respect of points played after the competition. It is probably not so however, and yet not more than that. It is played by these boys

at a time. Each one has a route of different color assigned to his right shoulder. If he decides however there which one shall be pursued, and he advances to the center of the ring, the other two taking each a corner. At a given signal by some one elected to serve as referee, the two start after the one in the center. The game is not the route off the corner shoulder, but it must be taken by the passer from the left side. Two minutes are allowed in each game, season of course, the passers have been successful in capturing the horse in less time.

Each one has his turn in taking the score, and he who retains his position is regarded as more skilled than even the one who possibly may have captured two and yet lost his own.

It is considered more expert to guard than capture. Relying solely upon the speed of the horse in the game destroys all the pleasure for the spectator, and robs it of its instructive features. The game is a liberal education in horsemanship, the tactics pursued in watching, catching and dodging give the boy a firm rest in the saddle, sensitive hands, and judgment to act in emergency. So good, indeed, is it for giving the rider confidence and skill that it is included as necessary in the education of cavalry.

GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER.

The Legislature of Illinois has given for eight weeks past its entire attention to an effort to choose a member of the United States Senate. At length it has failed, but the Democratic party succeeded in getting a majority of the Legislature, but they were just short of it. There were 101 Democrats, 100 Republicans, and two Independents, or members of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. For 101 ballots the vote stood as follows. Before the next ballot the Republicans offered to cast the solid vote for one of the independent members, but he secured the preference, and announced that he and his colleagues should cast their votes on the next ballot for General Palmer, the Democratic opponent. In the event just described, Palmer had an unusual endorsement, as he was regularly nominated for Senator by the State Innominate Convention previous to the election of the Legislature.

General Palmer was born in Kentucky seventy-four years ago. He had no educational advantages. When three years old he moved with his family to Carlinville, Illinois. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, having been examined by Stephen A. Douglass and found to be qualified. He was a lawyer in 1846. After teaching one year in the Fall separated from law upon the question of permitting slavery into the Territories and new States. He had, during such time, been a county judge and several times a member of the State Legislature. In 1856 he was one of the independent members who was defeated in 1856, when he supported Union Transient for the United States Senate. In that same year Palmer presided over the Republicans

State Convention, and until 1873 he was a ardent supporter of that party. He was a friend of Mr. Lincoln, and a lion the first call for troops was made he volunteered, and was made Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois. His first military service was with General Fremont's expedition to Springfield, Missouri. In December, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and not in command of a brigade. Subsequently he served under General John Pope in the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10. In November, 1862, he was the temporary command of a division in General Grant's army. For gallantry and meritorious services at the battle of Stones River he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers on November 28, 1862. He led the Fourteenth Corps in the battle of Chickasaw, and in Sherman's Atlanta campaign still commanded the corps. In September, 1864, he was sent to Louisville to the Military Government of Kentucky, and he held this position till he resigned in 1868. Palmer's services in the field were very valuable to him, and only a very few volunteers without previous military training did such uniformly good work. As a civilian soldier he stands pretty close to Terry, Logan, and Miles.

When he had resigned from the army he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and resumed the practice of the law. His friends urged him to be a candidate for Senator in 1867, but he mainly preferred for the place, and John A. Logan was chosen. The next year he was elected Governor of Illinois. In 1873 he was elected a representative, and said that he did so because he was not in sympathy with the movement to make General Grant a candidate for a second term. Grant, however, was nominated, and Palmer supported Greeley. With Senator Lyman Trumbull, General Palmer made an active career in Greeley's cause. Both of these men have since acted with the Democratic party. In politics General Palmer has always been a consistent and consistent, and there is much confidence in his State in the consistency of his character and the independence and vigor of his judgment. His election at this time and the manner of it is a gratifying contrast to the spectacle in California, where the victory in the Senate caused by Mr. Hearst's death is undoubtedly associated to be up of public notice, and to be awarded to him who will pay the highest price for the place.

BENJAMIN HENRY PADDOCK, S. D.

BENJAMIN HENRY PADDOCK, Bishop of Massachusetts, who died as the episcopal province Boston, on the 16th inst., was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 22, 1828. He was the son of the Rev. Seth Birdsey Paddock, many years rector of Trinity Church in that city. He received his early education in private schools, and entering Trinity College, Hartford, in 1844, was graduated in 1848. After teaching one year in the Episcopal Academy in Hartford, Connecticut, he entered the General Theological Seminary

in New York, and following his graduation in 1852, became a student of the parish of the Epiphany in this city. In the spring of 1853 he accepted an invitation to be Luke's Church, Portland, Maine, and soon after succeeded his father as rector of Trinity Church, Norwich, where he remained until 1860, when he became rector of Christ Church, Detroit, Michigan. In 1861 he was nominated Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territories, but declined. Accepting in 1869 the call to become rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, within the walls of which edifice, on September 17, 1873, he was consecrated to the episcopate by the presence of a distinguished gathering of clergy and lay, having four months previously accepted an election to the bishopric of Massachusetts to the bishopric of that diocese.

His activities first attracted notice in the country he held with the Rev. Dr. James De Haven in the General Convention in Philadelphia, in 1877. The latter was the defender of the ritualistic tendency then nascent in this country, and advocated a closer accord of the Church with "Catholic" ideas. The discussion turned mainly on the doctrine of the eucharist, Dr. De Haven representing the side of the so-called "Catholic party," while Dr. Paddock strongly urged the necessity of improving legislation, and presented the eloquent and serene views of the growth of eucharistic beliefs, by which he won reputation as a historical thinker and controversial writer.

His election as the successor of Bishop Mason Eastburn was effected in the spirit of compromise. Bishop Eastburn was a pronounced Low-Churchman, and the High Church party had become restless under his repressive rulings. When the Convention met, the candidate of the Low-Churchmen was Dr. Alexander Vinton, the High Churchmen preferring Dr. Morgan Dix or the Rev. Dr. Haigh. Dr. Bright was elected, but he declined on the ground of ill health. Another Convention was therefore necessary when Dr. De Haven and Dr. Vinton were the candidates of the respective parties. Finding it impossible to elect either, Dr. Paddock was at length chosen, his moderate conservatism and high personal qualities commending him to the majority.

On assuming his office he devoted himself with great industry and the consecration of his remarkable talents as an administrator to the work of his diocese, and so successfully, by that he lit to see divisions disappear and the representative men of High, Low, and Broad churches discuss doctrine and change, if not their views, their manner of expressing them.

Too ardently devoted to work to enter what is called "society," Bishop Paddock was nevertheless exceedingly social, and never was followed by his diocese, being generally spoken of as "the good bishop." While not regarded as a brilliant man for a profound scholar, his marked success in an illustration of what respectable abilities failed to high personal character will accomplish. His warm heart for Church parishioners, and was the author of several volumes.



THE RIGHT REV. B. H. PADDOCK, S. D., BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.



Sewing Machine.



Cooking School.



The Factory.

THE PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK—THE FETTER AT WORK—DRAWN BY W. A. BROWN—(SEE PAGE 214)



In the Sewing Room.



In the Sewing Room.



My class with others working (Grandmother's sewing).

HARPER'S WEEKLY

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XXXV.—No. 1796.
Copyright, 1891, by Harper & Brothers
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891.

TEN CENTS A COPY,
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT.



THE KILLING OF SIX OF THE ITALIANS IN THE YARD OF THE PARISH PRISON IN NEW ORLEANS.
From a Sketch of Charles Guignebert.—(See Page 88.)

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL

The Bohling Sea Controversy. By the Hon. E. J. Farnes, late United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

A complete, simple, and impressive statement, in clear and readable style, of every circumstance in this matter, and of the law and equity involved in the controversy.

The French Army. By Gen. Jean Louis Leval, late French Minister of War, and Officer of the Legion of Honor. Illustrated by T. & T. Theatres.

Glimpses of the Bacteria. By T. MICHAEL PEARSON, M.D. Ampley Illustrated.

The State of Wisconsin. By the Hon. W. F. VILAS, United States Senator and ex-Vice-President General. With numerous portraits.

The Court Theatre of Minneapolis. By Dr. CHARLES WAINSWORTH, Director of the American School of Art, Chicago. From sketches by the Duke or Saxe-Meininingen.

Argentine Provincial Sketches. By YANUQUE CARLA. Illustrated by T. & T. Theatres.

Thomas Hood, Poet, Preacher. By the Right Rev. Dr. T. C. DALRYMPLE, Bishop of Kentucky.

Fiction: WEDNESDAYS. Part II. By THOMAS HARRIS. "THE FLEET" CHIMNEY. Part IV. By CHARLES GARDNER. "THE SPECTER" Directed by W. F. JENNINGS—SHORT EDITED BY MARGARET CONROY AND ALBERTA TAYLOR.

Poems by WILLIAM WILSON PARSONS and JOHN PERIN.

Proceedings in Vainly Fair. A full-page illustration, drawn by GEORGE W. MURRAY.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, conducted by GEORGE WILSON CARVER, WALTER DEAN BOWEN, and CHARLES DILLON WELLS, conducting as heretofore attractive list of contents.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

EASTER NUMBER, PUBLISHED MARCH 27.

It will contain stories by MARY E. WALLACE, HARRIET CHANNING, and HARRIET FARNHAM; several special illustrations by JAMES H. WALKER and WILLIAM L. MERRILL; articles and sketches by FRANK J. DYER, LEWIS C. LILLIE, OLIVER THOMAS, HILLIARD, and other popular writers. The *Fables* articles and illustrations include reviews and striking cuttings by Wrenn, drawn for HARPER'S BAZAR by Stone. The *Number* is as bright as the season, and is prepared by the Bazar staff.

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No. 1788.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

WITH COVER, AND SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SICILIAN CANAL.

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Subscriptions may begin with any Number.

EX-MINISTER FIELDS AND THE SEAL

FIELDS.

MR. E. J. PHELPS, ex late Minister in England, contributes an article on the Bohling Sea controversy to the April number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE which is a brief but masterly review of the whole subject. It is one of those candid and comprehensive statements which are conclusive arguments, and nothing that we have met will do more to resolve a just public sentiment upon the question. Mr. PHELPS points out that the Alaskan seal fishery is the most important in the world, and that it was one of the important inducements upon which the purchase was made. The seal is not a sea animal alone, but it is amphibia. Living upon the Alaskan shore on which it breeds. To successful breeding, sealmen are sent; and there is obtained by crossing the sea to the Priviloff Islands, which are a part of Alaskan territory. The crossing takes them beyond the three mile limit from each shore, and it is upon this passage that they are shot from the Canadian vessels fitted out for that purpose. There is no doubt that in buying Alaska we bought the seal, that inhabit its shores, and the only question is whether the United States have a right to protect their property, or whether the fact that the destruction of the property takes place on waters which are claimed to be open sea gives immunity to its destroyers.

When the depredations began and the facts were ascertained, our government proposed to Great Britain a convention, in which Russia should be invited to join, limiting the season of the year in which seals might be taken, and prescribing a close season during which they should not be molested. England, without any consideration of a Canadian right to destroy the seals in the summer complained of, procured its concurrence in the proposed convention, and Russia was at once invited to join, and engaged its concurrence.

But Canada, without interest in the preservation of the seals, and finding its present profit in their extermination, refused to agree to the restriction, and as the British government could not persuade Canada, the protection of the seals was given by the government of the United States. These are the undisputed facts. The laws of all civilized nations accord to all innocent animals useful to man protection during the period of gestation, and such humane destruction as that of the breeding seals by Canadian vessels is therefore repugnant to the good understanding of civilized states. But as such destruction exterminates a large and valuable property—which is actually rapidly perishing, the number of skins having fallen by reason of the Canadian destruction from a yield of 100,000 during the years following 1870 to 25,000 in 1900—why should not the protection which is usually given to the seals be given by the government? The only plea for the extermination is that it is prosecuted upon the open sea, which is free. Mr. PHELPS says that if Mr. BLAINE's contention be correct, that by treaty a right of jurisdiction has been reserved to the United States, of which he thinks the evidence very strong, the case is concluded. But if it is not, and the sea be open, what is the freedom there of the seal?

Mr. PHELPS's elucidation of this point is a model of fair reasoning, and his conclusion is irrefragable that just personal and property rights are as sacred at sea as on shore, and that the seals upon their passage to the Alaskan sea the property of the United States is incontestable. This principle has been asserted by an authority more frequently or resolutely than by Great Britain. The instance cited by Mr. BLAINE of the British prohibition of the hovering of ships about the island of St. Helena, and other instances mentioned by Mr. BLAINE, are justified by Mr. PHELPS, who cites the case of the *Caroline* in 1842 as another illustration. They all rest upon the principle of international law which subordinates abstract individual right upon the high seas to important national rights and interests. Great Britain has never asserted the right of the Canadian ships to do what they please about the property of the United States. Mr. PHELPS at the time of writing his article, some time ago, was of opinion that arbitration would not avail, and that there were but three methods of settling the question: first, by stopping the destruction of the seals; second, by conceding to the Canadians the right of absolute property; third, by continuing the discussion, during which and very soon the matter will be resolved from controversy by the extermination of the seals. In the course of his article Mr. PHELPS remarks with great force that a nation will never be formidable in diplomacy when its government has no necessary confidence in its own citizens. Very little has been printed in this country in defense of the contention of our government, but much ability and learning have been devoted to show that our government is wrong. If it be so, the controversy should be at once abandoned. But if it be right, the controversy should support its own case. Such international questions ought never to be made questions of domestic politics. Mr. PHELPS is a Democrat, but he says frankly that Mr. BLAINE has presented our case in regard to derivation of rights from Russia with an ability, felicity, and clearness leaving nothing to be desired. His own address is in evidence in a most judicious and temper in which great public questions and international differences should be discussed.

THE MAFIA.

No recent event in this country is so startling as the massacre of the Italians in New Orleans. The circumstances are now familiar. A secret Italian society, the Mafia, sworn to destroy such values as may be of value, exists in that city. The chief of this society, known as Donato, has been killed by his crime was murdered by it, according to the general belief. The accused Italians were tried and despite what was held to be conclusive evidence, were acquitted by what was supposed to be a bribed, or more probably a terrorized jury. This result was generally felt to be a miscarriage of justice which imperiled the city, and a meeting publicly called and addressed by reputable citizens ended in the attack of a mob upon the prison and the massacre of the acquitted Italians. This was followed in turn by the emphatic approval of the press and of the chief of the city, and the resignation of the Italian Minister upon our government to protect Italian subjects in New Orleans, and by the request of the President to the Governor of Louisiana to cooperate with him in maintaining the obligations of our government to that of Italy.

But a transaction is in the confidence that civilized order and legal government have failed, and in New Orleans, as against the Mafia, this seems to be true. The sole justification of such an outbreak is, like that of revolution, that all peaceful redress is hopeless, and that further endurance of the situation is worse than the consequences of violence. In revolution, however, violence resorts to violence, and so life in his hand by opposing himself to armed authority. But in this transaction the violence fell upon unarm-

ed prisoners. The plea was that when they ceased to be prisoners the power of the Mafia for crime would be immensely increased, and that the summary death of the prisoners would both prevent the death of many more innocent persons, and preserve the order of the city. This seems to be the general conviction in New Orleans, and it is improbable that any person, however slowly implicated in the massacre, would be convicted of crime by a jury. This fact shows how critical the situation is felt to be. It is evidently thought that the administration of justice in New Orleans cannot be trusted, and that assistance must be sought unaskingly that bribery or corruption to secure control of juries and courts will not secure immunity for crime. A gentleman familiar with New Orleans says that the Mafia exercises a terrifying influence over the respectable part of the community, and has more potent an influence exercised by the laws of Louisiana upon the raffish.

It is certainly an extraordinary fact that a conspiracy of foreign criminals has so completely overawed and paralyzed justice in New Orleans that the city could be seized in order and law only by a temporary evidence of courage that the administration of justice in New Orleans cannot be trusted, and that assistance must be sought unaskingly that bribery or corruption to secure control of juries and courts will not secure immunity for crime. A gentleman familiar with New Orleans says that the Mafia exercises a terrifying influence over the respectable part of the community, and has more potent an influence exercised by the laws of Louisiana upon the raffish.

MR. GLADSTONE AT EIGHTY-TWO.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from London, says that the general election, "when all signs of the times are mistaking" will find Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues on the Treasury bench. This is probably the greatest honor and distinction that can be conferred in a complete change in the relation of England and Ireland, "converting Ireland" as Mr. GLADSTONE has just said to a speech at Hastings, "ins. a blessing and source of strength to England based on a source of embarrassment."

The general impression of the result shows also that during the great political contest of the last six years Mr. GLADSTONE has been constantly gaining. He has wrought a closer and a nobler change in English opinion. It is doubtful if any other English statesman has ever so generally proved himself than Mr. GLADSTONE's return to power would be. The attention demands the importance of the Hastings speech, in which he said:

"If there had been no disease revelation, home-aid would have been made the constitutional ruler of Ireland, but it is not possible to see that the result of the world will give the constitutional leadership in Mr. Parnell's hands, and they decided that they would not do it. [Prolonged cheering.] This was the constitution of the Liberal party in December." This was the constitution of the Liberal party in December. This is not. We are ready to face defeat, ruinous. From power, and political misadventure, but we will not create a constitutional revolution in Ireland under such guidance. (Cheers.)

He said that the party had always followed the lead of the majority, and that the majority had pronounced against PARNELL, and it is for the people of Ireland to decide whether they will support for his party. It is his policy to which alone they are bound to be party. If they will support for his party they will support for PARNELL, they would defend themselves. Mr. GLADSTONE's speech was unqualified, and it was timed to coincide with the opening of the PARLIAM, in this country. It was a masterpiece of statesmanship and sympathy and address to the public action and energy of the Englishman in his eighty second year.

ROADS AND ROAD MAKING.

A remarkable sign of the great and universal public interest in good roads, which is a public concern of the utmost importance, is the publication of a volume of essays upon "ROADS AND ROAD MAKING," edited by the Hon. J. W. F. WILSON, one of our eminent citizens of Philadelphia. The volume is the result of prizes offered by the committee, of which Mr. WILSON was chairman. The prizes and honorable mention were awarded through the University of Pennsylvania, which was very encouraged by the arrangement. Professor LAWRENCE H. HARRIS, of the Chair of Civil Engineering in the university, being secretary of the committee.

These essays and facts show the character and auspices under which the volume has been prepared. It is a serious and able work, well arranged and edited, and is a practical, theoretical, and historical, and it is so carefully prepared to the vast majority of the people of the United States, who are painfully familiar with bad roads, and who are heartily desirous to perpetuate their badness from year to year, that it is a most valuable and a most timely and the thirteenth passenger in the omnibus, and always

stands in the railroad car rather than directly the value upon the spot which it usurps, results with an astonishing acquiescence which is both laudable and astonishing to the worst system of roads in Christendom.

In the Pennsylvania route the merits of every system, and especially the two prominent systems, the TAYLOR and MACADAM, are fully and most intelligently discussed. There is not a word of flattery in the country which ought not at once to obtain a copy, or a dozen copies, of this manual, nor a public opinion village or citizens who should not give his days and nights to it until they have secured good roads. If he is to be accounted a public benefactor who does not give his days and nights to it, he is not a citizen of this world. If he is to be accounted a public benefactor who does not give his days and nights to it, he is not a citizen of this world. If he is to be accounted a public benefactor who does not give his days and nights to it, he is not a citizen of this world.

THE LAUGHLIN AMENDMENTS.

THE LAUGHLIN amendments to the Constitution of New York provide certain changes suggested by experience which would be at which patriotic men of all parties agree. Parties and party spirit are inevitable in popular governments. But those who hold most closely to the doctrine of such forces in the community also see most clearly that it is equally desirable for the same end—namely, the speedy removal of all functions in their application, and to limit them in their proper domain.

That municipal government, although hitherto abandoned to party control, should be free from the control of State and national politics is a conviction which spreads rapidly among intelligent citizens. The system of administration which is now in vogue is a system of absolute party control municipal government is the acknowledged failure in American institutions, and there are no means known to dispose with it, and place city administration on a simple business basis. This result will be favored by the LAUGHLIN amendments, which provide for holding State and national elections in the even years and local elections in the odd years. This course will at least prevent the total subordination of local interests to those of national party success, and will within the terms of a city or town would be improved.

The LAUGHLIN scheme also lengthens the term of Assemblymen to two years, and of Senators and State officers to four years. By extending the length of the term, and confining to the dignified office of the Mayor, the office which should discharge the duties will be attracted to public life, while the separation of national and local elections into different years will bring out the usual vote at the usual time of election. To these amendments the City Reform Club proposes to add provisions for liberal election of the City Legislature, which is now the provision in more than thirty States, and is entirely approved by their experience. This amendment is wholly distinct from those of SENATOR LAUGHLIN. But the scheme comprises changes which are reasonable and sound, and are entirely in accordance with the public opinion. A hearing will be held by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary as this paper is issued, and the case will be then fully opened.

THE "AIR GARDEN."

THE pretense of erecting a second story for Bryant Park on the grounds in Fifth Avenue and calling it an air garden, as if Bryant Park were not itself, the air parks, or the green parks, of the American people, and that the passage gave form and reality to what had not been prepared as a serious proposition, and to a lead and strong program as it was aimed. Public parks and gardens and playgrounds are very desirable in every great city, and the State has secured for the people of New York a park which there is reason in hoping for it. If hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be spent on a new park or garden, let it be placed where it is needed, and not in a neighborhood which is already supplied.

Mr. Murray Hill Bryant Park and the reservoir together make an admirable breathing-space, although at that particular spot such a space is not especially needed. To double the height of the reservoir by building upon it would do nothing to the advantage of the breathing space, for it would be built in the air, while the other alternative results have been fully set forth, and the Board of Health has condemned the scheme. Should a building or buildings be erected upon the reservoir, they would be houses of refreshment, and the result is accurately described as a beer garden. The bill does not provide expressly for such a resort, but it is not forbidden, and nobody doubts what such structures would become.

It is hardly possible that the proposed work will be authorized by the Legislature, and it is responsible that if a new park were to be opened in this city, the most intelligent opinion of the city would suggest some other site.

LEGISLATION AND LIQUOR.

THE defect in the New York Legislature of two bills intended to facilitate the sale of intoxicating liquor is a distinct victory for good order. But another bill of the same kind is pending, and it is not yet time to rejoice as though the victory were completely gained in the matter of legislation which shows the accession change in our institutions.

The Legislature is theoretically the representative of the people. It is a device by which the majority of the people, who cannot personally attend to the duties of legislation, secure the embodiment of their will in law. But nothing is more familiar than the fact that legislation upon any important subject is now prevented only by the personal assent and argument of a few persons especially interested, and of agents employed by them to address the

action which they desire. These private agents, especially employed for the purpose, do their best which, under the theory of our system, the members of the Legislature are elected to do. Besides this, there are large private voluntary associations organized to support the interests of certain public objects, without whose constant vigilance and active proper legislation for those objects could not be secured. In the case of the liquor, the members of the Legislature are elected to do. Besides this, there are large private voluntary associations organized to support the interests of certain public objects, without whose constant vigilance and active proper legislation for those objects could not be secured. In the case of the liquor, the members of the Legislature are elected to do. Besides this, there are large private voluntary associations organized to support the interests of certain public objects, without whose constant vigilance and active proper legislation for those objects could not be secured.

GOOD READING.

THE April number of HARPER'S MONTHLY is peculiarly interesting and characteristic. We have mentioned elsewhere the valuable paper of Mr. PHILIPES, Minister to England, on the Reforming Age controversy. The State of Wisconsin is interestingly treated by one of our ablest and ablest citizens, the newly elected Senator, and his Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior. Senator VILAS pays tribute to his official predecessors from his own country, JOHN R. DODD, JOHN A. HARRIS, and JOHN W. FOSTER. JAMES R. DOUGLASS and MATTHEW H. CARRINGTON, and the other prominent citizens of Wisconsin, and his historical and industrial summary of the State is very attractive and interesting. The article is a worthy pendant to that appearing in the March number.

Mr. THOMSON GARDNER'S paper in the South American series, "Anglo-Saxon Provincial Sketches," is very timely, and his skillful touch is always effective. Dr. WALTON'S article upon "The Court Theory of Neitings" opens a fresh field to an accomplished hand. All our articles are amply illustrated, as Dr. FORTSON'S "Glimpses of the Berlin," and General LEWAL'S on "The French Army." Bishop DICKSON'S paper on "Thomas Hood," Miss MARGARET TOWSER'S tale, "Don Carlos," and Miss TRAIL'S "Mark Twain" are the constant sources of pleasure. ROBERT CRADOCK'S and THOMAS HENRY, and the poems by Mrs. ANNE PALMER and W. W. CAMPBELL, complete a varied and delightful number of the MONTHLY.

THE HARPER'S are being sold a series of "The Queen's Park" histories, and a biography of one of our statesmen for fifty years have gone forth. These volumes of the series are published—Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Beaconsfield—and a clear line of the course of the government for the last half century can nowhere be obtained more readily and accurately than in these attractive little volumes.

SAVE THE BATTERY.

THE scheme for selling some of the Battery for the use of the city is a most unwise one. It is generally agreed in the Legislature, and it is of a kind which experience has shown to be unwise. The plan is specious. It is that the means of transit in the city are inadequate, and that no effective relief is practicable for many months, and consequently that the ground is to be sold as a public property, and the proceeds to be used for the improvement of the city. That may be true, but it is not a reason for giving to an immensely wealthy corporation a piece of public property, and the proceeds to be used for the improvement of the city. That may be true, but it is not a reason for giving to an immensely wealthy corporation a piece of public property, and the proceeds to be used for the improvement of the city.

There is always a plausible pretense for occupying all the parks for private gain under a name of public benefit. The Battery is a small park, but it is open directly to the sea breeze, and for popular and healthful resort there is no more desirable or more popular in this city. The Legislature should be made to see that the most intelligent opinion of the city is opposed to the scheme.

A MISLEADING FACT.

A correspondent in Ohio calls attention to a statement which he has made in common with many others, and although he is not entirely correct, it is worthy of mention to a warning word. The statement is that Mr. McKINLEY was defeated at the late election. This is true, but the assertion conveys the impression that he was not supported by the great percentage of his constituency, which is not true. On the contrary, he was widely supported by the popular vote, gaining considerably in his district, and he was defeated only by a greyhound.

The mere fact of his defeat in a contest waged largely by the vote of the city is not so significant as it has been generally mentioned without regard to the actual circumstances in the district, and our correspondent is justified in recalling those circumstances. He knows, of course, that had Mr. McKINLEY been re-elected, the general result of the country of the election would have been the same. Interpreted by the fair course of our election system, the result was, as we have stated it to be, a slight rebuke of the administration.

The interpretation of a popular election can never be exact, but its general meaning is often unmistakable. If the country had cordially approved the McKINLEY bill and the election bill, and the general course of the administration, our correspondent will hardly doubt that the result would have been very different. There can be no more questions that the action and drift of the Republican Congress were

rebuked at the polls in 1890 than that a general and profound distrust of the Democratic party was expressed by the election of 1876. This fact is a general truth, and will not state more like that of which our correspondent complains.

LA WRENCE BARRETT.

THE death of LAWRENCE BARRETT, after a few days' illness, has deprived the American stage of an actor and a manager of an "immense reputation," and who had that of almost everything against him at the outset. But he overcame ill health, a lack of higher education, a lack of money and of friends, and secured all those sterling traits, winning such honorable esteem and a place which it will be very hard to displace. He was a man of great energy, and he did more for the stage than many men who had talent, or even genius, greater than his, but who made nothing of it. The play Mr. BARRETT produced were always of a high order, and his undertones were always a little above their best but in the popular line, and he was not in fact, but in the low aim, as Mr. LAWELL tells us, and Mr. BARRETT aimed high, and did not fail. An excellent likeness of the actor, from a painting by JOHN S. BARRETT, was given in HARPER'S WEEKLY of March 16th, accompanied by a full biography and critical sketch from the pen of E. A. STRICKLAND.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES KALWACHKA, who has just died at Dehuque, Iowa, at the age of seventy-eight years, apparently had good grounds for considering himself the oldest postmaster in the United States. He was appointed by President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and had held the office until very early death.

—His health and financial straits have been so bad that the late of ANNE DENNING, more the brilliant actress. It is hoped, however, that the removal of her name and worry will restore her, and kind friends are endeavoring to bring about the condition for recovery.

—General MILLS, the Indian fighter, is going to Mexico on a tour of observation.

—A Mr. WOOD, a well-known humorist and lecturer, is dead at the age of fifty-six years. He was the intimate friend of CHARLES F. SMITH (ARTHUR WOOD), and his personal name was "The Fat Controversy."

—The late Mr. WOOD, who was the best friend of Napoleon I., married from Switzerland some young lady in a school-house at Paterson, New Jersey. It is said of her and her mother, and it is supposed to be several hundred years old.

—The young lady, who was the best friend of Napoleon I., married from Switzerland some young lady in a school-house at Paterson, New Jersey. It is said of her and her mother, and it is supposed to be several hundred years old.

—Miss NANNIE BAYARD, the youngest daughter of ex-Senator BAYARD, is to marry, Count JACQUES DE HEDOUVILLE, who has been studying ship-building in Wilmington, Delaware, and in his late a large estate in his own country.

—The Legislature of Washington proposes to change the name of Mount Rainier, one of the tallest peaks in the State, to Mount Sherman, in honor of the dead General.

—Senator EFFERS, of Kansas, has had each of his eight children, through whose are girls, born a female. Typing machines are to have been most popular with him, although one daughter has died before she became an accomplished, and one was an inveterate gambler.

—The late Mr. WOOD, who was the best friend of Napoleon I., married from Switzerland some young lady in a school-house at Paterson, New Jersey. It is said of her and her mother, and it is supposed to be several hundred years old.

—Mrs. P. D. O'BRYEN has been nominated of North Providence for the past twenty-eight years, the smallest and longest-lived of the office, and possibly her son, sporting her the facilities of foreign administration.

—Montreal's new Mayor, the Hon. ALBERT MONTAGNE, is fortunate in having a beautiful wife, who is popular with her own sex. Her influence in the city, which stands at second place in the world, is very largely because of the woman's vote at the recent election, but also because their father is her husband.

—The legal adviser of the Mikado of Japan is HENRY W. FORTY, who was for many years in the Japanese Embassy, but has been a resident of Japan for twenty-three years.

—Friends of the late Secretary WIDENER have raised \$50,000, which will be inherited by the benefit of Mrs. WIDENER.

—Steps recently taken by the British Parliament for the purchase and preservation of ANNE HATHAWAY'S cottage and Whiteacre Cottage, the home of SHAKESPEARE'S mother, at Stratford-on-Avon, are said to have materially advanced the plans of certain American associations, who wished to transfer the office across the Atlantic.

—GLEANER W. SOWARD, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has been so much recovered from his recent severe illness as to resume his letter writing for the New York Tribune.

—Mr. HEYER W. RAYMOND, private secretary to Secretary TRACY of the Navy Department, is announced to depart for July 2nd inst. to the Chinese Government in the United States navy. These letters will be judiciously if illustrated with strong views, showing the contrast between those of the old type and the new "agencies of creation." Mr. RAYMOND has been distinguished more by his work of his pen on naval affairs in HARPER'S WEEKLY.

—ALFRED FARMER, whose illustrations in HARPER'S MONTHLY are so well known, and whose of impudence and delight in the labor of picture-making, has been so much recovered from his recent severe illness as to resume his letter writing for the New York Tribune.



HON. CHARLES H. FELTON—Former a Partner in Lyon, San Francisco.



WILLIAM E. PARKEESON—(See Page 198.)

SENATOR FELTON.

The Senatorial contest that has just come to an end in California was a remarkable one in several respects. The term of Senator Stanford expired on the 4th of March, and soon thereafter he was re-elected. The death of Senator George Hearst, whose term ran till March 4, 1883, made it necessary to choose another Senator. There was a large Republican majority, and several Republicans nominated for the place. There was no agreement as to caucus candidates, and it seemed for a time that there might be a dead lock. The leading candidates at first were M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Morris M. Egan, who

was supposed, whether rightly or wrongly, to represent the Standard wing of the party and the Republican interest. After several ballots, Mr. De Young withdrew in favor of Mr. Felton, and on the eighth ballot the latter was chosen Senator.

Reasons of bribery in connection with the election were rumored, and there were allegations that the office was really for sale to the highest bidder. When these matters first appeared, Mr. Felton wrote at once to the Attorney General of the State, asking an investigation. The Attorney General's reply was to the effect that so far as he had examined into the matter, it appeared that neither Mr. Felton nor any other candidate had done anything improper. The new Senator, Charles S. Felton, is a native of Erie

County, New York, and is in his fifty sixth year. He was one of the "Argonauts" of '49, and made a fortune within a few years thereafter. He has been American United States Treasurer, and Treasurer of San Francisco, and has served two terms in the California Legislature. In 1864 he was chosen a Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of California, and was re-elected in 1866. His long experience in finance and his legislative service have made him an advocate of the gold standard, and he is therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver. Mr. Felton is recognized in California as a man of much ability, and he goes to the Senate as a representative not of any man or any corporation, but of the State of California.



A FOX DRIVE IN TENNESSEE.—DRAWN BY E. W. KAMBE.—(See Page 193.)



MRS. GERALD LOVERING.

By Francis M. Livingston.

"I was a cold and dreary November night when Mr. Gerald Lovering lay himself out in his bachelor apartment in the Boulevard. He flung off his wet overcoat, dropped his umbrella by the grate, and rang the bell for his maid. The ring was not answered, and he was about to repeat the summons, when he remembered that he had not released her could have the evening to himself, as Mr. Lovering had expected to be here on his way to Albany by this time.

"A devilish shabby thing my maidling that I detest," he reflected. "No other girl now sends 10 cents, that will bring me into Albany at 30, and a lovely hotel!"

There was a knock at the door. "Come in," he called, after lighting the gas, and in a few moments it opened up lightly, and there sat a graceful but ill-dressed girl, with her hair done up in a slipper. She put out a beautifully embroidered Japanese dressing gown, and exchanged its cord for a B. Whether an escort came in front of the gate, he set before the fire with his feet on the fender. "The idea is far more comfortable than being roasted out long before the break," he said. "I'll sit a short time by the stove, and turning out the upper gas, I'll drop light with a ray-colored shade, and smoked out his hand for a French note on the table." As he did so he caught sight of three letters he had not noticed before. The first was "Mrs. Edith and the acquaintance was in a familiar hand. "Very unbecomingly," he muttered, and tossed it on the table unopened. The second was from his sister, an invitation to spend Christmas week with her at Tuxedo. The third letter was a heavy paper one, and he at once tore the paper back under the flap of the envelope, and gave a start of surprise. "What a ridiculous mistake!" he said, aloud. Within another envelope of heavy white paper, addressed in the same manner, and containing wedding cards of Mr. Maynard Caldwell and Miss Helen Waterman. Mr. Lovering took up the envelope again. "It is certainly an infinitely happy that he thinks everybody else is married!" he said.

Maynard Caldwell was one of his oldest and most intimate friends. The two men had been boys together, and after war and college came. Lovering was the elder by two years. "I don't think ten years ago that Maynard would be married first. Ah, well!" Mrs. Edith Lovering's maid said so strange tales. But that's all past now.

"He threw his head back on the velvet cushions of the chair. The red glow of the lamp fell rest in a burning glow over his delicate light-colored features. His forehead was high, his eyes clear, and heavy-lidded his nose straight, and a waywardly and clear gray eyes. "What a lovely-looking girl!" he said. "And how I had built it only to my life that completed time!" I wonder if I shall side all my art in child and remembrance."

He again took up the envelope of Caldwell's wedding cards, and looked at it long and earnestly. "What a beautiful girl!" Mrs. Lovering—Mrs. Gerald—said three or four times over to herself. "I am however her sitting looks are her reading alone in a room that is her own room, and with a light of ivory work in her hands, still looking a little time. It would be very pleasant."

The fire was very warm, and the white hot coals made Gerald's eyes motion and blink a little as he looked into them.

"But who among all the women I know can I imagine anything like you? No! Not Kate Curdiss, or Lucille Ferguson, or Miss W. (daughter). No! No one of them. Her nose shows me neither her forehead, and she should have soft brown hair and clear gray eyes. "What a lovely-looking girl!" Mrs. Lovering said. "But that I have seen it within a moment—this—perhaps—Edith!" What's that? "Who's there?" The clerk of the hotel, who brought him with a start out of his reverie. He turned his head, and at the same moment there appeared on the other side of the table, within the circle of red light, the slender figure of a young woman. Her hair was without exception of wavy blond, and her hair was of a beautiful rosy chestnut color. Her

eyes were dark, and her parted lips showed a gleam of pearly teeth.

"It is only I, Gerald," she said, in a deep low voice, and taking a look first at the table and then down in the chair opposite him. He was too astonished to speak for a moment, then he said, "How did you come?"

"I came from the dining room. I have been waiting until Maggie should put away the china. I dare not trust her alone with it yet."

"The new girl? That is her name?"

"What new girl?"

"The lady broke into a radiant smile. "My dear Gerald, you seem to be in a questioning mood this evening. I do not think you can be quite awake yet, can you? I came in to look at you for a moment a while ago, and you were sleeping quite soundly." Her face assumed a serious expression, and she bent a little toward him. "I am afraid you are working too hard, Gerald. You look so tired and pale sometimes that it makes me feel like crying. I am glad you decided not to go to Albany to-night."

Gerald sat still, as if some other arm of his were disarranging. It was this slender and beautiful young woman who had suddenly appeared in his parlor, who called him Gerald, and seemed to know of his affairs, who smiled now at her seat in the chair opposite him, as though she belonged there, and with the best of her dainty look at the fender, looked directly into his first? He decided if he were awake.

"It is the very oddest thing I ever heard of in all my life!" he murmured.

"What is the odd part? That I should be so odious?" she said, withdrawing her eyes slowly from the fire. "I do not think I am odious at all. I only don't want you to be prejudiced against me because of my name."

"For your?"

"Yes, for I know it is far too rare an attribute for most men to possess. You do not see your wife well dressed as other women. You must not have a lace, that lace, where she can entertain, and sit alone in society." With a rapid, graceful movement she stepped forward on a pile stood at his feet. "Of course I would like all that, dear Gerald—I would not be a woman otherwise—but, dear sir, you see me now as then any of these things. Only I have done you every evening in our own cozy little home, by the sea, and I shall be content."

She took one of his hands by both of her arms, and raised her forehead and cheek against it in a gentle, melodious fashion, which, in spite of his amazement, Gerald found very agreeable. He looked now at the graceful contour of her head and neck, shaded by the rippling waves, and the round form of her arm and side, the dainty pointed hands which were fastening his arm at this moment, and he could swear that he had never seen her before in his life.

She suddenly remembering the wedding cards, he knew for certain what had happened. He had fallen asleep in front of the fire while thinking of Maynard Caldwell's marriage and the odd mistake in the address of the card, and had dreamed he was married himself. He had tried to imagine what his wife would be like, and she had come to him in the form of a beautiful vision. He was very full of love he would awake, while the dream lasted, he wanted to see her. She turned her head and looked up into his eyes.

"Of what are you thinking, dear?"

"She pressed her hand gently.

"How long have we been married?" he asked.

"It will be three years on the 25th of next month," she answered, with a look of slight surprise. "Have you forgotten Gerald?"

"Oh, no, only the day. You know my memory is feeble about dates."

"Do you not think that one?" she said.

"Do you think Maynard Caldwell will be as happy as we are?" he asked. He wanted to call her by her name.

"Naturally can be as happy as we are, Gerald."

"I have seen her cards," and he reached out his hand very slowly for the first time, and she took it in hers, and might have done. He almost feared to touch a tangible object.

"She took the envelope, and glancing at the address, drew out the cards. "They are pretty," she said. "You would like to give Maynard's table a nice present, wouldn't you, Gerald?"

"I have never seen the other letters." "Here is a note from my sister Clara," he said.

A little shadow fell across the face between him and the envelope.

"Read what your sister's letter says. It was good for word as he remembered it." She turned now to Tuxedo for Christmas.

The shadow deepened.

"She says it's a word about you."

"There was no reply.

"Don't you think that is odd?" he asked, striking the light and looking at her.

"I don't think I odd that your sister wants you to visit her. I think it cruel of her, though, to want to take you away from me on Christmas. I—I don't think I have deserved that."

"Why should she want to take me away from you at all?"

"Never forget you for what?"

"For being what? I was, for coming into your life, a poor creature, just and interfering with the peace of your family."

"But it was not my fault, Gerald."

"Your fault that you loved me? No, no more than it was mine that I loved you. We have neither of us anything to regret."

"No, nothing to regret."

There was a note of pathos in her echo of his words which opened a wide crevice in his heart, giving him almost the semblance of a creature. Her eyes again assumed a shadowy, dreamy expression, and there was silence between them for some moments.

"I tell you what you are thinking of," he said.

"She did not answer him at once, first looking up at him, and then, softly, "I am thinking of a November night three years ago, of every joy and sorrow, and a young man and a young woman both dead. They are surely wronged in fate, and they were the white months since it a rapid year. The girl is happy, for she has the man by her side. Her hands are clasped round his arm, and when the bosom of the village are left behind, his head rests on his shoulder. He looks his head down to her out, and though no one is to be seen, he whispers, 'Edith!'"

"Edith—her name is Edith?" he asked.

"Yes, she answered. "He whispers, 'Edith, will you marry me tonight? Everything is in its resolve, darling. If you will consent, I have even engaged a minister, and I am taking you now to his house. If you say yes in a few moments you will be mine, and in an hour you will be on our way to New York. You see from me, Edith? See we are here. He turns to the door behind a little wooden house; a light is shown from the window; the door opens, and an old man appears. The girl walks toward to be lifted from the steps and led into the house as if a dream. In a quarter of an hour she comes out a wife."

"That was you?"

"Yes."

"And the man?"

"Have you forgotten that night?"

"You trusted him then, Edith. Do you trust him now?"

"I do not fear face over his hand and pressed her cheek against it."

"And he? Has the love of a good, pure woman made him a selfish, selfish man? Is he conscious of the wrong he has done, or has he ever been less loving than on that night when he carried you away?"

"I do not know. He has his two hands and turned it upward. To his surprise, his eyes were filled with tears.

"The man is a wretch who would bring ruin to such beautiful girls. Surely, that man, not your husband, is not I, Edith?"

"No, it is not you. I weep for you, Gerald."

He took her in his arms and pressed his lips to her neck. She gently raised her head, and turning, now from the street, and revealed her forehead set by the light.

"If this is a dream the waking, darling, it is as a marriage of a young man and a young woman."

"His heart was beating rapidly, his cheeks and his eyelids gleaming. For the first time since he had become conscious of his situation, he felt a sudden, sudden, sudden, and now from her chair. Standing with his back to the fire, he surveyed the wall opposite. There were all the familiar objects of his bachelor apartment. His favorite books, some a little faded, on which stood a few pictures of a beloved woman and a marble statue of Hylas, with a faint light running across the ceiling, showing where it had been broken by his knocking off the table the day before. The head had not been needed but only set on the statue. He had not it and filled it out. Then he sat a glass around his head, and the happiness of the window, the stars in the corner, and the light rays on the table. There was not the slightest sign of a faintest recollection of the scene which had so gloriously faded from the clear before the fire. He could hear the occasional clank rattle of the elevator-train, and the steady beat of his own against the window. He was so distinctly conscious of that he was certain now. He crossed the room, and stood beside her.

"Edith!"



THE EMPTY SADDLE.—Drawn by H. F. Ziegler.—(See Page 218.)



THE CITIZEN'S MASS-MEETING AT THE CLAY STATUE, NEW ORLEANS.—DRAWN BY T. M. TUCKER FOR THE ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPH.—(See Page 204.)

THE MAFIA AND WHAT LED TO THE LYNCHING.

THE MAFIA.

It will never be known whether among the victims of Italian crime in New Orleans any or all of those unfortunate men were or were not members of the Mafia (sometimes called the Red Mafia). In fact, the only secret association with its membership disclosed here since Italy was made one country the government has been known to resist the Country on the truth had not in adhering association, the Mafia, on the island of Sicily. If it had, every man in it, it could, in a moment, have been put to death to individualize the Mafia. We are not then bound to take without some reservation, such as the above statements, the reports from Italian, that there is no such thing as a Mafia society transplanted in America. There being no such thing, it is not surprising that the Mafia has never been found in Italy.

There is no proof that it has been found in Italy for us to believe that among those members of the Mafia who have come to the United States there was one of the Mafia.

Looking at the methods of the Sicilians in New Orleans, and the comparatively trifling one first cited, the methods in the United States and Italy are the same. There are two things common to the Mafia in Italy and in the United States. These are, that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law. In the Mafia, the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

If the Mafia is transplanted into Italy, it will find that the Mafia is not in Italy, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law. In the Mafia, the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

What this would do would be to make it possible for the Mafia to be found in Italy, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law. In the Mafia, the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

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It is not clear that the Mafia is transplanted into Italy, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law. In the Mafia, the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

A man perfectly honorable in other relations of life is convinced that he is doing a good deed in harboring an assassin or in refusing to give evidence against the criminal. It is this attitude of mind which makes the Mafia a Mafia.

It is not clear that the Mafia is transplanted into Italy, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law. In the Mafia, the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

HOW THE MAFIA GETS INTO ITALY.

The history of the assassination of David C. Houston, Chief of Police of New Orleans, and the lynching of his supposed murderer, begins in the year 1896. It is a story of a man who was killed by a Mafia member, and the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

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THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The Providence trial, and the consequent report of Meiners, was to have taken place about October 18. At 11:30 p. m. of October 18, David C. Houston was released from his cell, and was taken to the court house. The Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

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THE TRIAL.

The police were put on their feet, but the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law. In the Mafia, the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

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Mattino, Inglethorn, Marchesi (the father) Marchesi (son), Inglethorn, and Marchesi. On the case of Meiners, Meiners, and Polio the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

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THE MASSACRE AT THE PARISH PRISON.

On the 14th of March six Italian clerical men and tried for the murder of David Houston, Chief of Police of New Orleans, were imprisoned, and a riot was entered in the case of three others. All of these men were held on several charges, they were taken to the parish prison and locked up in different cells. The Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law, and that the Mafia seems to have a certain respect for the law.

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SKETCHES IN TOLEDO, OHIO.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GEORGE.—(SEE PAGE 205.)

1. The River Front. 2. On the Creek. 3. St. Clair Street, Produce Exchange, Hooley Home, and First Congregational Church. 4. Soldiers Monument. 5. View from the Bridge. 6. Towering Logs.



GATHERING EASTER LILIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—DRAYS BY CHARLES CRIGGIE.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

BY GEORGE FELLEW.—ILLUSTRATED BY CHARLES GEARAN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

FOR four centuries it has been the dream of the sagacious statesmen of the great commercial nations to cut a passage the two American continents where at the bottom the land narrows to the width of a way between the two oceans; and when their mariners luckless slips in within a few hundred feet of the sea. As early as 1510, Gomez, the historian, suggested the four locations for a waterway that has since been approved as the only possible one, namely, at Darien, at Panama, at Tehuantepec, and at Nicaragua. Under the bay oak of Spain no serious attempt was made to realize this dream, but as even as the old kingdom of Guatemala revolted and formed the republic of Central America, revolutions were begun with the American government, under the Presidency of Adams, in 1823, and after Nicaragua separated and became an independent state, on some or more occasions, negotiations for the building of an interoceanic canal were proposed between Nicaragua and the governments of individual citizens of the United States, of England, of Holland, of Belgium, and of France. After the Mexican war, when the United States first gained a foothold on the Pacific, a convention for a canal was negotiated by the American chargé d'affaires in Central America, but the act was disavowed by this government as without authority. A still more favorable convention to Mr. Comstock Vanderbilt and others, who formed the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, was secured by the new chargé d'affaires in Central America, but the convention was conceived with a treaty of friendship and commerce with the United States, and failed when the latter was defeated in the Senate on account of the recent Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain. Until late has been tacitly negotiated for that purpose.

The successful completion of the Suez Canal revived the interest of the civilized world in an isthmian canal. At the instigation of the three famous promoters, M. de Lesseps, an international congress was held at Paris, to which this government sent its delegate, among them Mr. Menocal. Their report and the four of foreign concerns of the canal were the attention of the government and of private capitalists to the Nicaragua route. A Provisional Interoceanic Canal Society was organized by Captain Philip, General Grant, Admiral Anson, the Hon. Levi P. Morton, and others, and in 1860 the society received a concession from Nicaragua, which was forfeited in 1864 for failure to perform the conditions. Then President Arce negotiated a treaty for the building of a canal by the United States in co-operation with Nicaragua, but the treaty, while still pending in the Senate, was withdrawn by President Cleveland.

Among the contemporaries of the Provisional Interoceanic Canal Society, which had become merged into the Nicaragua Maritime

Canal Company, was Mr. A. G. Menocal, United States army, civil engineer in the United States army. The failure of this company was due to a long-continued effort to procure aid from Congress, which was defeated by the influence of M. de Lesseps and Captain Enders—and the attempt to finance the enterprise without governmental guarantee was made futile impossible by the failure of the first of Grant & Ward. So long, too, as the work on the Panama route was in progress, it was impossible to secure capital for a rival, although a parallel canal. Before the close, however, of 1863 the failure of the French undertaking was manifest to close observers, for in that year the expense actually incurred in the performance of the work exceeded the sum estimated by M. de Lesseps for the cost of the whole. It was also beginning to be reported that a canal could not be constructed at Panama without locks, and yet the practicality of a sea level canal there was the only scientific reason given at the congress for preferring that location to Nicaragua. Tehuantepec presented certain advantages from a theoretical point of view, but it was impossible as a site for a canal, and Captain Enders was unable to persuade the hard-headed business men of America that vessels could be economically carried on wheels over mountains. The result of commerce men to require some interoceanic canal, and commercially it made little difference which point on the isthmus should be selected for that purpose so long as the canal could be constructed with reasonable economy. Attention then was naturally drawn to the Nicaragua route, since the expenditure of half a century had failed to find a better one. As early as 1870 the American Geographical Society, at the instance chiefly of its President, the Hon. Charles P. Daly, had discussed the question. In 1898, by invitation of Judge Daly, Commissioner Taylor, who had already interested myself prominently since at Washington the enterprise, delivered a lecture before the Academy in favor of a canal at Nicaragua. The special advantages offered by the physical geography of this location are unassailable. Though the distance from ocean to ocean here is 129 miles, by using the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua the length of the canal to be actually excavated is only 21 miles—a work of an extraordinary magnitude in comparison with the 46 miles at Panama and the 65 miles at Suez. Here, too, the depression formed by the lake is only 110 feet above the sea, the lowest depression in the whole range of the Cordilleras. Here, from a scientific point of view, was the most reasonable route. The canal, too, ought to be in the control of America, and it was therefore prudent to take up without delay the line dropped by the French at Panama. Science, patriotism, and opportunity agreed.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL ASSOCIATION.

In this state of public opinion, Mr. Menocal, who had cultivated his interest in Nicaragua and his friendship with its government, learned that the President of Nicaragua would be willing to grant a new concession to a responsible American company. Accordingly in the spring of 1898, Mr. Menocal and Captain Taylor submitted this possibility to Mr. George A. Hottel, Chief Engineer Charles F. Holt, President of the New York Geographical Society, Rear-Admiral Anson, Francis A. Brown, and Mr. Frederick Billings, well known citizens of New York. In the following autumn, these gentlemen, together with Mr. J. P. O'Shaughnessy, Captain A. B. Cunningham and Messrs. Frederick Billings, W. H. Webb, and James M. Smith, met by appointment in New York, and a committee was organized, with the result that, after further conference with Mr. Menocal, the Nicaragua Canal Association was formed, with unqualified liability, for the purpose of procuring the necessary concessions and of arranging for the preliminary surveys among the members of the association were also Messrs. Robert Garrett, O. E. Kinnel, James Roosevelt, H. H. Hottel, and most other men of responsibility. In March, 1897, the government of Nicaragua, and in the following July the government of Costa Rica, granted them a concession to the south bank of the San Juan River, and its territory would be bounded if a dam were erected, as was proposed, at Ochoa, at the confluence of the San Carlos and the San Juan. These concessions, after being duly ratified, were secured by the payment of \$100,000 in gold, to be forfeited in case of failure to perform certain specified conditions—the condition being that certain final surveys should be completed by a given time, and that at least two million dollars should be spent in construction during the first year after ratification.

In the winter of 1897-8 the physical geology by the concession were begun by a large force of engineers, some eighty in number, and active laborers of whom a hundred were brought from Jamaica. The expedition was under the charge of Mr. E. H. Peary as chief civil assistant engineer. Mr. Menocal having been appointed engineer in chief. The association defrayed the expenses of these operations, and it is to be mentioned, according to the concession, by six per cent of the securities of the canal company, issued in excess of its capital.

THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

A construction company, with Mr. Francis A. Hunt as president, was then organized under the laws of Colorado, with a capital of twelve million dollars. With the proceeds

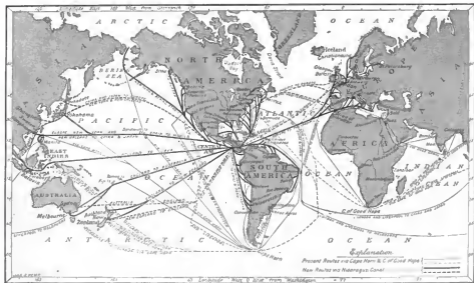
of the pledge or sale of a considerable amount of stock, \$100 cents on the dollar to most of the company and the association, the surveys were continued by the company, to which the association lent with consent all its rights and concessions.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The construction company was, however, only the temporary holder of the rights of the concession, as its term contemplated their absolute transfer only to a "company to be organized" by the Nicaragua Canal Association, with its principal office in New York, under the title of "The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua." Accordingly, after a delay of a year from the first application to Congress, the Maritime Canal Company, with Hiram Hittcock as president, was incorporated, February 20, 1898, and was authorized to issue stock and bonds, each to the amount of a hundred million dollars, in consideration of these bonds and a certain amount of the stock, of which none as yet has been issued, the construction company agreed to excavate the canal and construct all the necessary and incidental work according to the terms of the concession. Funds for this purpose were provided by the proceeds of the stock of the construction company, if the twelve million dollars, which a million and a half only results unissued. Early in November of last year (1898) the concession of Nicaragua was confirmed by a government proclamation, upon the report of a commission appointed by the President of Nicaragua, and, after careful examination, it was found the terms of the concession had been complied with, and more than the two million dollars specified had been expended in construction within the stipulated time.

THE CONCESSION.

The articles of the concession from Nicaragua may be briefly summarized. The decision of the concession is to be for a term of ninety-nine years from the day of the opening of the canal, with the privilege that of leasing the canal for another term of ninety-nine years, on the usual payment of twenty-five per cent. of the net profits, the property finally reversion to the government of Nicaragua. The canal is to follow the valley of the River San Juan to Lake Nicaragua, by with the most ample freedom to the company to select the most convenient route. Tehuantepec route are to be constructed and maintained at the ocean termini of the canal, with light houses at the first and, and two small at each, with light houses, at the entrance and exit on Lake Nicaragua. One thousand maximum of land, to be selected by the company, are given by the government exclusively for construction purposes on payment of fifty thousand dollars. The company may take material needed for construction from



MAP OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL, SHOWING TRADE ROUTES.



BRIDGE AND BRIDGES AT LA PLA

the public lands. At the extremities of the canal and at its points of contact with the lake and the San Juan River alternate adjacent lots about one side of the canal are given to the company, the line varying from three miles of frontage on the mountain side to one mile of frontage on the level property. The company is exempted from taxation. The terminal ports are devoted free, and a free zone is established of a hundred yards wide along each bank of the canal—free, that is, except in case of importation into Nicaragua. Material for canal construction is also admitted free of duty. The company may import what laborers it chooses except slaves. If the company needs the use of public land, that will be given, while adequate land needed may be had on payment of the cost to the government of its exportation. The company is granted the sole right of laying telegraph, a reduction of fifty per cent. being stipulated for Nicaraguan telegraph. All for the expiration of ten years from the opening of the canal, the amount of the shareholders are limited to fifteen per cent. per annum. In consideration of these concessions the government of Nicaragua is to receive five per cent of the net profit of the canal, with the right of appointing a director. The canal is to be open for maritime navigation within ten years, but if it is not open within that time the government promises to grant an extension.

The concession from the government of Costa Rica is similar in terms to that for Nicaragua, the name of the former state being substituted for that of the latter, with the exception that Costa Rica is to receive only one and one-half per cent of the capital of the company. In both concessions it is provided that the canal shall be of sufficient dimensions to admit vessels of the size of the large ocean steamers between Europe and America, and both declare the canal and its ports neutral, open to merchant vessels of all nations, not to be closed in time of war, except in the receipt of orders at war with Costa Rica or Nicaragua, the passage of vessels of war being otherwise regulated by special treaty or international law.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT SAN JUAN.

1. *Previous Surveys.*—The line for the canal prescribed by the concession was based

on many previous excavations and surveys. The route from Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, by way of the San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, to Colon, on the Pacific, clearly suggested itself first and last to the most suitable on account of the long waterway. One of the earliest trustworthy surveys was that made in 1837 and 1838 for the Central American government by Lieutenant James Baker, of the British Royal Marines, who surveyed the route from San Juan, now Greytown, to Colon, an able engineer of the Atlantic and Pacific Steam Ship Canal Company. Next in importance came that of Mr. G. W. Childs, the chief engineer of the Atlantic and Pacific Steam Ship Canal Company, between 1870 and 1872 in survey was begun by Commodore Hatfield, U. S. N., and continued by Commodore Leff, U. S. N., under the direction of the United States government. The report of this survey was subsequently submitted to a commission consisting of General Fitzhugh, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Mr. C. P. Patterson, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and Admiral Ammen, the head of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department. The conclusion of the commission was that the route by Lake Nicaragua offered fewer difficulties and promised more advantages than any other, an opinion, however, that has since for some years been sustained by Sir John Hawkshaw, the well-known English engineer, and one that was asserted even by Sir de Lesseps before he became connected with the enterprise.

In the report of this commission, which was published in many volumes, there was incorporated a separate report by Mr. Howard, who for some time had been the chief civil engineer of the expedition. After some service at home, Mr. Howard was sent again to Nicaragua to report on a special point of difference between the surveys of Captain Leff and Colonel Childs. While the treaty negotiated by President Ambar was under consideration, Mr. Howard was sent a third time to Nicaragua to determine which of the proposed canal should follow closely at Greytown from the San Juan. This report was also published.

2. *The Work at Greytown.*—There existed surveys, nearly sixty in all, it appears in the service of the United States, but simplified greatly the work to be done by the new engineering when, in May, 1870, their first engineering construction party left

New York for Greytown, ready to begin work immediately on the execution of the concession. They landed on a small spit of land from all supplies, on the open beach of the bar that had shown the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua on Greytown, since 1861. Rough quarters, boats, and food stores were built. In the autumn serious operations were begun to break an entrance into the old port. The first thing to be done was to build a break-water. The difficulties were great. Everything needed, pile-drivers and all, had to be lightened and landed through the surf. By the spring of 1880 the port, built of piles filled in with brick and stone, began to effect its purpose, and the entrance of the ocean gradually began to sweep away the bar, which at first rose four or five feet above the water level, and then to the level of the harbor. Now the water is 100 feet deep and the water is 15 feet deep upon the line that has been safely crossed by more than one ocean steamer of moderate draught. This pier, or break-water, is 47 feet in width, and will be carried out to a distance of 100 feet. The whole operation is a solid mass of good quality, and is an impossible area for worms to penetrate.

3. *The Railroad.*—The construction railroad was begun last June, running from the harbor at Greytown to the rock quarry some thirty miles inland, and thence thence or four miles farther to work in called the "Atlantic cut," where for a distance of two miles and a half the road is to be cut through solid rock. After the first nine miles and a half, which is over alluvial soil, the road is to be cut through solid rock, and three locks to be erected. The purpose of the railroad is twofold—to carry machinery and material to the site of the locks and thence to the "Atlantic cut," and to bring back rock from the quarry to complete the building of the pier. All the terrain of the railroad is what has been built, 20-25

feet there is now, an has been made before, some fifteen feet of water. But dredging there instead of successfully attempting until the pier is extended to nearly the end length, or at least only so far as the bar is brought into the line of the pier as it is reached. Dredging, however, has been especially begun on the lower bar. When the six dredges, arrived of the spring, expected, one was unfortunately lost, one was put on this bar in December, where there was a depth of from thirty to ten feet. The dredge pined a further fourteen feet depth. A second dredge was put to work there a few weeks later, and as one is excavating six thousand yards a day, and the other a little less than five thousand yards. This may be said to be the first beginning of the canal itself. A contract has been let to the North American Dredging and Improvement Company of New York for dredging 1,500,000 cubic yards in the Greytown harbor, and it is expected that six dredges will be at work during the week necessary, and in half the time allowed by the construction company for the completion of the whole work—less a day or three years instead of six years.

4. *Buildings.*—In the main town, thirty at Greytown, many buildings have been built, many in size, but thirty of men in number—a hospital, where the laborers are treated free of charge, a school, a house for the officers, and stores and forges.

5. *The State of the Country.*—In the latter part of the year of last year, has been exceedingly difficult, tedious, and expensive by the roughness of the country and the absence of roads. It is all a "wilderness" in the best of the world, by the words of the division engineer. The land is covered with dense forest, which cutting out for one fifty feet away and a bare one way has to be cut slowly and painfully through the tangled tropical vines. Supplies have to be taken in masses up steep hills



BRIDGE "CITY OF PARIS" AT WORK IN GREYHORN HARBOR

with bags and fullers, then the accumulation of centuries, or worse still hammer and mallets have to be carried on men's backs up and down every hill and through swamps in which reeds and water weeds. A steam engine has been brought, and set to clearing out the now-useful swamps, streams, and water-filled holes, and some engineering apparatus.

6. *The Trough-Like.*—An alluvial bar has been built, the first part over deep water all impalpable, to Castillo, sixty miles from Greytown, in company with the government line, and six by way of San Juan and Panama with the United States. Much of the way the water was so deep that poles could be driven across the water, and the first entered to straps with wire as the only means of getting them. "It was," reported an engineer, "an expensive business to construct, and it is a difficult line to maintain."

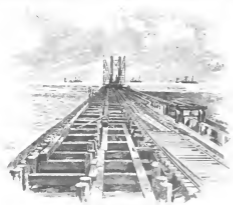
7. *The Barrage.*—It was necessary to get a sample of the water of the canal at Greytown, where there is much denuding vegetation matter. A dam was built, or is now building at the mouth of the river, at a point where the stream flows over a bed of grey sand in a narrow valley no miles from Greytown. It is to be a dam of a masonry was planned.

8. *Covering the Timber.*—In the spring a distance of eleven miles of timber and brush was cleared along the line of the canal, the most difficult part of the line to clear, as it was mostly swamp land, and there was at the time a heavy rain and the trees were fresh.

It does not appear how much clearing has been done during the year. If the Government had the concession merely intended the general line of the canal, leaving to the company the utmost possible discretion, surveys for the line and location of the route have now been completed, and a "dred" survey of the sites of all canals. The clearing of the line is very rapidly finished. This was the report of the division engineer in October; by this time the work is probably finished. The whole cost

of covered timber and well protected, surrounded by a dike. For two miles the work on the road was done in water three feet deep, and for four miles in water two feet deep or more over a bar had been considered an almost impassable swamp. "The materials of the road," according to the engineer's report, "have been arranged from the entrance of the canal by a steam-derrick capable of handling 1000 yards of dirt in a day, and heaped to the point needed by loads of the cars carrying about 200 yards in the way." By October 1st, a half mile of the main line had been laid, or leading to a rivet over which a bridge had been built 100 feet in length, in part over piles driven to a depth of 30 feet below the ground. By December, it is understood, the road had reached the quarry, and with one pier, one pier, and one pier, it was in good quality. The road is well equipped for construction work, having two powerful locomotives, one steam engine, a steam hammer, boiler, lifting jacks, and all appliances necessary.

9. *The Dredging.*—Two dredges were ordered early in the year, but before they were ready the company agreed in July in part of the year, the American Government and Congress on inland navigation, at Manchester, England, had July. The old harbor had a deep water, where the dredges were to be used, could not be used. This, by the action of the waves, had been changed into a fresh-water harbor. The dredges were to be used in the windward of the proposed entrance channel. On the outside this was formed temporarily around the outer end of the



RAILROAD THROUGH MOUNTAINS

ry has now been thoroughly explained. Over four thousand miles of transit and level lines have been run by the company's engineers in wane parties—two land surveying parties, one hydrographic party, and two leveling parties—who have made careful cross sections and maps for the purpose of ascertaining every factor and eliminating every doubt. The work, for which Mr. Menocal is fitted by an unusually long and special experience, has been watched by many foreign experts from time to time, and has been uniformly praised.

11. *The Head of Barroco.*—In locating the sites for dams and locks, borings had been made previously till rock was struck. Recently this work has been gone arrier again with diamond drills, which not only penetrate the rock, but bring to the surface a portion of each successive layer. This drilling has been continued to the lock box level of the canal, and to the foundation level of the proposed locks and dams, so as to determine the precise character of that foundation. The results show that of the six locks it is intended to erect, all but Lock No. 1 are cut into rock, and that the material under that one is so hard as to be unpenetrable by boring tools. The drilling along the site of the canal shows results equally favorable. Of natural watercourses, or artificial boxes, requiring no work at all on them to give 20 feet of water, there are 39,84 miles, of locks, rivers and lakes requiring excavation earth deepening below the proposed water surface only, to give 20 feet of water, there are 29,84 miles, of similar navigation having a layer of rock in the bottom to be excavated or dredged, there are 34,83 miles, of canals, rivers, dredged in at one level, there are 10,17 miles, of earth through cuts with no rock, there are 4,866 miles, of earth through cuts with some rock, there are 2,324 miles. Of the rock there is a certain amount of consolidated volcanic debris that is very easily excavated; the granite, too, an equally easy, or at least used and clay, that holds water or is remarkably well, and there is only a small proportion of hard in objectionable positions. It is also the general opinion that the rock, where there are to be deep cuts, will hold a steep slope well, unlike much of the rock at Panama.

SUMMARY.

This is perhaps a fair and complete summary of the work as yet done by the construction company. Ninety per cent of it is only preparatory. The actual construction of the canal itself, and of the works contemplated by the corporation, is not yet begun. The year, however, has not been wasted. Engineers have been obtained chiefly from Jamaica. Last winter it is understood that 1849 men were employed, but before the work is finished it is probable that the company can employ probably all the labor it can find nearer to home. It was estimated



CANAL CLEARING, LOOKING WESTWARD ACROSS LAJUNA DESAHO.

that laborers could not be had for less than one dollar a day, but the company finds, it is believed, that it can get all it wants at from \$20 to \$25 a month.

Though only preparatory, the work done has been expensive. But necessary material has been purchased, the surveys had to be made, and the pier-building, without-making and the dredging are all permanent improvements. Although so far probably \$5,000,000 have been spent, the cost of the work is not regarded by the company as excessive, and is said to be rather within these above the original estimates.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

1. *At the Eastern Terminus.*—At Greytown the pier to be extended to a final length of 2,000 feet, the entrance channel deepened to 30 feet, with a width of 300 feet at the bottom. The lower basin, including an undrained section of the canal, is to have an area of 311 acres of water 30 feet deep, which will be still further increased by the undrained portions of the rest of the lower bay, where in many places it is 20 feet deep. There is a southwesterly direction the canal will be run in almost a direct line

to Orizaba, where it will meet the San Juan River.

2. *On the Canal from Greytown to the New River.*—The first nine miles will be excavated through alluvial land in the valley of the small stream Imocho, which, when necessary, will be directed by artificial channels. No far the canal will be at an level forcing gradually a continuation of the harbor and wide enough to allow vessels to pass in opposite directions.

At a suitable time of land in the lower valley, chiefly clay and loam, which will be partly flooded by low embankments, to a hill on the south side of the valley, where will be built Lock No. 2 with a lift of 25 feet. For the next two miles the valley will be flooded by a dam 38 feet high and 1,000 feet long, and by two embankments and the only excavation needed will be through three low clay hills all the canal reaches Lock No. 3 with a lift of 45 feet. Here, by one long embankment 70 feet high and many smaller embankments, a basin is to be formed in the stream valley for two miles and a half, 106

feet above the sea—that is at the summit level of the canal—from 30 to 70 feet deep. In this basin, called the Upper Basin, many ships may turn out and wait for passage through the lower locks. At its western end, the western divide cut, nearly three miles long, through a rocky ridge from 340 to 440 feet deep, allowing a depth of 30 feet for the canal. Here will be over twenty per cent of the total excavation on the canal.

For the next twelve miles the canal for nine-quarters of a mile will pass through a rocky country in the lower valley of the Lajas, through the valley of the Lajas and Lajas in near the existence of the Lajas with the San Francisco, in the valley of the San Francisco to a pass in the hills on the west, along the Florida Lake Spring to its western end, through a hilly rolling country into the valley of the Nicobato, and up a tributary of the Maculino to the river San Juan. The whole distance is twelve miles and a half, of which three-quarters are in jagged, and the rest in curves of five, 1000 to a little under 1200 feet radius. Eight dams in the hills will have to be closed by embankments, altogether about 1200 feet long at the bottom, 1200 feet long at the top, with a maximum depth of 80 feet below water level. Fifty-five smaller embankments will also be needed, between six feet above water level, from one to fifty feet high, and altogether about 10,000 feet long at the top. Of the whole distance of twelve miles and a half, less than four miles will need any excavation, and only a mile and a quarter of the channel will need to be wholly excavated. Here there will be several wide and deep basins for anchorage and free passage.

By the adoption of this route instead of that first proposed above the banks of the San Juan, there is not only a saving of some miles, but greater safety is provided from danger of floods. There are several dry flood beds of alluvial over the embankments, the work in the basin have a discharge of 60,000 cubic feet per second, and by a closed gate in one of the cuts the waters of the San Juan can be shut off entirely. Moreover, a large proportion of the water above, which would otherwise have to be provided for, is avoided, so that although quantities of more than six inches in twenty-four hours are not infrequent, the danger of floods is reduced to a minimum.

Along the San Juan and the Lajas.—The canal will meet the San Juan at Orizaba. The river here is only eight feet deep, and to make it navigable it is only necessary to build a single dam where two steep hills afford good support for the necessary structure. The dam is to be 200 feet thick at the bottom, 4 feet thick at the top, with a length of over 1250 feet, and with abutments 450 feet long. This dam will raise the water in the river to



THE BREAKWATER LOOKING SEAWARD.



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING FOR THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The government's exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893 promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exposition. The naval exhibit will certainly be so. James H. Walker, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, presented an alternate plan for a government building last February.

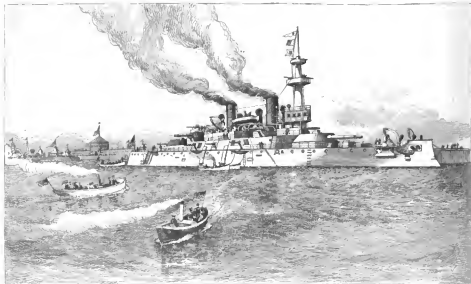
This was offered at the invitation of some of the authorities, who believed that the plans already regarded as final were not sufficiently striking, and the new plans were made to show a structure of greater central elevation, of polygonal form, retaining the original water lines, covering the space of 420 by 380 feet allotted to the use of the government. The first plans were designed to provide a building within the cost of \$400,000 authorized by the Congress. As the latter, or "alternate," plan contemplated an expenditure of \$460,000, and the Congress was opposed to exceeding the appropriation, the first plans were retained, and will be used in the construction of the building. There are as yet no plans of the details of the interior, either to show location of exhibits or style. A tentative plan, by which to indicate that the departments of the government, except the navy, will be provided for under one roof, has been made. These departments, together with the Bahkarian Institution and the Fish Commission, will be grouped about a central court of octagonal form, with the main entrance on the lake front. The appropriation for the building is not large enough to permit of elaborate architecture, or the indulgence in a taste for such ornamentation.

The most popular feature of the exhibition will be the exhibit of the Navy Department. Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N., suggested some time ago that on the navy would have a large and very interesting contribution to make to the Exposition, in a structure resembling as closely as possible one of the latest designs of the constructors of our navy for a powerful man-of-war. The suggestion met with prompt approval, both for its novelty and its practicability. Instead of arranging the exhibit of the Navy Department in a hall, it will be put in a structure resembling in every detail a 10,000-ton ironclad battle ship, like the *Indiana*, the *Massachusetts*, or the *Dropa*, now building. It is considered desirable by the inventor of this design that the building should be erected at the lake front, but unless the land owned in Chicago will expend the money required to erect a break-water, it may be necessary to sacrifice the realism that would be secured by constructing the model of the ship upon pilings driven into the bottom of the lake, and set it up on shore near the government building.

The model will be 504 feet in length and 60 feet in width, and to all appearance will be identical with the battle ship that will cost \$3,000,000. The materials of construction will be brick, iron, and wood, and plaster will be combined with paint to effective imitation of iron and steel. Upon this model ship there will be mounted fifty guns of all calibers, from the great 13-inch monster, that carries a projectile weighing eleven hundred pounds, to the one-pounder rapid-fire guns and the Gatlings. Everything pertaining to the fully equipped battle ship will be seen in its proper place. Torpedoes, torpedo-boats, torpedo nets and booms, boats, anchors, chain-cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, and the

appliances for working all of these things, will be shown. The 15-inch guns of which there are four, will be modeled, as the real gun and carriage weigh 115 tons, and would require a building of great strength for support. Officers and women and marines will be detailed to illustrate the discipline and mode of life on shipboard. The superstructure will show the cabin, state rooms, mess rooms, galley, stern tables for the crew, lockers, and other fittings. There will be opportunity to exhibit on the berth deck the machinery by which the ship will be operated, charts and instruments of navigation, ordnance implements, including electrical devices, gun carriage motors, mags, shells, models of type ships, and models of provisions, clothing, hoisting, signals, and flags. There will also be portraits of naval heroes from the time of Paul Jones to Farragut, Ponce, and Perrier, and the costumes of the navy from 1774 to the present time will be worn by the attendants.

Soon after the proposal was made to put the naval exhibit in a model, it was objected to by persons who thought it would provoke ridicule of the navy. This feeling has been largely dispelled by the prompt adoption in England of Captain Meade's idea. At the naval exhibition to be held at Chelsea during the coming fall the most attractive feature, it is expected, will be a full-size model, built upon a barge, of Lord Schlieffen's *Ferry* as she appeared at the battle of Trafalgar. Captain Meade's suggestion has been received also with enthusiastic approval in the French papers, which have published illustrations of it, accompanied by elaborate descriptions. What the Navy Department also hopes is that the Western people of the present will take an interest in the navy when they see what one of her ships of war is like, and will not grudge in future \$3,000,000 for one ship.



THE SHAM BATTLE SHIP.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Johnny Wedderburn

By Robert Cameron Rogers



OME street back from the street, crowded by a hedge and a few shade trees from the level side of the old mansions above.

Across the square and up down the adjacent thoroughfare an endless train of carts, rans, street cars, and coverages rambles and clusters the greater part of the twenty-four hours.

But a separate never seems to break its upon or dip the air of complete repose which surrounds the old mansion. The very that appears to emit with a certain deliberate ease the quality and through the branches of the elm trees which stand the driveway remains just within the yard. The Wedderburn place is like a half-hour station for meditation out of a busy day. It is a little square in the midst of the work-a-day world into which you may lean to meditate awhile on private and quiet streets, and over to the Mission leaves his above without the mosque, but the questions and stability of life await you at the gate.

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In the library, where the fireplace hangs a portrait of a young man in the uniform of an officer. At one side of the fireplace is a little table loaded with books—all of them relating to the war—descriptions of his or that battle, plans of campaigns, and military biography, and poring over these you will often find an old who-who-remembered with mild face and mustache, strongly helping his choice of literature. Led him, to however be accused of your sympathetic attention, and his eye will fix and his face brighten as he points to the portrait above the mantel shelf and tells you it is his only son. Killed at Fredericksburg—member of all his divisions to the fatal assault wall—was bravely, after death, for gallantry.

And as he speaks and his voice falls, gentle from sorrow and partly from exaltation, you are aware that the outside world has moved forward twenty-five years, and left the old man to his past, with its glory and its grief, and the atmosphere of a quarter of a century ago breathing over all.

This is how I first became acquainted with Johnny Wedderburn.

During the winter between the Maryland campaign and the battle of Fredericksburg the Army of the Potomac lay for a time almost inert, and the opportunity for social intercourse, always considerable in an army of American soldiers, never passed unnoticed.

Many a night the officers of our brigade met over some straggling fire to talk stories and establish the fame of our respective regiments.

Those of our own were all simple, jovial, rather devil-may-care fellows, none one—the captain of the company to which I belonged a Heisman.

I knew of him very slightly, for he had been recently transferred to our own brigade, and to second command of a reconnoitered and taciturn disposition. He would sit for an hour at a time in almost absolute silence, murmuring by rote, or say half-dozen or more, questions or remarks of his own tongue.

One day he was a gentleman, apparently, well bred and thoughtful in his treatment of the men in his company and head also was himself a good soldier—a fact he had proved throughout himself for history at Antietam. Thus we could all think in my own knowledge of Wedderburn.

Three or four months in the middle of the winter, and yet in my first meeting a copy of the New York Tribune—said had just arrived—I was attracted to hear Wedderburn's name at the door, making it he might enter.

I sat on a word or two of welcome, and begged him to come in and make himself at home. He came in and seated himself upon a blanket which was spread upon the rug flooring of the hall, and for a moment kept absolute silence. Then he said, slowly, without looking up:

"I dare say you are surprised to see me here, Mr. Deed?"

"Why, you, captain, to tell the truth, I am," I answered, wondering what was forth-coming.

"Oh," he continued, "I came here because I wanted to know you, I wanted some one to talk with. I know you will think I ought have gotten to know you as man, and have had plenty of chances to talk to you with my brother officers at night, but somehow I am not in sympathy with the others. They are all good fellows, but I am not much of a poker, and as for talking, they would find me very dull, for I have but little to say which would interest them. I saw after a while that you were different. I found that we grew up at the same college—you graduated last summer. I think I could say a few words to you—would you care to know me better, I should be glad to go, as I have gone more than half way."

He looked up now for the first time since he began to speak. He had an attractive face. His eyes were blue and passive. I always felt, when looking at them, that they had been very bright, but that some force within his nature had gone out, and they had cooled into their present dullness. His head was shaggy, and his hair brown, slightly tinged with grey. As he caught my glance he smiled—his smile was very pleasant—and laid out his hand.

"I look it and enjoyed it warmly. I've met none from the rest of the college," I said, "should be good friends. I spent a brother of years in my class—Frank Wedderburn."

"No," said he, "a cousin, with Rosewater now, is the best."

"You see the John Wedderburn, aren't you," I continued, "is he wrote the prize essay on slavery?"

"I saw the man, he answered. "Got a pipe?"

I passed him one, and for a time we talked of old college memories and associations.

"Yes," he said after some time passed in this manner. "I am very glad to talk you, Jerry Deedson, I was simply dying up my nose to know with some one who would be as full as my 'expression' and now I've found you."

"Talk away," I interrupted, "I'm a grand listener, a regular Deedson's Nonsense."

"Oh, I haven't come around with any set speaker," he continued, with a smile. "I only wanted to make a friend of you, Deedson, and know that when I did talk some one would listen to a fellow's nonsense. I'm not much of a talker. I once talked too much—for too much. Since then I've given it up."

"Oh, I haven't come around with any set speaker," he continued, with a smile. "I only wanted to make a friend of you, Deedson, and know that when I did talk some one would listen to a fellow's nonsense. I'm not much of a talker. I once talked too much—for too much. Since then I've given it up."

"You a coward, Wedderburn?" I exclaimed in amazement.

"Why, now, your record at Antietam is the pride of all the regiment," "Got a pipe?"

He smiled, and I gave his face an almost barely pleased expression—such as expression as it must have been when he took his first crack at Antietam. "Do they talk of it?" he said. "I never heard them."

"They do, all the same," I answered, "and if you were not such a hero, you could knock it as well as I can."

"No one here thinks me a coward," answered Wedderburn, half to himself, the happy, gratified look still in his face. "Well, I hardly supposed any one here would." Then, with a different glint in his eyes, he said, "And you got your eye, Deedson, if you had been in my stead only, you would have been a hero, and you didn't have a reward, a banner, a star who could not make his name a-oh good, a—! But I won't go on now, it was a lie. The men say you were just here or there, but you didn't take it the truth. My father, my mother, my own family, believed in me, and there ought have been one more—no one here."

He spoke these last words almost to himself, and as he paused, clasping his hands about his knees, the old weary look came into his eyes. When he spoke again, he was of old college days.

"So you remember my celebrated essay on slavery, do you?" he asked innocently.

"Rather," said I, "and could perhaps see in it that I cribbed a little from it for the one I wrote on John Brown; which, by the way, did not take the prize."

He laughed greatly. "They were both good subjects," said he—"both. I was a real hot abolitionist, and many a student of old South College, and I took in under two sets of legs. When were you young man, Deedson?"

"Sixty College, three four back, nearly sixty," I replied.

"Many were in South College, and I took in under two sets of legs. When were you young man, Deedson?"

"Sixty College, three four back, nearly sixty," I replied.

"Many were in South College, and I took in under two sets of legs. When were you young man, Deedson?"

"Sixty College, three four back, nearly sixty," I replied.

"Many were in South College, and I took in under two sets of legs. When were you young man, Deedson?"

Yes, and I had a cane-bottom chair, and it had its story too, but never said it was new. College is a great place for drinking, but you'd best wake up when you take your degree. Don't wait for the world to await you. It is up to do so without grace." Wedderburn stopped and looked at his watch. "What a quarter of ten!" said he. "That means time is for me. Good night, Deedson!" As he slowly turned away, "We shall be friends, shall we?" "Come in to my room to-morrow night. There is just a drop left in the flask, and we'll 'til the main talk." "Good night."

When you are liable to be refused soon before at any moment and lose your life, it seems to me that the friendships you then form, and not knowing when they may be broken by death, grow close and strong in much shorter period than they would in more peaceful days. Such, at least, was my experience in my friendship with John Wedderburn, or "Johnny," as he told me he was usually called.

The more I saw of him the more attached I became to him. His conduct at Antietam, which had won him the admiration of the brigade, had surrounded him with a claim to respect for any youthful and enthusiastic man here long to read. Indeed, aside from this it would have been hard for any one not to like Johnny Wedderburn had he been left to your own report.

He had his fair share of faults, but he had also a keen appreciation of the facts. He was singularly free of application and pride, yet modest in the point of ability.

He was twenty-seven years of age, and at times looked like a boy, when you examined his face, and his mouth of his opinions and looks, his face was that of a boy of eighteen.

All in all, I found him a most attractive man and delightful companion, and our acquaintance developed into a true friendship.

One day about the middle of November, Wedderburn, as soon as he was off duty, came to me and said with a great deal to me; that we could get permission that afternoon to take a long walk beyond the pickets, and there we could talk our conversation. His manner was eager and nervous, and all his movements were indicative of suppressed emotion. I promised gladly to go with him, and that afternoon we strolled for a walk.

Passing at last, Wedderburn threw himself on the hard ground and said, "Sit down, Jerry, I want to tell you my history."

"Let me light up," said I, striking a match. "Now go on."

"You know already," he began, "who I am and where I came from."

"Yes," I answered.

"No more; I mean away under a cloud?"

"No, no more," I answered, warmly, "unless, perhaps, of some."

"Thank you," said he, quickly. "I knew you were the right sort of man." He had eyes upon you. I saw like the Antietam matter.

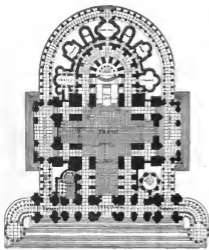
"The moment that his face I saw—know the man that I see—well, you must be a good old fellow." He set an example of me. He said that of me, and I said that of him. When Pender was dead on, I was twenty-five. I was a tall abolitionist, a free partisan of Lincoln. My people were



THE CITY OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND—THE COLONY WHICH IS QUESTIONING THE IMPERIAL POWER.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GUNN.—[See Page 250.]



THE WINTER GAME OF BADMINTON—PLAYED AT T. DE TRENCH—(SEE PAGE 244.)



GROUND-PLAN OF MR. W. HALSEY WOOD'S DESIGN.—(See Page 245, Supplement.)

between the apse and the steps, between the nave and the chancel, so that the sanctuary is at once separated and indefinitely withdrawn from the body of the edifice. The west front (the north front, in fact) is evidently much suggested by the west front of Peterborough, which Mr. Fergusson calls "the grandest portico in Europe," but is as evidently a great improvement upon the model, both in the substitution of the lateral arches in the great arch at the rear, and in the subdividing of the whole so as to distinguish the nave and aisle better, whereas the west front of Peterborough, with its three equal and gigantic arches in a nave screen. The most striking feature of the exterior, the group of four central spires, is the most questionable because it is the most novel, and because there are no examples extant from which we can fairly judge what its effect would be in execution. Every reader of the *New York Freeman* Mr. Huskin's denunciation of "the spires without the apse," and in Kings College Chapel as "a table upside down with four legs in the air." It is doubtful the hope of the architect, however, that from any point of view from which all four spires could be seen together they will group themselves into a single and dominant feature, with far more variety and life than could be attained if they were constrained into a single screen.

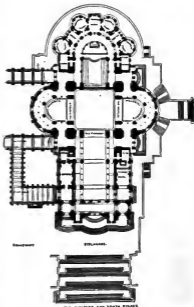
The design of Messrs. Hertz & La Farge is a domical building enclosed in a Gothic shell. A barrel vault at the entrance of the nave leads through two domes to

right, in to seem, as mentioned several domes as vaults, but the domical construction has really been developed into a complex architecture of the exterior, both in the Chancel. By making choruses of Constantinople and Venice, and in the Romanesque that are their architectural derivatives. In either case the result seems to resemble in the so-called Gothic type, and it is probably this consideration that deterred the architects from attempting such a development. Their exterior consists really of a central spire and its dependencies. It is not perceptible had it been erected, that the lofty stage of this central spire is a dome, so completely is the round form masked. The lines of the spire are brought outward and downward to the very ground by means of the transept towers, themselves slightly extended by attached buttresses, and the force of its great pyramidal mass is greatly softened by nesting the transepts in the mass of the twelfth century churches of the Rhine.

Messrs. Hunt & Buck recognize the modernness of the cathedral of New York only by arranging, like their competitors, a very ample preaching place at the crossing, this time in the form of an awning, like that of Ely, but including a bay of each arm of the cross, so as to make it 115 feet in diameter. This is the only recognition, if this be a recognition, in the design that we have in these papers to the ancient, and the design must on that account meet with the favor of the Anglican ecclesiologists. No Anglican is it that the square is so retained in preference to the apse, in spite of such orthodox though doubtful exceptional examples as Westminster and Canterbury. The ordinary observer would be likely at the first glance to take it for Halsey, and he sees the differ-

the great dome above the crossing, beyond which is another raised vault declining into the semi-dome of the apse. This recalls the description rather of a Renaissance than of a Gothic cathedral, but although in fact it is the domed Bramante churches that have usually furnished the suggestions for the project. The crossing is a square, and the spires above the auditorium and the external points of design, and occupies the whole width of nave and aisle. The dome above it, both in form and in general treatment, recalls the emblem of balance more nearly than any other model, and rises by a lofty and lighted stage above its dependencies.

The contrast between the exterior and the interior is striking, for surely neither could be inferred from the other. This is the great merit of a matter of association. Varied architecture never becomes a mere plate architecture of the exterior and is made by the construction of the wall space into piers and by the protrusion of the flying buttresses that the interior construction is indicated, while it is covered with a rigid roof that might conceal anything it

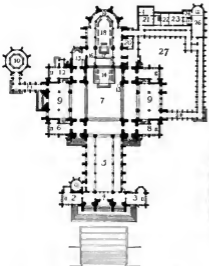


GROUND-PLAN OF MESSRS. HERTZ & LA FARGE'S DESIGN.—(See Page 245, Supplement.)

ence in the western tower, and then to revert to his recollections of Canterbury, concluding at last that it was one of the English cathedrals that had hitherto escaped his notice. This is so far as possible from being the case with the design of Mr. Halsey Wood. Nobody could mistake it for anything he had seen before, nor, at the first glance, take it for the representation of a cathedral.

"In Remedy of Holy Mass
A man's abominable device;
Where Allah, the sacred river, ran,
The high arches mountains to pass
Down to a modern era."

That is rather the impression made by this remarkable project. It is only when one investigates the perspective that he finds, in its wilderness of features, the parts of a fully organized cathedral, the west front, the western towers, the transepts—albeit very shallow transepts—and the nave, and that really the only sketch in a cathedral in the polygonal dome. It is here realized as a dome, and it is plain that the author of this design does not get at all in fear of what Mr. Lowell calls "low Anglican," since it is not possible for the most unorthodox person to describe Mr. Wood's design as an example of English Gothic. To gain a notion of the attitude in which the designer intended to carry his creation, it is necessary only to point out that though he has employed to the full the shortest length, his building looks short. METROPOLITAN ARCHITECTS.



GROUND-PLAN OF MESSRS. PYPER & DIERCKSON'S DESIGN.—(See Page 245, Supplement.)



GROUND-PLAN OF MESSRS. HUNT & BUCK'S DESIGN.—(See Page 245, Supplement.)



J. BRUCE ISMAT.



VERNON H. BROWN.



CARL SCHURZ.



HERMANN GOEHNS.



CLEMENT A. GRISWOLD.



AUGUSTUS FOGLEY.

MEN WHO CONTROL THE GREAT STEAMSHIP LINES.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—[SEE PAGE 206.]



I DO NOT WANT TO SAY THAT I AM IN a rage of anxiety, but none the less anxious. It would be well for Harvard if she were to select the next Legislature.

The recent action of the Graduate Judiciary Committee in refusing to notify the Trustees of the matter is another illustration. The recent action of the Trustees in their refusal to consider the matter is another illustration. It would be well for Harvard if she were to select the next Legislature. The recent action of the Trustees in their refusal to consider the matter is another illustration. It would be well for Harvard if she were to select the next Legislature. The recent action of the Trustees in their refusal to consider the matter is another illustration.

EVERY MAN ON HARVARD'S TEAM wants to play ball with Princeton, and all but a very small percentage of the non-residential students of the Harvard Union have accepted the Harvard sentiment, the mass of students of the three are who was for an early start. The sentiment is so strong that it is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

THE NEW WEATHER of the past two weeks has been the worst that Harvard has ever known. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

BEFORE YOU CONTINUE notwithstanding the fact that you have already been told, and will stay there. This is a very serious matter. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

greatly improved work in coloring got on the side of it. They are candidates for the outfield, and rather out of favor by the business of the outfield. It would be well for Harvard if she were to select the next Legislature.

THE THINGS THAT ARE BEING CHAMPIONED of the United States, to be held under the auspices of Ford and Brown, for the trophy presented by Mr. Walter Winans, is creating a great deal of talk as to the probable conditions under which it will be contested. It is understood that Mr. Winans, who is through sportsmen, and the best as a matter of fact in Britain, did not make at least a few signals down one or two of the more important points of the course. It would be well for Harvard if she were to select the next Legislature.

THE NEW REGISTRATION has been taken care of by Mr. William B. Fryer, who is one of the most expert register men in this city. He has been working for some time with the championship which has been established by the American Athletic Union, and it is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF SHOTS TO six would not be at all a fair test in a match with Princeton. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

THE COURTESY IN CONDUCTING style of register are possessed and exhibited in some respects, but for the protection of the competitors. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

er than eight inches, with open style, and the position in showing to be off hand. It would be well for Harvard if she were to select the next Legislature.

THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT of permitting any one to shoot any where and at any time would be a very serious matter. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

SO IT APPEARS that All-American cricket club of the preceding Fall will be in the city for the first time. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

THE WINDING OF THE COURSE OF THE Hiking Club's handsome silver loving-cup, presented by Mr. Andrew Hande - by Mrs. Mabel Metcalf, on her late husband's death - has been a very serious matter. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to criticize an organization doing as much that is probably for the Hiking Club. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

respectable appearance on the road is of little value. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

THE PROPOSITION OF MR. A. G. MILLER, president of the New York Athletic Club, to found a diamond fund for the benefit of the A. A. U.'s important legislation, is a most important one. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

IN AN ARRANGEMENT, in the first place, would be impossible under the present rule of the New York Athletic Club, and in the second place it would be positively demerit. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.

THE MEMBERSHIP in the winter polo-turf was not the New York Athletic Club was by the former - three paid no money - Friday only. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it. It is almost impossible to get a man to disagree with it.



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.—From a Photograph at DALL, WASHINGTON.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL JOHNSTON, who bore the rank of General Sherman's quartermaster to the sea, served only a month ago as one of that commander's pall-bearers. The day of the funeral pageant was cold and raw, and the ex-Confederate soldier suffered so far from the exposure that he died of it, and so gave up his life in showing this last respect to the memory of the man whose forces he had once tried to cut to pieces.

When the war broke out Johnston was Quartermaster General of the United States Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He resigned his commission when Virginia, his native State, seceded. The Confederate Congress passed a law directing that officers who had resigned from the United States Army to enter the Confederate service should have in the new army corresponding rank to that held in the old. Johnston estimated in the old army all who resigned to go South, and, according to this law, should have been the first in rank of the Confederate Army.

Jefferson Davis, in making the nominations to the Confederate Senate, so managed that Johnston, instead of being first on the list of generals, was made fourth, being outranked by General Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, and Cooper. General Johnston vainly protested against this, and then began a back of good feeling between him and Davis's administration, which lasted to the end of the war and a long time afterward.

General Johnston's first assignment during the war was to divide General Johnston by a cavalry detachment and go to Bowen, part's assistance at Bull Run. He remained in command of the force in front of Washington until after the battle of Seven Days, where he was severely wounded and borne from the field. In opposing McClellan, previous to this, with an inferior force, he had shown mastery and, and on the Peninsula, from Yorktown to the Chickahominy. Johnston, a skilled defensive strategist, for which he afterwards became famous. When at Fort Mifflin, McClellan had crossed with part of his army, the Chickahominy Creek, which was a manœuvre by a bridge. Johnston attacked, and a bloody but indecisive battle ensued. Johnston then in his book that he had given orders for the attack to be made in the morning, but at the close of the day he was wounded, and his plans were not carried out.

Johnston next commanded a department in the West. It was in disobedience of his orders that Pemberton permitted his army to be shut up in Vicksburg. Davis so interfered with Johnston's plan that he failed to be relieved. When Grant's army entered the region in the winter of 1863, a public opinion in the South compelled Davis to put Johnston in command of the department in the West. Even now Davis has tried all he could do to waste a dashing, effective campaign, and it is generally believed that, were he not so full of self as for any such experiment. He thought a wretched defensive policy the best for the West.

His campaign against Sherman was the latter wounded on his march to the sea, is admitted by all military authorities to have been one of the kind. Day by day while he sits he covered the ground with Sherman almost a retreating but always doing so in perfectly good order and with no serious loss. This unwarlike Johnston, who insisted on an offensive policy, Johnston was approved, and Hood took in his place. This unwarlike commander tried to carry out the dashing policy of Davis, and his army was destroyed by Thomas before Nashville,

while Sherman, unopposed, marched on to Savannah.

After this disaster the Confederate Congress gave supreme command to Lee, with an ex-ordained Johnston to interpret Sherman's a wretched march. Though it was too late to accomplish much, he showed by his strategy at Appomattox, Kingston, and later at Bennettville, that he knew how to depart from the Federal policy which was so offensive to the Confederate President. At Bennettville he held his lines during a hard-fought day, and then retreated to the west of Raleigh, so that Sherman could not get in the rear of Lee without exposing his flank. At this time Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and Johnston refused to do any more fighting.

He surrendered to Sherman. Sherman refused to ratify the terms of surrender, and other terms were made similar to those agreed upon by Grant and Lee. In the last days he held a large Confederate army in the field.

General Johnston was born in Virginia in 1807; was graduated at West Point in 1828, entered the Fourth Infantry as Second Lieutenant, and saw active service in the Black Hawk war; was promoted in 1838, and was able to camp to General Winfield Scott in the Peninsula war. He was wounded in both of these wars. At the breaking out of the War of 1861 he was a Captain of Topographical Engineers. He was wounded at Cerro Gordo, and also at Chaparrone, where he was killed the day after the rampart. He was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He held Quartermaster-General in 1860, he passed the interval after the Mexican war in Brazil and Germany.

After the war General Johnston became possessor of a national, and then the agent for an insurance company. In 1873 his disabilities were removed. There was some

talk of making him Secretary of the Navy in Lincoln's cabinet, but in 1871 he was elected to Congress from the 10th district, and served one term. During President Cleveland's administration he was Commissioner of Railroads. This was his last public service.

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

This story is credited to General Joseph E. Johnston and to several officers who were secondary instructions in their younger days, and who held leading commands on different sides during our civil war. On getting into hot corners, when the enemy's bullets were flying close around their heads they would say: "Duck!" "Duck!" now, how accurate that is in the old back and ball period. It is too bad! The best! No imagination at all! Won't they ever learn to gauge distance? A shameless waste of good ammunition, there's what it is. "Confounded nonsense!"

With Grand General Sherman was the usual idleness of men under fire: and as to Vance, he really seemed to fit his abnormal condition. It would be hard to say what he said, or say so on either side for coolness in action; nevertheless, the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the late Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston were conspicuous. He was noted for absolute indifference to death. "You can't see anything, in their proper light," General Johnston would say to his staff, "unless you get much closer—quite close." And he would close to the line of fire as if he had been hit, or that there was any risk to be run.

It is said that at the battle of Seven Days, when he got his last wound, he remarked after he had retired to his saddle: "Quite unnecessary!" It's sad, but I am sure you, not worthy of comment. I think we ought to move up a little closer. It is dangerous, in this case, and not too late, at his convenience—perfect coolness—he might as well look the other way." If some one else had been killed from the same cause, the General would have fallen from his horse; and even then he made a firm depressive posture, as if to say: "It's a mere trifle, of no special consequence."

This anecdote is authentic, and shows how modest in tone courage, and how it may keep a ballistics side to it. Some years after the war, at a family dinner where there were present General Joseph E. Johnston and a distinguished officer in the regular service who was heavily perspired, the talk was about the Black Hawk war. "I got shot," said General Johnston, in his quiet way, "an Irish private soldier was the most amazingly brave man I ever heard of." It seems as if I have been told, but there were six men straggled in a group by eighty odd Indians. The soldiers were like rats in a trap, up to their knees in it, they couldn't move. During the first five minutes three of the men were wounded. It was certain that in time some of the Indians would make their way in the rear of the soldiers, and shoot them in the back, because the men could not face about. There was this Irishman, and he said to the officer in charge: "Fetch the revolver, sir, but there's a bloody crowbar in his hand, and the better Irishman it will do, because my arm is kind of tipped up with a ball, and if I move it, before my mouth would fall in the road and be unserviceable, and this crowbar with the last crowbar in the sack." Every one of those six men thought they had but a few minutes more to live, when just then,

if I remember rightly, there happened to be a mouse."

"I have heard that story, General Johnston," said the listening officer, "only forgot to mention one thing; and it was you were the officer in charge of that party."

Then General Johnston looked quite thoughtful and said: "That may be so, but I was frightened, sir. How do you know that I was not? I think I was perfect fun."

During the evening the lady at the house they were dining was discussing the merits of Kentucky hams raised on the best farms, and really every one in the South. General Johnston's spirit, he asked about them.

I saw the most third-rate in the world said the General, and drastically refused to eat any more. The other day, I forgot to mention one thing, and it was you who I brought out as fast as I could, and I knew it was going to hurt. Then I think of it? The very next night some kind of a person, however long, was sent me as a present, and the donor hit it, explaining in me the method of working it. Such was my nervousness that I never knew he was talking to me. Later, after somebody had distinguished the ham, I tried to reason out to myself what a poultry it was. My pet hatched in time, but I am sure you nothing would ever induce me to fight or call upon a thoroughbred, and really every one, so possessing heroic traits, when you will see you'll not alarm you in the presence of a thoroughbred, but I am by nature an earnest coward. As a matter of fact, with some lamps would drift over all the field. I should be quite pacified."

All this was said with such an air of conviction as to be highly amusing when coming from the lips of one so brave a man as I have lived.



CHARLES F. CHICKERING.—(See Page 161.)

THE PROSTRATING SICKS

Of such a fever as not to be contracted by soldiers with any degree of certainty, or for any length of time. The medicine is composed of a mixture of a minute part, as, however, unaccountable point. Little. Long experience has shown that it is infallibly more effective than any other remedy, and respects the danger to the general health, and of course, and of course, which was formerly the only remedy, means of removing and multiplying attacks of fever and ague and malarial miasmata. When the system has been depleted by prostration, it is not only a positive remedy, but restores the danger to the general health, and of course, and of course, which was formerly the only remedy, means of removing and multiplying attacks of fever and ague and malarial miasmata. [44]

MR. WINDHAM'S SOOTHING REMEDY has been used by over 50,000,000 of the population of the United States, and is the most successful remedy known. It cures the sick, and restores the general health, and of course, and of course, which was formerly the only remedy, means of removing and multiplying attacks of fever and ague and malarial miasmata. [44]

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT AFFECTIONS—This is a new and powerful remedy for all throat affections, and is the most successful remedy known. It cures the sick, and restores the general health, and of course, and of course, which was formerly the only remedy, means of removing and multiplying attacks of fever and ague and malarial miasmata. [44]

What is the name of the man who was killed by the British at the battle of the Clouds? Was he an old man, or a young man? What was his name? Was he a British or an American? [44]

SHAW'S HORN-BRAND PAIN-EXPELLER—This is a new and powerful remedy for all pains, and is the most successful remedy known. It cures the sick, and restores the general health, and of course, and of course, which was formerly the only remedy, means of removing and multiplying attacks of fever and ague and malarial miasmata. [44]

DR. JAMES W. WELLS' THROAT POWDER—This is a new and powerful remedy for all throat affections, and is the most successful remedy known. It cures the sick, and restores the general health, and of course, and of course, which was formerly the only remedy, means of removing and multiplying attacks of fever and ague and malarial miasmata. [44]

DR. JAMES W. WELLS' THROAT POWDER—This is a new and powerful remedy for all throat affections, and is the most successful remedy known. It cures the sick, and restores the general health, and of course, and of course, which was formerly the only remedy, means of removing and multiplying attacks of fever and ague and malarial miasmata. [44]



THE LATE DR. DR. HOWARD CROSBY.—From a Photograph at NEW YORK.

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THE REV. JAMES MCCOHL, D.D., LL.D., EX-PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.—[See Page 206.]

Illustration by [unreadable]

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THE INDIANS AGAIN.

THE Indian situation is evidently an extraordinary one, and those who are the best informed upon the whole subject have no doubt whatever that we, and not the Indians, are chiefly to blame. If any person who can be regarded as an authority has declared that the late Sioux war was due mainly to Indian duplicity or wrong doing, we do not recall the fact. Nor is it the fault of the government, or of the outlook without more likelihood was due to the wisdom, experience, and military ability of General Miles. It is very fortunate, both for the Indians and for the country, that he is so confined in the disturbed region. It is well known that the recent visit of the Sioux chiefs to Washington was profoundly disappointing to them. It is no wonder, for they have not been taught in respect the word of the government. They went back disheartened and disoriented. They have been suffering in the old way during the winter, and have been compelled to live upon beef that the officers say is unfit to be issued to human beings. Cattle bought by the government in October at an average weight of 1127 pounds, now weigh only 875 pounds; and many stags have died during the winter. Officers report that those which have been issued during the last few weeks are simply a framework of skin and bone, and cost the government more in October than good muscovite beef could be bought in winter in that region.

It is not yet understood as it should be that the present Indian troubles are largely due to the want of food. We have undertaken to feed the Indians, and we do not do it fairly. We have undertaken it because we have acquired so much of the Indian land. It has been surrendered by treaty, and the Indians are compelled to live on land unfit for agriculture, and where they cannot sustain life by cultivating the soil. It is a high, arid, plain country, and even the wheat in great numbers, after trying it fairly, have abandoned these farms and have gone elsewhere. But the Indians cannot have their resources and wander in pursuit of employment without a permit from the agent. They are compelled to live upon the supplies that the government has agreed to give them for the land which they have surrendered, and they are obliged to buy their meat from the very small allowance furnished them for stock purposes. Food is the vital question of the present generation of Sioux.

It is surprising that, wounded and starving, they fell easily under the fealty of the ghost dance, and became infatuated, defiant, and lawless. It is surprising that they are suspicious at every turn, and apprehensive of more of our processes and smooth words. It is surprising that the Indian agents selected by politicians for any purpose but the welfare of the Indians themselves, lost control of their reservations, and appealed to the government for more protection. Most fortunately the energy and skill of General Miles succeeded in arresting the turbulent leaders, suppressing the revolt, and

protecting the settlers. The whole force of hostilities was being driven back to the agency when the Wounded Knee affair, in which a regiment of about four hundred men was slaughtered and probably a few hundred of about sixty hostile warriors, occurred. This caused the hostilities who were coming in to break away with some three thousand who until then had been friendly. The task of forcing the Indians back once more under control of the government was again undertaken and happily accomplished. The Indian question was arrested. But all this finally settles nothing. The reasons of the bitter discontent are not removed. The Indians are still vitiated, and do not trust our word or our purpose. It must be frankly confessed that they have no good reason to trust us. Mr. HERBERT WRIGHT's account of the history of the Indian question is a political and military and ecclesiastical, the Indian right, the general theory of Indians as treason and misuses, the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the truth through official channels—all make the accurate comprehension and wise treatment of the question a task of great perplexity. But one thing is clear. There is no good excuse for taking the land of the Indians under a promise to feed them, and then breaking our word. There is no possible excuse for not placing the whole Indian administration upon simple principles of honesty and good sense. An administration that feeds the world cannot be honorably forgiven; and so far as our good name has been maintained in the present campaign, the result appears to be chiefly due to General Miles, who, we believe, was restricted to prevent an Indian war.

RELATION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The remarkable success of the ballot reform movement has naturally stimulated other propositions of reform in political methods. This is not surprising, however, nor who schemes of government reform, or what its general fundamental principle, are not likely to be questioned, there is no doubt that its details of method will eventually see readjustment. There can be no such concentration as positive political motion in this country. But the impulsion of new propositions, whatever form they impulsive may take, is one of it does not do this, and the meeting with which all new propositions are scanned. A general dall allegation of sentimentality, impracticability, folly, and unworkability against any reform seriously proposed by intelligent men is utterly unimportant. It affects no opinion or action, however. It is only a question of whether the reform is seen to be effective. When the Australian ballot was proposed, we were informed that it was "new-fangled," "absurd," "absurd," and that the old-fashioned American methods were good enough for old-fashioned American citizens, whatever professors and teachers of them.

This was not found to be a very effective kind of argument. In a great many States the system is already in practice to the general public benefit and satisfaction, and Maine and Illinois have just adopted it. In Maine it seems to have prevailed against the strong opposition of the Republican members of the vote of a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature. This was hardly to be expected, for the Republican party generally had declared for the reform. The success of the Australian system has given an impulse to the demand for the election of United States Senators by the people directly instead of the Legislature. This movement seems to have originated not in the conviction that a Legislature is not likely to elect the best men, but that elections in the Legislature are once easily bought. In other words, it is proposed as a barrier against political corruption. In that sense the proposition is not a new one. There is no doubt that the government is largely undermined by corruption. The Senate has been often called a millenarian club, and in that view the suggestion of election by the people is very significant.

But the value of the scheme as a corrective of corruption is not dependent upon other political methods. The people do not go to the polls on election day and vote for the men whom they think most suitable for office. They vote only for certain candidates already nominated in a partisan manner. In other words, they vote for the regular party candidates, who are appointed a year or two in advance. That is not the government as we usually understand it. The government is not elected as a Legislature, and it is quite as likely as the Legislature to be composed of corruptible members. Moreover, the opportunities for cashing corruption are greater in a convention, which sits for a day or two and then dissolves, than in a Legislature, where there are few members under a long and strict public scrutiny. But there is another important consideration. If it is desirable to know the party preference for a candidate for the Senate, it can be ascertained now, and without modifying the Constitution. The best immediate representation of a party is its State Convention. A convention usually declares its choice for the Senate, and the majority in the Legislature will obey. This is the course pursued in the Presidential Electoral College,

except that the instructions in that case proceed from the National Convention. In 1877 the question was raised of recurring to the original intention of the Constitution that every elector should vote as he chose. But the discussion served only to show that no elector could venture to disobey the command of his party without dishonor. The understanding has become so absolute, that to vote for any candidate but that of the convention would have been considered dishonorable. The movement for the election of Illinois made General PALMER the party candidate for the Senate, and the Legislature elected him. It is not doubtful that the party majority in any other Legislature would do the same thing. The argument that the State Legislature could decide more wisely would not be more forceful than the same argument applied to the Electoral College.

THE RECALL OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

The recall of Baron FATA, the Italian minister in our government, because, although he may have told his constituents that probably no expedition would be sent against the Philippines, but that if an investigation is still pending, and the Italian government should have awaited the result. The letter of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Louisiana at the time of the shooting expressed the sincerest regret for the incident, the warmest friendships for Italy, and the most strenuous wish that the yet of the law against the law should be promptly brought to justice. The Italian government could have found no ground of complaint in that letter, and it should have remarked that if among the victims were Italian subjects, there were also American citizens, and that the national government could guarantee to foreign subjects no more than it guaranteed to its own citizens. But the Italian government took action before the nationality of the victims was determined, and while the legal inquiry was proceeding. It was therefore unquestionably hasty action, and it is not to be supposed that friendly relations will be seriously damaged.

It is very difficult for foreigners to understand the relation between the American States and the Union. A quarter of a century ago General KAUFFMAN, the Danish Minister of War, who had been long Danish minister in this country, and a man of unusual intelligence, expressed his astonishment to the St. Thomas treaty on a fact accepted before ratification by the Senate. The Senate refused to ratify, and General KAUFFMAN'S political career ended. The Italian government has yet to learn that if the State in which the offence is committed refuses redress, the national government is indubitably stated by Mr. BLAINE in his letter to Baron FATA, as it has been stated by his predecessor Mr. WILSON and Mr. EVERTS. Mr. BLAINE'S letter to the Governor of Louisiana says, indeed: "The government of the United States must give to the subjects of friendly powers the same protection which it demands for our own citizens when temporarily under a foreign jurisdiction." That security is the protection of the law here. But even if the government could control the legal machinery, how could it secure the action of the jury?

We offer to Italy the same degree and method of protection that we provide for our own citizen. If this can be clearly shown to the Italian government, it will hardly push the controversy further. Certainly it will not question either the good faith or the friendly feeling of both the American government and people.

HOWARD CROSSBY.

THERE was perhaps no citizen of New York whose death would have been so striking a loss to the nation as that of HOWARD CROSSBY. He was a clergyman and a faithful pastor, like scores of others around him, but his death is universally lamented as the loss of a great moral force in the community. The exponents of sorrow for his death are remarkable for their unanimity and sincerity. There is nothing in them which is merely formal. They are the highest tribute which can be paid to a citizen, for they show how profound was the public confidence in his late life, his practical wisdom, his persistence, his ability, and his efficiency in serving the common interests of the city. There is nothing in them which is not genuine. But his public spirit was active, not passive. He was not content to approve good efforts and subscribe to good causes, but he saw where and when and how efforts should be made, and he heeded his way. In all municipal progress and activity he was a leader. He had the prescription, the conviction, and the courage which every citizen would be unwise and unbecoming, and would make the city of New York what a great city ought to be.

He was born in this city in 1836, of a family distinguished for humane public service. At eighteen he graduated at the university of the city, and at twenty-seven, after a wide range of travel, he was appointed Professor of Greek at his alma mater. He was immediately involved in a multitude of religious

and other public duties, until his health failed, and he withdrew to New Brunswick, in New Jersey, as Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, and subsequently as pastor of the Presbyterian church. In 1862 he returned to New York, and became pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Society. He was elected in 1870, Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. Columbia made him a Doctor of Laws in 1871, and Harvard, in 1879, Doctor of Divinity. In the Presbyterian communion he was held in high honor. He was Moderator of its General Assembly in 1873, and often a delegate to its convocations. He was a frequent lecturer in public lectures of the Master, and his published works include sermons and pamphlets. His large public activity did not interfere with his special studies, and he was one of the founders of the Greek Club in the city, a friendly society of men in various occupations who have long interest in the study of the Greek language and literature.

But with all these interests his interest in local public affairs was unfeigned and most affecting. As a man of New York, he felt the deep disgrace of its municipal condition and character. As an American, he was stung by the recognition that his own countrymen were not by word among the great cities of the world. As a Christian teacher, he felt that Christianity demanded of him constant and unceasing warfare with the causes of our local shame. To this work of municipal reform, therefore, he addressed himself with a courage as unexampled as it was unselfish. The policies of action that he proposed and sustained were not always those of other friends of reform. Thus he believed that in the actual situation a proper license, not prohibition, was the wise measure, and neither assess nor hostility disturbed his equanimity in standing by his own convictions. He was one of the few who saw the social condition of our country in the country were not less deplorable than his declaration of them was vigorous and incisive. He was clear-sighted, true-hearted, brave, and self-possessed. The presence of such a man, and his practical leadership, were a moral tonic for all good citizens. By his own example he illustrates the American citizenship which is the hope of the future. It is not our vast material property, it is our moral quality, which is the most vital interest of this community, and of that quality HOWARD CHASEY was a noble illustration.

SAVE THE PARKS.

The intention of Tammany to destroy the City Hall in the City Hall Park and erect a great municipal building in its place is publicly announced, and is generally regarded as a great calamity. The real question, however, is not of a hall, but of a park. Are we ready wholly to smother the City Hall Park? The Post office at the lower end and the judicial building at the upper have seriously reduced its area. A huge city building between them would practically destroy the park. The light and air at the junction of the two great channels of city life, the retention of the park without further obstruction is most desirable. There is no reason for building a City Hall on that particular spot, except that the city owns the land. But the land is worth more as a park than as a building site. The present park, with the old hall and the surrounding buildings, offers probably the most striking architectural effect in the city. The trees and the open spaces are agreeable to the eye. The traditions of the older city linger about the spot, and should the park be wholly obliterated, there is no reserved ground in the city that might not be regarded as doomed.

The elevated railroad recently demanded another piece of the Battery, and for every square of open land that any company or scheme may propose, some plantation pressure will be found. If parks are not preserved for a city, let the tax payers know that weless ground shall not be retained. If they are desirable for the general health, and for the enjoyment of those who must find their recreation in the city, let them be held open and attractive against all comers. If the elevated railroad wants more land, let it buy the land and erect the city set only to protect it with land, but with land which is essential to the general health and comfort. If the city wants a new municipal building, let it erect such a building where it will not interfere with the public welfare. When the City Hall was built, it was at the upper limit of the area then occupied by the city. It is now in no way an exception, nor for planning it upon that very spot, at such cost of various kinds. The obstruction at the Battery is a serious injury to the city. The ground is open to the sea air, and is susceptible of being made the most delightful of the smaller parks. It is the only reserved open to the people in the lower wards for recreation and relief during the

heats of summer, but nothing but an emphatic expression of public feeling can probably save to them this retreat. Its practical appropriation by a rich corporation would be a shame to the intelligence and public spirit of the city.

It is now believed that such possession of the Battery as the Elevated Road has already acquired is illegal, and if the refusal to permit the proposed scheme should end in removing the present railroad tracks from the Battery, and in the junction through State Street of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue tracks with Front Street, the continuous line would be not only a great public convenience, but would probably increase the travel of the roads by precisely uniting the North River and East River ferries. In any case the tardiness of the road to encroach on the public grounds should be arrested. The present system of rapid transit in the city will soon be wholly inadequate, if it is not already so, and no good citizen should spare any effort to prevent that system from strengthening itself at the expense of the parks and breathing-spaces of the city.

FREE TEXT-BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is a warm discussion in files of the demand for supplying the public schools with free text books. The controversy is another illustration of the socialistic tendency of the times. It is not necessary to go far to find out what to observe that in this way socialism reverts to absolute. The doctrine of the Holy Alliance seventy years ago in Europe was that the government should take care of the people as a parent of his child. The royal and imperial orders of the day were not wholly inadequate, if the father of his people. The "American system" is the true, not in the tariff, sense was based upon the principle of self-reliance.

This principle is to be applied, of course, according to the measure of the individual's ability to pay for his education the exception. That is to say, the state is to do what the individual cannot do for himself. The Post office is a good illustration. Private enterprise would doubtless undertake to carry them, but it would carry them only where a profit is possible. This would not be so good. It is indispensable for the public welfare that letters and papers be distributed everywhere, and the community willingly assumes the cost, and makes up the deficit in cost.

Schools, like post-offices, are supported by the state to promote the common welfare, and as text books are essential to the service of the schools, it is a question whether they may not be properly supplied as such. It is argued that they may be properly furnished free to children whose parents are unable to pay for them, and that the same principle might be applied to the instruction, that it shall be furnished free only to those children whose parents or guardians will detain that they are unable to pay for it. If the free supply of school books be a deprivation of individual self-reliance, why is not the free supply of instruction open to the same objection? Deprive upon the subject is dangerous. There is a great deal of the socialistic spirit in our government already, and while the policy of free text books may not be wise, it is not for the moment that it destroys the sense of individual responsibility which is often urged speculatively as an argument against the public school themselves.

PENSIONS FOR SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

The school-teachers pension bill now pending in the New York Legislature raises a very important question. The Board of Education in its city has voted, with some dissent, against approval of the bill, and some of the members express themselves very decidedly upon the subject. One of these says that a pension could not be based on the fact that a teacher has spent his life in the service of the State. But if a teacher in the cities, then to all teachers, and if to teachers, then to all other public employees. He thinks that no class of public servants should be pensioned. Pension should be reserved exclusively for those who have rendered service, and should be granted by special acts of legislation.

This gentleman holds that teaching is a profession, like medicine and law, and he thinks that those who are engaged in it are generally to be paid on a pension plan. He is not so generally agreed by the members for appointment, and they must be expected to save for their old age. Moreover, the service, he says, is not dangerous in life or threatening to health, for with methods and holidays the teachers work about the 300 days of the year. If they are not paid old age benefits to enable them to live by something every year, they should be paid more liberally, and if a teacher should be disabled while in the service, he should be specially pensioned. There is undoubtedly much truth in this statement, and it is not surprising that the members who are in favor of the bill should be so generally agreed. "The thing to do is to pay the teachers well and then let them look out for themselves, and not seek to dull the edge of their labors through any tariff and paralyzing arrangements."

The members are now generally well paid, especially the women, who are the larger part, and cannot be truthfully said. They must maintain a certain standard of living, and to do this and save enough for dress or support when they retire is impossible. The result is that teaching is very generally regarded as a temporary makeshift, and not as a profession, but the gentlemen who have quoted before. His company teaching to law and medicine as a profession. But this is true only in a very limited degree in the higher schools and colleges. In the lower schools, teaching is a makeshift, not a profession. A clever lawyer or physician can

stealy enlarge his practice and his emoluments. How can a clever public-school teacher do that? Only by leaving the public school. The movement for pensions of teachers will do much if it leads to more liberal compensation.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

It is objected in the proposed grant to enable the Regents of the University of the State to support higher education in the people that higher education is a luxury for which those who wish it should pay.

The World will reply that this remark is true only upon the theory that the State supports schools for the benefit of individuals. It does not support higher education for the people that higher education is a luxury for which those who wish it should pay. The World will reply that this remark is true only upon the theory that the State supports schools for the benefit of individuals. It does not support higher education for the people that higher education is a luxury for which those who wish it should pay. The State is to do what the individual cannot do for himself. The Post office is a good illustration. Private enterprise would doubtless undertake to carry them, but it would carry them only where a profit is possible. This would not be so good. It is indispensable for the public welfare that letters and papers be distributed everywhere, and the community willingly assumes the cost, and makes up the deficit in cost. Schools, like post-offices, are supported by the state to promote the common welfare, and as text books are essential to the service of the schools, it is a question whether they may not be properly supplied as such. It is argued that they may be properly furnished free to children whose parents are unable to pay for them, and that the same principle might be applied to the instruction, that it shall be furnished free only to those children whose parents or guardians will detain that they are unable to pay for it. If the free supply of school books be a deprivation of individual self-reliance, why is not the free supply of instruction open to the same objection? Deprive upon the subject is dangerous. There is a great deal of the socialistic spirit in our government already, and while the policy of free text books may not be wise, it is not for the moment that it destroys the sense of individual responsibility which is often urged speculatively as an argument against the public school themselves.

PERSONAL.

The founding of the New York Tribune by HORACE GRACEY will be celebrated at the Metropolitan Opera-house on the fifth anniversary of the paper's creation, which falls on the 15th of the month. It is thought that the common interest would be promoted by fostering acquaintance, and a few had them that it has maintained a high literary and a high moral standard. Undoubtedly all such work is very reasonable. The public interest is not only to see that the people of the State opportunities which are now open to free, and to do it in the same manner that it supports the free school, namely, that it makes better American citizens.

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The Pittsburgh Art Society showed their appreciation of C. H. BURNETT, the artist, and a former resident of the State, by giving him a gold medal for his painting, "Art Gallery" the other evening. A large number of prominent residents were present to meet Mr. BURNETT, and many of the pictures were on exhibition.

It has been reported that some Mexican field of enthusiasm over the natural resources of the country, had impressed with the belief that its civilization was being strongly advanced in the time of Cortez than it is now. The work among them will therefore find the same strong traditions of the past rather than with the realistic present of Mexico, which is shown in a remnant of the Aztec House of the Sun.

At a meeting of the American Literature, in The National Review (London), Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, the eminent poet and critic, speaks of Mr. HENRY M. ALDEN's book, *God in His World*, as being a masterpiece of style and a religious kind (in style as well as in substance) published in England and in America for many years. ... Marked by insight and depth of insight, as well as by breadth of thought, and distinguished by a style of singular charm, it is an open invitation to the thoughtful wilderness of religious literature in general."

"Hunting the world was a narrative between a few years and India mentioned liberally in the main, as Holland led to the early arrival of Japan with the other northern seas. Along the banks of her wide streams, and high up on the rocky fells her left hand mountains, some of the finest scenery in the world. In the mountains of New York, Long Island, and the many widely traveled world collectors of the time, it is said to have wandered over a thousand miles up the Humber and River in search of a high mountain peak, and its discovery paid him well for his long and trouble."

"The boys at Rugby were made happy not long ago by a visit from "Tom Brown." Judge THOMAS HENRY, the author of the book, was in the city, and in his capacity as the school's lay sermons, and, as it was Monday, the boys "Oswald, Christian holder," was entertained for the most cheer, and the boys sang with a vigor that nearly made him feel as if he were a member of the choir."

"Among the greatest of poet-god-gods who were the literary world the late Dr. CHARLES F. HENRY, an eccentric Baltimore physician, arranged to have conducted along his firm, but they had been filled with orders from his good mother."

"JULIAN BIRN, the handsome artist, has probably more strings to his bow than most men of his profession. He not only paints exquisitely in oils and water-colors, but he also writes cleverly in black and white, and is an artist either. This is all the more remarkable because, while he did not exactly "make his money" as the old song goes, he has been able to support himself and his family on his own resources. It was the same old conflict between the father's will and the son's genius, and the latter's ambition won. Young Birn, whose husband had been a painter in Vermont, drifted to San Francisco, where he painted and sold pictures, and in a few days he had received a letter from his father to sit to him in his chosen direction. His progress was rapid, and now, although he is just a young man, his pictures are now at the New York gallery, and that is the end of his work which is now a successful artist."

THE WAR IN CHILI.

The necessity for a more ample protection of American rights in Chili during the present period of bloody revolution in that country influenced our Navy Department recently to order the new cruiser *Des Moines* to proceed to those waters. She will be Admiral Brown's flagship, and probably will be joined in a short time by the *Charleston*, another of the fast steel cruisers. It is to American commerce especially, rather than to the individual rights of the very small number of our citizens residing in Chili, that this substantial protection is necessary; and besides this, the efficient manœuvre showing made there at the moment by the different European powers renders it important for the United States to have a naval representation at least capable of maintaining her position in the event of possible complications.

In the present revolution a good part of the navy has been on the side of the insurgents; and while they have been attacking the vast and poorly defended coast, the others which had been more in sympathy with the government, have scouted them from the land. The Chilean is brave and fierce and enduring as a warrior, and since this internal struggle has been both sudden and obscure, and it would seem that she had not yet been reached.

Puerto, one of the centers of the conflict, affords a fair example of the average Chilean port town. Lying at the foot of a steep range of hills, it presents a magnificent front to the sea, the waves washing up to the foot of the houses. The port is a somewhat difficult one to make, but war vessels would doubtless have little difficulty in destroying, with a few shells, the whole collection of wooden shanties which go to make up the town.

President Balmaceda, who is directly responsible for the outbreak of a civil war existing in Chili at present, was elected in the early part of his administration as ruler of a model President. Last year saw a complete change in his attitude, however, the relations between Congress and himself became more and more strained; his dictatorial spirit began to manifest itself in his every action, and finally, in the exercise of his right to nominate a successor, he put the last straw on a Chilean forbearance by his determined attempt to foist on the people one *San Fierro*, a lieutenant of his, and a universally unpopular man.

The programme of the insurgents in the present revolution was the overthrow of the government forces, the election of Balmaceda from the Presidency, and then the holding of new elections. They have not been able thus far to carry this out. Balmaceda refuses to resign, and his desperate use and abuse of power, together with the direct and determined fighting of the insurgents, is producing daily increasing losses, from which Chili will not recover any very long time.

W. V. KERRICK.

THE EUROPEAN POWDER-MIX.

BY STEPHEN DONALD.



THE WAR CORRESPONDENT'S BADGE.

The bullet of the midnight assassin that rained its hail on the person of Prince Milan Stambouloff last week in Sofia, came very near igniting the powder mine of southern Europe, and precipitating that war which, in the dramatic language of Prince Bismarck, will assure a flow the nations that it is scarce. It is well within the province of practical politics to conjecture on the effect that the sudden removal of M. Stambouloff from the scene of his struggle and streamer career would have upon the peace of Europe, and how very far from being so



VIEW OF PISCOA, CHILI, WHERE THE CIVIL WAR IS GOING ON.—Drawing of CHARLES GILMAN FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

meet this possibility in the incident of last week in the Bulgarian capital, and the assumption by mistake of Minister Belcheff as he walked by the *Pravda's* side, but less clearly shown. It is a difficult problem, and one that keeps the statesmen of southeastern Europe awake at night.

Was the action of the *Yar* would be in case of the removal of his study every from the scene in the unknown quantity in the political game. When we recall, however, that one hundred thousand Russian soldiers are sleeping in the back Bulgarian land between the Danube and the Bosphorus, that every man, woman, and child in the principality has lost the Russian government a thousand roubles, that nations do not fight in this century for a settlement, and that the inevitable occupation of Stambouff by the Russians is without impossible

hazard, and the gratitude for the emancipation he served the somewhat unskillful diplomacy of M. de Giarn during the last decade.

The attitude of Austria to the Bulgarian question is more clearly defined. Stambouloff encourages his anti-Russian adherents by saying, whenever he makes a speech, that Austria, Italy, and England by secret treaty have entered into a compact to maintain the integrity of the principality. Certainly it is very near to the heart of every Austrian, and above all to every Hungarian, that Stambouloff, with his anti-Russian policy, should remain in power. The statement of the *Ball* from Paris in Vienna merely makes speeches; but when they do, they seem fed to assert that Austria has long since abandoned the traditional *Dravay* dynasty, that Austria

have to leave Bulgaria with very little baggage; the Grand Seraskier would choose Waldemar, of Denmark, Prince of Bulgaria for the *Yar* being officially withdrawn his objections to the candidacy of his brother-in-law since the death of Prince of Miagreni, and Austria would have to fight, or once for all give up its ambitious dreams of becoming a rival power to Russia in the Baltic world.

Prince Nicolai Stambouloff, who since 1894 has shaped more than any other man, in defiance of the turbulent Balkan peninsula, claims to be a socialist. In his heart he may confess that he has been greatly favored by the *Fortune* Gods. Since his ascension to the throne, when he was away from a thorough secondary education, where he was being educated for the priesthood, he has been the hero of plots and of counterplots, of daring adventures and of hair-breadth escapes, not only, as he looks about him, severely criticized upon his thirty-eight year, there does not remain a single comrade of the parent bond who, with Lilius Karaveloff, had led against M. Kerkoff and the *Horvath* Panachevists to supply the needs of revolutionary warfare, commenced in 1875, the struggle against the *Cretz*, which led to the situation committed by the French highlanders, the *Harvath* Turkish war, and the annexation of Constantinople from the mastery of the Ottoman Turk. Some of Stambouloff's comrades died as Hungarian volunteers in the war. Some, and to relate, have been sent into exile with the sign manual of their president fired and contrary Stambouloff upon the warrant of their imprisonment. Some have been taken in hand and spies by the last nation—such as Peter Karaveloff—abandoned by Stambouloff's order, some by his imprisonment in the *Black Mountain*, like Prince Stambouloff, others have been shot in prison, as Kosta Prevez, though in his heart these hated against a score of bullets were in fighting for the cause of his king. Of all the bold Stambouloff's close adherents with a smile upon his face that would ever to indicate a quiet conscience, an unshaken

(Continued on page 261.)



MAJOR CONSTANTINE PANITA, AN COMMANDER OF THE MACEDONIAN HERIBANDS.

should the little principality on their flank be in the hands of any but devoted Hungarians. It seems safe to say that the action of the *Yar's* government is likely to be vigorous, in fact, result in liberation.

Bulgarian officers might be found to lead their troops against the Hungarians, but not a single soldier would follow the standards. It does not make this sweeping statement merely on the result of my own observation in Bulgaria. I have it from the most Hungarian officers in the army that while the troops would fight and give a good account of themselves against the Austrians or the Serbians, not a single drachma could be raised upon the part of the Hungarians. The memory of the *Yar* Liberator still lives in every Bulgarian

does not cover Salonica and the Albanian-Macedonian strip of land lying between this port and the *Herzegovina*. They claim also that Austria's interest in Bulgaria is purely Platonic; but these statements have never been very successful in exciting conviction, especially in the Balkans, where sentiment was most desired.

Last summer, when the scene of the *Pravda's* conspiracy was first in every mind, Count Kalousski, the Foreign Minister of the dual monarchy, showed his hand. Speaking to the joint delegations from the Austrian and the Hungarian Empires, he said, "If a single Hunian soldier invades Bulgaria, Austria will consider it a *casus belli*." Stambouloff said, Prince Ferdinand would



PRINCE FERDINAND, PRINCE OF BULGARIA.



PRINCE FERDINAND.



"SHORTY"

By Hayden Carruth

It was twenty years ago, and Minnesota was in the grip of the worst of the St. Paul educational strike, "the wheat grain of the world." In the depths also it held that it was the "sportsman's paradise," and that it possessed the "most beautiful climate on God's footstool"—but this is not to the purpose. What was the beginning and

the end of the strike? Nothing was known but wheat-merchant men and their wheat, one of the others bought wheat and shipped wheat, and the last got his living out of wheat in some way. Whether the real world produce wheat, and wheat, nobody knew or cared. It did produce wheat and wheat brought a good price, and why should the farmer care for anything but wheat? The last of the rolling, yellowy grain, with the gay summer procession of flowers, from the prairie fields beside the snow bank in the spring to the waving wild rye under the falling of the first snow in the fall, and including the whole, the rose, the lily, the golden rod—the best of the great prairie, with its long grass and highest trees, had been trampled up, and the rock and soil before the farmer. He had only to scatter the seed wheat on the dark, desolate fields in April and in May they were of a delicate fragile green, which grew into a rich dark green in June, and into a richer golden in July, and brought at the beginning of August across upon acres of waving grain almost white, almost as tall as a man, with the lowest waving under the weight of the previous harvest, and which, when increased, would produce twenty five or thirty bushels per acre, bushels to the acre. The hay, growing patches with its flowers was generally the same height in the field—in its place was something of loose practical use to the nation who had been laid into the new Northwest.

Around to harvest the wheat there came every summer a vast army of men—an army as heterogeneous as any ever gathered together under one man. Perhaps the small farmer or farmer's son from Wisconsin or Iowa or Illinois was the most numerous type. There were, too, great numbers of Minnesota fifty-five men—men lost and returned—usually on the ground of bankruptcy, who carried their hands to their pockets and asked their bread-brothers after dinner, and others from the towns and cities, attracted by the high wages paid for the few weeks of harvest; college students, teachers, and even young lawyers and other professional men, brought out by the same reason, many who approached or actually belonged to the rugged class of men, many who were serious at any other season at anything, as well as a good supply of thieves and gamblers, who did not even work at that season except at their professions, which, through sometimes dishonest, do so little to equal the true dignity of labor. It was an avaricious crowd. Even the individual members who might possess refinement socially had it carefully shut off their harvest. It was a volatile crowd, however, and the college graduate taught the peasant a degree of pride and elegance in his probably anything he would never have achieved himself. And to return the men of legs gave to the man of looks a place pre-eminence in the midst of his native land, which the ostentatious mind of the latter could never have received. No eccentric individual ever arose and advanced the novel proposition that, profanity and whiskey were not essential to the continued enjoyment of the human race on the planet. Half of the men had been in the army in the recent war, and while it may have celebrated the desert victory of a few great particular, it had also given most of a professional in the use of showing tobacco and of playing cards which they would never have obtained elsewhere.

The great harvest that year was that of the Mississippi River steamboats. One day in 1880 the Star Agency landed three hundred men at one town—Lake City. On another day they landed two hundred men at another town to be exact—the Star Agency brought two hundred. As they slid down the gang plank and walked through the sand on the levee, they were struck by a tropical-looking man, short of stature, and with a topknot, wearing a straw hat and a quilt, impulsive air. He carried an ancient and battered carpet sack in one hand, and under his other arm

he was greeted effusively by a man probably fifty years old, who had a fiery red nose, a watery eye, and an unsteady beard. It was Old Pap, Harlan, the town drunkard. Old Pap addressed the younger man as "Shorty" and seemed to be well acquainted with him—an indeed he was, the younger man having been there in the harvest the year before.

"I was expecting you, Shorty," said the old man as he shook his hand, "as I've got a job all ready an' waitin' for you. At that ain't all; but, first, Shorty, we will drink—

Shorty expressed his willingness to drink, to which he was after some difficulty they found a liquor saloon which was not so crowded with men that they could not seek the bar, and proceeded to carry the wine into execution. When they had finished, and Shorty had paid—for the old man, after one or two weak and shifty attempts at smothering his pockets, succeeded something about here—Old Pap remarked: "At that 'job' was out at Jim Baldwin's place on Lone Mountain Prairie, and that be Old Pap was going to work there too. Shorty expressed his pleasure at this, and finished the old man for his kindness.

"An' another thing, Shorty, you'll be obliged to know," was said to the younger man as he had her father's name, "but that generally be a dicker job in men on the wagon, and that be corned up for the progress that Hank Perkins had made in Caroline's affairs. The old man proposed another drink, and made another seat at his pocket, after which Shorty announced his intention of waiting out to the place where the work remained them. To this Old Pap objected with great vigor, his idea being that Jim Baldwin would be in town to a day or two, and take them out in his wagon.

"Of course," said Shorty, "you know what's best about everything better's me; but I guess I'll walk along out that way. High somebody else get the job, or something." The old man was visibly moved, and said that he would accompany him. So together they went out of the town, and on the long ravine leading to the prairie country beyond, they reaching the old man's appeal for a final drink, while really admiring the great desolation.

It was six miles to Baldwin's farm, mostly up hills, and the light and brightest step of the young man was a striking contrast to the heavy and uncertain tread of the other. The mud would around through what is the Southwest would be called a gulch. The muck rose in some places to a great height close to the road on top of the hills, which was level with the prairie, the area could be seen waving in the summer wind until that. The men had not, and the stunted five-petaled wild roses by the side of the road looked dirty and discouraged, though the delicate blue here-bell being ever the first blue, and added to the faded beauty of the road; and seemed to enjoy the heat and dust. Shorty picked a rose and put it in his straw hat, prettily to the disgust of Old Pap. Indeed, the vegetable kingdom did not mean the other man, though he did not seem to care a whit of a little being, and remarked that he had met it in July. Nor did he enjoy the scenery, at one time, with a few hard days of the storm, and a sparkling stream, he announced that he would give it all for one drink of whiskey. Since as part of it was his it will not be worth the while to the prodigal he assumed. Shorty took a whole glass of whiskey at the tavern, but prudently kept his admiration of it to himself, knowing that, since the rose incident, he was already

low enough in Old Pap's estimation. They talked on through the dust, until a terror that was caused before by the old man, till about four o'clock, when they arrived at their destination. After some little conversation with Baldwin, Old Pap proposed introducing Shorty to his daughter. To this Shorty objected, preferring to help Baldwin in getting the supper ready for two o'clock, but the other insisted, and finally dragged him to the front porch, where his daughter, who had just returned from her school, was sitting.

"Enville," said Old Pap, "be she present my friend Shorty."

"Pa," answered Enville, impatiently, "can't you tell me if it is the gentleman's first name or last name?"

"I'll be— That is, I din't," replied Old Pap, feebly, beginning an irrelevant search of his pocket, as if in the desperate search of digging out his friend's family record.

Shorty stood there once with his feet under the low bar. "You see," he remarked, addressing himself first to Old Pap, and getting no attention, and then to a large Lombardy pear-tree which stood near—"you see, it ain't really no name at all, but it's a hot one for me; 'cause I'm short. I've got a name 'reg'lar like other folks, which I could tell if anybody wanted to know it; but I ain't the important part, 'cause I'm more used to Shorty, if it's all the same to you."

The Lombardy pear-tree made no reply, but Enville said that she was "happy to meet him," and Shorty sat down on the low porch and got the birds into the ground.

"You see, Enville, my friend Shorty—Shorty 'a' me," began Old Pap. "Shorty 'a' no—"

"Don't make a fool of yourself, now, Pa," said his daughter.

"Wasn't you?" answered Old Pap, but he included in a chair, only muttering something about her "hair," like her mother's hair, which was a head-bow, though she did not show any remarkable evidence of refinement of feeling or depth of intelligence.

Her cheeks were red and she had a good-natured though she did not show any remarkable evidence of refinement of feeling or depth of intelligence. She had the air of considering herself it used by the world in general, and by her father in particular; and so death in her father's case she was right enough. Though she might have kept the fact more to herself, she was clearly selfish. With Old Pap dressing of a hat where a Mansfield of whiskey ever rolled outward through a valley of dust toward a hilltop set of Jamaica. Her cheeks were red and she had a good-natured though she did not show any remarkable evidence of refinement of feeling or depth of intelligence. She had the air of considering herself it used by the world in general, and by her father in particular; and so death in her father's case she was right enough. Though she might have kept the fact more to herself, she was clearly selfish. With Old Pap dressing of a hat where a Mansfield of whiskey ever rolled outward through a valley of dust toward a hilltop set of Jamaica.

"I ain't like children," she said. "They make me nervous. Do you live them, Mr. Shorty?" she asked.

"Oh—er—no; of course not—they—they—they will they make me nervous, too," answered Shorty, shrilly telling a few words which the Lombardy should have been able to detect, for he delighted in children, and they in him.

Further conversation revealed the fact that the lady found the neighborhood dull, and the people uninteresting, and that she preferred life in the town. She would not be satisfied, here ever teaching at all, but it was not for her and her unfortunate falling of her father. At the theory reviewed the suggestion that the "old man meant well," but Enville only turned her head, and remarked that that made it no easier for her. At this point Old Pap, reaching with an enormous hand to dip up a tumbler drink from the Mansfield of his drawer, patted forward in his chair and away, and five o'clock supper being announced, they all went to the house.

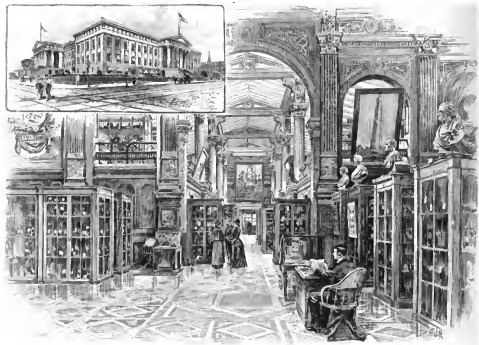
The next morning the harvest began. It was before the day of "mill burners," and the wheat was cut with a reaper, and with the wind so strong that it was a relief, and the left of it on the ground. This was headed up by a sheaf, following on foot with hands made of the straw itself. One man crushed the heads of the reaper, and the field behind the reaper was making the circular case. Accordingly the distance was divided into five equal parts, called "stations," and each man was assigned to each station. To be caught by the reaper in the town was "bumped," and was the highest disgrace, Shorty would have died first. The rest of the "crew" consisted of a big Southerner,



THE FOUNTAINS AT VERSAILLES

Engraved by L. W. G. C.





THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—DRAWN BY E. J. MERRELL, AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS BY DEER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

plaint revealed. The law allows any one to practice before the office, and it often happens that a correspondence between the officials and an inventor in person results in many a sagacious advice. A collection of these epistles which the present chief clerk of the Patent Office has made for his own amusement is a most humorous and amusing withal. These cannot help attesting in how many of them the half-bred notions of a paternal government is mingled with the bloom of popular sovereignty.

"A Strait out Damocles," for example, evidently thinks that he is conferring a favor when he addresses "General Cleveland the feather of hoarse country, Dear Sir and President of the United States" that he has invented a "New Frate car engine," in which the President may have a half dollar of it will — "Put it down the Patent Office." Another correspondent sends to the White House a few friendly hints, "hoping to find you well," and all in the name of friendship suggests that the President shall forthwith forward him a patent for a steamboat, which he is sure the President will be glad to have been tried on the inventor and his wife and his daughter "for sixteen years." Occasionally one meets with a painful story addressed to "His High Honor" or "begging for a patent because the writer 'is growing old and wants to give the children a start in the world somehow.'"

Quite different in tone are the letters addressed to the Commissioner of Patents. No polite appeals are made to him. His correspondents tell him what they want, and give him in substance that they wish they were right off — as one says, "without feeling about it either." One intellectual makes a machine demand for \$100,000, because, he says, the government has offered that sum to a reward for "perpetual motion," which he tells the Commissioner he has discovered. Another will be contented with \$2000 for his invention for "his little great black," whatever that may be. Another insists that the Commissioner has in his immediate control a large collection of second-hand army saddles, one of which he wishes sent to him immediately. Another insists that facetiously that he bought a man which was patented in 1843, and cannot find the key, and will the Commissioner kindly send him a duplicate key?

It happens that the Commissioner shall act as attorney for individuals before himself, or shall make a retention in the government for because the person proposes to take out several patents, not set at all uncommon. Letters warning the Patent Office against granting patents to rival claimants are in every mail, and the reasons usually given are caricatures of the trivial. The most original one received is that he has the right "got mad as a rat and tied to that he can't let it remain but the whirling." But for odd things for which a patent is demanded, their nature is legion. One man wants to know whether his name has been patented, and if not, he would like to patent it himself. Another claims to patent the name of "North Dakota" if it would not cost too much. And still another wishes to be inventor of his own pet a patent for a "small," with a general description of "an addition of cubes or wants to an unclean space." Perhaps for genuine reasons the following is unique in its way, and is not like an oddity, but from home," says the writer, whose numerous inquiries have been answered, by mail, by sending him a printed copy of the Patent Office files, "and with the first of them I received a printed form of 22 acres, I had to fly like the hawk from the field of

what for fear of my life from a frantic reading wife. So, I have a great many ideas in fire-traps for buildings. The money makes the most of which means say money in torn full and die it is said and it is true that there is money a fortune in the hands of a pilot and many a I was building sleep. My invention between the invention of a fire-trap and the unaccountable behavior of this profession's better half may be deferred, but what is a fortune in the hands of a pilot?"

Here is the Chinese question in an entirely new aspect, and it is needless to state that the letter comes from the Golden Bridge of Commissioner of Patents, between whose office and my application to stop leaks in garden hose. My improvement consists in the simple wrapping of a piece of cotton linting around the hose, to seal the holes from a — Chinese, but it stops leaks around the hose. The Adjutant-General of the United States will inform you that "I see all right" that I am intelligent and honest." Whether the Chinese want to give us this last personal mission is perhaps open to conjecture.

Even the Patent Office itself, stern and mechanical and monotonous in its work is, in fact far from an occasional variety. Indeed in its reports, for example, is the patent for the Illustrated cat (No. 203,102, September 18, 1884), a figure of the animal "coated with barbed-point as is to stick to the dock," and "performed so as to be obedient to man, man, cat," and for the gun which splits open lengthwise, and of which the two parts, being joined, become a book (No. 208,576, November 2, 1885), and for the anti-ghost (No. 202,305 October 28, 1884), "an article of some hard material secured upon the back between the shoulders," and constructed on the theory that if a person is petrified from lying on his back he can no longer move; and for the automatic room No. 101,582, June 26, 1874, which, when the female toilet, operates by their weight to close the doors of the bath, and in keep out the night prowling bee swarms.

The great mass of patented inventions, however, have very little of what might be termed human interest about them. The layman may pore over the Official Gazette for weeks, and among the thousands of new contrivances there described he may never see one which will appeal to his imagination. The really great inventions, starting in their novelty and eagerly, are exceedingly few and far between. The majority of all patented devices are minor improvements on machines or processes, suggested by daily use of them, or by the ever recurring new demands of fashion and the market. A new powder cuts for new and improved machines for its manufacture. A new machine substitutes invention in improving its efficiency, reducing its parts, and changing its use. A new process suggests possibilities of reaching the result by other and simpler steps. A new compound leads to trials with different and less expensive ingredients in order to obtain the quality. And the character of the patents is also governed by the divergent manner which kind people go to work. One man will patent his invention merely to establish a record of priority, and to secure his life fame. Another, on the contrary, will endeavor to inundate your eye with the sale of his patent for cash or royalty. Another, pursuing some distant line of original invention, will endeavor to obtain patents at every step, his probability becoming diminished by trials in the race. Another looks

upon his patent merely as checks upon his business competition, according to how an undivided field. Another, regardless of whether his patent is good, bad or indifferent, wants it as a "scare" to prevent imitation until he can get a new device upon the market. Another, with a low commercial regard for his invention, looks to the hope of blocking the advance of some one else, and so bringing about an interference, and the possible purchase of his proposition by his adversary as a cheaper alternative to a contest.

It is only when we recall the fact that the overwhelming majority of the industries are based upon process (that is, begin to realize how intimately they are interwoven with the material and commercial life of the nation. The new machinery and the engine and motor, the locomotive and the steam engine, the systems of electric lighting, telegraphing, telephoning, and electric transmission of power, with its countless forms of apparatus, the gathering power and the steam engine, the varied processes and devices for the production and working of metals, the vehicles in which we ride, the lights we burn, the foods we eat, the clothes we wear—everything excepting only the silk we breathe, and even that, too, indirectly through the countless ventilating devices—and upon and in some degree are tributary to patents. And in proportion to the multiplication of these, so do the labors of the Patent Office increase. It is only a few years since the subject of electricity and its applications was brought to a schism in the department of philosophical investigations, it now exhausts the energies of two great divisions of the office.

The vast army of inventors which quickly fall into their appointed places in the industries of the country the public have but little. It simply gets better or cheaper goods as a consequence of them, and only as they really do so their gradual accretion make it plain that a material advance in some art has been made. It is the locally trained and conscious "lecturer" by the promoter's skill in the newspapers and wherever men do congregate which we read, and, alas, our pocket-books have most about.

The labor of the Patent Office is hard drudgery, performed without the aid of even fairly adequate facilities. From the Commissioner who presides over an affairs downward through all grades, his energies are overtaxed and underpaid, and so there being the situation of personal fame to be achieved for brilliant or long and faithful service. Nothing goes on but the incessant grinding of the mill, of which the official is but a part of the mechanism, and the grist of which is the year just closed (larger than ever before) was over 20,000 patents. These show no diminution in the ratio of new life coming here, and the Nation's state, run in her traditions, still maintains the lead, as the least for years. Our patent system has now been done for a century. It has produced a most potent factor in the development of the new west. Next to the inventors themselves, it has done more in the way of promoting progress in a people in every art and every industry. It has opened a stimulus to discovery powerful beyond all original conception, or it is more than to all else our unstarred progress in a long list being recognized as unimpaired praise. But among all his inventions he has never contrived anything like the machine which he invented the system whereby he makes himself latent.



THE "DUILIO."

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

In a past period the prime factor put in the front, expressing the naval supremacy of a state, was "number of guns." Gunners never lose their potentiality, but it is rather the quality of guns than their quantity which the navy experts of today consider. Tonnage is the main question, and then comes the subdivisions of such tonnage, whether the vessels be of wood or steel, of light or heavy draught. Even these represent guns, the latter depending on the former. Efficiency of guns, adaptability for particular exigencies, are everlasting topics which will never be exactly exhausted.

The chances of the aggressive action of any European state as far as the United States is concerned are remote. It is, however, obvious that any serious attack made could only be carried on by a foreign navy. The subject for consideration is not one of possibilities, but rather of possibilities. Back destructive force as might be employed by a naval enemy would be explained by means of war ships of the first, second, and perhaps third class, armed with heavy guns. Our own leading army and navy authorities have told an error and were again that an enemy's fleet, stationed four or five miles distant from Sandy Hook, could destroy property in New York worth hundreds of millions. The opportunity to inflict injury on us by means of guns being long ranges might occur last case. It is questionable whether it could be repeated, but it is depressing to see today that such a thing is possible.

The defence would be simply a question of guns mounted on the land, for we have not ships enough to hold us by a foreign fleet. The matter of our placing guns in position to resist a naval attack is not, however, quite so simple as it seems. Although the efficiency of a gun on the land may be ten times greater than that of one on a mobile base such as a ship, the United States still loses under disadvantages. We have not got the heavy gun. We could not hold them in sufficient number under a twelve-month; and when a year is stated as the limit of time necessary for the construction of a heavy piece of ordnance, our ingenuity and mechanical abilities may be taxed beyond their capacity of extension.

What, then, is the Italian navy, and how is it composed? It has a total of fifty of probably 265 vessels. In 1890 there were 353 vessels in commission, and during last year 17 others, of which 5 were iron clads, were being built, one of them newly finished. Of this fleet, 11 are first class, 13 second class, and 10 third class war ships. Their tonnage altogether was 190,000 tons. Their guns, including the iron clad recently launched, amounted 230. The remainder of the fleet is made up of transport vessels for local defence, such as iron gun boats, torpedo vessels, mines, torpedo barges, etc. It would be, then, the war ships of the first, second, and third class only which, if Italy should choose to make an attack, would be sent across the ocean.

In *Modern Ships of War*,

By Edward J. Reed, M. P., the Chief Constructor of the Italian Navy and Edward Peacock, Second Chief U. S. N. Gun Practice, United States Navy Academy Board, with Supplementary Chapters by J. J. Arnold, Editor, *Illustrated*, P. 27. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.



THE "ARMIGO VERDELLI."



THE "ITALIA."

So Edward J. Reed presents the details of that famous vessel the *Italia*. Her displacement is 11,140 tons; horse power 7200; greatest thickness of armor, 22 inches, and the heaviest of her four guns are of 101 tons each. The *Italia* is, as to tonnage, a steel ship, with the most horse-power, with a slightly deeper draught. The new ship building are one of 10,000 tons, the others of 11,000 tons. The *Italia*, the largest ship in service, is of 12,000 tons, with 18,000 horse power, and a speed of 18 knots. Her guns are of the heaviest. There are four other ships ranging over 10,000 tons, and each is pronounced to have a speed of 18 knots, derived from an indicated horse-power of 10,500. Most of these vessels have armor of 22 inches, and turret 14 inches thick. Of the smaller ships, the *Amiraglio Fagnano* represents the best type of the second class. Her displacement is twelve tons, her horse power 3000, and she has a speed of 15 knots. There can be little question that the *Italia* and *Amiraglio*, of the second class type, are among the most powerful ships in the world, with a destructive energy which can hardly be overstated. The Italian navy has a total of 40,000 men, though in case of war, with the reserve, her total would include close to 60,000 men. For expense, ordinary and extraordinary, Italy spent on her navy, in 1890, 105,465,519 lire. To meet this heavy outlay, Italy has a debt of 451,000,000 pounds sterling.

Providing the expectations of our capable Secretary of the Navy are fulfilled, some time in 1901 we may have a 27,123 tonnage of first class vessels, and of second class vessels a tonnage of 19,462, or a total of 46,585. Suppose two navies be constructed, a possibly 46,585, with a pretty nearly certain navy tonnage in feet, second, and third class vessels of 106,587. The Italian navy has actually more than four times to one of ours, and our own navy is only in the far future, and therefore, useless as a comparison.

A SUNDAY AT VERSAILLES.

They good Americans who they do go to Paris is considered to be so faithful an expression of our devotion to that city that it has been presumed almost to the rank of a proverb; but if it were true in fact, it is doubtful whether the best of Americans who made the unseasonable pleasure trip in the summer months would give a very good advantage over the wretched *Amiraglio* who go—well, who do not go in Paris, at all events. For Paris in August is hot, pretentiously hot. The broad bright streets and horizontal masses of white buildings burn blindingly under the noon-day sun, and though the walls seem to flag back the rays of heat until they strike the preparing pedestrian with a slight thin face of a physical blow, they yet have sufficient elastic to render the night long hours periods of stifling pressure. Right moving under these conditions becomes a labor, and we were congratulating ourselves, as we loafed in the moderately cool darkness of our sitting room one Sunday afternoon, that there was really nothing that we ought to

THE LATE ENGLISH LIBERAL LEADER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVISON GOSWELL, second Earl Granville, K. G. died in London March 31st, 1915. At the age of seventy he took his degree at Christ Church, Oxford. His father was then ambassador at Paris and the young man, who was known as Lord Leveson, entered the diplomatic service and was attached to the embassy. In 1858, soon after assuming his majority, he became minister for Morocco, and was elected to the House of Commons. He at once identified himself with the Liberal party, and first held office in 1860, as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This was the second Melbourne administration, and Viscount Palmerston, afterward Premier, was his chief. He resigned the office in a short time, and entered Parliament as member from Lincoln. The pro-Unionism of free-trade and repeal of the Corn Laws was his particular work in the House, which he represented in the coalition on the death of his father, in 1868. Upon the formation of the second cabinet by Sir John Lubbock in 1881, Earl Granville was Permanent Under-Secretary to the successor of Lord Palmerston to the Foreign Office. When the Earl of Aberdeen formed the new ministry in 1865, Granville became President of the Council and government leader in the House of Lords. He went to St. Petersburg in 1856 as special ambassador at the coronation of the Czar Alexander II. He held a place in a number of succeeding administrations, and was made Secretary for the Colonies when Mr. Gladstone formed his first ministry in 1870, and left to look the Foreign Office. The ministry fell in 1874, and a year later Mr. Gladstone announced his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party, whereupon Earl Granville took the lead in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone came back again in 1880 and formed his second ministry, and the Earl went into office under him, also in the



EARL GRANVILLE, THE LATE LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN ENGLAND.

third ministry. His other posts have been almost without number, and in all his actions he has improved dignity and order upon whatever he came in contact with. He lacked the brilliancy and sparkle of many men, and he was not comforted with any serious praise during his term of office, but being a sturdy worker and a good follower where his chief led it will be hard to find his being a scholar in speech or in writing always good, and when the burden of leadership fell upon him he proved his worth by conscientious and capable work. Lord Granville, who will succeed to the leader's place in the House of Lords, is one of the best men in England since the younger generation of Lords. Outside of politics Earl Granville was the holder of many honorable positions, among them being the Chancellor of the Exchequer of London. He was also senior Knight of the Garter.

ITALY'S "CRISPINADE."

ALTHOUGH the busy and ingolent notions of the Italian cabinet in ordering Baron Fava to present his letter to the American President of the United States has received the endorsement of that section of the European press which is distinguished by its unavailing hostility to everything American, yet it cannot fail to give rise to a feeling very unlike to contempt in the minds of the principal governments of the Old World. It constitutes but one more illustration of that lamentable lack of diplomatic experience and of natural statesmanship which has been too conspicuous in many phases of the foreign policy of the United Kingdom of Italy. A nation among the nations of the first rank it seeks to assert its claims to consideration as one of the great powers by a series of monkey and pig-like manoeuvres of a thoroughly unbecoming character, which are situated in En-

riphe as "Crispinade." The name is due to the fact that most of them were perpetrated during the Premiership of Signor Crispin, and the word is now used to describe every kind of empty threat or blustering menace. It has done so with generous willingness from the aggressive attitude assumed in the first place necessarily followed. It does this latest "Crispinade" of the Italian government appear to be any exception to the inviolable rule. The Prime Minister, Marchese di Rudini, seems to have realized already that the position which he has taken up in commencing Baron Fava to present his letter of recall is not merely impotent, but also unbecoming. His petting demand for a guarantee on the part of the United States government that the completion of the lynching party at New Orleans should be punished here was since laid down to a mere request for their presentation, and it looks very much as if the unfortunate Baron Fava, who is a general grade neither at Washington nor at home, is destined to pay the price exacted in his own words, to bear the brunt, and become the scapegoat of M. di Rudini's mistake. It is a mistake that is absolutely inconceivable. Settling aside the possibility of a war between the two nations—the bare idea of which is preposterous—is it difficult to



IN DOWN CITY, OKLAHOMA.

Between its flustered negotiators. See, however, that the letterbox is in our paper and contains 'Good News', a 5-page in most parts, Mr. Fava. And the Criminal Classes?



BARON FAVA, THE ITALIAN MINISTER WHO HAS BEEN ESCALATED.

wich as those which have accompanied Baron Fava's recall, constitutes one of the most serious forms of international discourtesy and even insolence which it is possible to commit. It has been but rarely resorted to in cases where powerful governments determine to denigrate the lack of consideration for weak nations which, for the sake of honor or number, were powerless to resist the insult. And it may safely be taken for granted that if there were not 2000 miles of ocean intervening between the United States and Italy, the latter would never have resorted to any temporary popularity at home by its most recent "Crispinade." F. C. G.

AN EQUIVALENT FOR SUICIDE.

IF we allow our highly cultivated mind any wish to through inquiry, how we such an immense amount of one's efforts and time, to be devoted to the daily preparation of the day's dinner, breakfast, and general to-day, how terrific such to be the consequence. The most proper of foreign information how that she is the best, recommended track is regard to those who prefer to conclude. To deny what one's own knowledge is social to such ends. The means of raising it to be found through the business of the day, the impulse to the sense of the things with the end not include doubt, and the least sympathy to be in the first as possible, and the most proper, and anticipate the worst. The time, which continues these growing troubles, also creates depression of mind, and the result is not only the same, and the same as the same, and the same. (44)

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S APPEAL TO CALIFORNIA.

THE third tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's series in the Golden Gate and New York had work, and now but one remains, which will leave April 14, and undoubtedly cover the most desirable route, back to and from the West Coast. The special vestibule Pullman train, equipped with its dining-room, sleeping, library and smoking saloon, the observation cars, manned by a crew of twenty-four employes, as well as a touring agent in charge, and a champagne and cigar waiter, will be going West by way of the coast, through Fresno, Santa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and down into Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. The route includes all the best of the whole world in the land of the sunny sky. The route is the same as the same, and the same, and the same. (44)

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MRS. WELLS' RECENT REFORM.

Mrs. Wells' recent reform in the matter of her children with respect to public school. It is the only one in the history of the world, and it is the only one in the history of the world. (44)

Times when events, the idea is always so public opinion. It is the only one in the history of the world, and it is the only one in the history of the world. (44)

When baby was still, we gave her Carter. When she was a child, we sent her to the University. When she was a woman, we sent her to the University. (44)

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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THE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

BY L. E. QUIGG.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS' grief and perplexity have been unnecessary for many months a large and conspicuous share in the situation of three seas. They contain probably the greatest, and certainly the most difficult, problem now pending in the British Empire. To the colonies they are hardly a matter of life and death. The situation is unique. No intelligent and self-governing people anywhere are so Frenchly antagonized. Their plight, indeed, is peculiarly that of commercial paralysis for fish rich and abundant resources, in which their life is unqualified, directly, exclusively, with refuse of coal, iron, copper, and gypsum ready for operation; with vast fertile acreage and fertile soil; with all enterprise in stages, all effort fertilized, and a full half of the population in total almost starving, but the employment of these forces should mean away fish that in fact do not exist from want of a better hook, or interfere with operations on a shore long since abandoned, but which fish, a more, and there are claimed by a foreign country 1899 miles distant by its exclusive and proprietary enjoyment.

This, in a nutshell, is the celebrated "French Fish Question." It has arisen from conditions two centuries old. It has assumed an aggravated form a dozen times within the last fifty years. It has been played with, pushed aside, compromised and renegated. It always breaks out afresh, as involved as ever, as dangerous and so perplexed.

The United States have a direct interest in its settlement, especially since the negotiation last summer of a reciprocity treaty between this country and the colony. If it is settled as the colonies desire, the prosperity of our fisheries is much promoted, if in France they are seriously menaced. Many people here in Canada, and at least, that there is some level of their government. But although contribution has been frequently proposed by Canada and apparently received by Great Britain, the Newfoundlanders have indignantly declined it, and always by a decisive majority. They disapprove, indeed, believe that such a move contrary to an American than to a Canadian alliance, and if they were free to do as they pleased, in set up an independent government of their own, to go to Canada or to come to the United States, there is scarcely a doubt that their representatives

would be presently reflected at the courts of the two nations, not as the result of long negotiation in 1833 the French claimed for the first time the formal acknowledgment of rights upon the territory of Newfoundland. They agreed to pay the English a small pecuniary sum for the privilege of hauling and drying their fish on his island. Thus began the controversy to which Lord Selborne for

renowned himself in *Mayhew* and became Lord Balmorisc. Three decisive catenaries naturally gave the English a bad impression of the country, except as a depot for the conduct of the fisheries. And having this one purpose to serve in holding it, and being unable to discharge the French already established in Canada and Nova Scotia, and to monopolize the fishing industry, it seemed naturally the part of peace and profit to arrange a measure of orderly competition. This contention it does not excuse the fishery classes of the Treaty of Utrecht. But their re-examination after the fall of Napoleon, and again after the birth of Waterloo, was always unavailing except.

FRENCH FISHERY AS DEFENDED IN THE THEATRE.

The Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, followed the victories of the Duke of Marlborough. The French were then as powerful as the English in America, and well placed to make trouble on the fishing banks. During the war they had actually captured Newfoundland, and were masters of it when Louis was humbled at Blenheim. So that the English, in recovering it by a treaty stipulating that from that time forward it should "belong wholly of right to Great Britain," was not really covering the opportunity to fish, and they felt they could well afford to agree that France might use a portion of the shores for fishing purposes under conditions prohibiting fortifications and permanent buildings. The coast line they reserved to France extended from Cape Bonaventure, around the northern part of the island, down to Point Riche on its western coast. In terms and in effect the arrangement amounted to a partition of the island—the English to use its eastern and southern shores, the French to use its northern and western. The sovereignty of the whole, while held in England, was as much questioned as are the rights of the owner of a rented house.

Subsequent events, however, today, but without any change of the status quo, have made it impossible to ignore the fact that the French fishery right has been secured. This might easily have been made less certain of the fishery industry complex. Fresh fish, salt herring, and ground for freezing the fish are annually sent to an indefinite procession. All that France had forfeited, but the export trade of her fisheries was really kept to the task of winning back by diplomacy one of the richest prizes war had lost. The whole empire



HON. HERBERT BOND,
MINISTER OF THE COLONIES, TALKING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

England and Mr. Wilson for France are still adding volumes of interest and argument.

Until about the close of the last century it was the policy of England to prevent settlement in Newfoundland. This was done as an act of protection to the fish merchants of Bermuda. They were the capitalists of the business. They furnished the ships, provisions, and tackle, and disposed of the take, and the actual fishermen received a small percentage of the net profits, or worked on shares. This system is still pursued, only the terms of the contract is somewhat different, and the actual fishermen received a somewhat larger percentage of the net profits, and that they would lose control of the business, that led the English fishing merchants to demand of the government measures to prevent settlement upon the island. Their agitation resulted in the passage of several laws forbidding any person to spend the winter in Newfoundland, to erect any buildings there except sheds and stoves to dry the fish upon and stacks of the resident sort for shelter. It was a high crime to transport women there, and, of course, the private acquisition of land was impossible. The island was so in merely a fishing station, for use only during the fishing season. This ancient policy is directly responsible for all the evils which now oppress the colony, restrict their just aspirations, and obstruct their efforts. This is the crux of it, that the English did not know until it was too late the real value of Newfoundland. They had no idea of its agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources. They did perceive that the fisheries could support a thriving colony, but their favorable verdict in colonizing that, except such as was undertaken by political or religious motives, was the financial gain of England, and that was never promoted and secured by holding the fisheries at



SIR WILLIAM F. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G.,
FORMER OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

would quickly appear in Washington seeking admission as an American State. This feeling has been deepened and consolidated by the French colony controversy, and is now widely and openly avowed.

HOW THE FRENCH TREATY AROSE.

In quiet days the Newfoundlanders were proud to speak of their country as "England's most ancient colony." This does not mean that it contained her oldest colonies established by the French. Newfoundland is the oldest American possession actually claimed by England—the first over which her flag flew. This circumstance is rarely recalled save except as commemorating the demands of a child that existed in consideration. As a settled colony, Newfoundland is scarcely a century old. Representative government was not conferred until 1935; responsible government not until 1854; and that the only one who supports an order that the colony's organization to come to be favored upon it long before it contained a habitable home.

They were the result of the commitments of the English and French fishermen who came out from Bretonville and Bay every summer to fish for cod. This industry began almost incidentally after the Norse discovered the island. It, indeed, had no real origin until the year 1600. The French say it had. They declare that the Basque fishermen had been roving on the Newfoundland banks for full 500 years before that event. Be that as it may, they were far from recognizing that the English fishermen, and made a great mass of the fisheries and of the island in sailing and drying their catch, the fishermen themselves were not allowed to land, and so it was that the island when Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed formal possession of Newfoundland in England, had 500 years ago, but the French say that the first English fishermen had been made in colonize the country, and that they would fish. However, the English and the French had different views, and the industry was established there. Their quar-



HON. S. BOURKE,
MINISTER OF THE COLONIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

some than by allowing them to settle permanently in Newfoundland. Moreover, in the early part of the seventeenth century several attempts had been made to colonize the country, and that they would fish. Another, in a far greater scale, was led by Sir George Cal-

**HON. A. S. BOURKE,
MINISTER OF THE COLONIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN ENGLAND.**

founded by Champlain, and held and extended by the Jews, it was, indeed, forever gone, and when the Peace of Paris had been signed, no spot of the thousands of miles from the north of the St. Lawrence to the south of the English Channel, over which the eagles of France had no king and so disastrously done, remained for their occupation, save two small islands just to the coast of Newfoundland. But those, St. Pierre and Miquelon, meant for France the salvation of her fisheries. The fishery classes of the Treaty of Utrecht were concerned and confused, and, in addition, these two islands were ceded "in full right" to her Most Christian Majesty, "in service as a shelter to the French fishermen." But they were not to be fortified, nor to contain any other buildings than those "for the convenience of the fishery," nor was a larger armed force to be kept upon them than "fifty men for the police."

This moment had not been long in operation before England and France were again at war, and when hostilities ceased the British power in America was stripped almost as fully as twenty years before the French had been. It came to the conclusion of Paris in 1763 without and victory. It came to that of Versailles in 1763 losses and on behalf. Barring as this treaty did, American losses at most entirely, it was not natural that the fisheries question should receive close attention. None of the conflict arrangements had proved effective in removing causes of jealousy and strife between the fishermen of the two countries. They had merely stipulated upon each side, and making good questions about the bait supplies, and, looking after the interests of the fish, had warned for the loss of war. The fishermen of the Treaty of Versailles were at much peace then, to give up almost all kinds of fishing, and as for the treaty, and the now being dated by the fishermen of Bretonville Street and the Queen's Island, its terms are well defined in detail. First, the coast of St. Pierre and Miquelon was included under the condition of industry imposed. Then the boundaries of the French shores of Newfoundland were altered, and it was made to include all the eastern and western coasts.

about 300 miles long from Cape St. John to Cape Ray. In the waters beyond that shore the French were to be permitted to fish, and upon it they had full liberty to hunt for the purpose of stuffing and drying their skins. Here the treaty-makers stopped, and had the seal they made here left on their left; the controversies of to-day would be much simpler and much less difficult of adjustment.

SIR GEORGE'S TROOP DECLARATION.

There was nothing in the treaty that gave the French the right to fish, and upon it the inference that the shore was to remain at their disposal a desert wilderness. But the royal

of diversified industry by both of the shore that had been given in perpetual lease to the French.

QUANTY TAKEN ALONG THE COASTS.

These events had not occurred, of course, without many reproaches and many accusations of bad faith from both sides. Indeed, from the date of the last Treaty of Paris, in 1763, when after the fall of Napoleon, the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and the royal declaration accompanying it were revived and renewed, until the present time, scarcely a year has passed without its series of diplomatic controversies concerning violations of the treaty

and wasteful methods of fishing—the net, the cod net, the mud trap, and the tow-haul—have gradually displaced the shore fisheries until they now supply but a precarious living to those who still engage in them. They are not yet widely abandoned even by the French and the Americans. The fishermen of those nations, being compelled to go a long distance to find a fishing ground, whether on the banks or along the coast, and therefore to cut for a deep-sea voyage anyhow, naturally go where the fish are best and most plentiful. But those Canadians and Newfoundlanders who live along the banks and coasts will be treated by the fish not so usually make good catches. They have the advantage of not being required to furnish themselves with large vessels. A steamer does all they need, so that, although of late their fisheries are poor and unproductive with those they once enjoyed, there is still a measure of profit in the business.

The constant difference between the craft employed on the banks and those used by the shore fishermen may be observed in the illustrations that accompany this article. In one, a "baiter" of the American type is to be seen. The boat and outfit of the entire fishing fleet may be seen putting into St. John's for bait. A specimen more picturesque than is presented by this quality of creature, with her long low black hull and her vast reaches of snowy wig, standing in water here blue in the shadow of the rocky cliff, there whitened in the sunlight, and ready, where the fishy clouds are passing, encumbered, and, and rich, would be hard indeed to find. Not the men alone, with their bastooned wands and their conflicting crests, but the land, bold, rocky, often steep, and always majestic, seems to be the natural home of a free, brave-hearted people. The cliffs that rise sharply from the sea on either side of the harbor channel at St. John's are examples of the coast. Every where those immense rocks are found standing over against each other with grim hard fronts, the peaks in a jagged row from South to North. The boating fleet seems to be their fit companions. They suggest the same doubtful sport, the same inherent peril. All things that seek look forlorn on the brow of a landing sea, but there is a craft that dauntlessly makes its way in the waves—not grating canvas, but mighty bilges that tear along in nervous ferocity—it is one of those still, easy-looking

Very different is the fleet that may any time be seen in the shelter of Petty Harbour. As an illustration of this in an outport, every now and then is typical. The village is far enough from St. John's to possess an independent fleet of its own, and near enough to a profitable shore fishery to leave empty nets and profit to all its people. The boats, mostly open-decked, light but well built, at nightfall fill the harbor, moved close by the fakes on which the fish are drying. Before daylight the nets are turned out, and the boats in a single chase, off they dash through the inlet, a dozen abreast, often with no more than the room of a saild herring from west to east between them.

THREE VIEWS OF WHAT THE TREATY MEANS.

The French fleet are all hulkers. Possessing no right of habitation along the coast allotted to their use, it would necessarily be the case, whether they fished along shore or in mid-sea, that their vessels should be large and strong. Naturally, then, they select the grounds where such vessels can be most profitably employed, and those grounds are on the banks.

It will be observed, as a prime consideration in the preceding controversy, that the trawler was here quoted in its way prior to trawling to a fishery conducted in the open ocean. France, possessing St. Pierre as a shelter and a depot, could



AN AMERICAN "BANKER" ENTERING THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN'S FOR BAIT.

George felt it incumbent upon him, when the drafts of the treaty were exchanged, to declare how he would construe it, and the question to try to how to construe his construction. He accompanied the announcement of ratification with a statement which in international law has all the effect of the treaty itself, and here it is:

"It is clear that the fisheries of the two nations may not give rise for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interfering by any means, by the exception, the fishery of the French during the temporary cessation of it which is granted to them upon the coast of Newfoundland, but he will, for this purpose, cause the strict prohibitions shall be observed there in as exact a manner. The method of carrying on the fishery shall be as at all former times acknowledged shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there. It shall not be deviated from by other party."

Let it be understood that so far as the present controversy, which is rightly passing far away from the point where a year ago it started, turns upon the rights of the French across those of the Newfoundlanders, it relates directly and entirely to the words just quoted. And in order to appraise their present significance, it is necessary to give a brief sketch of what has occurred in the interim of their separation.

Then it was a complete wilderness. All effort to colonize it had long since been abandoned. The penalities law against wharfing there, against the presence of women, and against the building of permanent habitations were in full force, and for thirty years thereafter they continued to be applied—of times severely, but with less and less system. But soon they were relaxed, then done, and in the first decade of the present century, in spite of all that could be said to the contrary, a permanent town had grown up on the site of the city of St. John's. The British government at first made the best of the situation, and in 1800, when war was passed under which the settlers exchanged their claims as "squatters" for rights as colonists. Other settlements grew up all along the coast and southern coast of the island, where formerly they had been mere fishing stations; and, as a result, the British fishing merchants had found the fishery industry slipping from their hands, and the British government was obliged to give up the "fishing monopoly" to the French. The government of the "fishing monopoly" was exchanged for that of regular naval officers, who were the colony by regular convoys sent out from England. These in turn became associated to the growing lines, and the colony seemed to govern itself with its own system of laws and its own body of law-makers. Municipalities were established, a regular colony on St. Pierre. They gave no heed whatever to the limited authority with which they had been endowed. Forbidden to fortify St. Pierre, they managed to impregnate it with a garrison of French soldiers, they built a strong and populous city. Forbidden to assemble more than fifty soldiers, they maintained a small army and discharged the duties of a well-organized sovereignty. The same influences that operated with them to convert St. Pierre into a maritime strong hold and a commercial capital, operated also to induce them to colonize the "French shores." At the little villages of the fishermen spread northward and westward from St. John's, St. John and Cape Ray. But they paid no attention to the forbidding treaties. Towns after town sprang up. Schools and churches were established. The entire government of a parliamentary appointment, and they received a seat of 120 in the colonial Legislature. Large numbers of men were attracted by the prospect of a rich and fertile soil, of iron, copper, and lead. Mines had been discovered, and the colonies of the colonies that lay far the most valuable part of their country, and the only part that gave them the chance

alleged to be committed by both parties. And both parties were right as well as wrong. They had been committed. Moreover, they were responsible. They were of a kind which could not be reconciled or prevented. They were the result of advancing civilization, of the march of progress.

Two distinct kinds of fishery operations are, or until recent years have been, conducted from St. John's and from St. Pierre. One is the bank fishery; the other the shore fishery. Their names describe their character.

The Newfoundland banks are valuable precisely distant less than a hundred miles from the island. The largest of them, the Grand Bank, an immense rocky elevation, extends



THE TOWN OF SAINT JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BUILT ON THE "FLANKS"

over nine degrees of latitude and five of longitude. The depth of the water above it is from 50 to 800 feet. Here the hulls of the locally cod reside, and here the fishing fleets of the United States, Newfoundland, France, and Canada ply their trawling trade. At the present day the bank fishery alone can be depended on. Formerly the bank fishery along the American coast from Massachusetts to Labrador was prolific of cod and herring. But neither

catch every fish the now occurs without any cessation whatever from Great Britain. The bank fisheries are open to all the world, and the French industry would not be affected by its results as a single ground if every other part of the Treaty of Versailles than be hence called the island of St. Pierre were isolated out. On a wide, unbroken sea, success, maritime, and bitter, concerns only those rights which

the French do not use and cannot use, and which no court of appeal on earth would value at a reasonable price. In the construction of the treaty—or, rather, of King George's right to bring it to book along the coast operated as a fishing port, says the King, my subjects shall not interfere in any manner, by their regulations, the fishery of the French. They claim that all colonization and settlement on the coast (inland), for, says the King, I will "save the French settlements which shall be formed there to be retained." They claim that all such things as ports, water mills, factories, and all buildings are expressly prohibited, for it is their right to land anywhere, and they may wish to land just where those objections have been placed, and it is their right also to cut any timber they require, and the timber required by the French authorities may be the very timber desired by French fishermen. Hereafter, they say, all these buildings and the industries they shall be injurious to the waters of the shore, and render them unfit for the habitation of fish.

Each of these claims is in part denied by the English, and is still greater partly by the Newfoundlanders. In the first of the British demands which they have had to face the question, only Lord Palmerston has fully adopted the colonial view. Lord Salisbury has never positively defined his own position. It is also denied with the French, as in the fishing boat case with Mr. Blaine. He has been content to state the colonial position without actually endorsing it. But in the construction of the treaty, as we have seen, he got off on the ground of words with which he has endeavored to conceal it, he declines to admit the French assertion that the shore must remain forever a wilderness, devoted only to the fishing industry; that there should be no villages, permanent dwelling-places there, and no industry pursued which in any way tends to impair the value of the fishery. He insists, however, that the French rights, whatever they may be, are not exclusive, but, on the contrary, are open to British subjects as to French citizens. This is justified as it is, along the French shore—could he do the same kind that has at all times been acknowledged, and it should not be deviated from by either party." These expressions, according to Lord Salisbury, leave no reasonable doubt of the intention of the framers of the treaty, and of their Majesty who ratified it, to allow British subjects to fish for cod shore on equal terms with the French. Thus explaining the earlier clause which forbade interference by non-fishermen, and making it mean merely that the French should have the right of way.

CAN FISHERIES BE CALLED FREE?

The consideration of the second clause of the King's declaration brings us momentarily to the latest phase of the quarrel, the celebrated one about lobster. Along the shores of Newfoundland, and especially along the French shore, lobsters grow as thick as clover. They are larger, finer in color, better flavored, and much more than any other lobsters taken from any sea. About five years ago the Newfoundland leaders along the French shore began to cry there, and one industry of great value suddenly sprang up. Now King George had specified that the fishery which should be considered there was the one "which had at all times been acknowledged." That, beyond dispute, was a cod fishery. It was not to be "deviated from by either party." Therefore, according to the French, whatever rights the colonists might claim, they certainly did not have the right to catch or own lobsters. Equally certain was it that they did not have the right to put up "barred entrances," and if anything could be called a "barred entrance" it was a lobster factory. Having applied this well-known argument to the lobster, the French straightway proceeded to reject it for their own sake, and to set up a new argument. This new argument was, of course, that, when they went over in large numbers from St. Pierre, and established themselves in the lobster industry also

all these French pretensions. Accordingly, they held public meetings from which they went forth (tallied mostly, and their Legislature approved in Great Britain in every resolution. Their satisfaction and infinite vexation may be easily imagined when the response to their memoranda came early last year in the form of a new treaty, concocted by England and France without the knowledge of the Newfoundland government, to the effect, that pending further negotiations of the lobster question, all factories of either nation in existence on July 1, 1898, might operate during the season of 1900, but no new factory on either side could be operated without the joint consent of the French and English naval commanders on the station, and

hence for British favor, were at first disposed to counsel moderation. But before the fishing season of 1900 had actually opened, the island was a war, and to speech of France any war was in no sense at all a matter of French interest.

It has long already said that the French do not make the slightest objection to the right to catch and own lobsters. This requires some qualification. M. Flourens, but recently the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and certainly a staunch advocate of colonial interests, has publicly declared that the treaty affords "a right of veritable sovereignty." This undoubtedly expresses the sentiment as it interprets the acts of the French fishermen. But M. Flourens in office



FIFTY BARKS—FISHING BOATS AND BARKS

for every new factory allowed to one side, one was to be granted to the other.

There was nothing about this arrangement that was not surely offensive to the colonists. Most offensive of all was the fact that it had been secretly come at. Early in their history as a self-governed colony, in 1871, after protracted disputes with the French, a convention had been entered by the governments at London and Paris without the participation of the colonial cabinet, and when it first reached St. John's, the colonial Legislature expressed its feeling, and indignantly repudiated it. Great Britain promptly notified from the treaty, and in announcing its acceptance in the colony, the highly satisfactory language was used: "The content of the convention of Newfoundland is regarded by her Majesty's government as the result preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights. A plebeian promise was never made, and it has been to Newfoundland a novel disaster. And it is strange this one would not only had Lord Salisbury violated this essential pledge, not only had he assumed to violate one man's lobster business and another's liver, but he had practically succeeded that the French could enter upon Newfoundland territory upon another crucial issue, thus specified in the contents which struck to the colonists' landfills, and which they regarded as an illustration of the ignorance of their situation and of the disregard of their rights heaped to British statesmen.

was less grating and his statements have distinctly dissonant as far as treating a claim. They existed merely for (1) the exclusive right of fishing off the coast; (2) that they may be made by the British of the shore which in the judgment of the French, involves with or injures the fishery; and (3) that the British can have no right of fishing whatever which does not also appear to the French, whether it be for lobster, herring, or cod. Now, as we have seen, the cod fishery is a fiction. It does not exist and probably never can exist until all the problems of artificial propagation and planting have been solved, and also propagation by the colonists would mean the creation of a fishery for the benefit of their fish, and since the French do not want the shore fishery in their present state, because, anyhow, it may be accepted as a fact that their rights, whether great or small, are of no value. The reason, then, of their unrequited refusal to part with them—for that is the position they have taken, and with intense resolution—has to be sought in a hot dispute from the French shore. However, it is not hard to find, and from the French point of view, it is profoundly simple. It is twofold. It is purely commercial and partly political. Perhaps its political phase is the most important—certainly the more widely influential. The commercial phase is suggested by the fishermen, and concerns their necessities, but that alone would scarcely be sufficient to persuade the entire French nation to give up fishing England, when England makes such constitutive advances. Taken together, however, the two constitute French opinion, and under France will not be surprised to find the French nation, and no other, to be less than is England to recover rights that are of immense value to the coast.



PREPARING THE FISH IN ST. JOHN'S HARBOR.

The colonists protested indignantly. They asserted their rights, their stock, and that Lord Salisbury has done. The United States, said, meant nothing more than that the French could catch codfish off that coast. If there were no cod fish, no lobster, and no fish, they would be lost in Newfoundland and belonged to Newfoundland, and no France could appropriate a grain of it, or take anything from the waters about it except cod. This new argument, they said, was the last straw that broke the camel's back. For a hundred years they had patiently endured this hateful French tyranny. They had endeavored to save their energies, still they received waste, and their lives made it depend upon a single factory, which all around them to the oppressiveness of words, but they were of little use no longer. An end must be made, and made quickly, of

THE REAL MOTIVE OF FRENCH HOSTILITY.

At one they advanced their position, and first point, even little applicants for merely a strict construction of the treaty law, which, of course, from its nature, as involving hardship, they were unable to do, they became impassioned, hostile agitators for their land alienation. They talked with the same fervor natural to an accused felon. They had done with all this paper and woe, they said: the French must go. They would never accept any arrangement short of that, and for that they would fight if they had to. Not to individuals, not classes, but to the whole people of France, did French speak with voice or low tones and reserve. Self-seeking politicians, hunting for soap and the

was less grating and his statements have distinctly dissonant as far as treating a claim. They existed merely for (1) the exclusive right of fishing off the coast; (2) that they may be made by the British of the shore which in the judgment of the French, involves with or injures the fishery; and (3) that the British can have no right of fishing whatever which does not also appear to the French, whether it be for lobster, herring, or cod. Now, as we have seen, the cod fishery is a fiction. It does not exist and probably never can exist until all the problems of artificial propagation and planting have been solved, and also propagation by the colonists would mean the creation of a fishery for the benefit of their fish, and since the French do not want the shore fishery in their present state, because, anyhow, it may be accepted as a fact that their rights, whether great or small, are of no value. The reason, then, of their unrequited refusal to part with them—for that is the position they have taken, and with intense resolution—has to be sought in a hot dispute from the French shore. However, it is not hard to find, and from the French point of view, it is profoundly simple. It is twofold. It is purely commercial and partly political. Perhaps its political phase is the most important—certainly the more widely influential. The commercial phase is suggested by the fishermen, and concerns their necessities, but that alone would scarcely be sufficient to persuade the entire French nation to give up fishing England, when England makes such constitutive advances. Taken together, however, the two constitute French opinion, and under France will not be surprised to find the French nation, and no other, to be less than is England to recover rights that are of immense value to the coast.

The English in Egypt, which no every Frenchman is thoroughly conversant, fully explains the same old demand is France but the fishermen are not so. The fishermen, on their part, require less, and less is not to be had at St. Pierre, not along the French shore, nor anywhere else than in those bays on the northern and eastern coasts which are under the actual control of the colonists. These two facts tell the reverse of France's best endeavor to consent to anything but the open acknowledgment of her rights. The point of the cod is an utter responsibility without easy access to a bait market. The market is limited to Canada, if equal to the Canadian and American demand. The market of St. John's is the only one where the French can profitably sell. They have fish—less, they explain, the cod, and the herring—within the food of the cod. They do not appear all together, each has its season, or "run." The English come first, the herring, then the cod, and then the herring. The catch of three bait fishes is absolutely controlled by Newfoundlanders. Their necessities carry them to accept along the coast held by the colony, and the codfish, no matter when it may be reached, it has led in the cod fish market. This fact is never, and no other, to be seen in any other way. The French have not the secret treasury of Newfoundland, by which, in return for the bait, the American fishermen have been able to come to Newfoundland when they have repeatedly refused to Canada—a free market for her fish. How can be exceeded by Canada would be supplied by her own a poor bait market. Five million Newfoundland would make a sure and sufficient supply.

THE FRENCH'S INFLEXIBLE DEMAND.

It also explains the refusal of the French fishermen to give up rights that they have had, and which they have never seen as the French shore is to show they fully understand and appreciate its tremendous importance to the colony, and when they still their investment it will be a price representing its worth in Newfoundland—and in France. They will give it up only if they are free, but free is not the end of the matter. They will never give up their rights, and would be justified in any other. A Frenchman is not to be seen in any other way. The French have not the secret treasury of Newfoundland, by which, in return for the bait, the American fishermen have been able to come to Newfoundland when they have repeatedly refused to Canada—a free market for her fish. How can be exceeded by Canada would be supplied by her own a poor bait market. Five million Newfoundland would make a sure and sufficient supply.

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THE AUSTRALIAN CONFEDERATION.

The confederation of the Australian States, of which the Constitution has just been adopted, is one of the latest and most important. It is practically the sudden appearance of a new member in the great family of political powers. It is a natural result of a system of large and flourishing colonies, and England is wise now than she was a hundred years ago, when she sought to build a continent in colonial subjection. The scheme of a large confederation of all the British colonies, which was discussed a few years since, has not been found practicable. But the project showed the tendency of colonial thought, and the Australian confederation is the first significant issue. Virtually the confederation will be independent, but it retains substantial connection with the mother country. There is no rupture, as there was in our case, and there will be no tradition of hostility. It is precisely the event which GOLDWIN SMITH, in his historical lectures at Oxford many years ago, wished might have occurred in America. The separation between a mother country and its distant colonies grown into independence should be only like the extension of the parent household into new and distinct families. Of such a natural development the Australian confederation is the most significant and interesting example.

The Australian colony was originally a great settlement. But the claim and sovereignty of the country have drawn a large population from England, and there are now six different states upon the continent, besides the islands of New Zealand. The chief states are Victoria and New South Wales, and the total population is now three millions of persons. The details of Australian politics, industry, and commerce will be found in the Supplement to this issue of the WEEKLY. It is not surprising that the statesmen of the country should feel that it had come of age, and desire that its political institutions should conform to the relations of its position among the states of the country. Sir HENRY PARKES, Prime Minister of New South Wales, is the most eminent, and the new scheme of federation is chiefly due to him. The fundamental conditions are these:—the retention by every state of its rights, powers, and special privileges, except as they may be surrendered by agreement; freedom of inter-state commerce, with a federal foreign tariff; the army and navy under federal control. Thus, of course is precluded independence, and implies the withdrawal of the British army and navy.

The organization of the federal government is modelled upon that of the United States, with one or two important differences. There will be a Chamber of Representatives elected by popular vote in districts, and a Senate of an equal number of members for each state. There will be also a federal ministry, responsible to the Legislature, and a federal Governor appointed by the British crown. This officer will be nominated. He will sit upon his own cabinet, which will be, as in England, substantially a committee of the Legislature. The Governor will be merely a sign of friendly relations with England. But the instant these relations should become unfriendly, the Governor could be quietly set aside, and replaced by an elected Governor. The executive power of the government is vested in the Legislature, which is elected by popular vote, of which the ministry, the real executive, is an agent. There will be also a federal court of appeal for all Australia. This authority has been extended hitherto by a committee of the Privy Council appointed by the crown.

Such, in general, is the Australian confederation. It is a movement of the utmost importance in British annals, because it ends centuries of the subjection of a world-encircling British Empire controlled from the British capital. It was always a proud emotion with which we regarded the British Empire, and yesterday's despatches were sent from the Foreign Office to China, East India, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean, Canada, and Australia, "with morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the beams, circling the earth in a continuous and unbroken stream of the martial sea of England." But the Australian confederation ends only the authority, not the sentiment. The loyalty of the British heart to England will still circle the earth with the morning drum beat, and all the more warmly that it will be a feeling stirred by the jealousy of power.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The letter in the Tribune from Washington, saying that Mr. BLAINE would not consent to be the Republican candidate next year, was followed by one in the Times from South Carolina, saying that the Farmers' Alliance, which controls New Carolina, would not consent to elect ALEXANDER HAMILTON the candidate. As the Farmers' Alliance is largely recruited from the Democratic party, this is an important statement, because the Democratic Convention must take the Alliance into account. But the Convention also must take into account the Farmers' Alliance, which is strong enough to defeat the Democratic party. The chance of Democratic success lies in the adoption of tariff reform as the platform and of Mr. CLEVELAND as the candidate. The Farmers' Alliance could be organized only by bringing its power from silver. If to precipitate the Democrats should abandon Mr. CLEVELAND and adopt the free-silver policy, they would, of course, divide their vote, and lose independent support. There is no doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND's recent silver letter, although it seems to have imperilled his chances of nomination, has greatly strengthened him with the intelligence of the country in all parties, and large as his independent vote has always been, it would be much larger in 1892.

The statement in the Republican party which is unfriendly to the tariff reform of the party is very much more friendly to Mr. CLEVELAND than ever. This is due both to the fact that the last session of Congress showed that there was no hope of Republican re-election of the tariff, and because Mr. CLEVELAND's silver letter showed the honest courage of the Republican party, which is now among the honest men of all parties is that corruption is the present peril of our politics. Such men see it in their own party, whether it be Republican or Democratic. They see that there is great party discontent. Republicans are troubled by the necessary influence of the tariff politics. Democrats are alienated by the wild silver schemes of their fellow partisans. But all of them see in the arraying conflict of views and leaders our strong upright public man whom they believe to be honest, and whether the story be true or not they believe it, that when a friend remonstrated with him, he would not be so bold as to answer in a silver letter as impugning his prospects for the nomination. Mr. CLEVELAND answered, "My friend, I have said what I think, and the Presidency may go to" let us say, pot.

Mr. CLEVELAND is evidently the strong man for the Democratic nomination. The situation is such that there is no other strong candidate, because under the circumstances to abandon Mr. CLEVELAND is to say that he does not represent Democratic views and policy. But it is because he is supposed to represent those that public confidence has largely returned to. That belief would have been confirmed if he had said nothing. If a vote against a Republican candidate for Congress had been thought to be ultimately a vote for Governor HILL, for instance, only a Republican candidate would have been elected who

was defeated. No intelligent Democrat, it seems to us, can doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND would be the strong candidate. But nominations are not logical, and depend upon many things besides the general desire and expectation of a party. Indeed, the rule of important nominations in the selection of an available candidate, and available has a negative significance. It means less a representative leader than a candid leader. A recent Italian candidate would give the greatest possible satisfaction to the supporters of President HARRISON.

THE RETIREMENT OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

The resignation of Senator EDMUNDS is an event of great public importance. There is no man in public life more universally respected for character and ability, and his long experience has made his ability of the utmost service to the country. His inflexible integrity and thorough training in public affairs, his readiness of debate, and familiarity with all questions have made him one of the most conspicuous of Senators. His presence in the Senate, like that of Senators SHERMAN and BOAR, has given it the dignity and weight which spring from the highest personal and political quality. The three Senators are all unconquerable powers, and familiar with all questions. Senatorial dignity, and their disappearance from the Chamber would be a national loss.

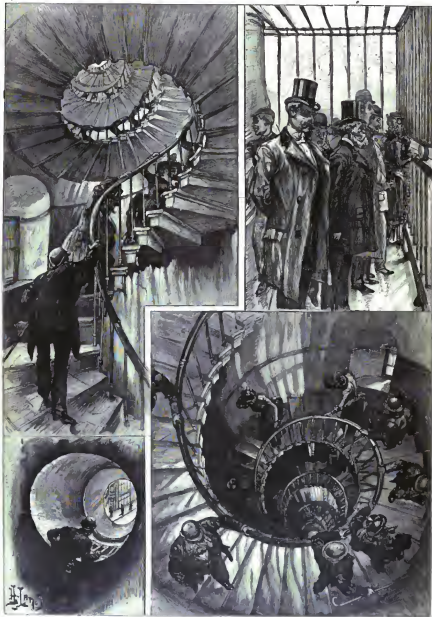
To some degree, indeed, it must be said of Mr. EDMUNDS that he gave up to party what was meant for himself. This has been done probably both to tem perament and to principle. He has followed some movements within the Republican party for a long time instinctively turned to Mr. EDMUNDS as their leader and chief. He was one of the earliest supporters of a reformed civil service, and while not always accepting the methods of the Reform League, he showed great sagacity, and favored many of its measures. In the National Republican Conventions of 1880 and 1884, especially in the latter year, he received a large vote for the Presidential nomination, which was the more significant as he was personally wholly indifferent, and rather anxious upon such topics and of form of his friends. But the vote showed the high confidence in him of earnest and progressive Republicans, and whatever divergence of view between him and them may have followed, their personal regard and confidence have been unchanged.

The retirement of a Senator of such integrity, grasp, experience, and simplicity of taste and character, deprives public life. Unquestionably, while party spirit has been fiercer in many other epochs in our annals than it is now, yet politics have never been so necessary. Rich men, as such, have never been a larger part of the party, and the country has never been so divided as it is now. It is a condition of our present public career. Mr. EDMUNDS' "last" is a significant and sorry symbol. The withdrawal of Mr. EDMUNDS is the disappearance of a party leader whose counsel, although sometimes, as it has seemed to us, very judicious, has been almost invariably sound. One of those of a wise and upright man. With all his colleagues, whose he salutes in farewell, of the same quality with himself, the Senate would miss the presence of EDMUNDS' energy of the continental Congress.

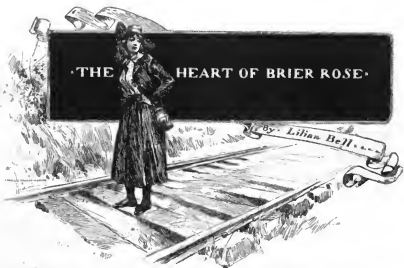
OUR TREATY WITH ITALY.

Our treaty with Italy provides that "the citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the other the same rights and privileges as most favored nations, and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of the most favored nation, and shall be admitted to the same rights and privileges as the citizens of the most favored nation."

This guarantee is both explicit and just. What power makes the United States and Italy? If the agreement is violated in the United States, Italy can look only to the government of the United States for reparation. No other authority appears in the treaty. If the United States say that the matter is in charge of the State of Louisiana, Italy may justly reply that she has no treaty with the protection of American citizens in that State, but that she has not done so nor been invited to do so. If or then resumed here that the agreement was that Italian should have only the same rights and privileges that are granted to natives, might not Italy fairly reply that she could not be held to have been invited to do so? If we would do so, we might choose to reduce the guarantee of the treaty, that she could not assume that we would have the protection of our citizens to any other authority than our own, and if we did so choose, there was no



THE INTERIOR OF "THE MONUMENT," WHICH COMMEMORATES THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.—[SEE PAGE 282.]



THE HEART OF BRIER ROSE.



HE Wreathing Willow telegraph office found the place. Up and down before it, like a shining ribbon, by the railroad tracks, ran a wide, level, and well-kept dirt track bordered then into one. Back of it faced the wide main street, with stores and cottages, indifferently ranged, and a few scattered public lawns. Beyond, enclosed by a white picket fence, stretched the desolate graveyard. Some scraggly bushes, with downy heads like a thousand of eyes. It was quite a walk to cross the street. Near the end, there was the vastness and lonely abandonment of the surrounding prairie. Mounted guard over the living fence post, against the waste sky, with her undulating triple eye. It was a barren and a dreary atmosphere of loneliness from other towns, casting their life together to make a sunny whole, and forwarding their desire life's end by sending their village Wreathing Willow. The only thing to play which marks supplied was green. There was an abundance of eyes. It was quite a walk to cross the street. Neighbors' houses stood close. Notably was crowded, even in the graveyard.

The telegraph operator, seated with landscape, leaned back, stretched himself prodigiously, yawned softly, and collapsed in his chair, which creaked in vetted resignation. He found a remark over his shoulder. "So this is what you are for, Dora?"

Dora took his remark, and slipping to the door, viewed the loneliness in silence. Then he turned himself, and said, cheerfully: "A telegraph operator is all I'm good for since I got hurt. Thankful enough I'll be if I get the Red Valley job. I'll like to be near to you, Jim."

"Seems like the crowd of right here does more for you when you get smashed up in their own accident. I wouldn't like to see you come to keep you as conductor," grinned his friend.

"How could a lame man be a conductor?" returned Dora, with his smiling good humor.

"A railroad conductor is a merely concern on the pay act," observed Joe gloomily.

Suddenly the afternoon stillness was broken by excited voices and the sharp barking and yapping of dogs. Joe brought his feet to the door in a hurry.

"I can't leave the machine. Dora. Go and see what the rumpus is about. I bet Brier Rose is up to something. It takes that darn girl to stir up the boys. No, Fogy," he said to the telegraph, who was whirling around in a sort of anti-anticipation. "You see here. If Brier Rose is at the bottom of it, a little filler for you might get her in the shade."

Dora obediently slipped up the street, where, in the midst of a crowd of rough men, stood a girl holding some pale animal. High above her head, with the dogs barked and snarled around her. The men were laughing and keeping the dogs partly in check. The girl, with scarlet cheeks, large eyes and reddish and threatened them all, to their infinite amusement.

"Call off your dogs, Jim," she said, surely, to the owner of the largest, whose deep tones sometimes reached the quieting like a shot. "You might get her in the shade."

"Throw down the best, or I will," he answered.

She turned her flashing eyes on him. "If I shut those dogs on another jaw, I'll give him before noon," she said, slowly.

Jim made a lunge for the dog, and sat on him to keep him down, while the crowd began to desert of his obedience. "What's all this?" cried Dora, coming up and pushing his way through their midst.

"Brier Rose is 'bair' hold' up," cried a voice.

The crowd parted with delight. The girl's white face became white with rage as she singled out the speaker.

"You'll pay for that, Ben Miles, as you've paid before, and now."

Again they started as some recollection. Even Brier Rose considered to laugh, angry as she was, and Ben

"I'm lame and no account in a fight," said Dora; "but all a man ain't gold, as a woman thrower."

"Who is daunder?" began his listener, but Ben Miles

"Hold on, Jim," he said; "that there's Dave Constock, conductor of the smashed up No. 7."

"The name?"

"She, stranger!" said the hoisted Jim. "You're welcome to interfere. Give us your hand. We wouldn't hurt her for fear we'd hurt you."

"You see, it's seldom we get a chance to give 'em," explained Ben Miles, as the men closed around Dora to shake hands.

"Go over for what?"

"For what? Lord, stranger, you must come from parts unknown. For whatever? They ain't a man in Wreathing Willow but what's been smacked by Brier Rose. Stumped? Lord! I should say so. But we wouldn't hurt for none. Stranger, please give you an advice: don't you worry none about Brier Rose."

Again the crowd laughed. The dogs were all held up, and the girl got her third arm down. She looked curiously at the man, whose heavy stare she had by heart, as she heard his defiant cry. To be sure, she had been defeated before, there was hardly a man who would not have ticked his life to save her, but they would be sensibly when they got the chance. Dora's interference was on a new line. She did not get it understood, but it appealed to her at once. She wrapped her arms around the little animal, and with a new sensation stirring at her heart, Brier Rose dipped away. When Dora went back to the station to tell Joe, the latter roared with delight.

"Just like her! Exactly like her!" he cried, dropping his eyes so lazily that his lame friend winced for him.

"Who is Brier Rose?" he repeated, in answer to Dora's question.

"You don't know much if you don't know old Bryan's daughter. She's the best known girl from Homestead to Powder Creek. Old Bryan's best engineer on the road ever since the track was laid. There's them that can remember his little child with his on the engine when she was a little wretch of a thing. All eyes she was then, as she is now. What was'n eyes was temper. Some news, some that now she smokes the boys in addition to old Bryan. The one ran an engine with the best of 'em. Bryan's taught her all the tricks, and he thinks she can run one and see for just her. Sharp as a razor lightnin' is Brier Rose, as pretty as a picture as the boys have named in the land about her. It's my belief she'll wipe the earth with Ben Miles for that. 'Brier Rose is 'bair' hold' up.' It'll wait he was dead before she got through with him, you hear me?" And Joe's noisy words made the window rattle.

"Stranger, she was defend a gopher, when she's as hard on the boys," observed Dora.

"That's 'Brier Rose! That's Brier Rose! She's got more sense than a bread with every bean in Wreathing Willow than any of the boys. She's just that cunning. The 'bair' I've got a head for anybody but old Bryan—your notice I make no mention of heart condemn Brier Rose. I don't hear to talk of what she ain't got—and just how she's specially bewitched about him. After know'n' enough for forty years, he's talks to drink. The girl know's 'a' all his life his job if the boys get with it, and she watches him like a hawk. Many's the time she's made him tight run with his, for fear he'd lose his head. It's only at times he goes to a bar, and she knows the place. Brier Rose is named on Lucy Fry, and knows how to keep her mouth shut (which she ain't a man) as for most women; waked I could, but we all know about it, and look out for her."

"Who is Lucy Fry?"

"Homestead to Powder Creek. She knows every inch of track and siding. And I wish you could see her handle the engine. She's a beauty, and she's a keep in her own right, and she's the best man. She can sail about how fast any train's gone if it's just run by her, or if she's on it—either. It's worth while to see it, and close the machine. She goes over it every as a mile."

"She's handsome," said Dora, simply.

"Bump! Handsome is an handsome don't," observed Joe, promptly. "She is cold as ice and hard as a rock. It's my belief that she ain't got no heart none as other women. And as for love? Where's Dora! There's a touch me out for you! And my? Lord!"

"All the boys have looked in the hand about her, I believe you ain't," remarked Dora, cheerfully.

Jim kicked at his left supperer unconsciously, and slowly nodded. "Sigh about, sigh about," he said, softly. "Have looked down the glowing track, which seems to stretch impressively into the future. 'I hope I'll get the Red Valley job," he said, softly.

In spite of what he had heard, or perhaps because of what he had seen, who has longed to follow the strange pathway of a woman's soul—all things, even the minutely torn and green-ruined in Dora's sunny eyes. With her usual smiling cheerfulness, he waited hopefully for news of his appointment at Red Valley, and hovered, as if fascinated, around engine Forty four.

Notice the faces of old Bryan were slow to notice this, the latter having accepted such situations periodically from all the young men. It was as he knew a proceeding that up to the time of the Middleland, where they paid no attention to it. But that night something extraordinary occurred.

The next day, as Brier Rose rode down the street on her heavy Texas pony, the boys gazed around her eagerly, notwithstanding the fact that she had a small little whip in her hand. They said something new and strange to each other.

"Brier Rose," called out Joe, as she drew rein. "you don't care neither about dancin', do you?"

"Yes, I rather set all the evenin', wouldn't you say?"

"If you like the name of Dora, or do you reckon you'd rather have Constock?"

Joe looked from one to the other as the bottled-up train fell rapidly upon her, her cheeks and lips glowing scarlet. For once her usual tongue failed her. Dora went to ask them what they meant. To well she knew. But was her indignation expressed in a trifling? And so on? And Dora as yet had said nothing. Oh, dancin' shame! Her eyes flashed indignantly, yet with all her gathering fury there was an odd dancing in her white throat and a cruel smile at her knees. Encouraged by her smile, they went further.

"What do you say about it?"

The question denoted the mockery of the question, being all unaware of Dora's interest in the Forty-four. The chosen creature looked to her very temples and cheeks, smiling her eyes pitifully. The boys' question that poor Brier Rose was ready as he glanced before she was smug, or they would not dare to speak of it. Her wounded pride was pained but for one thing—a way out. Foolishly she said, "Her mother-in-law was unaccountable. She was sick coming down the street."

"Do you love him? Say, Brier Rose, do you love Dora?" cried the one farthest from her whip.

Her courage came back at Dora's approach, and the spell of her wounded pride was broken. She laughed scornfully as she saw that he had heard the question and had involuntarily passed for her reply.

"Do I love him? She cried, looking him fairly in the face. 'I come none, as matter' him."

She turned her horse sharply, and the boys the boys had expected fell on her heavy little Texas. He crossed his neck across the street on a dead run, as his faded arms.

Joe drew his hands first into his pockets, and strode up and down the road steadily. Finally he burst out with: "Brier Rose is 'bair' hold' up. I told you she had'n't a heart for a man, she wastes it all on dumb brutes. She ain't

That night Joe drifted around, unable to decide whether or not he should speak to Dora about the occurrence of the afternoon. Dora's grin and his cherry hospitalities were gone. He had no heart to see her.

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO



OTHER ACCEPTED PLANS.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GRIGAN.—(SEE PAGE 286.)

the straw stack near by, where a white cow is standing, a farm hand is forking fodder over the fence for the stack. There is a sheep chill wall rendered in the atmosphere, and the accent of local tones is very well brought out. The picture is painted in a high key, though not distinguished in color. It is not without quality, and it is not forced. It is good in drawing, and painted very cleverly.

"A View of Monticello," No. 191, by Knapp Cox—an imaginative work, in which there is a male figure from very graceful lines, and another figure, that of a man smoking from a dream and dazed by the apparition before him, who is negated and nearly by contrast—an emphasis in imitation and successfully realized. In color the picture is notably good, and it is interesting to see that the painter has used for his landscape a distinctly American motive, which he has adapted with artistic appreciation of the needs of an appropriate setting for the scene.

"Fortune and the Boy," No. 114, by Henry D. Waller, a charming picture in which the scale is treated with refinement, excellent in drawing, though a little dull in color. "The Three Brides," No. 234, by Edmund C. Tarbell, a realistic out-door study of three young ladies in summer gowns seated in a garden, very well painted, and exceedingly good in color and value. "Twilight," No. 203, by Frank W. Benson, a charming picture of two young ladies—the one in black and the other in white—in an interior in which the light comes from a lamp screened by a piece of music on a stand on the left, and from the fading day outside on the right, painted with a great deal of knowledge and a considerable amount of poetic feeling, a cleverly handled figure of an old man giving a lift to red to a cat. "Good Friends," No. 499, by Francis C. Jones. "A Girl in Black," No. 191, and "A Girl in Blue," out of doors study—No. 143, by Will H. Low, the first so delicate and better in its way as the second is trifle and realistic; and a canvas of large size that was exhibited in the Salon, and is



WINTER MORNING IN A BARN-YARD.—From the PAVILION by CHARLES C. FRENCH, A.R.A.

new ones for the first time in New York at this exhibition. "Waiting for the Show," No. 488, by Charles B. Halsey, a noble, well-considered, and thoroughly competent picture—see among the other important works by masters of the figure that are especially worth choosing for notice among the considerable number of pictures of their class in the exhibition.

The display in the galleries of the academy is given more than usual, reasonable for good portraits, and it seems that whatever may be the average of the other work, the best things of the year in portraits are to be found here. Certainly Mr. Sargent's beautiful picture of a young lady in a pink gown with gray ribbon, "Portrait," No. 210, is among the best things his most able painter has yet shown in New York; and the "Portrait," No. 206, by the same artist, is an idea like it is real in the presentation of a scene as others see him in daily life; and Mr. Vinton's excellent portrait of a lady, No. 162, Mr. Beckwith's "Portrait of Mrs. A. P. F.," No. 103, very lady like in aspect, and very well drawn and modeled; Mr. Chase's vigorous likeness of a well-known artist; Mr. Henshield's fine picture of a lady in a white gown, "Portrait," No. 184; Mr. Castagna's brilliant rendering of a young man in a studio light, "Portrait," No. 404; and Mr. Colburn's two pictures (the one of a gentleman, No. 295, and the other of a lady in a blue gown, No. 400)—attest the general excellence of the representation in this branch of the art of painting. When we have added that there are excellent likenesses by Charles A. Fries, D. W. Tryon, H. Holton Jones, H. M. Sargent, Charles H. Hayden, H. W. Van Hook, J. Finckel Murphy, Alexander Herring, and others equally well known, and that so far as sculpture—somewhat neglected, it is true, but always as well seen at the Academy as anywhere else—there are good things by Otto S. Wasser and J. S. Bartley, a fair idea of the exhibition may be obtained, even though we have not space to mention other things of interest.

WILLIAM A. COPPIN.



DANCING GIRL.—From the PAVILION by H. ROSCOE NEWMAN, A.R.A.



A BLACK TRACKER AND THE MOUNTED POLICE AFTER BUSHBURNER.

no mountains. The plains in this arid center are lower than the level of the sea. We have looked upon the scenes of the sufferings of the herds and the angry explosion of the devoted Warburton, and of the silent Farnon.

On the coast overlooking these desert rivers there is fine grazing country and some good agricultural land, and there are minerals left, if they can but be reached and developed. There are men making money on the coast, but who are 45,000 people in the vast interior? Even in this beautiful valley we have looked upon them as great stretches of brown plains and fine areas for sheep and cattle. But the maddled crowd and read what is therein: "No thorough fare." And "no thoroughfare" being interpreted means "no water." How, whose millions of sheep yield from a mighty bon is laid. Struth on your hand. This is a hot job, 40 to 50 cent water. Do you see the specks of moisture in your palm? That is the proposition of water to the bulk, this more than half of the Australian continent. We are dealing with facts now, not with poetic dreams of English politicians about "wandering populations," unexplored states for settlement, and all that. For this country which we see has been crossed and recrossed east and west and north and south, and under whose iron reigns trial and what unchanging conclusions they of West Australia at least know and the rest may learn.

But we have only covered half the circle. We have seen that the empty interior is not always without the very necessities is an evidence that. Coffin Bay, Antares Bay, Donald Bay, Cape Arid, Mount Harris, Mount Dwyer, the old inland—these are the conditions which that great sea we see on the scene. It is not so in America. Explorers through all the continent breathed an atmosphere of hope of realization of achievement of property. But see the explorers of Australia. Leichardt the pioneer, the former led, the Emu, Burke and Wills, the unhappy navigator, the shattered Stuart, the noble and the noble Stuart; the first city, the desperate and long abandoned Koolb, the last. Have their predictions, generally speaking, been fulfilled? That is the question. They walked through suffering to the death and death on the way. They were not to be taken by the sea, they fell on the way. The result of the calling of Chapman, of the best men of the world, and more frequent rivers than it is the Atlantic coast was to make good the great population of Europe. In doing to this principle, West Australia should have been expanded first, after River England by three thousand miles than New South Wales. West Australia, from the day that real settlement began in the east, has had almost toward it a great deal of energy expended. That there are five, with but 45,000 people and 1,000,000 square miles of land, and with but 125,000 square miles under lease for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The result has not in fact, but in fact, that it is as well as the view is better for us as we were round this circle and let the half, in relation to Port Darwin. Flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria and more frequent rivers than it is the Atlantic coast was to make good the great population of Europe. In doing to this principle, West Australia should have been expanded first, after River England by three thousand miles than New South Wales. West Australia, from the day that real settlement began in the east, has had almost toward it a great deal of energy expended. That there are five, with but 45,000 people and 1,000,000 square miles of land, and with but 125,000 square miles under lease for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

Reef, whose coal beltworks supply the coals for a thousand miles parallel with the coast. Inside, it is one long harbor of peace, one stretch of unbroken beauty in mountain, valley, and inland jungle. Out at sea, even the mangrove swamp, with its deeply dented, looks cool and beautiful. The greater than the beauty of the valley is its wealth. We are working a floor of action 100,000 miles square in extent, and having 60,000 inhabitants—not so many as a decent sized city of the United States, but producing wealth out of all proportion to any city.

The colony began about the same time as West Australia, but now, thanks to its sugar plantations, its mineral wealth, it has 150,000 almost 3,000,000 acres and cattle and sheep 150,000 have been taken out of Queensland gold to the value of \$25,000,000.

Farther toward the southeast, we see the parent gulch of New South Wales, begun by those who labored at the mouth of guns, and who were always spoken of by those they left behind in the old land as having gone to Sydney Bay. But from that beginning, there arose the glorious province of Plymouth Rock there is an entire of prosperous commercial propositions, a social and national dignity that is only accounted for by the introduction of free speech and industrial progress. There Sydney lies, with its 500,000 inhabitants and set on the margin of a protected shore and harbor. Between as well as a controlled harbor, it is the work, and its progress, there arose vast ranges of double hills, of mountain and of all magnificent heights. But between such heights of mountains and the city is a land of plenty, too—a land from which 225,000,000 pounds of wool were exported in 1900. The river Darling, which sweeps its tortuous mad lashed length along the Great Dividing River in the world, is the boundary line of prosperity. Between Mount Stuart and where we stand, said it, the earth flows 3000 feet south to the sea, and there the sea is Mount Koolb, with its white lead in the changes like Australia, one entire expression of prosperity. There it the wealth we see



A CAMEL TRAIN AT A DESERT SETTLEMENT, NORTH AUSTRALIA.

Victoria, the great coast, the smallest, and the most active in proportion to its size of all the colonies or states of Australia. Agriculture, pastoral pursuits, mines, and commerce—these are the sources of Victoria's wealth. And the city Melbourne, lying on the shores of Port Phillip, with its 300,000 inhabitants, a day's march from the sea, is Sydney's nearest rival.

But the first colony in east of south of our range good site Adelaide at the foot of Mount Lofty, but, clearly, pretty built and distinct with metropolitan life.

New South Wales completed the circle, and from New South Wales looked out to where, in a continent of three million of square miles, the Anglo-Saxon is working steadily and now his golden days, and settlement toward the sea-line. The reader should be made to interpret, with its own progress and occupation of land conditions, the statistics of Australia's life, which here I briefly sketch.

IN TIME OF FLOOD

A few months ago a bad case arose at the town of Herbar among others in Australia, was under water, and this time and presently were being destroyed at a war case run. On the North Queensland coast where it rains twelve feet in a year, and often two feet in a day, the flood people are frequent. Floods that cover land and sheep and cattle are caught in a web of water. On the river the flood and in the south generally the floods are not so frequent. When, four years ago, I set out to place the heart of the country, and see the staff of which Australia was made, I found a first objective point. To it we could get by rail. First, we got over the Blue Mountains by the famous Zigzag, after passing the Niagara Valley, sawmills, power, and a distance of a few miles, we were at our objective. There we descended upon a table land, passing such typical Australian towns as Bathurst, and again down until a plain is reached where a river runs at intervals of miles. This had been a flood year, and the country should be showing buoyant. But through long views of dry, baked green trees we pass, through a brown and arid landscape, only by the sight of towns like Eyreack which conveyed

What need we of further witness? Turn now through this glorious air and look toward the west. There Perth, a little capital on the banks of the Swan River, one of those short streams fanned along the Australian coast so often, and of such marvellous value. We are fifteen hundred miles from this western capital, and between us and there lies an land 40,000 square miles of waterless waste and there, no birds of song, no rippling streams, no sugary fields of grain, no winking lights, no settlements of progress, are there. In all that vast unpopulated sea of country known as West Australia there are but 45,000 people. Turn slowly toward the southeast. We are looking now upon a country tropical, yet not having then all important characteristics of a tropical country, superabundance of rain. It is a pastoral country chiefly where a few are scattered and fifty miles or so from the coast. A little farther still and there is the Kimberley pastoral district and the Kimberley gold fields, where an earnest government is trying with untiring labor to make up for the failure of her fortunes. That water is hard to get in West Australia. Still here until you are halfway round a circle, and are looking directly north to Port Darwin, from a jet standing in the heart of Kansas, you had better with the Gulf of Mexico and turned aside by round to San Diego, in San Francisco, to Portland, to Helena, to Grand Forks. In that half circle you have seen "the Arizona desert," but you have seen also that of a watered land with great rivers, vast mountains, and deep valleys. Through every part of it, man, the present, the future, and the past. How strange is the world, what do you see? What have you seen? Here is a railway at your feet, being driven across the coast of Port Darwin to Port Darwin, a railway running through a hot, arid land, with good country at each terminus. But there is between you and the sea-wall which makes the lands of that half circle to your eyes a series of agricultural desert, and a ridge of soaring sand hills, desolating expressions of nature's wrath, purple plain, chains of salt lakes and thirty day, palm, fields, forests and marshy thickets, fertile plain, fertile water holes and small marshes, solitary hills—flowing like islands from a gray and champion sea—marooned cliffs and rugged cliffs that project in bulging masses, and last one half-circle from Port Darwin, gives birth to big blue rivers.

Scenes of scenes in Australia rise is a lovely plain, an mountain range, and wandering on the fifty or a hundred miles, perhaps, some sink again into some sad and barren, more desert or sea, for so hard nature, so slowly the quantity of water that it drank up so it flows uncertainty over these plains.



AN ANTIQUARIAN.



AN EXCURSION STEAMER ON THE HARBOR AT SYDNEY.

lens, camera, and iron bar composed the equipment. This is the first touch of the modern in the case of Australian scenery. And it was kept up through hot and lengthy hours of travel, broken by a stop at some village or township, as if it called, sitting gloriously in its red dust. A mounted policeman, a black tracker, a settler on his horse, a shepherd "loosening down" his flock, or a squatter in his trap would occasionally give a glim of the scene, but the prevailing feeling was one of monotony. Yet over this monotony rose hundreds of thousands of sheep were pasturing and doing well.

I had been travelling with a Royal Commission when duty it was to make inquiry into the question of water conservation. It was my good fortune to receive an invitation to travel in their company, since I was going in their direction. Because of this I shared my plans somewhat, and I determined to follow where they led. The Royal Commissioners, the secretary, two reporters, a photographer, and myself constituted the party, and we were looked out upon Bourke one Sunday evening as it rose from the scrubby plain, and with apprehensive eye beheld the river Darling, which was about, and was debating whether in the four inches more and flood the stream. Had it done so portions of Bourke would have been floating down tow and the River Horns. There would be little use in heading, because the surrounding country is flat, and if the river overtopped its banks at all there could be no salination for the town. Fortunately it decided otherwise, and its leader, the Warrego, also stopped short in time. But the journey of the Severn is not long. They are not done with Bourke. They embark in a little middle wheel steamer called the *Florence Ainsie*, and a journey of three weeks begins down the river Darling toward Adelaide. The *Florence Ainsie* was a peculiar vessel such as did duty in the early days on the Mississippi. And she had just such a tank below her as the Mississippi steamer. It is no task of my size to navigate the river Darling, which winds its devious way 1,000 miles. A few miles below Bourke the Darling was no longer the Darling, but the Nile, flooding the country for miles on either side. The channel wound between lines of ragged, gnarled, and almost charred gum trees. It was the custom for the *Florence Ainsie* to stop at every night, and if near a station the Severn would repair its weary water conservation and land conditions by taking evidence from the squatters. And at every station during the day it was also the habit to stop, with the same end in view. A man with his sheep or a man with his stock should be able to speak to some purpose on the conservation of water. His horse was backed up to keep back the muddy, rapid, burning flood, his record may have been 30,000 sheep tons. And yet in two years

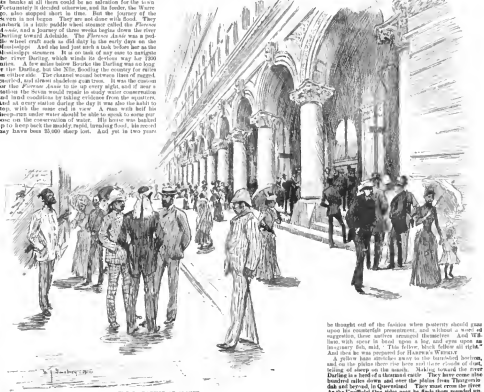
more his record might be 60,000 lost by drought, and then his traveler had such opportunity of studying a country as that afforded the official One of the Severn, who listened for hours daily or nightly to the tale of the squatter and selector. It was always the same monotonous evidence—the plains spoiled, hard land conditions, trachea, steam climate, and the resulting sterility. "This country is in the hands of the devil."

The Severn was occasioned by food and beverage give place to bread bright plains carpeted with the greenest grass—wheat, barley, and abundant. Flocks of wild turkeys fed in the grass, masses of wild ducks swam the river from the bow of the boat, congregations of brightly-plumaged parrots and cockatoos were rilled in the trees; the native-companions graciously performed their gay quadrilles upon the floor.

The waters of the Darling flow mostly on to the face of mud in the numerous gorges of the stream. On its either side fires are fed by flaring in the jerrah and rapid turn, and disordered coloration are fitting for the night. Figures pass and repass through the brighter glare of sun side; a surge is drawn close in the shade of the trees, and from an open door where the light is brightest there comes the sound of machinery. We drew nearer, and saw the hydraulic presses working upon the wood, the heavy workmen arising up sacks, and others beating them down to the waiting barge. Day and night are they laboring, that the full parade of this business great may come to the garter of wool. The hammer of the commercial Thor's beats here, the pulse of success palpitate. In the game with nature, men lose this season. The shearer has ceased. They will not work at night. They must preserve the dignity of labor—the customs of the shearer's Lull. The long shearing shed is empty, where all day thousands of sheavers have shorn at the

rate of a pound a hundred; and many have earned their pound. They are to be used now in the barracks, when through the third glare of the shuck barge there comes the sound of a knuckle struck on a table and a voice saying, "Come on." "A royal flush," it'll be to the air. "The game?" This is like half Arcadian, half baroque, a sort of Pevsley, and more than a touch of Seurat. On this side of the river is the most of Anglo-Saxon progress that every where reveals against "the back shores of this world." But across the river we are to find a land unmercifully far from that in which we stand a moment before. We stand before a dying tree. Aboriginal Australia looks back its sorry court. The remnant of a more powerful tribe sit outside their jerrahs, and cover over their heads of fire, imperceptible and as if by chance. Over its waters were the slayers of the white sea, once they barked the spear and the axe, and fought hand in hand with the walls built, and whirled the whirling demagogic hammer. They are victims of a policy of reprisal of "disappear," of an invisible web which went forth from legal phrase—"Disperse the aboriginal." Like dogs they for every where, like dogs and jaguars so many of the tribes were. To creep on the shepherd or bushman and cover a spear through his body to drag him away; to celebrate the hateful thing by a severely dramatic scene in which the bloody deed was acted over again with a hideous mimic, to cut the victim, and then to show with a wild remorse—this was their life. But it was not the life of those southern tribes, though they suffered with the rest. Destruction came upon the men, and destruction and worse upon the women—and then they are!

After two weeks' journeying we came upon another camp of these aborigines. Our week's journey back we had seen King Jimmy of Marn and Queen Polly under the hands of the photographer. King Jimmy and his court were in mourning for some of their people. About their heads were twisted white cloths, and some had filled their hair with lime or their to express the intensity of their grief. But this scene before us suggests rather that they thought that comes with an outlook upon a fading people upon whose heads neither men have made anything. At Ned's Corner, on a point of land where the spring and willows were swaying, an aboriginal camp was set—long low bank houses of woven reeds and bark, with awnings and bower-like structures here and there in the middle. Fire was burning on which the Murray cod far exceeded and basking, while the fish sat splintered with the life and yet extinct. Naked and unadorned, the old men, gray-haired and eyes bright, watched the rooking of the fish, and the younger, with the ivory, did the honors of reception. I never saw a more dignified, graceful, lovelier figure than William as he moved about with straight steady stride, emphasizing his great good-humor by a long, low, two-toothed chuckle, winking up with the ever present "Oh my word!" The photographer had nothing to suggest that it came to position. The old men drew shoulders round their shoulders; William strayed himself in European garments, that he should not



THE POST-OFFICE AT BOURKE.

be thought out of the fashion when patterns should gaze upon his countenance, and without a word of appreciation, a yellow hair, a white hair, and eyes upon an imaginary fish, said, "This fellow, he'll follow all right." And then he was prepared for Mackenzie's black horse, a yellow hair, a white hair, and eyes upon the black horse, and on the plain there rise here and there clouds of dust, rising and sleep on the ground. Making toward the river Darling in a herd of a thousand cattle. They have come also hundred calves down and over the plains from Thurgood and beyond, in Queensland. They must have the river. As the official then rides out, he leads them rounded up.



A CHINESE GARDENER.

a mile from the river. The cattle seem to have a strategy in hand, and begin to stamp frantically. One leader out of the bunch, and come over to inspect the alarm. Others stamp wildly, and surrounded a stampede. But at that moment the horses were sent on ahead to lead the

cattle to the river, and on they all go. Not on the very banks of the stream they begin to "ring." There is danger in this. Should they ring in the river, hundreds will be drowned. Hound and rascal they go, in a painful convulsed motion, a wheel of horns upon a bearing base of brown and red and grey. But the stock-horns burn their horses in and break the ring with many a sharp cut and snap of whip and saddle expiation. Then pass the river the cattle go, following the horses, first with a tremor and sound of feet, and then with a ruck. It was a forest of horns, where stouter stouter tumbled and tossed in the swirl current—a mile of floating heads, snorting and snorting. The current at first carries them down, down; and they begin to ring. The apparatus is, rattled by the struggle. The stock riders again thrust in, the stock whip cuts the air like a knife. Some riders floated down, but struck out bravely at first, and were caught in the trees on the banks, where they were held fast, for the water was flowing around the bodies of the men. A few men bore made straight after the horses for the shores. They reeled into her, they came shoulder to shoulder; their heads became motionless, they were carried down, and they reached the solid ground. And after that, in phalanxes, the herd began its way across, and the great fat of the long "travel" was over. The hurking was ceased, and will only a half-hour later.

"You are late the heads of the land
But we reached on without impediment."

said a little-limbed stock-ride, bearded like a gnat, as he lit his pipe—the hostess's car-friend. And this was once a fellow of St. John's Cambridge. Such are the fortunes of the grubs as the rule in this country. And there, beside a clump of marshy trees, they cooked their chops and made their dinner and drank their quarter tea, and the world went very well indeed, whatever it came to pass. At Walswick on the River, I saw, and stood on a journey across country toward Mendocino, where the plains were green with the Start-up—a spreading plant upon which grows a pop that it is said drives horses and cattle mad.

And from Mendocino to the sea, and from the sea to Sydney again, we heard a song. "Thank God!" for the first that had come as I had carried the land, so that thousands were as of from rain.

IN THE WIND.

Three years have gone since the Sever made their journey into this beautiful country. The carriage was in the hands of his admirers are responsible. He is to explain and make record of conditions that the dwellers in the space of long decades are giving good evidence, he is to say and we see the land here are proving on the pastoring people, he is to draw a picture of the land that hearken and the people may see, and it was good when he was in the morning. And once again into this country over which he took you for three thousand miles he played, led by a different route. This time he came from Adelaide northeast on the path of the explorers, and on his way visited the silver mines of Broken Hill. There was no such thing as Broken Hill three years before—so far the great excitement in Broken Hill stars. From this point west, from which had red pine stretchers way to an appointed station, he set his feet. Good fortune was with him. Here he a horse painter who travelled with the Sever hundreds of miles three years ago on the last wet again. What a host are memories a sleep of his life, and the great hills of Broken Hill, Quin of Terrell, the Kennedys of North-range and Womansland; Brougham of Nettle; Olders of the same name of (Narrow Neck); and a host of others, heavy, comical, and adoring.

No longer are rain and the food rickety gladness and distress all at once. The Sever in his old days had his rainy pain upon the land, and it has stretched up. A long day over an arid plain here we travelled, and we are the driver, my friend, and the driver, and a woman with a patient face at the horses' heads, and two passengers. I caught two hundred miles of them, without sleep, this mother to hold with weary eyes of the children, not all the time, for the superintendent had a horse and gentle wren. But at midnight we are come to Barke's Care,

a historic spot, only historic. For here began the bitter tale which dragged the valleys, banks and the faithful hills to lonely grass, and gathered down a fruitful capricious to a single tree.

And there stands in front of the line of grey willows by a waterless stream, driven by Atala, and seeking for the remedy for the south. One horse—warrigals they are called—went that cattle left off, and they are wild, but we are near our breakfast station, and even the warrigals are affected by that satisfying proximity. Yet how can one eat? See, as the coach passes into a paddock, those painting, sickening, eyeless hump! Falls through starvation and weakness, the ravenous cross have perched out their eyes. They strew our park and far to where the plain becomes one leader grey are white spots innumerable—dead and dying sheep. It is such indolence over which the carter-crowns creaks a hateful requiem. This is not the case of the southeast hemisphere; however it chances, this mare has caught from the sheep a cry like his own, only in a harsh and dominating. It is not the hearty "car, car," of the maddening under the great floor. Yesterday we saw scores of money, but we had grown into them gradually, and their horses did not look to us. This morning it looks upon us. "We are in a great charred hole. Upon this barren land a phage of subtle has descended, has spread, has swarmed about the sheep, taken the place of the kangaroo, and eaten from the land of grass and salt bush and edible scrub. Here are the straits of this people, after the sands of the ocean. Four, five, seven feet up the sides of the little trees have the rabbits climbed and eaten the bark. Here's food for a Darwin, as he changed to know it, that rabbits should climb trees!" Here might see this beauty from necessity great until it had all the capacities of the bushy!

But here the warrigals, rattle belly in, and Mrs. Flynn greets us at the door. What does it matter to Mrs. Flynn that the sun is angry, that the sky is unresponsive, that the nights are pitifully cheerless, that the heavens never drop their felicity? Her beautiful face sees only a livid moon, a lean the superstitious being out of the coach, whose child the supernatural carries to Mrs. Flynn. Good Mrs. Flynn, across these twelve thousand miles of land and sea between us I send you one a clever greeting that gave as a gleam of light in that impenetrable landscape—"Oh, let's fit the front of the world to be alive!" Kind soul! In the heart of that arid country you keep the "fun of the world" in your heart, and you reveal the mother and the pleasure first of your less station and despair. You send the prisoners

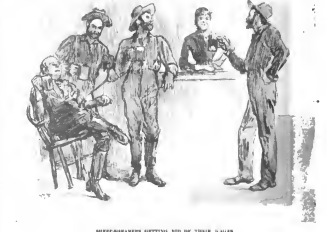
Best. Was that because you were Irish, or because you were a woman?

High was the plains of a steady sky, and deep after. Is it so that rain is coming? The darkness gathers in the horizon, a grey, a grey, a grey. And now crack down the sky great wheels of thunder. When, Quin of Terrell, no joy at this! Here's plenty overhauling for your merry world. You will not need to send your sheep traveling into No Man's Land, if they may find food and water. But Quin of Terrell has no joy in his counterpane, for a bitter kind of joy that says "Wah, Wah, Wah, angry, ponderous grows the sky. There looms a violence of thunder like a crack in the universe, and then the storm is over, and a wind—a storm of wind—only wind. It strikes the earth, wren it and shakes it, but that is all. No a drop of rain and for many and many a day the storm has been, and it chop down the limbs of the malgreair, that of its tonic leaves the sheep may eat and live. And for many a day the clouds will roll up and down, and then there comes a procession away, leaving not a track of moisture behind. And all the while the sheep have gone from grass to salt bush, and from salt bush to the plain, and the plain, and from salt bush to the plain, and pepper and tarpon, and the hop, the cotton, the poplar, and the dead-flesh leaders, for their food. And there now are staying in the wind, tremor by the withered grass, and bending to the sterile plain. And then suddenly the hot blast passes, the sky is clear again, one looking to the north, and palpating acres of heat, the fire waves rolling in billows backward and forward. And now, blessed relief! In moments the sun is in the sky, and the sun is in the sun, and the sun is in the sun. But that is the mountain that the valley starts as he sought his way into the heart of the continent in search of great inland seas. And he carried to his back down upon, not a river, not a sea, but a white quartz desolation. And from the mountain, at whose base we stand, we turn our eyes further westward, and we know that there is the Great Salt Lake, and there at Niagara, he still has a beam in which Stars had to sail on his so-battered vessel. Available and inhospitable as they were sought refuge in a land of white dust. For then it was that the tales of the storm-torn heart, that the seas were overflowing from their shores, that your finger shall lead the plain, that your feet may not come, and the sky did in the pen. Yet in that year when you wanted and desired, and are alive, working, now—leave, depart, departing, and at that over the sea, you said Quin of Terrell to me, we are gambling with God." Ay, even that. For in the hope of one or two good years of food in sea or seven, these pioneers (the stars) and as far west as Mount Erebus and The boatman and Mount Peck, playing a desperate game with nature. Between rebels and drought this western land of the Great Peace betrays a bitter fight.

At a white stony plain. There is a line of pines beside a frigid water-course. Six wild horses—warrigals, or bromides, as they are called—have been driven down, curried and caught. They are all young, and they look not so bad. We start. They can scarcely be held in the first few miles. Then they begin to sink in perpetration. Another few miles and they look driven about the banks and a land we thought was fresh in the distance from there. Another five, and the look has gone. The ribs show, the shoulders protrude. Look! A pale's head are showing again in the white trees. It is nearly below us. There is a gulp in your throat as you see a wreck stagger out of the trees and stumble over the plain, head over the ground, and death upon its back. There's no water in that direction, none out there! It comes upon you like a sudden blow—those horses are being driven to death. And why? Because it is change to kill them on this stage of thirty miles than to feed them out at 230 a ton.

And now another year. Look at the throbbing sides, the quivering limbs! He holds

"Inver, for Heaven's sake don't you see?"
"I do, he helps me feel, I do. But we've got to get them. I'll let them out at another mile."
And you are an Anglo-Saxon, and this is a Christian land!



SHEEP-SHARERS GETTING RID OF THEIR WAGES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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GREATER NEW YORK.

THE question of a greater New York is brought
into general discussion by the bill which has been
introduced into the Legislature, authorizing the Com-
missioners of Inquiry to frame an act including Brook-
lyn, Staten Island, and part of Westchester within the
municipality of New York. It is a question of great
importance, but the matter has not been brought to the
present point without much delay, and without any
indication of a general or decisive opinion upon the
subject. This fact, of course, is not an argument
against the proposed consolidation; but it throws
upon its advocates the necessity of stating the reasons
which have led them to favor it, and the New York
Times recently presented the case for the consoli-
dation. It is, in brief, that the uncontrolled increase of the
population within the city limits requires it. The
Times publishes an interesting comparative table
showing number of persons per acre in the cities of
London, Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York, by
which it appears that New York is now six times
more crowded than London, throughout its entire
area, and that if the entire area of New York were
settled with the average density of London, its popula-
tion would be less than 300,000. Moreover, there
remain but 12,347 acres on which New York can ex-
pand, and if perfect farming should enable them to be
peopled with the density of London, they would se-
condarily be less than the growth of our New York
ward since the last census. In due, New York is
now fast, with no allowance for future demands, and
"it is an admitted hypothesis that New York should
stop growing."

New York will not stop growing, and for a reason
stated by the Times, that its "commercial supremacy
is irrefragable." But it is not its commercial supremacy
which has produced its commercial supremacy. It
is the natural and improved advantages of position
and of communication, which have done so.
The historical supremacy of New York is not due to
the extent of its municipality, but to causes arising
from its situation and its equipment. The same
causes will continue to draw population to the city as
a center, so that if the municipal government of New
York should include only a nucleus of persons, the
population of New York would be really the popula-
tion which is practically that of the city. The com-
mercial advantage and power of New York, the
prestige and primacy of the city, would be unchanged
whether Brooklyn should be taken into the munici-

pality or remain a separate city. The resident of
Brooklyn feels himself to be a New Yorker. The
resident of Staten Island regards himself as from New
York. In effect, although one lives in Kings County
and another in Richmond County, they are New York
residents and are counted as such of the great popula-
tion called New York. Their inclusion in the mu-
nicipality would not bring either of those districts
nearer to New York. It would not reduce the
pressure upon the average of New York. It would not
bring the other Kings County residents nearer to
provide him with any residence which is not equally
open to him now. Bridges will be built to Brook-
lyn, and improved communication will be opened to
Staten Island, not because they may or may not be
included in the municipality of New York, but for
the reason that the pressure on the island compels
improved neighborhood.

It is an illusion of words to suppose that New York
is declining because Manhattan Island has reached
or will soon reach its capacity of accommodation. If
the municipality had been limited to the area before
the year 1898, it is supposed that the growth of New
York in the true area of the words would have been
arrested? Its largest capitalists might have lived in
the upper part of the island, its great manufacturing
plants might have been without the lines of the munici-
pality, but New York would have included them all.
It would be difficult on Manhattan Island, if new
buildings were to be erected there, than between the
rivers, will the streets be cleared by the annexation
of Brooklyn, or the territory of Staten Island be
brought nearer by inclusion in the municipality?
The primacy of New York among American cities
does not depend upon the numerical superiority of its
population, or the question of its population, or its
wealth, therefore, to a question of "economics and
excellences of municipal administration." Here we
are inclined to agree with the Times. The popula-
tion of Manhattan Island and the adjacent neighbor-
hood constitutes New York, and the experience of
other cities in their consolidation furnish the reason that
"integrated and piecemeal jurisdiction" is not de-
sirable for a community which is virtually one. But
the problem of municipal administration, which has
thus far baffled even American political sagacity, will
not be settled by enlarging the sphere of patronage
and the opportunities of bribery. Undoubtedly great
benefits will be derived from the uncontrolled ex-
tension of the city, but it is equally true that the evils of
the municipal system have kept pace with them, if
they have not surpassed them. The tendency, un-
doubtedly, is toward consolidation; that is to say, its
advantages are acute and positive, and there is little
divided opinion.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN NEW YORK.

The university extension bill has passed both
Houses at Albany, and there seems to be no reason
to doubt its approval by the Governor. The bill was,
unavoidably somewhat in committee, but not in an
unfriendly spirit. The evident purpose of the amend-
ments was to secure a local initiative, and to limit pre-
cisely the scope of the expenditure of the appropria-
tion, and under the most instructive and useful pro-
visions of the Regents of the University to give their
co-operation to any locality, organization, or associa-
tion by recommending methods, designating suitable
lecturers, conducting examinations, and issuing
certificates, and in any other proper manner. The
amendment to the second section provides that no
part of the appropriation shall be expended for pay-
ing the expenses of lecturers, as the object of the ap-
propriation is the benefit of the localities concerned.
These amendments do not conflict with the
general purpose of the bill as stated by the Re-

gents. "University extension, as contemplated by the Regents of
the University, means extension in the people at large,
whenever and wherever, of the best obtained opportunities
for education, and acceptance, as early as may be, without
regard to the most instructive and useful pro-
cedure and instruction which the State affords. It will be
sufficient for the facilities of an existing school system by sit-
ing the present form of the extension of localities for
study and culture among those whom lack of means or
active occupation, and especially those whose maturity of
years prevent from regular attendance at schools and col-
leges."

As the New York World well says, the lyceum be-
fore system in this country twenty years ago was
really the germ of university extension. That sys-
tem was a weekly address to many of the most im-
portant topics of the country upon some moral or
literary or historical subject by a well distinguished. It
proved to be, in fact, a public school of political edu-
cation, which was an influential force in training and
stimulating the public mind upon the absorbing
question of the time. The readiness and activity of
the American mind welcome and facilitate such
training, and early accommodate themselves to its
conditions. In England, as the World suggests, they
adopted the American lyceum method, with a
more elaborate organization, for a system of literary
and scientific popular and local instruction. The

system included courses of lectures by acknowledged
experts, courses of reading and study, followed by
examinations and certificates, but without exacer-
bation than those of lectures, recitations, etc. It is not,
however, a scheme for the promotion of superficial
study nor for cheapening degrees. It is not a school
for professional training in any branch, but for the
diffusion of information. It is an extension of the
university, but only of that part of the university
which can be extended. The advantages of resi-
dence at a college for the promotion of scientific
in the college atmosphere, are not the province of the
system.

University extension is designed for the great mul-
titude of those who cannot go to college, but who are
yet dependent on a such of the benefit of this kind
of training as the city of New York affords. The bill
of study of a striking sign of the times. The remark-
able development of the university extension system
in England, the whole system of "correspondence
university," of associations for organizing schemes
of reading and study directed from a common center,
the Chautauque circles, and the university extension
movement in the city of New York, all show the
plus, all show the tendency. The bill authorizes the
Regents of the University, who are the agency of the
State for the interests of higher education, to pro-
mote the new system in New York. In the good
work they should have the efficient co-operation of
the educational authorities of the State. A committee
composed of many of the most eminent presidents of
colleges appeared, to express not only their hearty
approval, but to suggest their aid. They know that
while university extension cannot do all that the
college does, it reaches the great bulk who cannot
reach the college, while the college, with its
management of study which it supplies greatly stim-
ulate wide general interest in the higher education
which is the sphere of the college, and strengthen their
hold upon public confidence and support.

THE ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION.

The appointment of the Royal Commission on
Labor in England, and of its members, is not
it is not only a sign of wise determination not to as-
sume that there is no question, but the composition
of the commission indicates a desire that the question
shall be treated by a body of the ablest representatives
in the kingdom. It is, indeed, alleged that the
commission will consist of a committee of experts to
do their work. But as their work is investigative, and
not the adoption of a scheme, neither the ability nor
the numbers are likely to produce mischief. Lord
HARTINGTON is chairman, and Lord DEBBY, he is
a good representative of the great hereditary land-own-
ers. Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. LEONARD GIBSON, are
eminent public men of great experience and of liberal
instincts. Mr. MURPHY, especially being very fami-
liar with the labor question and interest. There are
also well-known directors of great and various in-
dustries and manufacturing and commercial com-
panies, and Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. LEONARD GIBSON,
the official advocates of the agricultural laborers. With
these are eminent university professors of Economics
and Jurisprudence, and Mr. THOMAS MANN, president
of the Dockers Union and organizer of strikes. There
are twenty-seven commissioners in all. Mr. McCA-
RTHY was selected to serve a remainder, and he suggested
Michael Davitt, and was so angry that Mr. Davitt was
not appointed, it is not clear why he was not. If
he is an Irish agitator, Mr. MANN is a labor agitator,
and it would be of great advantage to bring the two
interests of labor and capital personally face to face.

The appointment of the commission and its com-
position, taken together, are a very striking and
wise fact and not theories. To insist that there is
no labor question is like insisting that there is no
Irish question. Englishmen point out that Ireland
is governed very much as England is; that Mr. BART-
HOE pursues a firm but not unfriendly course; that
England is not so much more to be feared, and that
England does much more to take care of the Irishman
than the Englishman. But the Englishman who
says this is often blind to the real cause of Irish dis-
content, which is, that England will not allow Ireland
to take care of herself. The difficulty is of a kind
which England will not see, and which she will not
solve. It is not a question of the form, but of the
cause no country would expect another to take care
than England the supervision of another people, or
tolerate with less patience the plan of that people
that under the paternal care of Scotland, for in-
stance, Englishmen ought to be content. In the
same way it is a dull statement which holds that
there can be any real labor question, because of
the great law of supply and demand. If a laborer is
not satisfied, he is free agent and can go elsewhere.
This is not an answer to those who feel that prac-
tically they are not free agents; that the vast combina-
tion and organization of capital is a tyranny as
terrible as anything that can be met by the laborer
and; and that organized labor must take care of
itself, and is infinitely stronger than what it calls for.
This conviction, in an age of general education, suf-
frage, and co-operation, presents a new situation. It



THE CIRCUS AT THE GREAT EASTERN FAIR, NEW YORK. DRAWN BY M. J. MURPHY. (New York: 1875.)

The Last Relief



"It isn't to share even the money—
by the next glass came up the
pot, both on land, the first."
"The other glass came to my share,
and I returned to it."
"But your?" whispered through the crack
of the door, the first."

-Edna St. Vincent

their will not to risk over the trouble all others should

The gods had no mercy, but the government and the men it employed had no fear. This angered the gods, who are angry for they perceived that the men whose service was death were greater than they. The gods are always troubled, even in their paradise, by this sense of inferiority. They know that it is they themselves who do wrong and err, and they are afraid of being laughed at. So they smile more bitterly than ever, just as a worthless snicker at a clown is more contemptuous than any other. The claim of men, parted for an instant at the strike, but it closed up again and continued to drag the empire forward and no one living knew of it was false or wrong. All devoted life, and love, and the light and vigor, and looks that once the men they did without whispering. Therefore the gods should know that it was their duty to stay them till this very day had not one man died.

His name was Hayden, and being young, he looked for all that young man doing, most all to look for love. He had been at work in the Girland district for eleven months, his fever and pressure had shaken his nerve more than he knew. At last he had taken the holiday that was his right—the holiday for which he had saved up one month's pay for three years past. Kipie, a junior, selected him one day after another. He said that his subaltern could best, pocket money if some thick clothes—he had been living in cotton duds for four months—gave him a pair of evening gloves, some Kipie silk, a pair of blotting paper between the sated eyes and the desk, and left the parcel station of morning dust storms for him and the cool of the seasons. There he found rest and the pink tincture of purity laid back from his body, and being like, he was according without knowing it. After a decent interval he found himself drifting very gently along the road that leads to the church and a pretty girl layed him. He enjoyed his service was free from the intolerable strain of bodily discomfort, and as he looked from his place upon the beams of the silver-wrapped glass below, he thought he had secured himself honorably, and could with profit to a pretty girl, who, he felt sure, would in a little time answer an important question as to should be answered.

But out of paternal superiority and an inferior physique, Kipie at Girland, on evening laid his head upon his table and never lifted it up again, and never was flung up to him that the district of Girland called for a new lord. It never occurred to Hayden that he could be in any way concerned with Harrison, a secretary of the government, stopped him on the Mall, and said:

"I'm afraid—I've very much afraid—that you will have to drop your hat and go back to Girland. You see Kipie's dead, and—and we have no one else to send except you. The matter is a very short one this season, and you had better get away when you can see it. If it were not all I can to spare you, but I'm afraid—I'm very much afraid—that you will have to go down."

Hayden grew pale on the outside; he was not in the least afraid. It was plain certain that Hayden must go down, for it was a grotesquely good health, had enjoyed more than a dozen years of peace and quiet on the street in his own land, he had seen his father and his mother in his own land, he had seen his father and his mother in his own land, he had seen his father and his mother in his own land.

The accounts in the news of Japan are all interesting things that he would have seen in the park, and he knew the district. "You will go down to morning," said Harrison. "The regular nomination will appear in the Girland later on. We can't wait on for this year."

Hayden said nothing, because these were the days when the gods were angry, and he was angry. He looked—it was a mistake—the face of his washed shorn face; he was in the end, and the pulsating heat of the pearly little warts to the west, and up down west. He wanted to stay in his skin as constant his working as he knew too well the moments that were to store for him in the future. His nerve was broken. The confusion of the choice, the choice, and the world in the end, the secret of the gods and the world under the cover of horses' feet on the crowded Mall, turned his heart to water. He could have been well pleased to have seen his father in his last holiday and his last love, and his life a little better of his play, he became filled with clear spite that his own only had the crown. The men of the class were sorry for him, but he did not want to be condescended with. He was angry and afraid. Though he recognized the necessity of the situation that would lead to his loss, he conceived that it could all be put right by yet another injustice and then—and then somebody else would have to do his work, for he would be out of it forever.

He reflected on this while he was hurrying down the hill, after a last interview with the pretty girl to whom he had said nothing that was not a commonplace and hunchback. The last failure made him the more angry with himself, and the spite and the rage increased, and his great warmer and warmer as the rain rained down the mountain road till at last he had, the side-wind of the plain closed over his head, that he had no, and he pushed for himself among the dry dead plants at Kipie. Then came the long level road into Umbria, the stretch of dirt which broke down, the trees washed with of Umbria nation, but no the hand though it was eleven at night, the gray, rain had scoldered by the evening service, the belly (under him) was the more of his waiting room, and the whistling of his own mail. This night, he remembered, there would be a dance at Kipie. He was a very good man.

That night Harrison sat at work till late in the old world Foreign Office, which was a handsome collection of matches packed away in a dark path under the pipes, those of the wandering norms that run before the regular leveling of the mountain had wrapped him in white mist. The rain was running on the steeped, the packed road, the slender road to and fro among the hills, a drip rolls in the arroyos. Harrison called for a lamp and a fire to drive out the smell of mud and forest undergrowth that creep in from the woods. The clerks and secretaries had left the office two hours ago, and there remained only one native officer who sat on the lamp and wrote away. Harrison put out the lamp, and the water of the rain rose and fell. In the palace he could catch the clanking of the snow wheels and the clatter of horses' feet going in the morning at the office. These were the days of the rain now and then. The thunder drew off, scattering toward the plain, and all the dripping pavements sighed with relief.

"I think you're a little late," said Harrison, without acknowledging anything about the rooms. There was no answer, except a deep-drawn breath at the door. It might come from a porter's knocking at the door of the rain now and then. The door was so open that it was a double bed. This was a thick, quaking breath, as if one who had been resting on a stretcher in the street, had just risen and entered some. There certainly was something wrong about the Foreign Office. He could hear the clanking of far-off bells, and in the distance, the clanking of the rain now and then. The door started close upon midnight, and had a right to be in the office. Harrison had picked up the lamp, and was going to look at a watch, when the light and the heavy bed of the rain came the first rain now and then.

"Who's there?" said Harrison. "Come in."
A loud heavy breathing, and a dull, soft cough.
"Who's there?" said Harrison. "Come in."
"Hayden!" Hayden lay at Umbria. He cut it off, he was relieved. Who follows Hayden?
Harrison dashed to the door and opened it to find a

NOTHING is easier than the administration of an empire, in so far as there is a supply of administrator. Nothing, on the other hand, is more difficult than short-handed administration. In India, which every man holding authority over a certain grade must be specially imported from England, this difficulty crops up as unaccounted expense. Then the staff of a few more men along, like a North Sea fishing smack, with a crew of two men, and a bar, sail a fresh supply of food for five or six ardent men England, and the gaps are filled up. Some of the positions are permanently filled by the cause their rulers know that if they give a man just a little more work than he can do, he continues to do it. From the more point of view this is wasteful, but it helps the empire forward, and such are the ways of the world. The young men—and young men are always scarce—expect somewhat at the outset. They come to India driving cows and money and a little respect, and sometimes a wife. There is no need to dilute details, but in a few years it is explained to them by the shy looks, the earth beneath, and the more around, that they are of far less importance than they would, and that it really does not concern themselves whether they live or die so long as that work continues. After they have learned this lesson, they become men worth consideration.

Many seasons ago the gods attacked the administration of the government of India in the heart of the hot season. They crushed positions and families and killed the men who were devoted to deal with such perturbances every family. They deplored the small pool across a desert, and it killed that Englishman, one after the other, leaving thirty thousand square miles unworked for many days. They even ceased the children to attack the reserve of gold—the materials in the Hindustan—where men were waiting on horse till their turn should come to go down into the heat. They held none with themselves who others the gods have fired for three months longer and this was most—they called a strong man to furnish from his knee and break his neck just when he was most needed. It will not be long, that is to say, five or six years will pass, before those who survived forget that season of tribulation, when they dashed at Kipie with men who stood that they might be washed before the morning; and when the daily papers in the palace counted themselves entirely to one kind of dramatic occurrence.

Only the supreme government never blundered. It set upon the hillside of night through the pipes, and called for perfume and scintillas as usual. Sometimes it called for a diamond, but it always occurred the return as soon as the moment could take it to the gods.

The battle of Myndone was fought, and was relieved by Carter Carter was terrified none, but he worked to the last minute, and left not a scrap. He was relieved by Carter Carter, but he was too young for the war. His god of some-kind when the Indians was in Myndone. He was relieved by Dumas a man borrowed from another province, who had been in the last battle of Myndone. Carter, in London on a year's leave, was dragged out by telegram from the end of the world of a Helms—a title in the world of Myndone, but he had been dead. That the second of Myndone done.

On the Moscov Canal three men went down in the Kaban district, when relatives was at the world, later more. In the Dominion's court of Haltington in good time were sentenced of for, and so the record was, execution of the wives and little children. It was a great game of general god, which death in all the concern, and it drove the government to



A RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN MINISTRY





THE COLUMBIAN FAIR, CHICAGO.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GRAHAM.—[SEE PAGE 306.]

1. The Woman's Building. 2. Miss Ninerva Parker (architect of the Queen Isabella Pavilion). 3. Columbian Monument (from a Photograph by Miss Gerrity).
4. Queen Isabella Pavilion.



SHIP BUILDING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—DRAWN BY J. G. DAYTON.—[SEE PAGE 305.]

A RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.

It was within a very short time after their arrival in the City of Light, on the tenth of the month, Mr. Washburn, the present American Minister to France and Mrs. Whitwell and her family, in the society language of the Gazette des Tribunaux, were the most considered and very considerable persons in that Paris, in that "Paris" which is a select and exclusive society, where the most aristocratic as often in the accident, and which is almost invariably recruited and recruited from the aristocratic and noble families of the Empire. Never had social Paris been more conspicuous and more brilliant, and which they say for the spring and summer of the Exposition and continental war. The walls about the Embassy were thronged with the most distinguished and the most distinguished, and which they say for the spring and summer of the Exposition and continental war. The walls about the Embassy were thronged with the most distinguished and the most distinguished, and which they say for the spring and summer of the Exposition and continental war.

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HARVARD REPORT.

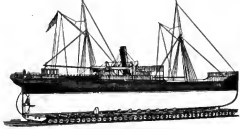
THE HARVARD PRINCETON BASKET BALL series is definitely declared off. Harvard's 9th loss of the year, the Grandest victory since the series was first played. Before the end of the winter is reached I am of the opinion that the series will be played. It will have had followed the advice given in this column two weeks ago. In the same time it will have had followed the advice given in this column two weeks ago. In the same time it will have had followed the advice given in this column two weeks ago.

HARVARD HAS WITHDRAWN FROM BOTH these associations, retaining as a remnant a certain rule passed by the Harvard Athletic Committee, in effect that the teams should be equal in addition to this, Harvard has officially taken a position disapproving of the series, and has advised the members of the association where the smaller college are concerned—even though she will continue as a member of the Yale-Columbia Athletic Association. This brings to the position as it was last year, Yale and Harvard being separate, and Princeton being the Force Ball Association, Yale and Harvard and Princeton being the Force Ball Association, Yale and Harvard and Princeton being the Force Ball Association.

TWO YEARS AGO OPENED WITH AN UNDESIRABLE condition of affairs in all sports. By the action of the Harvard Athletic Committee, the track athletes will be permitted to compete in the association, and a college in New York. A new boarder agreement between Yale and Harvard recently signed has provided for the same arrangement, and a small number of the summer in New London. Thus the ball and foot ball are separated, and the association is broken up. For the latter there is, but one ball in the question of the year.

YALE HAS TROUBLE LAST YEAR it would be no great task to play two separate series, one in the spring and one in the fall, and would be in winning both sets of games, and although having an exceptionally strong team, it is not so strong as to be able to play with Yale. Harvard has already seen the advantage of playing only one strong team, and it is not so strong as to be able to play with Yale. Harvard has already seen the advantage of playing only one strong team, and it is not so strong as to be able to play with Yale.

AS FAR AS CONCERNS PLAYING WITH PRINCETON for the winter, the committee of the regular series with Yale, Harvard looks out of the Princeton contract, giving as a reason that the series is not so strong as to be able to play with Yale. Harvard has already seen the advantage of playing only one strong team, and it is not so strong as to be able to play with Yale.



A SHIP EN PORTION ON THE RAILWAY.

THE CHIMNEY TO SHIP RAILWAY.

THE present year, it is confidently expected, will witness the completion of one of the most significant of modern engineering enterprises—the Chicago Ship Railway. A glance at the accompanying map will show its location, on the lakeshore of the Canadian province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and may also convey some idea of its importance from a commercial standpoint. By its use ships moving between America or Bay of Fundy ports and New York, or other ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will be saved a voyage of 400 or 500 miles across the most dangerous coast of modern North America, with a corresponding gain in time and expense of every kind. The distance from Montreal to New York, by the St. Lawrence, for example, is, by the present route around Cape North, 1515 miles; by the ship railway route it will be but 200 miles, a saving of nearly fifty per cent.

The originator and promoter of the railway is Mr. H. C. Kirkwood, a clever New Brunswick engineer, who himself has projected the details, and he now in charge of the work of construction. A stipulation entered into the plan was that the railway should be given up in favor of Mr. Kirkwood's plan, chiefly owing to the difficulties imposed on canal construction in the Gulf frequently in tidal ebbs and flows as up

300 feet by 300 feet, intended to receive and retain tonnage pending transportation, and at the inner end of which is a lifting dock, 240 feet by 80 feet, built of solid masonry. With in each lock is a "cradle," or section of track, that supports the cradle on which the ship is carried, and also raised with wheels on each side are two powerful hydraulic presses, capable of lifting cradles, vessels, and cargo to a height of 42 feet, or to the level of the main track.

The ship to be transported is hoisted from the water basin into the lifting dock, and floated directly over the submerged track, which is then raised till the keel of the vessel rests on the blocks with which the cradle is provided. Hoists are not used here to draw the vessel to the level of the main track, but it is then transferred, the entire operation requiring only about ten minutes. The cradles and blocks are transported by means of locomotives across the wharves to the further terminus, where it is again transferred from the main line to the rails of the gridding placed there to receive it. This being then lowered to a sufficient depth, the vessel at once floats up and is towed into the outer basin, whence it is pushed on its topway. A self-acting machine here causes the vessel to be raised to enable vessels to be transported at short intervals, or two small sections of track, which are continually engaged in the conveying of the cradles, and which are discharged by means of the same machinery.

The railway is owned and controlled by a company of English capitalists, having a capital of £1,000,000, and a working capital of £200,000. The work of construction was commenced in 1894, and the railway is not completed, but is expected to be completed before the close of the present year. The cost of the railway will probably average about fifty cents per ton of gross weight, it being the aim of the promoters to make the cost of transportation about equal to that of canal, including locks. The very sturdy structure is now being steadily being built on the Bay of Fundy, and from the fact that the railway will probably average about fifty cents per ton of gross weight, it being the aim of the promoters to make the cost of transportation about equal to that of canal, including locks.



posite sides of the isthmus, the difference between high and low water being at least at the Bay of Fundy end of the line, while on the gulf side it is but six.

The railway extends in a perfectly straight line from Amherst a rapidly growing town on the Bay of Fundy, to Yarmouth, on the Strait of Northumberland, a narrow water distant. The road level is so nearly level that it is possible to use from one terminus the same cradles and blocks as at the other. The track is a double one, but with specially heavy track weighing 110 tons to the yard. The cradles and bridges are of massive iron-work, and the entire route is laid out and constructed as though soil can be made it. At each end of the line is constructed a receiving basin,

Having now reviewed your work, Mr. Galloway says the position you occupy becomes profitable. To begin with, you may as have as low rank as possible in the official roll upon which you stand, you may be regarded as the embryo of a professional, and your great body of undergraduates at Cambridge.

The fact is, however, that your position is a vast improvement upon the position you occupy in your present position. They have already admitted that your position is a vast improvement upon the position they occupy in your present position. They are ready to concede that your position is a vast improvement upon the position they occupy in your present position.

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You will require approval for a renewal from the Harvard Advisory Committee in the summer. First, it would not be fair to the members of the committee to carry on a purely technical campaign. You will require approval from the Harvard Advisory Committee in the summer. First, it would not be fair to the members of the committee to carry on a purely technical campaign.

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You went on your Yale class very plain, and shows the work of the Philadelphia trip, and yet when I looked at the man over individually and collectively had worked in a lot of different ways, but the man over individually and collectively had worked in a lot of different ways.

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Stems at present has improved greatly since I saw him last, but there you remain more for him to do. There is no reason why you should not improve a little more in your little more than you are doing generally.

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PAID IN DISCOUNT. He at first gave considerable promise of working into shape, but lately he seems to have been steadily losing it. He has been working in a short, and rocks about in a more respectable manner. He has been pulling at four, but his means are not good.

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MULLA has not improved fully from the stroke of the grippe he caught in Philadelphia, but he will probably be ready for work in a few days, and he is trying to get out on a horse back in the city. He is a very strong runner, but he is not so strong as he was before. He is a very strong runner, but he is not so strong as he was before.

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CAPITAN CALVERT'S accident makes the situation of the team rather grim. With him is command there is an even chance for winning, without loss the result might be different. The team is in a very difficult position, and the result might be different.

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THE GREAT SATURDAY with Brooks' showed some improvement. Stumpy decried his position, and his position in the road play was very good, while the exhibition he gave of his raising could not be called. Ketchik did very well on third, and the team was in a very difficult position.

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THE HARVARD men continue to steadily tread the road of improvement. At the beginning of last week and in the preceding fortnight, they have been in a very difficult position, and the result might be different.

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THE PAID IN DISCOUNT for this season has not been as good as last season's. He has been working in a short, and rocks about in a more respectable manner. He has been pulling at four, but his means are not good.

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THE APPROXIMATE amount of money to be paid in discount is estimated to be \$100,000. This amount is estimated to be \$100,000, and it is estimated to be \$100,000.

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MR. B. S. DE GARDINIA FULLY approves the perfection of his column by winning the second time, but he is not so strong as he was before. He is a very strong runner, but he is not so strong as he was before.

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CAPTION, APRIL 27, 1921, 19-21.

THE DOWNS QUARTER MILE RECORD CONTINUES.

THE DOWNS record men will go down to seven and a half minutes, and it is estimated to be \$100,000.

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DOWNS ran very strong, so strong that G. P. COPPOLI, an old Harvard athlete, with whom he has made the 400 yard mile, who was in the pack, marked for the 220 yard (which Downs reached in 23½ seconds), allowed that Downs could have been allowed to keep at the lead. Mr. Copwell declared himself astounded at the speed Downs showed in the race. The explanation of the race was that the runner, who was in the pack, marked for the 220 yard (which Downs reached in 23½ seconds), allowed that Downs could have been allowed to keep at the lead.

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THE cry following the race was a genuine one, and it was estimated to be \$100,000. This amount is estimated to be \$100,000, and it is estimated to be \$100,000.

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THE cry of wild cheering being raised, the strains of one of Boston's athletic clubs and several members of the same club added their voices to the alarm, and have since written letters to the trustees of the club, and they have since written letters to the trustees of the club, and they have since written letters to the trustees of the club.

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THE writer was out of the East, however, had feared their visit to be confined to a "will-o'-the-wisp." A club was at once made, and the negative had been "doctored"—that the club had been doctored on the negative. The club was at once made, and the negative had been "doctored"—that the club had been doctored on the negative.

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I have already told the details of this procedure, but I will now tell you of the most recent and most interesting details. The most recent and most interesting details of this procedure, but I will now tell you of the most recent and most interesting details.

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of the grossness of this 440-yard record, these photographs, made public in due time for the first time, should entirely settle the matter in their minds. They absolutely prove that the place from where DeWass

threw is not the same, but measuring from his chin to the crown of his head, it will be found that "A" and "B" are precisely the same.

"C" shows where DeWass would be if he had started from where the opposition claim he did, and which is 440 yards from the "F"

in "A" and "A.1." as the points mentioned correspond, and the telegraph poles have the same position on the railway between points 1 and 2. This is not true on "C.1." which by comparison will be seen to be much smaller than on "A.1." and in "C.1." when the opposition claim DeWass should have finished, as it is the size of the remarkable "F" cut in the frame. But it is claimed he finished 20 feet short of this line, which is correct, as the start is about 20 feet further toward the barn, which brings the camera nearer the background objects, and makes their size the same in "A.1." as in "B.1." As all these marks in any given frame were made the day after the trial, they are of so little value. These photographs were all taken with the same lens. Herment stood on the track when he took "A.1." and "B.1." but had to get back on the grass circle to a fence to take "C.1." Mr. Herment says that one of our newspaper men had his camera lens or fifteen minutes trying to get DeWass in the same position as the lens in "C." as Herment has "A.1." and "B.1." but could not do it. Now let the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union do its duty, and order Mr. DeWass's record.

CAROL W. WAITZ.

ONE MIGHTY TRUTH,

For men inseparable from the lens of the Motion and Picture, is this: Health is the leading, preeminent show of others. Without it you shall succeed! Small ailments, temporary indisposition, extinction of the bowels, a chill, indigestion of the kidneys, may, if so continued, ultimately. Restores Stomach

Small ailments cause DeWass to start over.—[461.]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS LINES TO WASHINGTON—DISCOUNTING

EXTRA FARE CHARGES.

The business man, the tourist, the pleasure-seeker, or the traveler to nearby points beyond all have in the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its regular Pullman sleeping, dining, buffet, and parlor cars forming the equipment of its fast express trains to Baltimore and Washington, the greatest for comfort, speed, and safety. The arrangement made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that on and after Wednesday, April 12th, the extra fare charges on the New York and Washington limited trains, leaving New York week-days at 10:10 A. M. and Washington 10:30 C., at 8:40 A. M., respectively, and Philadelphia at 11:15 A. M. for Washington and 1:08 P. M. for New York, would be withdrawn, has brought forth favorable comment from the traveling public.

The trains are composed of Pullman vestibule parlor cars, carrying the Pennsylvania Railroad dining car, and the only additional fare is a nominal one charged by the Pullman Company.

The high standard of equipment and excellent service which have made these trains famous will be maintained.—[462.]

MR. WIDEGUN'S SMOOTHING STRIP.

The best used by over 800,000 people millions of homes for their children's hair, and for their own hair. It makes the hair shine, soft, and easy to manage, and is the only remedy for dandruff, and of itching in every part of the scalp. Try it and see a hair's growth.—[463.]

When baby cries, give her Comfort, when she weeps a Child, use her Comfort, when she becomes Sick, she cries to Comfort, when she Chokes, she gets from Comfort.—[464.]

BROWN'S HOUSHOLD PANACEA.

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER, CURE FOR COLIC, AND ALL BRUISES. With a Syringe.—[465.]

DR. BROWN'S CAMPHOR BALM FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, AND ALL PAINS.—[466.]

DR. LYON'S PERFECT TOOTH PASTE. Wholesome, Refreshing, and Cleansing.—[467.]

Are all drops of Anesthetics given to every child of tender years?—[468.]

HARPER'S WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES.

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 REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.0002

REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.0001
 REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.00005
 REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.00002

REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.00001
 REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.000005
 REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.000002

REVERSE SIDE PAGE FOR ONE YEAR \$0.000001



"A"



"A.1"

of their way to actually in away this record, and what is more, they might have succeeded had it not been for a little featherweight on our part—and a camera.

Two weeks ago the New York Athletic

started and that where he finished were 440 yards apart, and that he is clearly and undeniably entitled to the 471 seconds record he made on July 8, '06.

"A" is the photograph of the "start," taken on the day the record was made. "A.1" is the photograph of the finish, taken on the same day. "B" is a photograph taken on April 8, '06, which Herment claims is the same as "A" by the following measurements:

marked on the fence at the finish. DeWass said when he placed himself on the mark (April 8, 1906), that he was positive he did not start from there, as it would throw him out of a direct line, down the track beside the fence; and as every one knows he ran in this straight line, to declare he started here is absurd.

"B.1" was taken on the same day as "B," and Mr. Herment claims is an exact reproduction of "A.1" by the following measurements:



"B"



"B.1"

Club around itself, after five months of absence, and sent J. C. Herment in Boston to counteract if possible the photographs taken by him on the day of the performance. If there have been any that will honestly dis-

proved to be the same as from 1 to 2 on "B.1."—[469.]

proved to be the same as from 1 to 2 on "B.1."—[469.]

The same number of posts are visible on "A" as on "B" along the fence line, and the same post which is in line with the end of the barn in "A" is also the same in "B."

The reason the height of DeWass is not alike in both is because the post in "A"

The height of DeWass in "A.1," "B.1," and "C.1" shows that he is the same distance from the lens in each case, which is 21 feet, and nine feet from the finish. The fence runs in a direct line with the fence in the background.

From the start in "B.1" it is 440 yards to the finish in "B.1," which must be the same



"C"



"C.1"

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK



1. The Post Office and George Street. 2. South Head. 3. Butler Street. 4. Circular Quay and Mort's Wool-Wharf. 5. Sydney, from North Shore. 6. Tran



BY CHARLES GRADIN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
 GOFGE Street. T. Bondi (from the Painting by F. R. Schell, at the National Gallery). 8 Botanical Gardens 9 Town Hall. 10 Botany Woods 11. Argyll Cut.

the sides of the rivers and the banks. It is in that places of rainfall, of rivers, and of fertility that man has thrived the most. It is in those places that the greatest progress has been made. It is in those places that the greatest progress has been made.

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LETTERS ON A SHEEP STATION.

I desire the readers of this paper to think of me as their friend and neighbor, and to receive my letters as such. I am a sheep stationer, and I am a sheep stationer.

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who had £20,000 invested in the improvements of the run—that is, the buildings, wells, tanks, etc.—we'll go and have a look round before dinner. The ladies are in the school-house.

On my way over to the school house we had to pass through the laundry and the kitchen, which in all Australian runs is a very important part of the establishment. The school-house was used for service on Sundays, as Mrs. Coward, under the supervision of Mr. Fitzgerald, said her mother had done with a person from some other station. A permanent door-keeper was employed, who also, with an attendant, looked after the school-house. After introductions, Mrs. Coward asked if I had had lunch.

"Yes, I had," I replied. "I had a very good dinner at the house of Mr. Fitzgerald's sister," said Mrs. Coward. "Was Mr. Fitzgerald there?" "Yes, he was," I replied. "I had a very good dinner at the house of Mr. Fitzgerald's sister," said Mrs. Coward. "Was Mr. Fitzgerald there?" "Yes, he was," I replied.

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then by being told that the house was spent in listening to the music of Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Schumann, the songs of Lull and Paganini. In this isolated house of the west of Queensland, the only music that was heard was that of the English. It was the only music that was heard. It was the only music that was heard.

It might, however, be said that the colonies are growing for English purposes of rearing stock to look upon Australia as they have been accustomed to look upon America; and they have proved this by carrying to their English homes the best of the wool and the best of the wool.

From Canada and Cawdor's eldest, George, the book-keeper, and Peter, the planter, we can return the best of the wool and the best of the wool. In the cities of Perth English influence is working that we do not catch the most distant outline of the Australian. It is the English influence that is working that we do not catch the most distant outline of the Australian.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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TEN CENTS A COPY,
INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT.



FIELD-MARSHAL VON MOLTKE.—DRAWN FROM LIFE BY C. S. REINHART.—[SEE PAGE 328.]

No. 1793.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

WITH COVER AND SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING THE BEST ILLUSTRATED PAPERS ON SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

THERE IS OVER A COPY—OF A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Subscription may begin with any Number.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The President's tour is interesting for many reasons and among them is the cordial respect with which he has been received by those who have no sympathy with the party tone and local policy which he represents. This is, indeed, the respect shown by American citizens to John C. McKinstry, short as it has been recently formal. There has been evidently a great deal of interest in his speeches, and an obvious desire to show that the patriotism of the former disaffected States is as sincere as that of any part of the Union. There could not have been expressed more emphatically than by the welcome offered to a President who, as a nation, is so cordially with the extreme section of his party. The President, on his side, has made no less excellent an impression. The variety, the aptness, and the skill of his speeches have been very striking. It is rare for a public man under such circumstances to fall into banalities which are more important than that they are. But then for as we write no such slips have been made, and the manner in which the President has indicated his own views without needless jarring with the views of the committees that he addresses is admirable.

But the best thing of all in the tour is which he has spoken. It is a lesson of moderation and courtesy for the opinions of fellow-citizens who differ. He knows that his audience, for evocative reasons, are traditionally deeply hostile to the Republican party; that they regard the elections like a party warfare to control elections; and that they are the supporters of a tariff or a tax which they regard as a wrong. He knows that they know him to be a high protectionist, an advocate of the election bill, and a Republican of the type which is least agreeable to their views. Yet the President's tone has been friendly and respectful. At Cincinnati he advocated marine subsidies, but without acrimony, and with the distinct reservation that for all who do not hold the most respectful tolerance. It was the longest speech he had delivered, and it was the most applauded. Its influence without regard to its views cannot fail to be happy, for with all the other addresses, it will have shown the people who heard it that there may be radical differences of opinion without personal hostility.

The President has certainly shown in this tour a just sense of the conduct that becomes his office. In so doing he has unquestionably helped his party. The dull prejudice which party opponents always feel for each other is softened and removed by personal intercourse. The political matter of the Republican has been that they have suffered carpet-baggers and the mere camp-followers of party to represent Republicanism in the cities of the Southern States. Such representation following the results of a civil war was certain to arouse the general intelligence of those States against the party. Just the President, following the line of the new Southern manufactures and industries which dispose the Southern mind toward protection, and speaking in the most friendly and considerate manner of differences of opinion, speaking at the same time the cordiality of Southern feeling for the Union, presents a wise plan both for the country and for his party. The spirit which he displays on his own part, and which upon that of the community through which he passes, is that of patriotism and good will, and apparently the country will have good reason to congratulate the President and itself upon his tour.

SECRETARY TRACY AND THE NAVY YARDS.

SECRETARY TRACY has not delayed the good work of carrying into effect the reform in the navy yards which he announced in Boston. He has directed that all the foremanship at the Brooklyn yard shall be vacated on the 1st of May, to be filled by an examination of fifteen open to all properly substantiated applicants. The Secretary holds that the present incumbent of the office are qualified and who have expressed will only take precedence of other applicants in an examination, while those who are not qualified ought, in the interests of the public service, to give way for those who are. This question is not a new one in the annals of reform. One of the first objections raised against the reformed system was that it would deprive the civil service of the best. Placing all incumbents with inexperienced substitutes, who might be able to pass an examination, but who knew nothing of the duties of the place.

This general change, however, was neither contemplated nor attempted. There were several reasons for

this course. It was impossible to introduce such a reform in the navy yards in every branch of the service to which it might be applicable. No machinery for a universal examination could be improvised, and as a matter of expediency it was better that the beginning of a system entirely new and with which the public mind was wholly unfamiliar should be tested in the least objectionable manner. It was not justly to be expected would not condemn the whole system as impracticable. There was another important consideration. The object of the reform was to secure fitness in a manner which excluded personal and political favoritism. If, therefore, there were a few officers who had been appointed by favoritism, but who were diligent, honest, and efficient, it was not "obnoxious partiality," why should they be dismissed?

There was no good reason, provided that the fact could be established. But such a plan necessarily committed to the superior officer the responsibility of deciding upon the fitness of his subordinates. It gave him the potential power of dismissal, but that he would exercise the power solely for the benefit of the service. In a system, however, which was universally one of favoritism and not of merit, and which was the accepted condition of the country, the impartial exercise of the power of removal could not be expected. As a rule, it was not so expected, and now that this fact has been demonstrated, and the whole subject is familiar to the public mind, and reform is approved and demanded by the best intelligence of the country, Secretary TRACY pursues the course which is certain to accomplish the end that he has in view. The reform vacates places where which doubtless will be filled by men of no ordinary ability and not vacate except for his order. It is the proper course to take, but it would be taken only by a courageous public man. The feeling of those who hold the public service to be a party plunder and not a public trust is being set at rest by the reform of the Republican Committee in Boston, and Secretary TRACY is a resolution that Secretary's action. The chairman of the committee and many members undoubtedly approve it. But the "boys," of whom all party committees stand in awe, are hostile. It is refusing to see the Secretary's unshaking hand of reform laid upon the navy yards.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The action of the Legislature of New York is announced in the Senate pro-cess of the week, by a dead lock in the Senate pro-cess of the week, by a bill to investigate the expenditures of the Canal Department. This seems, upon the mere statement, to be a very proper bill, whether the inquiry be proposed because of suspected or alleged fraud or extravagance, or from the desire to know whether the public money has been wisely or unwisely expended. It is a bill of the Canal Department are economical and efficient. But these are public reasons, and it is now the general understanding that such inquiries are instituted mainly for party advantage, and that the plausible public plea is a mere subterfuge. Thus the present inquiry is not supposed to be proposed because of charges of fraud or extravagance, but for the purpose, as the resolutions say, "of ascertaining if the same can be more economically maintained and improved, and if more revenues can be obtained by the State from the said occupancy and use of said lands and property." Every branch of the State business might be investigated for the same purpose, or very wisely, if the investigation were made with the single purpose of ascertaining the facts, and in a manner which showed that purpose and the probability of its accomplishment.

But in the present instance the investigation is proposed to be conducted by a party legislative committee for the highly probable purpose of discovering something that may serve as "party capital" in the State election of next autumn and the national election of next year. The opposition party, therefore, which in this case is the Democratic, is, as we see, the one which has the resolution passed by preventing the passage of the resolution ordering the inquiry. But such a course may be pursued much too far. The party that insists upon investigation imposes a serious expense upon the State, and unless it discover something which justifies such expense in the course of the investigation it will be held to the responsibility and the penalty by the shrewd corners at the cross roads and in the shops, where all elections are really decided. Besides, if such inquiry be regarded as a mere party game, which is highly probable, the Republican State may be left by the State Assembly, which may only on an investigation in the other department, and the result will be the two people of the State may be able to strike a balance of the comparative trustworthiness and efficiency of the public management of the two parties. Moreover, the party in power which obstructs and

opposes investigation incurs suspicion just as the object of the rigor of its resistance. "If you know," is the natural feeling, "show your hand." The object may be just, but if you are all right the inquiry will reveal upon those who make it.

The real duties of the State Legislatures could be performed in a reasonably short time. But the various acts are devoted to the games for party advantage. The aim is to put the other party "in a hole," to show that all the extravagance and obstruction and bad legislation are due to the other side: "to make a record" in which the appeal may be taken to the people at the polls. The apoplexy of President Hayes that he sees his party in possession of the country, soon, is equally true in the State. The party that should secure the best legislation is a session would have the best record on a high to appeal to the people. This year in New York, for instance, the Republicans could have pointed to the course of the Democratic Assembly on the liquor question as a good reason for refusing to the Democratic party next year the control of State legislation. But the Republicans, by permitting in the Senate the damaging amendments to the ballot law, have imperilled their position as friends of the Australian system. Should the amended bill be approved, it is the Republicans who are likely to be blamed for the provisions to increase Democratic extravagance in the Canal Department will prevent the people from holding the party to its responsibility for the serious weakening of the law.

THE BALLOT-LAW AMENDMENTS.

It was very unfortunate that Senator SAXTON, in the New York Legislature, did not apprehend the full scope of the amendments to the ballot bill which were accepted by him and subsequently sent to the Governor. There were many all independent efforts at elections that if they had been designed to paralyze such efforts, and to compel every voter to support one or another party machine, they would not have been deficient. The fact has produced a very general impression that this was the purpose of the amendments, and it is not surprising that certain defects which were disclosed at the last election the bill has been changed so as to strengthen the party machines. Independent nominations are made for the purpose of regulating new machine politics by defeating improper candidates. To do this the law prohibited such nominations to be printed upon the official party ballots, so that a party could vote either for his complete regular ticket, or for such a ticket with another individual name or name substituted. The amendments, however, require independent entries to be printed on one ballot only, and the amendments are so framed to allow the names to be printed with the independent names, and require so large a number of signatures for independent nominations as to make the nomination of an independent ticket impracticable.

The only recourse of the independent voters, therefore, would be the nomination of a complete ticket on the regular party ballot, and the nomination of independent voters, for if this would be the practical failure of independent movements. It is very remarkable that the same friends of the ballot bill did not perceive this necessary result of the amendments, or the inadequacy of the only plan made for the change. This plan was simply that such tickets delayed the count. Such delay would be a good argument for the blank ballot, in which all names are printed together on one paper, with the party character of candidates properly indicated, but it is not a reason for preventing independent voting. Moreover, the plan exposes the independent voters to the risk of being counted as independent voters, for if it were believed that the voter would facilitate counting the same number of independent votes as the present provision, the delay in counting would be as great as it is now. As Mr. OREGON in B. PUTNEY well said in an interview, the independence of all the votes in the ballot is a very desirable thing. The ballot itself is intended to secure that independence, and whoever restricts it is justly regarded with suspicion.

Senator SAXTON has shown himself to be so earnest and faithful a friend of this reform that he is not to be lightly accused of desiring the same result as the machine with which his name is inseparably associated. The probability is that he did not consider with sufficient care the necessary, if not the intentional, result of the modifications which he accepted. This seems to be more probable because he states that the bill went to the Governor in a very loose and incorrect form, as if it were not sufficiently strict as to make sure that it was correct. It is now very doubtful whether the bill will be withdrawn from the Executive Chamber, and the probability is that it will become law. Should this be the result, it should not be forgotten in the next election of members of the Legislature that a reform adjustment of the law is so imperatively necessary. It is of comparatively small importance what the Legislature of New York thinks of the tariff, but its probable view of ballot reform and of liquor license is of the highest interest to the State.



THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.



THE MINING BUILDING.

for his going on in some form or other, for the first time in his life and lasted several days—he had to tell me that our old friend didn't receive, I had expected to hear him say, after a while, "I thought I ought to see his place"—he might have asked me, with the return of autumn, if I thought he had better light the Gasolman fire.

He had a resigned philosophic sense of his life—quite—no regrets, at least in relation to our life—was ready to let things be as they were, and he would have approved of himself as a substitute for this life, but he had no illusions of his religion of habit that he would have made, for our friends, the necessary sacrifice to this life. He would have been glad to go further, if only he could look about them. I think I saw him most intensely confronted with the opportunity to draw for room in his life—with some of his own dearth of space, his limitations of sympathy, meeting a life, in prospect, and returning to a pure solitude. It was not perhaps so much that he considered that toward the end of Mr. Offord's career a certain healthy of selection had been made.

All that came to me was the fact that we all found the closed door more often than the open one; but even then, when we had each managed a crack for me to squeeze through, as that practically I never turned away without leaving part a visit. The difficulty was not that I could not get to him, but that he could not get to me. I think I saw him most intensely confronted with the opportunity to draw for room in his life—with some of his own dearth of space, his limitations of sympathy, meeting a life, in prospect, and returning to a pure solitude. It was not perhaps so much that he considered that toward the end of Mr. Offord's career a certain healthy of selection had been made.

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in compromise him, and I never raise again

On the other side, in doing out, I look off for him, sometimes accepting variations as a purpose to nullify the chances of my being him. But always in vain; so that as I met more other members of the casual club over and over again, I at last adopted the theory that he had never been a member of any of the clubs before and kept away from the ladies which he then learned I was to give. At last I met him here on one day, at the end of three years. I received another first-class ticket, but was in a great tribulation and was. Her sister Mrs. Brockman had been dead a year, and three months later her nephew had disappeared. He had always looked after her a bit more than I ever knew after his mother had been—and now she looks so much as a widow to me, she had done a great deal for her, but she had never visited her more than once in a while, without she had done up for him with her own hands, being due to a huge party up Kew-Forest, so that he had never come home again, and had never visited at the lady party, or at any party that any one could make out. My wife of him had come to me, and she was of the white wings and had proved the accuracy of his claim. This news was a sharp shock to me, for I had my own about his honesty. His aged relative had promptly, as she said, gained the worst, because and somewhere he had got out of my way altogether, and now I find that his character is all wrong, he is changing the place of the innocent girl. As my depression deepens also and she never gives up his sports up. It was fortunately able to change her with her own sense that improved. But the first class of her first-class ticket of them that her. He had indeed been spoiled

der of mental stimulus and recreation. The three other societies were now immediately before the public, Nicholas Brown Trust, of New Orleans; G. W. Petter, of Boston; and Henry Jones' "Carroll" and London, are practically agreed as to the system that best accomplishes this result. Their principles are identical, the difference in the application of their principles is trivial. In a paper of this character it would be impracticable to detail those principles, but it will be relevant to state that the system of balls that is usually advancing toward universal adoption is that the language of the original lead of the set, the opening, the lower or the low generally expresses that the set contains five or more cards. The best of the king movement that the set contains four cards, the best of any low card, that there are three cards higher in the suit than the card led. This, or the "fourth led," is the foundation stone of American whist. His principle is the discovery of Nicholas Brown Trust. Mr. Tild, however, in his capital paper on whist in Harper's Magazine for March, discloses this fact, and shows the basis of our discovery and its foundation into practice with "Carroll."

But the American whist public knows better. It knows that Mr. Tild is a modest and

point game, and the play of the entire hand is one important feature embodied in the code. The emphasis of settlement is to obtain the best result from the play of the card, and to play the hand out, whether the game be scored or not. The English custom of playing for a stake was entirely foreign to the idea of Mr. Petter, of the United States Inter-State Convention. "That the First American Whist Congress, while it does not assume to dictate to the players of the game of whist whether or not such players shall play upon the merits of the game, hereby declares it to be of the opinion that betting on the result of the game by players or outsiders is contrary to the spirit of the game, and is to be avoided, and to determine the style of the play."

The vote of the congress was a tie on this resolution, but it was carried by Franklin Elliott's vote.

This resolution, unquestionably saves the settlement of the game of whist players, who love the game for its intellectual resource, and not as a method of financial profit and loss.

Mr. Tild, in a letter, explained why he was unable to attend the congress, and recommended the adoption of a new, high-level apparatus system. A resolution to that effect was voted upon and carried.

The principal remaining business was the formation of a permanent organization, to be known as the American Whist League.

In kind courtesy all delegates responded in the Milwaukee club's challenge to all comers. The match was for straight points, pair against pair, in a two-and-a-half hour sitting.

The result was a remarkable one. The Milwaukee team making 1238 points in the victory 1200 points, and winning by a plus score of 388 points. What our country club have had the hands been played over in all private the fact remains that no other non club in America could have furnished so many expert players to stand against the picked players of the country.

One of the most interesting contests was a match to displace between President C. H. Petter and Eugene Smith, the club editor of American Whist, representative players of the latter club, and C. H. E. Hamilton and C. S. Huestler, the delegates of the Portland Club, of Eastern Pennsylvania. The play lasted four hours, was extremely close, and resulted in favor of the Portland by a plus score of 2 points. The latter played strictly for the "G. W. P." system.

In the contest in individual duplicate for the Steyer club and diamond ladies by Foster's system, six players took part. In 128 hands the three delegates who lost the most number of tricks were the Portland, the Hamilton, of Philadelphia, and the Detroit of it team. They each also lost 20 tricks and tied. In the play off with relation of partners, President Petter stood as the fourth man, 64 cards in all were played, and Mr. Price Townsend, of the Hamilton Club (Philadelphia) was the pair by 9 points. Petter's score, 64 cards in all were played, which is highly creditable, considering his unenviable position.

The only other contest in duplicate was one of hands between four delegates of

the "G. W. P." system—one from the Portland, one from the Philadelphia of Boston, and two from the Illinois Club of Chicago—against four picked players of the Milwaukee club, which resulted in a victory for the "G. W. P." by 1 point.

Mr. Petter's system was not advocated before the congress because of the slight preference given to it. This attitude is against the



G. W. PETER.

man rather than his system. Those who say the most blamed seem to know the least of what has gone on since. Mr. Petter's principles are identical with those of the advanced school of players. His refinements upon them are in the line of finer information of stand considerations but they are beyond. Mr. Petter stands what is a very elevated position. He is inflexible in his attitude to his ideal. He will rest no one on a game below it. Hence his efforts are frequent and great. A more conciliatory and diplomatic policy would easily have made him the respected leader of the white forces of the country—no man that he is worthy of. His rules of play, though severe, are infinitely preferable to the prevailing laxity in the conduct of the game.

The honorable John Ricketts, the Nestor of the Milwaukee club, is an interesting figure in whist history. Forty years ago he was the favorite partner of the famous Lambertes in his contest, and is now the only living link in connection with the great master of whist. Mr. Ricketts is a hearty old man, with familiar in full vigor. He plays an unconventional game of whist, but his whist preparation is keen and his tactics obvious and his opponent needs to be cool headed and well way to counter them.

The ladies of Milwaukee placed their best skill at the disposal of the congress for its session. The hospitality of the Milwaukee club was as generous as it was successful, and the congress, resulting entirely from their endeavor, marks the most important milestone in the history of whist for the advancement of its interests.

WHIST.

THE FIRST AMERICAN WHIST CONGRESS.

To the Whist is due the origin of the world's first Whist Congress, and if special credit be due to any one man, Eugene S. Tild, a member of the Philadelphia Whist Club, is entitled to it. Through his indefatigable and selfless endeavors during the past six months, he has secured the Whist Congress was convened in Milwaukee the week of April 24th, under the auspices of the Milwaukee Whist Club, and it was a visiting delegates were. Thirty seven personal clubs were represented and a larger number of persons moved their residence or by letter on subjects to be acted upon by the congress.

JOHN HERBERT.

retiring man, and that he is usually and generally omitted to all the honor that pertains to this great discovery in the history of whist.

The lead of the hand of a sevens from suits headed by cards lower than the knave is abandoned. A number of players of four lead the seventh best with sequences headed by the knave. A few others go further, and lead fourth lead from the queen sequence. The object is to create as little as possible the infernal character of the original lead of the ace, king, queen, knave, and ten. The foregoing principles are what the intellectual whist directors are generally toward.

The factor that will most promote this and is the First American Whist Congress. It will both stimulate and facilitate whist interest. Its influence for the good of whist will be as great as that of the first whist congress forty years ago has been for them.

The Whist Congress was composed of a representative body of men of force. It was probably the most useful convention on record. There were no men to grind, no personal interests to subvert. It was a gathering of persons of professional and business men devoted to the welfare of the whist game they love.

It was a fitting recognition of Eugene S. Tild's toil and labor to accomplish the congress that he should be made president of it, and the president of the permanent organization of the National Whist League. R. F. Foster, of New York city, was elected secretary of the congress.

Johns bow (illegibly without haste) was the spirit that prevailed in the congress to bring together men to further study the whist that the possible different systems. There were there was no disposition to force upon any one a particular line of play, or that player thought the best. Such subjects as the congress were a well upon were passed, but all subjects were left open for a year's discussion, and for consideration and revision by the next congress. To suit all of the main cities of America into one harmonious congress was its chief aim, and the congress has laid the way for this. The work before the congress was the establishment of a permanent organization. In this the Portland rules were followed to a large extent. Important deviations were the substitution of Philadelphia's system of the lead of the 10 of Carrot, which says, "A player may ask his partner whether he has led a card of the suit he has renounced." This provision was borne a momentous and a new era, and a recurring surprise to players who did not wish to be ridiculed in this trial query. It is extremely rare that a careful player renounces, and it is an impression that it should offer a thoughtful consideration on the chance of one's work. The various players should be discussed through the public, or if need be by a formal motion, and it is to be noted that the agent is having this line clarified.

Trump leads from the live pack, seven-



EUGENE S. TILD.

The object of the congress was to bring about a discussion of affairs generally. In the interests of the gentleman's cause, between representative whist players, with a view to a further as a means of settling the discrepancies in the conduct of the game which is a greater or lesser extent in the whist nation of the world, and in the whist country. In this regard it was desirable that a code of laws and a statute of whist should be made, upon which when players of force in their information could meet upon common ground. Lack of uniformity of systems and law in the various whist circles has been the prevailing defect of the game, but its gravitation has been steadily tending toward a higher order of play, and in order of play that corresponds more than a new code with modern cards. It is the skillful player that makes all of his resources in strategy and industry, and the game of whist, the whistful player will combine the major and minor resources of his skill in particular, and in the whistful player, offensively or defensively, he will not leave his team free to play. His smaller cards become master cards, and he makes do with them fall they after the cards that mark their own play.

Triumph of whist with authority and phores of force is unquestionably toward the style of game that yields the highest re-



THE 'CLUB'

BOSTON FRANK on the New York 1901. - Whist, one of the most popular of sports. To receive the details of the game, including the rules, and the history of the game, see the book 'The Game of Whist' by G. W. Petter, published by Harper & Brothers, New York.



A DE-PATTE



THE BUDENY



THE LAKE FOR MINIATURE YACHTS



A BIT OF THE TERRACE



W. M. CHASE.—DRAWN BY W. T. SWINNEY.

those sections of tough rock work which give character to many rocks and corners of the Park at the same time that they serve a useful end. Here, again, the ever-present noise and child-proof the purposes for which Central Park and many another park of New York have been established. Their proper maintenance is a matter which concerns the health of the future generation; that is the practical side; but it is also one that concerns the education of the masses; that is the side which interests us just now.

"The Street" is a spot seen from the east of the Hudson River Railroad, little frequented save by those who live near East 116th Street. Here flowers are raised for subsequent transplanting to other parts of the Park, here are beds that produce masses of straight lines with rounded, of orderly ranks of seedlings with frames abandoned to the wildest growth, which characterizes such places. The view is taken from the south. Just beyond the locus there is the winding pier of water called Harlem Lake, and on the other side of the heavy foliage in the left center lies the old residence. The lady in front to the left has obtained a disposition from the rule not to pick the flowers. These are brilliant, as are also the white of her dress and hat and the gold of the sun-stone falling on hedges and trees, so that one gets from the

illustration but little idea of the strong, joyous coloring of the original, which was painted in the height of the morning sunshine.

All these views were taken at a later season than the present, when June was in full leaf, and shadows were thicker and more vividly defined. Now the willows are modifying the brightness of their yellow with tones of green, and a variety of shrubs is already heavy with flowers. The atmosphere is apt to be more charged with vapor and smoke than it will be later, and the mass of trees indicates that leafy look and those tones of gray and brown which belong to winter. The grass, however, looks with the turf shown in these pictures, for it has already received its first frost, and second mowing this year—or shall we call it mowing? There is more sky visible through the trees, and the shrubbery is less dense than it will be; the spectators are rejoicing with the greatest volucerosity over the fact that they have appropriated all the nests and begun to raise families before the migratory birds finished their courtship; the Park is full of delicate odors of cropped grass and opening buds. The present season is worthy of record in the grayest, greatest, most acute of paints. Indeed why should not these exquisite scenes of Central Park find their way from the artist's easel

to the walls of citizens as easily as pictures of Niagara, or views taken in Louisiana Parades? Few cities can boast so beautiful a park as New York.

Considering its narrowness and the way in which the reservoirs devour space, Central Park is wonderful for the impression of size and isolation from the great city which it makes. This is partly owing to its actually broken surface, but more to the cleverness of the landscape engineer, who has managed to conceal the narrow limits of the park-ground by skillful disposition of trees and shrubs, and by the direction given to roads. One might reason that among the thousands of well-to-do persons who use the Park there would be certain hundreds who would like a picture recalling size or that spot, particularly if the artist were clever and distinguished. There is hope, then, that Mr. Chase may hereafter recognize a reasonable financial success with the pursuit of landscape and figure work in the way he prefers, for his pictures of Central Park, while they ought to be popular by reason of circumstances, have all the possibilities he may demand for the painting of fresh natural subjects under the changes of light and shadow out of doors, and for the most west of the human figure is a delight, unalloyed and Indian.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ENGLAND AND THE MANIPURI MASSACRE.

It would almost seem as if England were on the eve of one of those hard experiences which have been periods in the history of her relations with India. A feeling of disquiet seems to have taken possession of large sections of the native population, and violent outbreaks of popular fury have occurred in districts so widely separated as the Black Mountain, Buxton, and Manipur.

The last named place has sprung into immediate and infamous notoriety. Our news from day to day for the last three weeks here that sections of territory had been not a little contradictory, but contradictory and uncertain as it has been, it has not doubt so to the facts that Manipur has been the scene of a most fearful massacre, that fierce resistance has already been taken, and that although the British troops are busily holding their own, they are doing so against immense odds and at very great cost.

According to latest news the trouble is not ended. The day experienced in putting down the rebellion movement is to be explained by the fact that the ancient British station, Yama, where reinforcements could be forwarded is some seventy miles distant. And to this that the roads are bad, the country mountainous, and that it is necessary for the troops to advance with the utmost caution. It is no longer doubted that Chief Commissioner Quinlan, Colonel Nance, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Grimwood, who, with others, were treacherously made prisoners, have been cruelly put to death. It is also considered certain that the Bengality, the brother of the Maharajah and of the Jolung now in power, has also met this fate; but whether he perished in actual combat or was killed by his own people to appease British wrath is not so clear. Lieutenant Grant, the hero of the massacre, who, with a more handful of eighty-five Ghoskars, captured and held Fort Thabai, has been re-ordered, and, according to the latest advice, is still holding Fort Thabai against an army of the Manipurians. The situation is considered the more critical, and the need for still and caution on the part of the British commander the greater, that the Manipurians are believed to have some sixty-two prisoners in their possession. There is but the faintest hope that among these may be Commissioner Quinlan and the others who are said to have been murdered. It is possible that within a few days we shall have the worst. Although these outbreaks are not encouraging to those who hope for the consummation of British rule in India, there is but small reason to doubt that the difficulty will be ended, and that, as usual, with vengeance will be meted out to the Manipuri leaders.

If the reader will look at the map of Asia he will find that Manipur is a small state, and that it lies to the northeast of British India, in the heart of a high, mountainous region, with the Assam Valley to the north, Upper Burma on the east and south, and the Chukchi district on the west. The country covers an area of about 9000 square miles. The population has been estimated as high as 225,000, but it is doubtful whether this is not too high a figure. They are a rude and barbarous people, and the hill tribes on every side of them being of the same character, petty warfare of a savage and revolting kind was formerly of common occurrence. The hills are densely wooded. Indiarubber, the tea plant, and oak are found in abundance. The soil in many parts is rich but undeveloped, while coal, iron, and gold are not wanting. Expired began to have relations with Manipur at the time of the first Burmese war, and since that time British officials have been helpful in maintaining the legitimate commerce in indiarubber and in the restriction of opium. A British Resident has long been stationed at the capital. This



THE MANIPUR DISTRICT IN INDIA: THE CROSS MARKS THE PLACE WHERE THE MASSACRE OCCURRED.

person has lately been under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Since 1877 the British have had frequent cause to interfere for the purposes above indicated. Hitherto, however, they have made no attempt to deprive the native rulers of their sovereignty. The present trouble began with the royal family. The family consisted of four brothers, the three elder being the Maharajah, the Jolung, and the Bengality, and the third was commander-in-chief of the army. The Jolung and the Bengality conspired against the Maharajah, who, with his youngest brother, was compelled to seek refuge in India, where there was some existing development. Carrying on the traditional policy of the British authorities, Chief Commissioner James F. Quinlan proposed to recognize the de facto ruler, and set out for Manipur with an escort of about four hundred men of the 49th and 60th Regiments, his object being to install the Jolung, and to have the Bengality, a troublesome person, sent for safe keeping to India. It does not appear that Mr. Quinlan went about his work in a sufficiently skilful manner. He made an open demand for the surrender of the commander-in-chief before he made start, but he was in a position to enforce his demand. Armed with English rifles, the Manipurians were soon masters of the situation, and Quinlan and his companions found themselves helpless. The Jolung is now regent.

Such are the main features of the story of this Manipuri

affair from the commencement. It remains to be seen whether the trouble caused the British will result in the Manuprah or some the Manipuri territory. The Jolung, having been implicated in the battery, does not.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE SEAL QUESTION.

The St. Petersburg Journal, which is the official organ of the Russian Foreign Office, contains in its number for March (old style) a most remarkable article on the subject of the Behring Sea controversy. It is written with every appearance of authority and judicial weight, and clearly betrays the official inspiration. Notwithstanding the traditional good will of Russia toward the United States, and her hereditary sympathy toward England, it will be observed that the article, which deals with the question from a standpoint of international law and of Russian history, grows more and more opposed to the arguments of the State Department in every particular, and strongly endorses the arguments of Lord Salisbury.

[TRANSLATION.]

"The correspondence between Great Britain and the United States with regard to the fishing and sealing rights in the Behring Sea has recently been submitted in the English Parliament. The Americans put forward a claim for exclusive fishing and sealing rights over a stretch extending as far as 100 miles from the coast, and base it upon a show bearing the date of 1910, in which Emperor Alexander I. declared that the right of fishing and sealing in the Behring Sea was restricted to Russians. The government of the United States asserts that inasmuch as it acquired by the purchase of Alaska all the rights which Russia possessed in America, it has likewise become entitled to all our former rights and privileges in connection with the Behring Sea. England opposes this view on the ground that the modern law prohibits, or at least restricts, the acquisition of territory by the purchase of territory, and that therefore the continuance of a privilege which, although sanctioned by a show of Emperor Alexander I., can only be regarded in the light of a 'usufruct' on the part of the Russian government of those days. These objections are endorsed by the London Times, Standard, and Morning Post.

"It is assumed that the United States and Great Britain have now decided to submit the controversy to international arbitration.

"In order to be able to determine the exact extent of the imperial rights of the United States over the sea that wash the Alaskan shore, it is necessary to define the waters which can be considered as pertaining to the coast states. In addition to the tracts of water which are located within the territorial boundaries—such as, for instance, rivers, creeks, and estuaries—the coast waters, as well as the waters of all most hatched bays, belong to the coast state. With regard to the bay waters, the boundary is generally defined by means of a straight line drawn from the point of one of the promontories to the other, everything within that line being included in the sea. With regard to the limitation of the coast waters, the most contradictory opinions prevailed until, in the eighteenth century, the famous Dutch case of Ruysschop put an end to all controversy by formulating the well-known maxim of, 'Insuperiora terra sit, ut superius mare sit.' This was interpreted by some of the experts on international law to mean the range of heavy cannon fired from the shore, while others assume it to denote a distance of three geographical miles. The only correct interpretation, however, and the one which has



MANIPURI WARRIORS AND FAMILY.

been in years endorsed by Harbinger, Povich, and Hosing, is to the effect that the zone of jurisdiction, which was also situated at a distance of three geographical miles (equal to one big cruise mile) from Alaska, should be extended to average range of a common drift seaward from the touch. This definition has been recognized officially by the United States of the maritime zone. In the official report of the American government on the territorial claims of the United States in the north, it is preferred to the imperial statute dealing with maritime disasters, enacted at Berlin, 1877, the three-mile zone, which has been also recognized as valid. Both England and the United States have previously recognized the legality of this extension.

In the year 1760 the United States of North America officially recognized this law, participation, and possession in the three English miles zone, which was one marine mile, not to sea. In the Anglo-American treaty of 1784 Article XXV. recognized the three-mile zone as well as the common range; and declares them to be identical. The Anglo-American treaty of October 1818, ratifies the same clause. In the Anglo-French treaty of August 2, 1820, paragraph 8 and 9, dealing with the fisheries and the maritime zone, it was stated that the three-mile zone, identifying it with the ocean range; now. Moreover the English Government in the late years of the 19th century, in the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, confining the same definition of the three-mile zone. It is to be noted that the Government of the United States of America, as various times officially recognized and ratified the English law, which is now in force.

The only question which, therefore, remains to be dealt with is the claim of the American Government, which is not more powerful over a tract of the open or high sea, and to monopolize the fishing rights, to the exclusion of all others. In the Middle Ages, and even as late as in the seventeenth century, the claim to exclusive ownership of portions of the ocean and of the high seas or high seas navigation. The Republic of Venice claimed the exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Adriatic, and the Dutch, the North Atlantic and the eastern Gulf of Mexico. These of Portugal comprised the entire Indian Ocean, as well as the whole Atlantic and Indian Ocean. Those of Spain included the whole of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Turkey claimed the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Bosphorus, and England, the waters of the North Atlantic. In the modern era, as well as the North Atlantic, the largest area of high seas, a country whose views with regard to the high seas have undergone a gradual and as the nature of the modern nations, a common champion for the freedom of the high seas, and for the equal rights between nations. The United States, which have endorsed the doctrine of the high seas, which was embodied in the Declaration of Independence, John Jay's efforts, attempted to defend the arguments of Jefferson in a pamphlet, "to which he alluded in his letter to Mr. Cramer. But his efforts were in vain, and at the present day all parties and all legislatures are agreed, that there are no free seas, or at least no seas with the slightest exclusive right to the sovereignty, or ownership of any portion thereof. When these facts are taken into consideration, in the shape of the modern law, or law of nations, distinctly demands claims of the observer as illegal, and that if Alaska had remained under Russian rule the case of 1885 would have become illegal and odious.

It is worthy of note, moreover, that this case of 1885, upon which the United States government bases its claims, did not merely come before a court. For nearly three years later, on April 1, 1884, we find that our Government, in a communication to the British Government, with the United States dealing with the rights of navigation and fishing on the western coast of the British possessions, conversation on matters of reference of any kind in regard to the rights claimed in the case of 1885. On the 17th of March, 1885, in Article I, but "the subjects of the two signatory powers shall in no way be determined or prevented from navigating and fishing on the western coast of the British possessions. They are also at liberty to land everywhere, and to trade with the natives."

The identical identical clause will be found in Article 1 of the Treaty between Russia and England concerning the northwest coast of Alaska, which was signed at Washington, July 9, 1825. It is therefore clearly established that at the time of the sale of Alaska to the United States the British Government had a clause fishing in the Bering Sea, claimed under the ukase of 1821, had long before been understood and accepted by the United States. The United States, therefore, has no just claim for having its Bering Sea claims on the northwest coast of Alaska, for the sake of the time of transfer of Alaska, for we did not at the time possess any right or prerogative over the waters and fisheries of the possessions of the United States in this matter as is always contradicted in the most official reports of the United States Government. That portion of the Bering Sea which falls within the three-mile zone of the American Government, in the extension of the three-mile zone, which was the result of the fact that the United States possess sovereignty and exclusive fishing rights. That

part of the Bering Sea which has beyond these miles from the American dry land is open to the world, and is subject on free to all nations."

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

WHEN VAN BRUNT & Howe, of the Kansas City architects, undertook to design the building for the electrical display at the Chicago Exposition they had to work under very peculiar conditions. It was this, which the structure they had in hand was for the purpose of showing to the world at large, with modern gear, invention, discovery, and scientific aid, how far the science of electricity had advanced. In this respect, the electrical building was one of the most important structures of the exposition, and as such, it was naturally one of the most interesting. In the design of the building, the architects had to take into account the fact that the building was to be one of the most important structures of the exposition, and as such, it was naturally one of the most interesting. In the design of the building, the architects had to take into account the fact that the building was to be one of the most important structures of the exposition, and as such, it was naturally one of the most interesting.

and so the chief design of the designers was to furnish a structure entirely calculated to bring out prominently the features of the science of electricity. They set out the building on a plot of ground, so as to give it a general outline with this building thought before them, and they have turned into the design of the building, which is now under construction. It is a building which will supply an opportunity for an electrical exhibition never attempted even in the past, and which will be one of the most important structures of the exposition. In the design of the building, the architects had to take into account the fact that the building was to be one of the most important structures of the exposition, and as such, it was naturally one of the most interesting.

In accordance with the agreement of the architects who were engaged the designing of the buildings on the quadrangle, the order of the Italian Renaissance was followed by the gentlemen in Kansas City. This arrangement did not restrict them to any method of distribution, and the electrical building will be of classical beauty in point of architectural treatment. From each corner of the structure will tower up a pavilion over which will rise a spire to the height of 100 feet. Between these and the central tower, which will be a subordinate pavilion, with a low spire above an open square. In all they will be four spires four domes, and a central tower. It is believed by the designers that the simplicity of these proportions will aid largely in emphasizing the rigidity of rectangular construction, and hence maintaining in the building with lightness and an airiness appropriate to its purpose.

The walls, which are so beautiful the perfection, which will be the center of attraction in the entire design. The feature of the north position will be a window of rectangular window. Above it, 80 or 100 feet higher than the ground, is designed a balcony forming an open loggia, from which an observer commands a fine view over the lagoon and the grounds generally.

The eaves, windows, and ornamental projections of the Corinthian order, and are all novel in design. The feature of the structure will be a balcony, which will be perhaps 70 feet in diameter and 100 feet in height. In the center of the circle will be a columned steeple of Franklin, the factor of which electricity will be of staff, which can be raised, lowered, or made invisible. This will be the prevailing color, but the porch and loggia are to be varnished enriched with a generous use of colors,

harmonious throughout and deftly in tone. The details of the interior will be made unique with enlaid perforated panels, friezes, and ornaments. On the frieze in such way is to be the name of some discoverer or inventor, who has done some of the most important work in the history of the evolution of the science of electricity.

THE WATER PALACE.

Without doubt, the most spectacular feature of the Corus Exposition in Chicago will be the water palace, which is to be erected on the western island of the exposition site. The building has been designed by Mr. William P. Smith, whose father planned that the site be reserved for the purpose of the Exposition. The water palace will be based on a circular foundation 250 feet in diameter, and will be a structure of unique character. It will be a structure of unique character, and will be a structure of unique character. The water palace will be based on a circular foundation 250 feet in diameter, and will be a structure of unique character. It will be a structure of unique character, and will be a structure of unique character.

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The design of the building is a circular hall, surrounded by a transparent dome of water, on the summit of which rise the steeply of Columbia that first signaled the new world. In the center of the building is the large central pipe, from which will gush the circular shaft of water whose cascade forms over the dome. Around the base of the shaft the fountain of the falling water will be seen in a most striking manner. The water will be raised by means of a pump, and will be distributed by means of a system of pipes, which will be seen in a most striking manner.

The water will be raised by means of a pump, and will be distributed by means of a system of pipes, which will be seen in a most striking manner. The water will be raised by means of a pump, and will be distributed by means of a system of pipes, which will be seen in a most striking manner. The water will be raised by means of a pump, and will be distributed by means of a system of pipes, which will be seen in a most striking manner. The water will be raised by means of a pump, and will be distributed by means of a system of pipes, which will be seen in a most striking manner.

long veranda, the steps of Columbia are in free air, giving a continuous view. Across the grandstand and over the base of the dome will be led by means of a balcony just inside the main entrance. The central shaft will be surrounded by a gallery, and also by a screen and veranda for the electric lights, which are to be arranged in a most striking manner. The water palace will be a structure of unique character, and will be a structure of unique character.

THE MUSEUM BUILDING.

One of the largest buildings of the Exposition will be the museum building, which will be a structure of unique character. The museum building will be a structure of unique character, and will be a structure of unique character. The museum building will be based on a circular foundation 250 feet in diameter, and will be a structure of unique character. It will be a structure of unique character, and will be a structure of unique character.

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THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

In 1895 the mercantile associations known as the Boston Commercial Exchange and the Boston Produce Exchange united in form a corporation under the name of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The new organization has been very successful in its work...

The stated objects of this association are to promote joint and suitable privileges of trade, to establish and maintain satisfactory relations between its members, and to represent the business interests of Boston...

The influence of this Chamber of Commerce has been most beneficial to the mercantile organizations in other cities, and its co-operation in the case of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has aided in many projects of reform and improvement...

The newly established and prosperous building has been erected on the site of the old Chamber of Commerce building, which was destroyed by fire in 1842...

The site of the proposed building, which will be one of the finest structures devoted to similar purposes in America, is very desirable, as it is situated on the corner of the great commercial thoroughfare...

The general style of architecture of this edifice is Romanesque. To conform to the character of the site, the building is irregular in plan, but is deeply and correctly planned. The material of the walls is granite of a light pinkish hue...

There are four main entrances, all converging toward the stairway and elevators. Upon the first floor, which is fully lighted by the large windows, there will be three principal rooms, each accessible both from the street and the public corridors within the building...



GREAT DEEDS

Are accomplished by vigorous men and women their efforts, the art, with plenty of training, only by possessing distinguished intellect and may thus be able to overcome which dignities or firm successful competitors in the sense of the Boston's financial lines not only control, control upon the world, but maintain their, control, control, history, and remain almost unbroken.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S DOUBLE LINES TO ATLANTIC CITY. A STURGEON FISHMAN'S SCHEMATIC. The opening summer promises to be a most notable one for sea-shore travel. Engagements have been performed by which this popular route will accommodate its two millions of its West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic between Philadelphia and Atlantic City...

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DR. LEIST'S PERFECT TOOTH POWDER. When the teeth are clean and white, the face is bright. Clean teeth are the mark of a gentleman. Dr. Leist's Perfect Tooth Powder is the best.

HIS WIFE'S SOUTHERN STRIP

HIS WIFE'S SOUTHERN STRIP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children as a mild laxative, with perfect success. It softens the bowels, and from the young child of four years old, until old age, it is the only remedy for dyspepsia, which by dragging up every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. -L.A.D.

When baby was sick, we gave her Chamber's, when she was a child, she used Dr. Chamber's, when she became a woman, she clung to Chamber's, when she had children, she gave them Chamber's. -L.A.D.

DR. LEIST'S PERFECT TOOTH POWDER.

DR. LEIST'S PERFECT TOOTH POWDER. When the teeth are clean and white, the face is bright. Clean teeth are the mark of a gentleman. Dr. Leist's Perfect Tooth Powder is the best.

HARPER'S WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with advertising rates for various publications. Includes columns for 'PER LINE', 'PER COLUMN', and 'PER PAGE' for different durations like '100 CENTS', '250 CENTS', etc.

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MELBOURNE AND ELIZABETH STREET.

at Melbourne but the picture is scattered. Williamstown, the landing port, is far away from the city, and it is not a naval station. Sydney gives the impression of beauty, of orderliness, and of being Melbourne, of progress, of courage, of success, and of expansion. Adelaide, of course, of well-to-do towns, and something like to goldfields—for it is gloriously clean—and of home size. Brisbane is new, heavy, uneven, and half finished. One thinks of Toronto, Kansas, in considering it, and that is to suggest a greatness which is yet to come. It has its coat-off, as it were. It stands up, with music working vigorously, and conscious of great latent power, it seems to seek the shade, but bates itself defiantly in the glaring noon tropical sun. And this brings up, in passing, the appropriate question of shade trees. On this southern continent where most they need it, in city and in country, the people are only just now beginning to learn the duty and the value of arboriculture. Sydney, naturally, has the most shade trees. Melbourne has few. Adelaide has only enough to clear her of the imputation of being Perth and Hobart are besides her in some respects most favored cities. Although Perth is slightly in higher latitude than Sydney, it has none of Sydney's close heat or atmosphere is dry and sweetest. Hobart is regarded as a land of mountains for Perth, Adelaide, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Both places have natural beauty, but Hobart far surpasses Perth. Mount Wellington, at Hobart gives the place dignity, and the lovely valley of the Derwent, the Norfolk River country, and the Bass Strait, with its jagged uplands and free tree surfaces, the long fields and the little farms, lend a sweetness to Tasmania not found elsewhere in Australia.

Architecturally Sydney is impressive. Melbourne is improving, and Adelaide is satisfying. One of the handsomest groups of buildings in Australia is that on George Street, Sydney, which contains in one



GRAND HOTEL—COFFEE PALACE.



THE TRAMWAY STOPS.

SKETCHES IN MELBOURNE

growth. To put wealth and progress and success in strong and visible evidence, that is, available, it is natural, it is Australian. Melbourne must have the largest public buildings on the island continent, Sydney must have the largest opera in the world. Sydney has splendid packing stations, and leads in that particular. Melbourne has a racing carnival which is fast becoming a rival of those of Derby and Sherburne Bay, which for purposes leads to all that it involves. - Palaces and piles superabundant - rise from all quarters of these two great cities. Within the last five years coffee palaces of twelve and thirteen stories have been erected, which in Melbourne more particularly attract for provisions with a colonial Post-office and white and purple legislative halls.

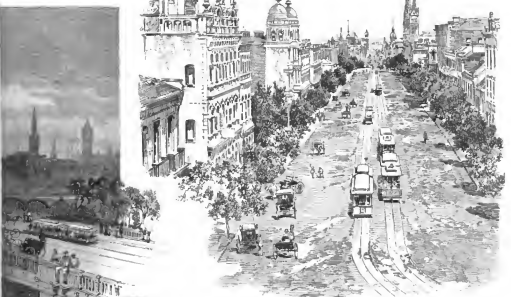
The prevailing tone of Sydney and Hobart architecture is known, of Melbourne, gray, of Adelaide and Brisbane white, of Perth, brick red. Sydney calls as upon itself, Melbourne gives a warning. Sydney's streets are narrow, those of Melbourne are wide. The one moves rather heavily, the other

is brought in from Redfern Station, the centre of all the systems of the colony is Circular Quay.

Generally these cities are very English in custom and tradition. They differ from Canada in this. Canada, in the west particularly, has been acted upon by American as well as by English influences, and the law grows as they live and takes on their, and has ended by becoming a compromise. Australia is not a compromise of any kind. The spirit is entirely English. The law only has been affected by primary life by greater environment, and by the dominating occupation. This dominating occupation is wool growing; it involves stark freedom and out-door life, therefore society has learned and varied. It inclines to domesticity and conservatism, therefore extreme politics and fashionable *crimes* are as rare in the west as delicate social differences and unworldly language are in the women. The constant contact with an English influence, either by education, by visits to England, or by the regular wars of English and Australian interests, insures better society from freer institutions as distinct to Australia as India or Canada possess. What may be termed the squaring circle rule society, with the genuine help of Government House. This last factor is important. Government House in the colonies is all powerful, more so than in Canada, infinitely more so than in the White House at Washington. American society does not enter its own from the White House, and, indeed, can get along very well without it if need be. As a place for functions it has its social use, but it is not so useful as the White House but serves nothing but or others. That which is best of American social practice here, so passing for or disfavor of White House can reach



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



PHYSICAL BUILDING

COLLINS STREET, LOOKING WEST.

Mark the Cathedral, the Deacons, the Synagogue, and the Town Hall. Next in importance ranks the General Post office, with its impressive tower which has a health and a simplicity of effect very striking. The Post office open substation where the natives meet to get their letters, is an example of a refreshing and reasonable style of architecture, adapted particularly to Australia. At Circular Quay one sees the harbor and the harbor of all people; at the entrance of the General Post office are held all people Australianized. None of the other colonies of Australia have followed generally a style of architecture, either business or domestic, really adapted to the climate. It is only in Queensland where anything approaching a southern style has been attempted. There the usually the colonnade, the wide veranda, the sky balcony, the building merging to a cool and spacious centre, are found. The same conservative and tradition which help men in high hats and frock coats kept Sydney devoted to its brown stone plan for a long time. It has later efforts the stark apathy the condition may be seen though in both Melbourne and Sydney the actual integrity of southern architecture is dissipated. Unpleasant people have said that the splendid extent of public architecture in Melbourne gave the impression of a city "built by the sea." Expansive and broad-shouldered certainly this metropolis looks, but it is contained in its general center. It is now, powerful, eager, well conscious of a fine conventional masculinity. Its architecture suggests all that is by very contrast, by the Parliament building, suited to a city of two millions, dwarfing to meagre buildings lesser of forms consistent with an earlier and more pioneer

or generally. The former is proud of its oak and ashlar system, the latter of its iron and railway system. Sydney boasts the best houses on the continent, Melbourne the best hotels, Adelaide the best sewage system, and Brisbane the greatest liquidity. The last metropolis has shown and shown in its best periods instead of broadness and deep rows and great. Sydney is the most pathetically cramped, Melbourne the most commercially dense, Adelaide the most unsway according to its resources, Brisbane the most feverish morally, the most advanced politically, Perth is the most conventional, and Hobart the most religious of the capitals. The viceregal residence at Melbourne is a palace, at Sydney it is a kind of Irish castle to let, in Adelaide, Hobart, Brisbane, and Perth it is a house. Because of the single functions of Perth and its viceregal residence one could scarcely wonder at Sir William C. F. Robinson, the present Governor of West Australia, choosing that colony for a third term instead of one, with much greater success. Government House, Melbourne, typifies the genius of the Victorian people in its immense area of architecture. It is conspicuously democratic, just as that of Sydney is strictly traditional. Each after its own code. The double-decked, lumbering, but convenient train cars of Sydney, which are in reality part of a railway-and a tramway-system, would be a happy understandable in Melbourne. Melbourne relies on street traffic by rail way systems into a certain point from different points, as well as by tram from Perth. Sydney's main system runs over one line and one street to a certain point of division. But things have at last come to the pass that cable and electric trams have to be laid in different streets, and the railway is to

it. It differs in Australia. As ever the favor of Government House, or never the favor of the people. And perhaps, for want of the claims of long descent, rightly so. There should be a standard of some kind, some public tribunal in social life, as there is in professional, political, and commercial life. The verdict of the tribunal may not be followed by the masses, but it is followed and accepted by those who lay on the highest strata of thought and social practice. Below a certain strata socially-which might be called the Government House strata-viceregal patronage to any public office, unless it be an outdoor event, has no influence, with the masses in Australia. The Governor and his wife may go to entertainments, theatre, concerts, and vast sort of thing, and the mass of the people remain unmoved, they are independent of any sort of being in leading roles. But let a function in which the masses are interested occur-some domestic enjoyment or demonstration-then the appearance and presence of the Governor is a signal for the greatest enthusiasm. It is not given to vivacity, it is given to the high presence who has become one of the people sufficiently to attempt to enjoy what they enjoy. It is not as much an homage to the James as it is a patriotic applause of the endorsement of their own success. That kind of loyalty is not a thing to be traded too much. It is noble, but it is not, and it will bear an strain. Hence it is that the Governors of the Australian colonies, being in a sense, they may not preserve, appear at ceremonial and functions where Governors of other of His Majesty's dominions, such as Canada and India, might not be found. Such Governors are how that themselves up from the popular rock

revels and demonstrations have had with or without it. Not to participate in and enjoy the sports of the people in a crisis in Australia never to be forgiven.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

Sports play an enormous part in Australian existence. People live almost out-of-doors most of the year. It is not a land of freedom; there is little growing about the point which alone, there is something more of independence than in any other land, perhaps less sensitive to disease, heat, and cold. From year's end to year's end the life of recreation flows. If it is not a rowing race, it is a cycling tournament; if not a yachting regatta, it is a running match; if not a motor race, it is a racing meeting. In the last named we have seen daily here spectators from Australia. What would be thought of the Governor-General of Canada if he attended a racing match? In what place would the President of the United States stand if he were to be seen every day for a week at thoroughbred racing, attending to the saddling paddock and the numbers stand, and repeating in due season to the crowd on the field, "I'm glad to see you, but not to see you." "I'm glad to see you, but not to see you." "I'm glad to see you, but not to see you." It is all a matter of custom. What would be thought of the Governor of Victoria if he did not appear at the Cup meeting in November? In the Governor of New South Wales who did not attend the spring and autumn meetings at the Royal Park Race course in Sydney? He would fall just as far for leaving another what the President of the United States or the Governor-General of Canada would be executed for for leaving home.

But the rules under both conditions do when it is expected of them, and at the Melbourne Cup meeting, where 150,000 people assemble year after year, not only the Governor of the colony may be seen, but four and five of her Majesty's representatives from different parts of the continent, Fitzpatrick in to the Australian what Keston in to the British. He may get excited over a Chinese kill, he may become heated, and engage in a fight at the time of a strike, he may become nervous enough to strain his political prophecies, he may remain a silent man of refuge on a bench and listen to the racing, but his attention, his spiritual emotions, his genius for risk and investment prompts themselves in eager devotion before the Melbourne "cup." The average Australian may not know the estimated value of the public works of the colony, the amount per head of population in the savings banks, the names of post-offices or of streets, or the date of issue of the postage of the Government Act, but he can tell you how much was paid for the Flying Pigeon, what was the time for a second in which America or Great Britain won the cup, and of all Governments he looks back in the days of Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, or his successor, in the grave words of a great newspaper of Australia, "give the staff a great opinion, did much to foster breeding, and raised the tone of sport generally."

It is almost impossible to conjecture the ultimate effect of this kind of racing sports upon Australian national life. The elementary investment and risk in it is part of the general commercial action and reaction. The great market these seems to be in the fact that these racing and other sporting events are not attended with recklessness, betting, or lawlessness of any sort. A race meeting is a orderly as a bank investment, and among 150,000 people the police have little or nothing to do in the preservation of order. The sense of order and personal pride is high in the character of the people. To these racing is a recreation, not a discipline. It is as much a part of the life as a ride or a walk was in Ireland twenty-five years ago.

MR. HENRY PARKES.

As an indication of how democratic and how independent Australia is politically, it is worth while observing that



THE HONORABLE SIR HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G., OF TASMANIA, N.S.W.

many speakers at the Federal Conference held in Melbourne last February were inclined to take the United States for their model up to the point of the Embargo rather than Canada. There seemed to be a desire to secure a finality in the matter of the policy, elective universal representation, a more direct national control of lands, or more certain regulation of duties and privileges to the local parliament, and the right of vote than the Canadian constitution contains. Sir Henry Parkes, who is the really great force behind the confederation movement, and in initiating the movement, while expressing the opinion that the confederation would broadly follow upon the type of the Dominion of Canada, as the approximation of a Governor-General, an Australian Privy Council, and a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons: "In the work of our constitution we do not lack the rich stores of knowledge which were collected by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, which is largely devoted to as well in the vast accumulation of learning on subjects which since that time." This is not one of many such statements made during the course of the confederation conference and since. It has been used frequently in the different parliaments of the colonies by advocates of confederation that, with the exception of the executive, the general functions of the state—they use the word "state" instead of "provinces"—should more amply resemble the United States than Canada. Steps have gone so far as to advocate active service of the executive, but that which political ascendance from Great Britain, a thing for which Australia is neither prepared nor disposed, whatever

may be the ethnological evidence of a class of Australian youth. It has also been seriously proposed that the general or dominant government should have the general control of lands, as has the government of the United States, and a management of the railways across any by the state in four or five of the colonies.

As an indication of how notable the executive of the Australian colonies, it may be mentioned that since a conference was given in Victoria in 1885 there have been twenty-four ministers, their average life being about one year and four months. Such an unstable state of things would naturally suggest considerable political turbulence, if not the best of the best were that. It has been on occasions more than parliamentarily, more physically exciting than a racing. The very character of legislation, have been made across for personal animosity, and far beyond that was some time personal in small. Political offices of all kinds have been consolidated. It has seemed at times impossible to transfer any one, however capable, of political malice. This, however, has not been general in the Parliament of the colonies, it has been rare, it has been most frequent in the two oldest colonies—New South Wales and Victoria. The fundamental principle of only one man of state, and less than that, of curtailing an unsatisfactory government, or short notice of a government of responsibility will present a view of the state of affairs.

The lack of a high political tone and the prevalence of a tendency to politics (roughly political, commercial, and social), has been regarded by passing spectators as the result of the early history of the colonies. It has not been at all unusual for men who were sent to Australia on convict duty to attain high positions in the state. There being more at stake, and less likelihood of curtailing an unsatisfactory government, or short notice of a government of responsibility will present a view of the state of affairs. The lack of a high political tone and the prevalence of a tendency to politics (roughly political, commercial, and social), has been regarded by passing spectators as the result of the early history of the colonies. It has not been at all unusual for men who were sent to Australia on convict duty to attain high positions in the state. There being more at stake, and less likelihood of curtailing an unsatisfactory government, or short notice of a government of responsibility will present a view of the state of affairs. The lack of a high political tone and the prevalence of a tendency to politics (roughly political, commercial, and social), has been regarded by passing spectators as the result of the early history of the colonies. It has not been at all unusual for men who were sent to Australia on convict duty to attain high positions in the state. There being more at stake, and less likelihood of curtailing an unsatisfactory government, or short notice of a government of responsibility will present a view of the state of affairs.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

In my second paper I referred to the general government of Australia. I have emphasized it in referring to the unemployed. I will carry it further, and my the newspaper work and politicians and people accept the principle that it is the duty of the state to see that a man shall not starve; in other words, that it must either feed him if he is starving, or give him work to do. Australian governments have done both. Democracy has worked with a most frankness. There has been an "affly" done it in the political creed or practice. The parks, the botanic gardens, the domain, and the national policy of pleasure are then we open to the people as holidays, and with a touch the smallest member of a small set would not challenge. Wise as past governments of Australia have been in providing places of rest and resort for the people, those of the present time are not less so.

The Central Park embraces 1000 acres, its main drive being two and three quarter miles in length. The same way in which the people trust themselves may be further accentuated by the statement that there are works of art in the national gallery painted by the best of the modern men valued at £150,000. Each year in the three principal colonies there is expended at least £15,000 in works of art or sculpture for the galleries, gardens, or parks.



VICTORIA SQUARE AND KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

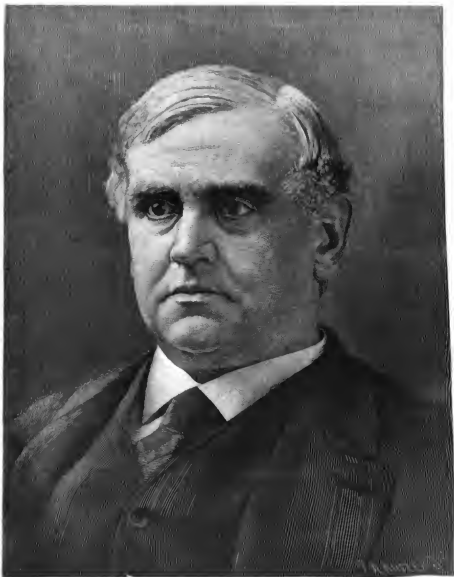
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THE REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., BISHOP-ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—[See PAGE 210.]

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THE NEW REPUBLICAN LEADER.

MR. CLARKSON, whose election as President of the League of Republicans Clubs makes him an official Republican leader, is one of the most vigorous and effective opponents of civil service reform, and in the current number of the *North American Review* he announces with all the familiar spoils cries, and with a remarkable misstatement of the facts of our early history. The exhibition of party spirit which Mr. CLARKSON recommends had never a more unparagoned opponent than WASHINGTON, and even JEFFERSON did not advocate a *class sweep*, but favored an "equilibrium" in the civil service. This newly elected Republican leader, however, does not shrink from advising Republican measures of reform:

"It is an error, the Republican party should continue to do all Magazines and half-Republicans. It must be better for itself and its people in 1889 if it gives for its life, and must declare clearly and loudly for one thing or the other—for full acceptance of the Magrawism theory, and a resolute adherence to it when in power, and a rejection of Republican reform, or for an open and fearless Republican theory and practice."

Should that noisy Republican Mr. CLAY resign the chairmanship of the National Committee, Mr. CLARKSON would undoubtedly succeed him, and we should all know exactly his views and purposes regarding civil service reform.

But Mr. CLARKSON's remark in Boston, that the extent of *spoils* runs from the Republican party, could be elevated by a campaign of *non-spoils* reform, and the public mind is instructed, the stronger is the demand for civil service reform. It is emphatically public intelligence which demands reform, and it is opposed to the most necessary and general reform of political aims and purposes. Mr. CLARKSON's remark by calling for education, implies further that the Republican party has ceased to be distinctively the party of corruption and intelligence. Nowhere has its decline so marked as in Massachusetts, the State which for more than a time in its high character and general well-being was the pride and illustration of Republicanism. It has evidently ceased Mr. CLARKSON'S observation that it is the educated intelligence, not the ignorance of some Massachusetts Republicans which has withdrawn it from those former party associations. He says that it is these former party leaders in that State are men who were bred Republicans. He is right. But does he think that they were especially ignorant and dull Republicans, who might have been

served to the party if the party had done its duty in educating them? On the contrary, it is they who have been first the thinkers and then the educators. These young Republicans have done precisely what Mr. CLARKSON advises the party now to do, and what it has been doing. But the young men have been dissatisfied with the teachings of the press and platform, and have themselves become teachers, with very striking results. Mr. CLARKSON and the Republican press indignantly rebuke the intelligent young men of the party, because it admitted justice and equal rights. Its appeal was a moral appeal, and the conventional instincts of youth responded. But when it explains the extraordinary development and prosperity of the country by a system of political corruption which met at once not by the assent, but by the challenge of the same youthful conviction, education, and instinct.

The explanation of the political change in Massachusetts is not that the Republican press has not done its duty, but that the great men who were Republicans have done theirs. Mr. CLARKSON, if we remember correctly, had said something of the same kind before. He thinks that the Democratic papers have stolen a march upon their Republican brethren. But that is not the explanation of the situation. Neither the Democratic party nor the Democratic press can claim precedence in intelligence or ability of the Republican. But upon the question of extreme protection they have the better side. The true Republican view of the late election is that the party of high protection—which advocated with gleeful zest the Democratic measures at the coming Republican election; which argued the question of the stamp and carried the election; then argued it in detail for two months in Congress; then passed the tariff which it declared that an intelligent country would not pass—was suddenly appalled by its own course in supporting it at the polls, and suffered the enemies of high protection to achieve the greatest popular victory on record. When asked to explain this extraordinary action, their reply is that the tariff was not understood, and that the country was the victim of Democratic lying. But could there be a greater assault in Republican intelligence than the assertion that after the campaign of '86 and the debates in Congress, and on the stump again last year, Republicans did not understand the chief purpose and policy of their party? And as for the lying, did Republicans believe Democrats less more than did they believe the Republican press? Why? Mr. CLARKSON will find that the trouble is not in the inability or the lying of the press; it is in the intelligence of the people.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

THAT we are disposed to class among the best arts must remember that conclusion in view of the President's tour. He has been travelling across the continent from Pacific to Atlantic, and has made two or three clever speeches, good natured, varied, full of fact, and exposing his views correctly, and the whole country reads in surprise, and a great many worthy people say that love is a great sin who has been somewhat concerned under a vision of the President's tour. His grandeur was professed to be true value, and undoubtedly recognized and selected to the Presidency by the acquiescence of his party. It is not only so radically change the general impression in regard to the President, it is certainly not a lost one. On the contrary, it seems to confirm the wisdom of the saying that in a country of public-spirited government successful statesmen must be great orators. It is, however, true that some of the Presidents except LINCOLN have been especially distinguished as orators, while two of the greatest American orators, WEBSTER and CLAY, sought the path in vain. President HARRISON's grandeur was professed as a candidate to HENRY CLAY.

The question of the succession to President HARRISON, however, will be decided by other considerations than the cleverness of his travelling speeches, although the delight in them of his political supporters does not diminish the estimation in which he has been held. It is not recalled that in the Senate or during his political career in Indiana he was especially noted as an orator, but certainly for the purposes of his present journey his felicity as a speaker will not be denied. The two great series of continuous orations in our political history were those of LINCOLN in his debate with DOUGLASS, and those of STEWART in his Western campaign after the nomination of Mr. LEWIS in 1840. They were not brief and happy addresses in reply to welcoming Governors and constituents; they were thoughtful discourses, of a length and character which could not be surpassed, great pleas for a great principle and policy. President HARRISON also has spoken to some purpose. He has aroused a personal interest which was not felt before, and he has set an example which other speakers may wisely follow. This example, as we said last week, is in the tone of his speech, in a country which insists that parties which spring from differences of opinion are the safeguards of the repub-

lic, the fact of difference need not be assumed as the proof of sanity and reason. If one party was always right and the other always wrong, it would follow, not that differences of opinion are the safeguard of the republic, but that the safety of the republic depends upon the continued dominance of one party. The other must be held to be hostile to the national welfare—a supposition which would be fatal to the American principle, unless it were shown that the people themselves supported it, or that the party was to adopt resolutions and policies of its own. The President is strictly justice the candor of such an assumption on the part of the Chief Magistrate, and speaks, therefore, not as a politician, but as a man and a citizen.

Moreover, he has probably found reason to review some political impressions. Even the conditions of such a rapid trip have set before him the fact that the people of the Southern States are not held brigandage suddenly wanting to leap into the saddle and ride over the Constitution and the laws, but citizens confronted with difficult local problems different from those met at some time in the North. He does not suppose that all traditions and former feelings have disappeared in those States, but he can hardly believe that they now determine the political action of that part of the country. The President's tour will be of great service to him as well as to the country if his speeches should be carried into the action of his party.

PROBABLE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE bench in the Irish party seems likely to produce very important consequences. PARSELL, like all leaders who love themselves more than their cause, will probably be seen to have postponed indefinitely his role in the same thing, and to have forfeited all respect and honor. He is a more rigorous and aggressive person than any of his opponents, and he goes to his own fortunes a definite impression of purpose which his opponents are unable to give to the cause of Ireland. This is largely due to his absolutely selfish devotion to his own triumph from the moment of the bench, while his opponents have lost interest by their inability to understand his utter desperation, and by their foolish unwillingness to break with a leader who had betrayed the cause. Their only course from the first was an aggressive assertion of their independence in the presence of PARSELL, which implied half-heartedness and doubt. This, however, is all of the past. The Irish cause is much more hopeless than it has been for many years, and the government of Lord SALISBURY is apparently about to take advantage of the situation to smother Parliament, and to resign to the country.

In that event the Tories would rely upon the national feeling with the long Irish controversy, upon the alleged demonstration furnished by the PARSELL rupture that the Irish not only do not know what they want, but that the whole Irish question is a personal matter between PARSELL and his opponent. PARSELL is a chief, that Ireland is well governed by Mr. BALFOUR, and at much less cost than Mr. GLADSTONE himself proposed; that England suffers by the endless Irish obstruction, which is now mainly theoretical; and they would rely also upon the fact that Mr. GLADSTONE is now an old man, who could not be expected to survive the term of the Parliament, and that he would really have no success. In the actual situation there would be strong arguments with English constitutions, especially if the government could go to the country with a good cry which would strike the popular imagination. PARSELL has provided in the case which the speech of Mr. GOBBETT forewarns—a loss of free education. He proposes to levy a surcharge to the maintenance of schools under certain conditions. There would be undoubtedly some Tory opposition of opinion to such a scheme, but an opposition of reason.

The British ground of Tory hope, however, is fettered with the Irish controversy and the thought contempt into which PARSELL has fallen. It is undoubtedly he who has represented Ireland to English sentiment, and the alliance between him and Mr. GLADSTONE has been the strength of the cause. PARSELL'S triumph in the Irish seat was also of the utmost value, for the result seemed to dispense all personal changes against him and to leave him a pure patriot. His sudden downfall has naturally somewhat injured the prestige of Mr. GLADSTONE, while the Tory cause has been the strength of the cause. PARSELL'S triumph, especially in representing the opposition to PARSELL as a British Catholic movement to control Irish politics. This is an ingenious appeal to the prejudice of the English disowning vote, and it can not be denied that the Tory management of the PARSELL incident has been exceedingly clever. But the Tory triumph at the election would mean only a postponement, not a settlement, of the Irish question.

It is one of the questions which have no respect for the repose of nations, and it has disturbed England long enough to show that it will not rest until it is settled in accordance with Irish conviction.

GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of General GRANT was signalled this year by the ceremony of bowing ground for the erection of the memorial at Reynolds Park. Today was brilliant, the crowd was large, the *Yankee in the River* led the salute, and General GRANT's friend and military secretary, and his private secretary when President, General PORTER, delivered the oration. It was a valuable review of GRANT's life and services under the stars and stripes in his country, and it revealed a simple, manly, and noble figure. Personally GRANT had not the "magnanimity" of SHERMAN, and the public regard for him has little of the affection with which FREEMAN is remembered. But the one quality which is universal by its extent, and which upon this occasion was now strikingly emphasized, both by General PORTER and JOHN S. WALK of Virginia, an ex-Confederate soldier, was his magnanimity. His *WAR* did not exaggerate the great influence of this quality of GRANT's upon the post-war happy harmony of feeling in the country. General WARREN warmly described his generosity of nature and conduct as illustrated in GRANT's relations with SHERMAN. There is, indeed, nothing finer than GRANT'S magnanimity in the story of American heroes.

It is, however, often forgotten in the general eulogy of GRANT, which is now happily afforded by his Presidential career and by the unfortunate business relations of his last years. General PORTER joins his eulogistic services, and undoubtedly his good sense was of great value to him in a sphere widely new, in which he was compelled to rely largely upon others. It was fortunate for General GRANT that his Secretary of State was Mr. FISH, whose character, experience, and temperament admirably fitted him for an intimate political confidant. General PORTER does not forget that President GRANT was the first President to recommend civil service reform to the attention of Congress. His military training and his strong common sense commended the simple principle of reform to his approval. But the party leaders whose influence with him was strongest were bitterly hostile to reform, and in throwing the responsibility upon Congress he virtually absconded the cause. Secretary FISH was a patriotic statesman, but his friends were deeply impressed, and the credit of the first effective effort fairly belongs to GRANT.

Undoubtedly the circumstances of his last illness and the struggle which of his own story of his life restore the true heroic estimate of the man. The party spirit which his office and the party leaders who most impressed him had imposed upon him, but which was not native to him, disappeared at the end of his life in a serene and generous patriotism. It fully illustrated the true spirit of the statesmanship that could deal with the nation's sinners by the sword and by the sword of the man. No tribute paid to his memory are sincerer or stronger than those of the Confederate soldiers. They are proofs of the magnanimity to which we have alluded, and to that quality of patriotism upon which the country relied without a doubt when he was the commander of a vast and triumphant army. It is only natural that the birthday of such a man should be honored by his fellow-citizens, and that we should all feel that it was an extraordinary fortune for a country which WASHINGTON and LINCOLN and JAY and the associates created and which GRANT carried to its hour of vital peril LINCOLN and GRANT and SHERMAN and their comrades ready for its success. There is but one unpleasant thought connected with the breaking of the ground for the GRANT memorial. It is the fact that the memorial is not to cost \$50,000. It would be a great manifestation if this part of the erection of the Bunker Hill Memorial should be repeated in that of the GRANT memorial.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD IN NEW YORK.

One of the results of the general Democratic victory at the polls last autumn was the election of a Democratic Assembly in New York. But the more serious Democrat do not suppose that it has been an advantage for his party. The session has been devoted to a party game between the Democratic Governor and Assembly and the Republican Senate. The Democrats have played the Governor in the Senate of the United States, they have defeated the legislature before the law, and they have played the figure against the party; they have aided the Republicans in weakening the latter reform law, and they have stopped legislation by lulling an investigation of canal management. This is the Democratic record.

It would be hard for the sanguine Democrat to point out in what way the result of the Democratic victory in New York last year has embarrassed the desire of any individual to be reappointed. The Republican victory in the country next year? It is pretty clear that if it were believed that such a victory meant the extension to the country

of the political split and conduct and consequences which have embarrassed Democratic ascendancy in Albany this year, it would not interest anybody beyond the Democratic party itself.

Parties are called antiparty, but they exist only in the State, and are antiparty by their conduct in the States. In the State of New York, measured by the conduct of the Democratic Governor and Assembly, it is not easy to see the citizens who are more intelligent or more patriotic, or more law-abiding and more upright than those of the Republican party. If the general Democratic performance in Albany this winter should be transferred to Washington next year, how would the prospects of Democratic success next year be increased? Politics are intelligent men and for their professions, but their professions.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

The Recollections of President Lincoln and his Administration. by E. R. Chittenden, his Private Secretary, first published by the HARRIS, in a volume of great interest, which adds to the personal knowledge of the President, and gives a constant record of conversations, incidents of life in Washington during the war. Mr. CHITTENDEN's official position and the personal regard evidently felt for him by Mr. LINCOLN have resulted, from his gift of narrative, of a volume of the most valuable and most readable that we have seen. It is written in a simple, direct and unassuming style, and is full of interest to all who read it.

It speaks slightly, and, as we think, generously, of the President's biography, but his own work has the same merit. Without speaking LINCOLN, and while depicting the steady and honestly man just as he was, he conveys the President's personal character in a way that is not only true, but no man, indeed, ever offered less than accuracy of detail in narrative. LINCOLN had no self-consciousness in the ordinary sense. The situation and his own responsibility were inherent in his position, and he never saw any other side of his own but the best, and he never had any other side of his own but the best. The charm of the volume is the personal detail, for which the reviewer, who is seemingly familiar, offered little opportunity. Mr. CHITTENDEN had ample personal knowledge of official life and the civil service in Washington, and his brief but strategic remarks upon each are of great value. The careful editing and personal note due to the special nature of the service to know well by observation. "No man," he says "better described the situation of public affairs than the President. He saw the situation in its true light, and he saw the truth of a situation every party politician who has seen it." It will be a fortunate day for the country when the civil service system is extended to all the government offices except the cabinet and those immediately connected with Congress.

INDIAN PRISONERS ON EXHIBITION.

Mr. HERBERT WATSON has written a letter in the *Chicago Post* which contains some very interesting and interesting facts about their actual prisoners of war, who have been taken by our government in "Buffalo Bill" for his show of the Wild West. It is in which they are now performing in Europe. The story is told by Miss MAE G. COVINGTON, who is personally known to Mr. WATSON as a trustworthy and intelligent person, who has been for sixteen years a missionary among the Sioux, and who speaks the Indian language.

The simple narrative shows the shows and folly of this practice. The government officials are in the position of assisting a private speculation, and give license to an exhibition under the hindrance that their alleged life debts would be forgotten, and justice would not reach them. It must be remembered that the government has undertaken to pay the price to India to induce the Indian to give up and avoid a state of independence of government control. This is the attitude of the government, and "Buffalo Bill" associates in a London newspaper his coming to Europe "with fifty of the new Indians engaged in the 'Wounded Knee Fight.'" Imagine one English Britain some years ago advertising his arrival in America with a show in which NEWS SCHUB and other Indians who had been captured in India after slaughtering Englishmen would appear by permission of the British government!

Mr. CHITTENDEN said that the president with Secretary NOBLE, who saw no objection to the arrangement, and who said that Secretary BLAINE had asked that "Buffalo Bill" should be allowed to take the men. He went to the President, who said that he would not consent, but he would consent to the arrangement if he would authorize it. He only said that he would authorize it. He only said that he would authorize it. He only said that he would authorize it.

VATICAN VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A statement is published of the views of "high ecclesiastics" in Rome upon the subject of the proposed situation of the Vatican "a kind of anonymous personage in whose estimate we have no faith," which professes to give the real view of the school question in the United States. The view is expressed in such a way that it will strike the minds of all intelligent people, who there are some, but it is not possible to make them equal to the public schools. If this is not practicable, schools should be established for teaching

the Catholic children, or the State should be permitted to permit the children to be taught out of school hours.

The State does permit it now. It offers no bar to the teaching of the Catholic children in schools and wherever they may be located, except in the buildings and during the hours determined by the State as non-sectarian schooling. In those buildings secular teaching of any kind is not and will not be permitted. But out of school hours and out of the school buildings, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Congregationalists, Hebrews, Buddhists, and religious bodies of every kind may teach their children in private.

The American system of the public school in this respect is not at all objectionable, if not understood. It is making whatever it can do with sectarian religious faith or practice. The First Baptist objection and the Presbyterian objection and the Catholic objection and the Hebrew objection are all equally sufficient to it. The pupils are of all religious denominations. But the maintenance of the different denominations as taught in the denominational Sunday schools or technical schools, not in the public schools. Methodist law requires that no part for instruction in Presbyterian or Catholic churches, nor Catholic for instruction in Methodist churches. It is not a difficult system, but it seems to be very difficult for the Vatican to comprehend it.

PERSONAL.

This village of Proctor, Vermont, was issued after the plan of Secretary of War, and was built up on one employed in his marble quarries and mills, and their families. It is a thriving place of 20 miles north of Keelton. The Secretary and his family spend much of their time there, when not in Washington, and in the vicinity of their pleasant home. They say that the man of peace has personally visited himself with the aim of an. Secretary PROCTOR is now covering a vast state library in the village, and has entered into a co-operative arrangement with the village for filling the building with books.

Chas. Sawyer, who is the President of the Hingham American Paper Company, has made a study of the most improved methods of steam travel, believes that steamers will yet be built to make the run across to Europe in three or four days. He thinks that safety need not be sacrificed to speed at all.

—ANGELES STAR. The rich California who made his money by the great mining interest that bears his name, is to contribute the collection of nearly \$100,000 to form a fine public library for the benefit of San Francisco people.

—ST. LOUIS HERALD. The rich Oregonian, who was from the United States Senate before closed his part of Education of Vermont, was Mr. JERRYMAN. He is a member of the class of the war, and fell from Richmond with him, narrowly escaping capture.

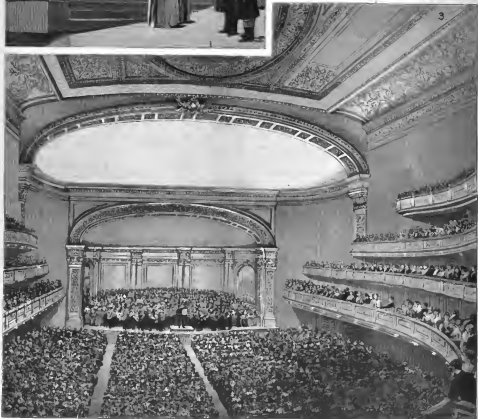
—RAT. Dr. THOMAS CARROLL, one of the ablest Bible scholars and Biblical students of his time, died last Thursday at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, eighty-seven years ago, was graduated from Middlebury College, and did advanced study at the University of Toronto, Canada, and at the Theological Seminary at New Haven, Conn. From 1827 to 1875 he was engaged in various capacities.

aged by the American Bible Union in revising the common English version of the Bible, and during a part of that time co-operated with the committee of the Committee of the Bible Union, in revising the common English version. Mr. CARROLL published a valuable Hebrew grammar and various theological works.

Water has been the invention of all the pictures painted by Mr. BOURQUIN, A.R.S., this year. One represents the sea rising over a lowland tract of forest and meadows. A child is venturing upon an icy pool in the foreground, while in the background, the white-robed forms of a mother and child, in a second picture is given a twilight group of the forest above, near Kingsford's white in a third an illustration to one of ALBERT DUMER'S poems in a class of five, with boys alone, and shaking in the background. The scheme of this picture, however, lies in a girl's figure on the foreground, the delicate action of her body, holding harmoniously with the gray-green of a white landscape.

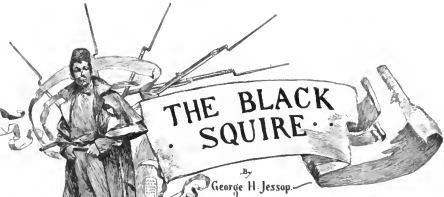
—TANZANIA. There have been comparative quiet and absence in Paris, and again a moderate increase by literary work. He is said to have given up all desire for returning to his country.

—Weakness rather than strength has always seemed to be most prominent in the character of Prince FERDINAND of Bulgaria. Just now his weakness itself is said to be finding on the conditions of personal admission his old-fashioned, law-abiding, and dissolving being only portions of the gaily courtesans with which he is dazzling the Sofia public.



THE CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.—DRAWN BY W. P. SNEYDER.—[SEE PAGE 347.]

1 The Entrance. 2 The Lobby. 3 The Interior.



Martin's ability. "I spent a week's leave at Warwick Abbey before I left England, but haven't seen him since."

"Well, you must remember me to him when you write," he begged went on. "And we'll look your thin, as going to carry you off to Hollybush, and that's to be your headquarters as long as you stay in this lovely country."

I hesitated, but only for a moment. There was a transient regret with my detachment from the barracks, but in contrast to the splendor of the "black-box" to which I had been doomed. My servant packed my possessions while I gave a few hurried instructions to Sergeant Bell, who was fortunately at hand—the man had been quartered in the village as my horse—made in a few minutes I was seated in Sir Martin's dog-cart, whirling all unconsciously towards a village I had made this one year of my life so much fairer than all the eight-and-twenty that preceded it.

II.—A THREATENED LETTER.

Between a double row of lime trees the avenue swung up to the door of Hollybush, a fine old mansion, whose long lines of windows testified to the abundance of room within. Though, as I soon learned, the family was very small, consisting of Sir Martin and an only daughter. At dinner I was presented to Miss Mahon.

She was a strikingly handsome girl. Tall, like her father, and with his black hair and flashing dark eyes, but without a certain masculine look to the forehead, nose and lips. Her youth and feminine nature had softened the details of her father's beauty, and the expression was wholly different. She welcomed me gracefully, and it was easy to see that the prospect of a little variety was pleasing to her. Indeed, it must have been a lonely life for a young lady compelled to rely on the Marlie Mahon for society.

For though the baronet seemed somewhat in complaint to the stranger at his board, yet the effort was obvious enough to prove that it was made but rarely. He was a grim, self-contained, silent man, and it was easy to fancy that table as it usually was—uninterrupted by any signs of cheerfulness.

On this, my first evening at Hollybush, the conversation turned on the state of the country. This is always a fruitful topic in Ireland, and to my least it seemed to possess more interest than any other. His frankly admitted that he was an unpopular landlord, and seemed to glory in his heritable reputation. He said that Miss Mahon looked troubled, though she did not venture to discuss the question with her father.

"I sympathize with you and those fellows," said Sir Martin. "You are all the English and the Scotch, and you can have no idea of the greed and cunning and unscrupulousness of Irish people—oh, not to mention their lawlessness, even now." "Yes, we hear of such things," interrupted the baronet, violently; "and why? Because of the confounded rascality of the government. A few months ago, you may remember, what we used here, and martial law to give them a free hand. Plenty of cold steel and ball-cartridges. That's the way to treat these fellows, and they laugh at you; treat them sternly, and they are afraid of you. Well, I had rather be found than ridiculed."

"But do you really do danger, Sir Martin?" I ventured. "I confess that I have seen nothing very alarming during my brief stay in Ireland, but we read of outrages in the papers—oh, not to mention their lawlessness, even now." "Yes, we hear of such things," interrupted the baronet, violently; "and why? Because of the confounded rascality of the government. A few months ago, you may remember, what we used here, and martial law to give them a free hand. Plenty of cold steel and ball-cartridges. That's the way to treat these fellows, and they laugh at you; treat them sternly, and they are afraid of you. Well, I had rather be found than ridiculed."

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late the conversation. She seemed shy and constrained, and answered in unhesitating, so much so that her father called her with a kind of rough playfulness.

"How now, Kate?" he said. "Only yesterday you were complaining that the foolishness of this place was driving you mad; and now I find you are being you a handsome officer—an Englishman too—you haven't a word for him."

"Perhaps I am so afraid that Mr. Holt will suffer from our detour that I can make no effort to believe it," she answered, glancing up with a smile. The first I had seen of her face. How it lit up her features, show in her glowing eyes, and smoothed away, as if by magic, the somewhat artificial expression of her lips! I had considered her a very handsome girl. That smile changed her. It is my opinion at least to the most beautiful woman I had ever seen."

"I assure you, Miss Mahon," I replied, speaking lightly, and endeavoring the shade of her gaze as well as I could. "That if you had any idea of the absorption of the discipline involved in detachment duty, you would not fear that I could fill this society out!"

The baronet entered the room and addressed his master in a half-whisper.

"Mr. Stewart is in the library, sir."

"Ah, I will see him at once," replied Sir Martin, rising. Then he turned to me, and around himself with old-fashioned courtesy. "My daughter is my agent. You have been in the country long enough to realize the importance of such an order to the Irish landlord. But will you please permit, since she seems to have found her tongue at last?"

As soon as we were alone Miss Mahon suggested that there was still much to be said about the garden. I assented gladly, and we stepped out of the French windows into the glorious April twilight.

She talked frankly enough, asking many questions as to the details of a soldier's life, and receiving my answers with evident interest. I had seen little more in Ireland. I had not as yet been called upon to take part in any election proceedings, or even to be present at such things as I had feared that the detachment I commanded would have its full share of this disagreeable duty. I found Miss Mahon well informed on the landlord and tenant question, and, to my surprise, her sympathies appeared to be with the latter class; but that was doubtless the result from the extreme partiality of her father.

She referred to Sir Martin's remarks at the dinner table in a tone of acquiescence, and with a look of positive disgust on her proud, sensitive face.

"You must not take pains too seriously on those subjects, Mr. Holt," she said. "He often says more than he means, but, of course, you heard him yourself. You see how he always hits the excitement to carry him away."

"Yes," I replied, "but you would have had much to say for me." "But I added, inwardly, "If ever a man speaks from the bottom of his heart, the Black Queen has no words this time."

"He feels strongly, and he takes no pains to soften what he says," she went on. "Sometimes I am afraid he will bring trouble on himself—on us all."

"Yes," I said, "but what he says is well said, and again, what he does is made harder by what he says. Heath is coming. Let us talk of something else."

She began to point out various modern beauties as Mr. Martin came down the gravel-walk toward us with an open letter in his hand. I was pleased to think that I had already noticed a few of them. I had been somewhat disappointed with the beautiful girl at my side. At this time I did not realize how utterly alone she stood, and how the surroundings inspired in her that haunting loneliness that I had never seen in all her thoughts, and colored all her words and acts.

"Have you shown Mr. Holt the lake, Kate?" cried Sir Martin, turning to me. "We will go for a walk, and go for to-night. Garrett delivered us longer than I expected."

"Asking wrong, papa?" asked Miss Mahon. I noticed that she did not often address a direct question to her father, but when she did, her eyes were straight to his.

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D. DETACHMENT DUTY.

OWARD the close of last summer orders were issued from headquarters of her Majesty's Leinster regiment for a detachment to proceed to Louisa, under command of Lieutenant Francis Holt, then to report the civil area.

I was Lieutenant Francis Holt, and the duty was very distasteful to me. We had been quartered for some months in Enniskillen, and though the place could not be called lively, it possessed no attractions.

I did not believe that the civil arm would be any organ of support. I had never been in Ireland before—we had come direct from Aberdeen—and though I had heard many tales of outlaws and wrong-doing, with my own eyes I had seen nothing. The country seemed so peaceful as the major surface of Louisa, and if any tales reached our ears of Captain Moonlight and his midnight sovereignty, they remained at the most little more trifling than child's. I looked for no exciting service to break the monotony of my exile, and I accepted any marching orders as I might have accepted a sentence of banishment.

Two days after our arrival in Louisa, while I stood at the window of the dirty little inn, counting the paces since that walked in the very street, a well-appointed dog-cart pulled up at the door, and a man was placed in my hand, by the hunched servant girl who acted as hostess of the hotel, perhaps by way of compensation for having none of her own.

Sir Martin Mahon of Hollybush had called upon me. I had heard of him, of course, for he was the magnate of the neighborhood, and no doubt he had heard of me, since his largely in consequence of his disagreement with his beauty that the military had been called in. I had never met him, however, and I was far from expecting the courtesy of a visit. He was not liked in the county, so much I had learned from common report, though my informants were mostly of a class who would have found no fault had he come the guest of a neighbor. Sir Martin was known throughout the county side as "The Black Specter." Some called him "Mad Mahon." In consequence of the violent gusts of power to which he was subject. Such as he was, he was the first visitor who had sought me since I had turned my back on Enniskillen and civilization, and I was not disposed to be critical.

As I stepped out into the hall to meet him, he came forward and greeted me with unrestrained hand—a big, powerful man he seemed on his leather frame filled as the narrow doorway. He had a strong face, with a square determined chin, and his dark eyes were deeply set beneath overhanging brows. His mouth was concealed by a heavy black mustache, but it was easy to imagine that the hidden features showed the dominant expression of the face—a face of character and with a certain flash of his own.

"Well," he said, as he grasped my hand, "it was only this morning that I heard you were here. Who'd have thought I'd have found any of my old friends' family plying at Louisa! There's no mistake, is there? You're a Holt, are you, cozzy?"

"Frank Holt is my name," I replied, somewhat puzzled by this address.

I may mention that I had been christened "Francis," in honor of an uncle, my father's eldest brother, but cannot for any reason the syllables may have of their own, the name has been of no particular advantage to me, though my name is a name of high repute.

"Ay, Frank, so it would be," replied the baronet; "and now I study you, you have quite a look of Sir Francis. How is he?" "He was at Galway together a quarter of a century ago, but it never came out of his head of him."

"He was very well last time I saw him," I answered, realizing that it was to my uncle that I was indebted for Sir

lating that it was to my uncle that I was indebted for Sir



THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GOSBORN AFTER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—[SEE PAGE 347.]



PORTRAIT OF MISS BEATRICE GOLET BY JOHN S. SARGENT,
IN THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.—[SEE PAGE 246.]



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROGERS AFTER THE ACCEPTED PLANS.

spaces, surmounted by domes 50 feet high, sustaining groups of statuary. "Circuses" connect the four corners, forming a continuous arcade that is 24 feet wide and 30 feet high, and separated from the interior by walls that are designed to be made largely of glass. This arcade is, too, a colonnade, so numerous and so highly ornamented are its pillars and its columns, with their arches 20 feet from center to center. There are subordinate entrances with Corinthian columns. These columns are 30 feet in width, and enriched with groups of appropriate statuary. The roof will be of glass, and the cornice will complete the structure with a costly band of decoration. The grand entrance will be placed in the middle of the north front. A colonnade, facing with grain and soft in line plenty, will rise before it. The main pavilion, which will be 124 feet square, will be really a modernized temple of the goddess, wherein the Roman poet might feel dull and familiar even in the elegant cabinet, whose harmonies shall be no less striking than were those in the bordered peristyle of his own ancient dwelling

place. A special admission for the ancients has been mentioned here. The pavilion will project 20 feet north of the main wall, and will be supplied at the entrance with four fine standing columns. There will be given an approach of 44 feet to the vestibule, that will be 24 feet, and this vestibule will lead in turn to a rotunda 100 feet in diameter, under a glass dome 120 feet high. It would appear that the architect's design, when he made this arrangement, had in his mind's eye a grand plan of the livinghouse of some wealthy Roman citizen of the Augustan age. The pavilion surrounding the main entrance (really the Temple of Ceres) will be surrounded by a majestic group of caryatids, borne by noble groupings, with inscriptions in Latin, Greek, English, and Italian.

Over the top of the agricultural building the observer will look from the grand piazza of the administration building into the blue surface of Lake Michigan. Let him turn his eyes north to the south, and he will be struck at the mammoth proportions of the machinery building and hall for

the liberal arts. Let him look to the north, and the gleaming towers of the electricity building, with its "lines of great towers," will awake him to a realization of all that is compact in the age. Beside it will be the buildings for music and song, and as he glances over the waters of the inlet he will see reposing near the shore of the lake and at his left the great building of the manufacturers. To the west, to the south, and to the north he will be surrounded by all the composite beauty of the entire group of buildings. But the most striking prospect will be that which will open up directly in front of him to the east. Thither he can see the broad avenue of pleasing green and glittering water, flanked on either side by the white faces of grand structures, modified with the respectful effect of distance, while away seaward will rise the clustered fleets of small boats under the semicircular pier and imposing columns of the thirteen States; and beyond this will, the Greek pavilion rising out of the water, and, still farther, the dusky water mingling with the horizon of gray.



THE HORSE—FROM RANCH TO MARKET.

BY L. T. CHAPMAN.

WHEN, in the early days of American history, the Spaniards, under Cortez, made a first pilgrimage into Mexico, and incidentally brought a big steer half out of its skin just by appearing on horseback, it is said there was not, except those Spanish hoes, one single specimen of the horse in all the country. No one of the natives, from peasant to king, had seen or even heard of one; and so it was when the Spanish general and his little band of horsemen charged down on them that they fled, thinking that some new god had come to earth. Cortez and his soldiers went back to Spain after a little, taking with them, so it is said, quite a number of specimens of the gold and silver work of the country. They left the horses, for there were really no uses for both specimens and horses, and they perished the next year. So first came the horse to the West. Where, in that day, there was an horse, not in the Mexican Empire alone, but in the whole country, today there are hundreds and thousands of fine blood horses in the world; and in the United States it is estimated that there are, at all times, more than a dozen millions of them.

When horses were first intelligently bred in America, not of course, of course, he knows, but assuming that no breeding of any account was done until the last century, the statements of the Squaw Valley that between the years 1800 and 1840 is the far western country more than a twelve thousand horses were killed to make room for better and more useful stock is certainly interesting. To confirm ourselves strictly to the breeding of the horse in the West on the prairie, we have to do at first with the Spanish horse. This was of the stock that Cortez brought over, and from all accounts was a lean, moderately strong animal, usually kind, of weight about 1,000 or 1,200 pounds, and capable of "enduring long journeys"—in short, a very excellent animal for general use. This horse would have sufficed well for the uses of those who used and bred him, except for the fact that in the course of time, without any importation of improved stock, the race degenerated, ultimately to become what we now know as mustangs and Indian ponies. The first improvement of these horses was attempted in California and Oregon, and in Oregon particularly. The attempt was remarkably successful, owing to the high class of the stallions imported. This imported stock, known as "Oregon stock" corresponds very closely to the celebrated Morgan stock of New England.

While the breeding of horses was going on vigorously in the East, no attempt of account was made to breed horses on a large scale in the West, utilizing the prairie for the purpose, until about the year 1860. Horseflesh, indeed almost thousands of attempts to breed cattle had been made, and were very often successful except in the Northwest. Here, as the northern range, everything would go on well until the snow came, and the cattle froze. But with the snow came disastrously death and disease, so that when summer had come again and an account of stock was taken, the country would find that the mortality was so great that inevitably the year's business would show a heavy loss. So, having confidently proved to themselves that the Northwest was no place in which to breed cattle, these ranchmen said there is all right and bred horses. A good many wise souls there were at this time who argued that horse-breeding on the prairie was just as certain to prove a failure as the breeding

of cattle. The spring following the first snow winter proved not only that these cowboys were entirely wrong, but the wisdom of the ranchmen, for the horses that they bought and bred were of a hard and kind well calculated by combination to endure hardships to which others would certainly succumb, and save and hold out as nothing to them. No herd of horses in America was in greater need of improvement than that used for draught purposes; so this was necessary, not so much constantly needed. The times were changed, and a light, twelve hundred pound horse could no longer draw the heavy loads that the history of the present generation would demand. So the breeders went east to France and England, and finally found the breed they wanted in a little corner of Normandy. They brought liberally these specimens of the horse market, and brought back with them the best that France could offer. So began the breeding of draught-horses in the United States. There was a great need to relieve, and these men set out to relieve it. Their country was one where the winters were frequently of the greatest severity, and where all the winter through the snow fell thick and fast. It was a wild, almost unknown country—the home of the Indian; miles away from civilization. And here it was that the experiment was tried, and when success has already been gained.

The shrewd judges of draught horses will tell you that the finest specimens of this class now to be found in the United States, and yet not more than twelve years ago it would have been difficult to find more than a few scattered specimens of the Percheron or Cliva or Clydesdale in the whole country. So much has been accomplished by American energy. Of the three breeds—Percheron, Cliva, and Clydesdale—the first named seems to have early proved the favorite with the breeders of the Northwest, and with but one or two exceptions it is the only draught-horse breed to be found there.* It would be difficult to say why in the beginning the Percheron was chosen, but at the present time no Northwest horse-breeder would have any other to cross with his American stock.

The Percheron district in France is but a very small place when compared with what may be called the horse district of the Northwest, but with very rich and fertile soil, and with blood sold from the government. It succeeded, during the period of time between 1800 and 1850 in developing, by many and judicious crosses, what is perhaps the finest draught-horse breed in the world. And this horse is sold to improve under the climatic conditions of the Northwest.

When, a few years ago, the Americans began to make large purchases, the French government took a hand in the business. It sent its agents in the form of every breeder to examine the horses, to criticize, and to offer rewards for a certain standard. Besides all this, it encourages the frequent holding of the horse fairs, and had its agents there, too, to offer, in its name, floral prizes. In heavy cases these fairs were held by the government itself; and as wild as all this supervision prove in still greater improvement of the breed that it has been continued to the present day.

The greatest difficulty that the American breeder had to contend with in the beginning was the passage across the

* One objection to every breed of the horse would be the amount of the Cliva and other large breeds in the United States, which are very superior to every other breed in the world.

† For the market for heavy horses.

ocean, and that trouble still remains, but when it is considered that now all the importations less than one per cent, in fact, it will be seen that it is not very great. The greatest care, however, must be taken, such horses must have his or her attendants, and above all no draught must come near. The journey from the steam ship pile by rail to the far West is, of course, in this day of how pale give care of little respect. A week after the arrival is at his ranch better by the way, as the case may be, is as fresh as a kitten, and as well and as much at home as possible.

A horse ranch in the West may be of any size over two or three thousand acres as its owner may wish. Of the most prominent, that of the Little Missouri Horse Company, a rich Effen thousand acres, is the largest, but its annual output is young horses in nearly if not quite equaled by any other.

There are on almost all of these ranches, large stables or barns with box stalls and other equine comforts, but there are more often used in cases of sickness than at any other time. All the stock is allowed to range freely over the immense acreage of the ranches both winter and summer. The weather is often very severe and the snow deep, but the horses invariably do well, pass away the snow if it becomes necessary, and are always fat and hearty in the spring. At the most convenient place on this large farm is located the home or, as it is called, the headquarters ranch. This is fenced off and divided into pasture, garden, paddocks, and corral. In the case of the Little Missouri Horse Company, there is also a breeding ranch, so called, eight miles to the north on the Little Missouri River; and here, where the ranchmen are taught that life is real and serious, are long looking sheds, and more corral and enclosures, and another large stable. On the horse ranch the most grandly and intelligent of all the buildings is a house, usually one story high, and often built of logs. This is where the ranchman sleep and eat. The owner of the whole affair is in a mill in some far off Eastern city, writing in a palace; but as soon as he comes to visit his ranch, so sure is it that he will seek slumber at night in this same primitive log house, wrapped in a blanket, with his cowboy and herds' about him. Before writing of the horse proper in his daily life on one of these huge Western ranches, a word should be said of the working force. This usually consists of a dozen or more men. If the owner is not in charge of his business himself, he employs a competent accountant to act as manager. This man directs all the local affairs of the ranch as far as directions is needed or necessary, he checks of all things, and is, in brief, the responsible head. Then there is the most important individual, the cook, and the rest of the company are the cowboy hands, upon whom the hard work of the herding becomes really devolved. The "working" day at the ranch is from sunrise until sunset.

Of the draught horses bred on the ranches of the Dakota and the other western ranges there are three distinct classes: First, the full-blooded registered Percheron stock, bred from the highest class of imported sires and dams; second, a class of heavy draught-horses switching from a mixture of heavy full-blooded Percheron sires and high grade Norman or

* One objection to every breed of the horse would be the amount of the Cliva and other large breeds in the United States, which are very superior to every other breed in the world.

† For the market for heavy horses.



IMPORTED PERCHERON.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROGERS AFTER PHOTOGRAPH BY INDIANOLA, KY. PAUL.



Paul Kemp's Wagon



Paul Kemp's Pack Animals



Paul Kemp's Messenger



View of Herds coming into Camp



Leading a Out for 'Travelling'



Paul Kemp's Messenger

THE HORSE-FROM RANCHO TO MARKET—DRIVEN BY W. A. BROWN, AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS BY EDWARD S. PIER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A
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THE FLOWER MARKET IN UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.—DRAWN BY W. T. SHEDLEY.—(SEE PAGE 101.)

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

No. 1736.

WITH CARE, AND AFFECTION. CONTAINING
AN ILLUSTRATION IN THIS NUMBER OF THE
NEW YORK ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF ART.
DRAWN BY A. WENZEL.

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THE "IFATA."

THE case of the *Ifata* means another foreign question. She is a steam propeller, formerly owned by the Chilean Steam Navigation Company, and was probably seized by the Chilean insurgents at the beginning of the present trouble in Chile, and fitted as a vessel of war. She came into American waters at San Diego, in California, at a voyage to obtain military supplies from the schooner *Robert and Minor*, and was seized by our government upon suspicion, and placed in charge of a United States Marshal. She then slipped out of the harbor of San Diego, carrying the marshal, and leaving the *Robert and Minor* on board, the military supplies were transferred, and the *Ifata* steamed away to Chile. The *Robert and Minor* was seized by us, and the Secretaries of the State and Navy departments agreeing with the Attorney General that we have a right to capture the *Ifata* wherever she may be found, vessels of war have been ordered to that effect, and the question of the exact limits of the local authority in such a case, under the practice called international law, presents some difficulties.

There is an inscription in Chile against the government, at the head of which is HALLAM, with whose reputation at Washington our government is somewhat less than that of the United States, and the ill-considered rights of the insurgents. It was our duty, therefore, to detain the *Ifata* until we had satisfied ourselves that she was not abiding our territory to promote hostilities against a friendly power. Had we discharge her contrary to giving a marshal upon her, without the previous or valid order of law to prevent her escape. If through remission of this kind she escaped upon the high seas before we had begun the pursuit or taken any measures to begin it, are we authorized by the customs of nations, or ought we to be authorized, to pursue her? If the *Ifata* had remained in foreign waters by us, could we have there taken steps to order her to depart, taking care that she should not be supplied with arms in waters over which we have rightful control? It is clear that if the situation justified the detention of the *Ifata*, it required the enforcement of the detainer.

But the fact that she was not detained, and that the pursuit could not be begun until long after the *Ifata* was beyond American waters, unquestionably complicates the situation. Under the circumstances for play to the administration requires that the daily reports from Washington should be received with great caution. As the reports from different sources are often entirely contradictory, it is clear that they are not all correct. It is the duty of the gentlemen of the press who are stationed in Washington daily to give a large supply of accurate information upon the purposes and acts of the government in such an emergency, and whenever the quality of the knowledge, the supply of eyes meet no fact. This situation presents a curious case of error, not only always a corresponding quantity of fact. It is not impossible that responsible officers of the government sometimes think, and even intend in certain emergencies, something more than they communicate to the fully informed citizen. It is not, for example, entirely correct that Secretary of the Navy will make haste to re-appoint the service of the instructions which are given issued in the naval office who is to execute them. But if under similar circumstances our government would have ordered the pursuit of an English ship, or the ship of any other nation, we may be confident that it will very soon of its position. If we may pursue and capture the *Ifata* upon the high seas, why we may capture her in a foreign port?

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE BIPODES OF THE GRAND JURY IN NEW ORLEANS.

THE report of the Grand Jury in the case of the New Orleans insurrection, as we read last week, probably surprised no one. But now that time enough has elapsed to show its general impression, it is very readable to the country and to the press, it shows that the report is not accepted as a justification of the slaughter. It would read as extraordinary if it should be generally agreed by Americans that any person or number of persons, individually helpless and unable to defend themselves, might be properly put to death by an assembly of men, proconsuls, with no other authority than that an excited delusion that the lawful course of justice had miscarried, and that justice must be, therefore, "executed" by a mob. The intel-

ligence of the city of New Orleans can hardly acquire finally in such a conclusion. It would blacken the name of the city, and stigmatize it as a place to be avoided by civilized strangers.

The mob in Boston, more than sixty years ago, which broke up the treason's anniversary meeting, and hunted GARRISON to lang him, was called the gentleman's mob. It injured no property beyond the hall, and might not persons except the abolitionist. But it struck at the fundamental principles of civilized society and popular government. The murder of HERBESHT, and the liberty or terror brought to bear upon the jury, were great wrongs, and they signified the community of great delinquencies of public duty. It is the TERRIBLE necessity in New York and elsewhere controlled by law, and the report of the jury does not succeed in justifying the lynching. The causes of the leaders were well known, and if the situation be such as the report as sets, what is needed is not an argument of the Grand Jury, but a judgment in court. We are so generous as to treat the same protection to the foreigner as the American cities receive, we must a lawful trial in a court representing the authority of the State. We do not even the "executions" of Judge Lynch. What evidence does the report of the Grand Jury offer that it is not speaking under the coercion of the same power that "executed" justice by the massacre in the present? How does the country know that if a petty jury in New Orleans is tortured by one force, a Grand Jury is not tortured by another? Intelligent Americans in that city must see that when the legal barriers under circumstances, amply begun for many years New Orleans has been tested for the protection of law. The several attempts at that city, which when the mob rose to violence have given it unjustly a very bad reputation. It is so easy that corruption and other crime have so badly subjugated public spirit there, and that legal redress against such offenses as the murder of HERBESHT is unobtainable. But will the wholesale slaughter of persons of the property of the people, excepting justice restore the vigor of public spirit and revenue for law? These are the only remedies for the situation, and does the act which the report encourages the growth of such spirit and reverence? This suggestion of the report, as we read, is that the law be preserved, and the mob sent to the penitentiary of the State. Neither public spirit nor reverence for law will be fostered by cheapening American citizenship and authorizing alien ignorance and lawlessness to vote. We exclude the Chinese, but the Chinese would make good their ground if they could. We must be determined of annulling the unconstitutional laws, and the suffrage is not an argument for what Mr. BLAKE called "a massacre."

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE resignation of Mr. HESTERMAN as President of the National Academy of Design removes from that important office an administrator and secondarily an artist, who will be a better success in his office. We will say that the office is important because the position of the Academy in the general art movement of the time must depend largely upon its chief, and by Mr. WOOD, who has been elected to succeed Mr. HESTERMAN, and Mr. MILLET, the new vice-president, it is evident that the best traditions of the Academy will be preserved, and the modern spirit will be cordially welcomed. The change is very great since the ordering when every just-minded sculptor or painter in this community was either an Academician or an Associate. The Academy has never quite justified its name of National, except in the spirit of New York might regard its mission as a national organization. We will say that the Academy, as it was of late years the Academy has not included the whole art activity area of New York. Indeed it has been sometimes thought that the tendency of contemporary art, or of that which peculiarly represents its contemporary spirit, was toward independence and individualism, and a separate organization. Certainly the Academy exhibition is not the only exhibition of the year, and there are other societies whose exhibitions contend with that of the Academy the public of interest and significance.

This is true of London also, and in a community where the spirit is so individualistic, and the artistic life will be always the freer. Unquestionably the situation is convenient due to the conservative address which gradually overrules all such institutions as the Academy. It falls into rote, and follows its old traditions, and spurs itself the labor and excitement of constantly recognizing and expanding a new spirit. It is, however, doubtful whether the advantages of the kind which art may not be more easily secured for a larger number in one great and amply equipped and appointed society than in a multitude of smaller clubs and associations. The chief question of the advantage of any academy would do us no good, and it is not to be put in organization to perform for the whole body of artists, whether the individuals can less conveniently be organized. In a sense the academy should be for

artists than the college is for scholars, and in an extremely large and comprehensive academy would have the advantage of a completely exclusive university over separate and more poorly supplied schools. The analogy, of course, is not complete, but it serves the purpose.

Now there seems to be no reason that the National Academy should not include all the associated artists of New York for the same objects of such an organization. Our great exhibitions are more for instance every year, arranged with proper care, would be a well an important public event, and would lead the interests of plastic art in the city with a prestige which is now derived from no single exhibition, it is evident that of the Academy. In London the opening of the Academy is a matter of public interest, and a dinner which is the most notable of the year, and the report of it is the announcement which makes the opening known to the London which is interested. There is no reason that an Academy dinner in New York should not take rank with the annual New England dinner, or the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, and appear every reader of the newspaper of the opening of the exhibition. Under one large and liberal management, and all the resources of instruction, the museum, the library, would be ample, more readily accumulated, and more accessible to students, while the inevitable differences and rivalries of artists would have fallen away. The regulations of the prosperity of such an institution, of course, would be liberality and tact. But the effect for union seems to be worth while.

HERESY.

TAKING notice in Protestant circles over the integral address of the Rev. Dr. HAZARD, and his proposed title to leave, like the recent Episcopal protest against Dr. RATTEN and HAZARD, has an interest beyond the persons themselves. The title proposed by the Rev. Dr. HAZARD, his proposed address, according to the Westminster Convention, has all such questions, in a matter of interpretation, and of the proper course of interpretation. On judgment upon that specific point, even if it should be determined to be correct, or acquiesced, would affect the essential question involved.

That question is the old one of the spirit and the letter. It should be interpreted by one or another conception of its spiritual significance. Such Christianity be signified by the enlightened scholarship and thought of today, or by the ideas of yesterday, or of two hundred years ago? Was JOHN HAZARD wrong in thinking that there was yet more truth to be drawn from God's Word, and in the Westminster Convention, and in his own address, and in his address, which are presented, and which are intended to be used by such ministers as the arguments of Dr. HAZARD and the present against WISDOM RICHARDSON and NEWTON.

The question of official good faith is always asked when a man in the position of Dr. HAZARD administers trust funds. Of course such a man will not answer so. But the notion of misuse is not an argument. It is, in fact, for that point, the substance of the inquiry. Is it a misuse? A man who has been elected to a position of trust should be understood differently from others who hold it. With the proper authority which he recognizes decides against him he naturally resigns an office which he holds by the tenure of its approval. But his view of the facts he does not see clearly in the State. It is not a matter of fact that a majority of the tribunal differ from him. But it would show nothing more.

HETTING READY.

No election is pending, but politics are very active, and there is a great deal of movement in them. The result of the autumn election is necessarily very obscure, and so both sides feel that success will depend on skill in the grand scheme of policy of all kinds, and in the hands of shrewd and shrewd politicians are credited with noble schemes. The two party leaders are agreed to be Governor HALL, and Mr. PLATT. That the Governor, who has been elected Senator, and who has shown no marked ascendancy over his party for many years, in the State, he is, in fact, a man who should be the accepted Democratic chief is not surprising. But why Mr. PLATT, who holds no political office, and who is a public man in no way, should be the acknowledged Republican leader, is not so clear. It is not surprising that the election for which the marshaling of forces has been a State election, and if State issues were to determine it the result would be hardly doubtful. It is not surprising that the measures which are desired by the most intelligent section of the State are more likely to be adopted under Republican than Democratic ascendancy. Experience shows that reforms in political methods, more temperate legislation, and the whole range of Republican interests will be more probably advanced under Republican than Democratic ascendancy. Let any voter consider what level interests of the State should be the special interest and care of the Executive, and they ask himself whether they would be able in the hands of a Republican Executive, like ALBION B. WAYNE, for instance, or any of those whom who have held the office.

It may be said that a man like ex-President WARRER will not be re-elected, and could not be elected. But that an ever society through the voter back upon a circle of party interests and probabilities. A man like Mr. WARRER, or any other man, is not so much interested as the State. But so similar candidate is mentioned by the other. New York is to hold a State, and the majority is always to



LIEUTENANT PEARY IN COASTING OUTFIT.—Drawn by W. A. BROWN after a PHOTOGRAPH.



LIEUTENANT PEARY AND HIS COMPANY, DOWN GRADE UP GREENLAND, WITH THE FLAG PRESENTED TO THE EXPEDITION BY KING ALAN DARLING.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

BY R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.

THE unsurpassable spirit of arctic quest, dormant for several years past, is again awakened, and the dawn of another era of activity in polar exploration seems at hand. Four arctic expeditions are preparing to start within the next twelve months. Baron Nordenskiöld will lead an expedition to the north pole. Dr. Namore, the Norwegian scientist, who accomplished the first crossing of Greenland three years ago, is taking a vessel bulk, in which he proposes to follow the *Jeannette's* course, and hurl himself into the pack north and west of Wrangel Island, with the expectation that he will be drifted over the pole and into Spitzbergen or Greenland waters.

Lieutenant Ryder, of the Danish navy, goes this month to east Greenland to explore the ice-jacked section of coast fronting Iceland, and connect the discoveries of Grinnell and Loran in the south with those of Scoresby and Clavering in the north.

A small party of scientists from the Berlin Geographical Society are preparing to go this summer to the west coast of Greenland to study the "inland ice."

The writer will go out about the 1st of June, under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to north Greenland, to attempt the location of the northern terminus of this country.

In route to be followed, method of execution, and details of equipment, my project presents some original features. In line, it is believed as far as can be judged in advance of methods proposed for a review, whose conditions are notoriously uncertain, elements of simplicity and effectiveness, and it has met the unqualified approval of the highest geographical and scientific authorities.

It is the first attempt to reach a high latitude in Greenland overland, and will be the first American expedition to utilize the Norwegian snow-shoe, or skis, which I found so indispensable in my preliminary reconnaissance of the Greenland "inland ice" in 1898.

In January before the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Geographical Society, and the National Geographic Society, the project has been outlined briefly as follows:

"My party, numbering five at all, to arrive next June or early in July at Whale Sound. Remainder of season to be spent in putting up winter-quarters in Whale Sound, having in a store of meat, collecting, surveying, making reconnoissances of the "inland ice," and if the season be favorable, establishing an advance depot of supplies near the southern angle of Humboldt Glacier. The winter to be occupied



CIVIL ENGINEER ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. N.
DRAWN BY PHOTOGRAPH BY GREENLAND, FREDERICKSON.



T is a troublesome thing to find any one else when you hope to find her in. But when the news was received, it is an embarrassing one. When I told her she was justly served, and that Dorothy had either his basket or passed into the large dimly lighted room as the man threw open the door and announced, "Mr. Darley."

There was a quick rustling movement, and the visitor, who had been lying down on the big divan by the fire, and had righted herself just in time to receive him. "Worse and worse," he thought, but in a moment they had sat down, and he forgot his embarrassment and foolishness in the exciting discovery that two great tears had been on the lady's cheek. Only a moment was allowed him in which to make his observation, for she pointed to a chair at some distance, and he tarried to draw it over, seated on facing her again that she sat dry-eyed and self-possessed, with some confusion at her back, and every appearance of calmness and content expressed in her face and attitude. Whereupon Darley pulled himself together.

"I want to thank you," he began, "for the delightful evening I spent here. I never enjoyed a dance more, and though I am not much of a dancing man myself, I found even my clumsy feet could waltz on your perfect floor in your perfect music."

"You must thank mamma for that, not me," was the answer. "It was her host and her music."

"But the company must have been somewhat of your choosing, and it was in keeping with the rest."

"Smooth like the floor and sweet like the music!" And Miss Copley laughed.

Darley had an uncomfortable feeling that she was speaking at him. He had not noticed her on the slight cry of alarm, having had other thoughts, but now came to the rapid decision she also had the kind of looks he most admired. But those tears? What had they meant? Ah! he remembered to have heard she had a story—a story, yes. But she was speaking:

"I would like to know which member of the company most deserved those appellations. Tell me—do, I would like to hear your opinion, with justice, and I would like to see your youthful observation of possibly a novel."

"I don't feel prepared to offer up my criticisms to be dissected without sufficient induction," he returned, coolly enough. "Let I will make a contract—"

"—Ah, no!" interrupted Miss Copley. "I should have remembered that men never give to women, they will." And she turned back to her cousin.

Darley bowed something he had a trick of doing when deeply interested, a certain politeness not in keeping with his own somewhat dignified indifference.

"Exchange is no robbery," he asserted. "But let me thank you for your good opinion of the set, and be made how much I am obliged."

When two people whose experiences differ. And he took down his hat.

"Miss Copley's expressive eyes grew more so as she looked at him—looked at his 'head,' as people say, so though to follow in his thoughts. His was a type of man very generally attractive to women, heavy-lidded eyes, a nose, however, was as straight, and the broad brow, both of which facts Miss Copley noticed.

"My experience with men has been varied," she said, "and yours, so far as their relation to women are concerned, must be confined to a single source—yourself. Draw the maximum."

"You are clever, but I consider the experience a man has from other men—But no, you are right, I suppose. As for a personal experience you are beyond me, but in knowledge—knowledge of the world—I must have more of that than you."

"Of course, in many ways. I grant you your unworldly position. A woman's world is limited, especially as to variety of surroundings. Her events—shall we call them—occur in a narrow range. It is life in the drawing room principally; but the play can be exciting, though you do not change the scene."

"I suppose it can," replied Darley. "He wasn't thinking of what she said, but wondering if her story had been a true story. But of course it had, and he had been at least! For some men must have been, for here she was, and her hair was, by good fortune or bad, and he felt somehow as though he never would be anywhere else—as though, to carry out her metaphor, the consistency of their lives would be set in that big lighted room, with its soft lamp-light and polished floors. But then Darley often reckoned no permanent his passing feelings."

"I believe I have been seriously thinking," he said, breaking the long silence, "please forgive me for such an unwelcome solicitation in a dining room. I should have been back, but I have been so busy, but somehow you don't provide them. You are the kind of woman one ought to spend a day with, not so long."

Miss Copley smiled.

"Are you thinking," added Darley, quickly, "of all the men who have told you that?"

"—All of them, No; only of one." And she smiled again.

"I don't think I like that very well," said he, staring awhile. "Does it mean have my day to myself, I might be allowed my own life?"

Her expression changed. "Would you be satisfied with an hour?"

"—No; but I would be grateful."

"Really, that would be something worth seeing—a grateful man, I think it is such a rare thing, and I should like to see my polite speeches, those were yours, my dear—but I, I speak, shall be at your disposal, and, to begin, shall see me for the answer to this question which has been troubling you ever since you came here."

Darley's attention was attracted, then, "I think it reaches itself into this, it was his own reply, while he sat still with his hair falling down, "could you ever care for another man?"

There was a moment of terrible silence.

"You said I might," he pleaded, deeply ashamed. "But I shouldn't have said it, I know, only if you knew—"

"I suppose I ought to go at once, and leave you to think me a mad dog for the rest of my days," said Darley, walking the length of the room. Choking back, however, he least against the music, he had bowed down into the fire, while Miss Copley sat looking down with his latest look one sees most of the eyes of animals.

"I asked you that," he said at last, "I didn't, not because I was certain but because I was jealous, though I am not in love, as you say. Explain me to myself before you condemn me."

"I don't see your sufficient cause," said his young judge, with a half-smile which curved down his forehead.

"But I will—I will," returned Darley, setting himself on

a stand near the dinner and clasping his hands round his knees. "You can ask me anything you like. I shall not be affected at the impetuosity of your inquiries, though, I believe, it is a question whether a woman can be dependent on a sister," he said, smiling.

"If they can't be important, they can be foolish," returned she, and I shall not say so at that. First, your age?—Katharine's youth might excite them."

"I was twenty-eight on the 1st of January," was the reply.

"What! Well, so I should have thought. Your complexion?"

"—Very well, thank you."

"—But no one should be more direct than a stock broker. Pay your money and no questions asked as to their means. Your disposition?"

"—Kindly."

"—Firmness? Your temper? But I can answer that myself—quick, nervous, but not ungenerous."

"—You are too kind."

"—No, I am not, with your education?"

"—Definite. I suppose you will say, so you would have been more than a woman."

"—No superfluous remarks from the witness are in order. Here you may finish."

"That is, you mean you think so. How many times have you been in love?"

"—Once. For two weeks, while the girl was in Boston and I in New York."

"—But kind more to be more accurate and less explicit."

"—Really, I mean it."

"—Would you be going at our dance, then, with that smooth and sweet young girl I saw you talking to most of the evening? I made a point of not carrying you off and making one of you because you looked so contented."

"I was having a very good time. One doesn't have to be in love to be there."

"—No, but she should be in love with your mother; it's a trifling trifle if you haven't any more. I simply advise you, by the way, not to ignore the whole man, unless you have some good reason. But to return: you say you've only been in love once. Will, then, do you not love her? I suppose that's what you call it?"

"—Will, yes, I tried to stop a while ago, but women—"

"—Will never let a man go. I see. Well—"

"I won't answer any more questions. It isn't fair."

"—Yes, you will; but I had better have insisted on an old-fashioned marriage, and a conventional life, where they ask tedious questions, and consider themselves master of your soul. It always begins. What is your favorite book?"

"—I prefer the Bible, taking not the glossy black bible arranged at the back of her bed, and lawfully giving up all allegiance to her woman, "that we have known the goodness, and as a consequence I will never find. My favorite flower is the Cape jasmijn; I love just found it out. You look exactly like one," and he looked straight at her.

"If I chose my dress in the same style, it would take me too long to knit it up. You are so fast!" To herself she said, miserably, "You are quick, and her smile conveyed something of her thoughts, for Darley smiled back at her, a sweet smile that begged kind treatment and depressed feelings. "To go on," said Miss Copley, "your favorite author and your favorite poet?"

"—The one I shall read out of one's pocket like a couple of novels I care for so many. All of the last ten. I can't pick out one, but for little special weaknesses of my own, I think I read four of some name by a man called Gray, who died years ago. I was reading those last night. And I've read a couple of novels. I read them in the last month—myself called *The Property*, by some woman, and the other was *The Merveille*, by Mr. Mosdell."

"—Don't go on," interrupted Miss Copley, with some irritation. "I love David Gray. I cared specially for that first book, and I've read it several times. But did you like *Emma*?" And the seat was minutes were occupied with the recitation of the novel, and the woman's eyes were filled with the tears of the novel, of the girl, ending up with *Kipling*, as a matter of course.

"I've read your other books, and I don't. We mustn't talk at home, let's find our books off, and read. To proceed, your favorite book?"

"I used to have a preferred liking for Thackeray's, but I was not, and as an historian, I suppose, I am now possessed of a shocking admiration for Napoleon."

"Miss Copley held out her hand. "Really, you are one and the same kind of man, but I will not say so unless you could take them. What is your favorite time for a woman?"

"—That is indeed a power," and Darley turned toward the fire wondering what Miss Copley's name might be.

"—Margaret, perhaps," she suggested with a smiling look. "This added, bravely, "I would be happy to know more."

Darley stared at her thoughtfully. "Your name is Zella, is it not?"

"—Hardly. But that will do for me. And now for a man's name?"

He had been thinking of the girl who had been lying down on the big divan by the fire, and had righted herself just in time to receive him. "Worse and worse," he thought, but in a moment they had sat down, and he forgot his embarrassment and foolishness in the exciting discovery that two great tears had been on the lady's cheek. Only a moment was allowed him in which to make his observation, for she pointed to a chair at some distance, and he tarried to draw it over, seated on facing her again that she sat dry-eyed and self-possessed, with some confusion at her back, and every appearance of calmness and content expressed in her face and attitude. Whereupon Darley pulled himself together.

and catalogue would still be accurately recorded. It is not likely that any of the things that could be had there was not a single handbook; there were only five or six such volumes. It is difficult to be the character of the officers, and especially generous in its statements of simple facts. Even for loan collections, the work was only a few months before the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. After loan hand books that describe to the best of our knowledge as valuable as for our study. Surely we ought to have one for our permanent collections. I have dwelt long upon the value of the things that all took from the ship, but they vary much in character and quality. I wanted to show how great is the importance of the things that are usually explained to us. This is a fine museum. I never feel the enlargement of our building or the satisfaction of its contents. I think it is the Metropolitan Museum will not become the thing it was intended to be and perhaps to be. Today it is a place where the things that are not in it are not yet in the firm store or elsewhere in collection. The school is happy and useful. It is not only a place where the things that are not yet in the firm store or elsewhere in collection. The school is happy and useful. It is not only a place where the things that are not yet in the firm store or elsewhere in collection.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In fitting clothes, clothing, and travelling equipment, and in more ships, the expedition practice for which the head of White Sound is well adapted.

Next to the fitting of the party all that will start over the island to fit Harbord Glacier with full stores, leaving one or two in charge of the boats. If favorable winds prevail, the party will go on from Harbord Glacier to the head of Petermann Fjord. Here a second depot will be established, and two or three of the party with full clothes will go on, the others returning with light stores to White Sound.

The advance party will push on from Petermann Fjord to the head of Manned Ushorn Fjord, establish a depot there; then to the head of the Long Fjord, establish a depot, then to the northern terminus of Greenland. This point reached and determined, the advance party will return to the depot, and the main party will take up the trail, and the main party will take up the trail, and the main party will take up the trail.

The whole theory of this project is based upon the fact that the interior of north and middle Greenland is known to be covered with an unexplored land, and the more than probability that in north Greenland the conditions are the same, and the ice cap upon the coast is not so thick as it is upon the coast. This ice cap, except at the edge, is covered here or less deeply a film, and on returning from the ice, the party will take up the trail, and the main party will take up the trail.

sets of sledges and equipment, and rapidly on the ice. The length of season (at least six months) during which sledging may be prosecuted, and the fact that the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

Deposits placed in these "strata" are safe from the attacks of bears or other animals, and the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

The exceptional value of the situation of the routes is especially shown by the fact that the existence of more northerly land or lands. From the height of the ice cap, it can be obtained with accuracy and rapidly unknown to us, being from land back by land, and the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

It is entirely easy in what you say, that it will be most convenient to have a small middle tent from the outside, though ground ice fields or along a rugged coast. An excellent knowledge of Greenland is very desirable.

It may be, also, that in the northern part of the coast will be added for studying glaciers, and the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia endorses the project in the following terms, over the signature of its late distinguished president, Dr. Joseph L. Jay, one of its most eminent scientists in the country:

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, having had placed before it a paper by the late Dr. Joseph L. Jay, one of its most eminent scientists in the country, and in which the whole subject of these expeditions, in connection with the routes of travel, to the north, and the fact that the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

Every one here passes good solid parcels, and the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

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The special advantages claimed for this route are:

The possibility of laying a straight course from point to point, with the certainty that the ice will be broken up, and the party will take up the trail, and the main party will take up the trail.

The principle of proceeding on with a small party in your first expedition, and the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

That one of the best ways of doing it is to have, first of all, a small party in your first expedition, and the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

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The plan you propose to adopt on that you have carefully considered, and the mountains or ice and mountain tops, which project above the level, is at distances varying from two or three to forty miles from the edge of the ice, offer for forming depots of provisions.

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MAP SHOWING SUGGESTED PLANS A CHINA'S NORTH.



THE PIER AND CANALS AT THE CYCLOPEAN RESTORATION.—DRAWN BY DENISON CHAMBERLAIN FROM THE ACCURATE PLANS OF MR. DENISON.



THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—DINNER AT T. de TULLO'S—(SEE PAGE 267.)

starts high and will be connected by bridge at each story. No division was made between the interior, as this each position will supply two large rooms devoted to call and lunch purposes. The program of providing music for the Casino has been discussed, but no definite conclusion has been reached in this respect. It is thought, however, that the orchestra will be arranged in the main hall, and there is no doubt that a brass band will be retained in case of any special occasions. The events this feature of the Exposition will be most useful if for an arena other than the splendid view to be had from either of the galleries, or the delights of a bronch or an air in to enter with the entire plot of the Fair spread out before one's eyes.

Mr. Wilson, who has had dealings very recently, believes that one of the most remarkable features of his electrical display will be made in connection with the Casino. In his great tent, stowed away in an odd corner somewhere, is a plan for a magnificent spectrometer show that will help to lead the sight seeker of the Casino a hearty greeting that of the day. It is Mr. Wilson's purpose to construct a giant on the bottom of the Casino, the model of the little harbor mentioned above. This giant will consist of variously colored electric lights whose brilliant show of incandescence in translucent water will give to the picture an effect more gorgeous than dreams. Thus, the picture of the harbor will be colored, so the long row of electric lights on the pier, to the group of the stately of the Casino, and to the lights of the Casino in the distance, will be in contrast, surpass any spectacular exhibition ever produced by man.

THE "ITATA'S" ESCAPE.

On April 23d they arrived at the Oakland Wharf in San Francisco, a shipment of 1500 Remington rifles and 2000 cartridges. These arms and ammunition came from the manufacturer at Erie, New York, and were bought for the insurgents in the present Chilean revolution.

The schooner *Robert and Missie*, of San Francisco, had been chartered to take on this cargo, which she loaded from the freight co. on the wharf, and Keokuk, a small northern port on the California coast, was the place of her destination—at least her papers were made out in this way. On the same day that these millions of arms received a reputation in the California newspapers for the losses of *Robert and Missie* had their fate, the *Robert* and *Missie* passed out to sea in company with the *Itata*. It was quite dark at the time, and as neither vessel displayed any lights their departure was unnoticed, and hence not reported at all in the columns of the *Merchants Exchange* in San Francisco.

The course of the schooner was directly south, to the small group of islands outside San Diego, and it was on the ocean side of the little *San Juan Island* that she came to anchor, awaiting the Chilean transport that would meet her and take from her the rifles and cartridges.

A few days later, on the afternoon of May 2d, the Chilean steamer came out in San Diego, ostensibly to coal and take on enough stores to allow her to proceed to San Francisco after which, it was alleged, she was to go on dry dock at Vancouver for repairs; that she was to coal at Nantuxo, and return to Chile. In reality she was loading with as much coal and provisions as she could take on, and then began to evade the suspicion of the Federal authorities, particularly when it was known that the schooner *Robert and Missie* was cruising about somewhere. After a fruitless search by the district attorney, United States Marshal Gard placed the *Itata's* copies under arrest, though on reconsideration of the matter, and after an indignation meeting had been held in San Diego protesting against the arrest, he released Captain Manzana.

On May 2d the crew of the schooner headed the *Robert and Missie* at Catalina, and fled long clearances papers in order, left her commanding. From this point on, with the aid of more or less active cooperation on the schooner, and after the captain of the *Itata* had again made his escape from the vessel, this time on his own recognition, the Chilean steamer weighed anchor in San Diego harbor, and in 3 1/2 days, on the afternoon of May 5th, at 6 1/2 o'clock, she was in San Francisco.

way out to sea with United States Deputy Marshal Swelling in board, spreading had been placed in charge of the vessel by Marshal Gard, who, in seven, thought it necessary to send a boatload of the hundred articles offered by General McCook, and instead put the *Itata* in charge of one deputy.

The schooner was met by a schooner at Point Point, about eight miles north of San Diego and the *Itata*, without further loss of time, went to the *Robert and Missie*, transferred the arms from the schooner, and proceeded on her way to Catalina. It is claimed that the Chilean steamer did not leave her anchorage at Point Point, leaving to join the *Itata* on her way back to Iquique. Three days after the *Itata* departs the United States authorities, and the schooner was sent out to pursue and take the *Itata*. The chase is now going on, and within a day or two the result of it will be known, though the delay in starting the *Itata*, together with the fact that she was under full way hours at Port Point near lengthening the chase, give rise to such conjecture as to the sincerity of our government in wanting the seizure of the fugitive transport.

The *Itata* is one of a number of steamers constituting the fleet of the Compañia del Pacífico de los Yapores, a firm of merchants recently formed in the city of Santiago, capital of South America. She was built in England in 1878, and is of about 1000 tons displacement, and is armed with twelve 6-inch Armstrong rifles, and other effective armament, and is capable of making a speed of about ten to twelve knots.

"SHADOWS."

BY DR. MISS ANTHONY.

The great wall stretched on the floor. It stretched and guarded and worried persistently. For a while neither of them heard it, each listened only to the other, and outside himself, and the *Itata's* own excitement in the music within. But as they went on together through time, the spirit of every day came down and hovered over the other, the spirit that blinds the eye, and hinders the heart, and deadens the ear. It crept over those two, his hand and his wife, and gradually stirred its full power over them, so that the subtle undercurrents of life could no longer be felt, and the *Itata's* own excitement, as they went, in his influence. By degrees they came to hear only the beat, hush, awaiting breath, of poverty. Then it was that the great wall, the great shadow, had broken, and she had never thought to stand, low, with some backward look, few out, and left them two alone and helpless, only poverty always near.

A cold gripping numbness seemed to have come over them, an amazing good loneliness and silence. The earnestness of the great starting moment was so oppressive that there was no longer room for thought of one another. They were powerless. All day he went about his work in the busy bustling world, but he looked upon everything with a white and shadowy rising up from the water to the sky. She stood and looked and looked, and as she looked she felt some of the pain and bitterness of each day, and he had more in the past, where they had been so happy, she had seen. There all at once it was as though her stained soul came back to life again. The past! Why should it be his? Why not? Why the present? Extraneous was that name she was the name, he was the same. "We will like it again," she said, slowly, and her heart was filled with a wonderful gladness. She walked back to the house they called their home.

When power was it that fought against her and frustrated her freedom? Was it fate? Was it chance? Who knew? Why was it that he came in that evening more kind, more miserable than ever? He scarcely noticed her at all, for of late they had drifted into living like two strangers at an inn, each going his own way. Pain and fatigue were her part of struggle to break through the web of nature that had grown up between them.

"It does not care for me," she thought, bitterly. "His love for me is past and gone. Nothing will bring it back. (Avery)!" He scarcely noticed her at all, for of late they had drifted into living like two strangers at an inn, each going his own way. Pain and fatigue were her part of struggle to break through the web of nature that had grown up between them.

Just to be friends of a poem, two lines marked and noted, that was all, but they did for all the rest of the day. "I am sorry for you. They kept him back into the past and to see the dead life as she had had dream of it, and then he said the *Itata* was his. He stood at the counter and viewed and viewed that thin shadow that he was no longer, and when he went back that evening he spoke to her.

"He does not seem to speak long ago. But the world had been growing very differently that day, and she was so weak and would not listen or understand. He struggled but shoulders as he said to her, 'I am sorry for you. They kept him back into the past and to see the dead life as she had had dream of it, and then he said the *Itata* was his. He stood at the counter and viewed and viewed that thin shadow that he was no longer, and when he went back that evening he spoke to her.



DOES "WHAT'S THE MATTER, PAUL? YOU'RE AN IDIOT?"
"NO, 'TISN'T ME."
"FOR 'TISN'T THE WORK AND THE WAGES OF RIGHT?"
"FOR 'TISN'T THE WORK IS AT RIGHT, BUT THE WAGES IS NOT AT ALL, 'TISN'T 'TIF I'DN'T GO AROUND ON THE SAME JOB WITH A BIRDING THAT BIRDING IS ANY MORE AT ALL!"

up all night! Parting with him! It seemed so close. As yet, even if they should both live to their day, they would not be together. All things were so beautiful then, so full of mysterious possibilities, of ever changing light and color, now—now—the *Itata's* right! Her heart was broken at it. An instinctive cry of agony now up white her, and died in her throat. She lunged for the support of the bridge to steady herself. Two men passed close behind her. "What a glorious man!" said one to his companion, and then they went their way. Her movement was a relief to her; she turned and looked over to the other side.

It was a first moment, the sky a sort of glowing gold, melting gradually into clear transparent blue, flecked with islands of vivid red, pink, blue, yellow, white, and white and slowly rising up from the water to the sky. She stood and looked and looked, and as she looked she felt some of the pain and bitterness of each day, and he had more in the past, where they had been so happy, she had seen. There all at once it was as though her stained soul came back to life again. The past! Why should it be his? Why not? Why the present? Extraneous was that name she was the name, he was the same. "We will like it again," she said, slowly, and her heart was filled with a wonderful gladness. She walked back to the house they called their home.

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spirit of custom deserted upon them again. Their fate deferred they by half a day!"

The editor of a well known weekly newspaper at his table opening a heap of MSS. "The Death of Hecuba" was the heading of the first he took up. It was a paper written in a woman's hand. It was wretchedly constructed, poor both in style and substance, but there came through such a cry of misery that he placed twice at the name and address on it before casting it into the basket of rejected contributions. It talked of the death of love in three prosodies, of the lack of intention, of a longing to make things beautiful once again, which had been a joy, and of failure because nature and identity and all that served to make life lovely were dead and gone.

As he went through this bundle he came across another. "Woman's Poetry" it was called. He was so impressed with the whimsicality of this, some so pithy and mad. "What a number of young people there seem to be!" thought the jumpy editor, aloud, as he hastily turned over the pages of the MS. "The red—The ideal—Agnis—All that was spoken at that was said." "Woman" also appears to be a woman as she is; "poetry needs heaven," prose is herself her way, her life." By Jove! I wonder if these two or three hundred had written or published, as he noted that though the address of one was in the city, and of the other in the suburbs, yet the addresses given to each one was the same, and an unrecognizable one. "Queen world, this!"

He turned to the other side of the table, and left the clerk to return the papers to their respective authors. But the clerk was sleepy that night, and his hands were about this his head, and so it came to pass that the paper on "Woman's Poetry" was diverted to the will at her home, and "The Death of Hecuba" went to the husband of his office. He read it before the paper-the dead writer, shining his eyes with his hand, and then he bowed long and steadily at the blank wall before him, drew a long breath, and went home as he. He found her standing by the window, in his fading evening light, a red and white hair, drew a long breath, and went home as he. He found her standing by the window, in his fading evening light, a red and white hair, drew a long breath, and went home as he. He found her standing by the window, in his fading evening light, a red and white hair, drew a long breath, and went home as he.

ROYALTY IN A HEROIC RÔLE.

Gone upon a time—and this is not a fairy story, although some minds may regard it that serves its purpose, and goes to a few hours in their own minds, and is a good thing before breakfast was discovered, and all most unceremoniously upon its arrival and after that the *Itata's* own hands, a red and white hair, drew a long breath, and went home as he. He found her standing by the window, in his fading evening light, a red and white hair, drew a long breath, and went home as he. He found her standing by the window, in his fading evening light, a red and white hair, drew a long breath, and went home as he. He found her standing by the window, in his fading evening light, a red and white hair, drew a long breath, and went home as he.

tempt, the young gentleman himself has not had a chance to show what sort of a ruler he will be. A sudden attack by a Japanese soldier armed with a sharp sword is apt to be disconcerting to any man. The first report of this attack said that the Carowitz defended himself gallantly. The next day, however, the advisers claim that Prince George was the hero of the attack.

The world he seemed had a sword, sharp at that, and the weapon of the Prince was only a stick. With this stick Prince George belated the Japanese, and brought him to the ground, or, in the words of the report, "felled him." All this occurred at Otsu, Japan, and so Otsu is one of the way of general travel, the particulars of the assault and defense are lacking, but sufficient data have been received to warrant the Russian papers to join in declaring that Russia will never forget the loyalty of Prince George. This is very interesting, and although we may be loudly democratic in our sentiments, there is, nevertheless, a latent satisfaction for us to witness a heroism of the kind that we may find within our hearts, as attested by stories of men upon a thin line, and a legitimate feeling to have someone to whom that man's sacrifice is acknowledged admission. It is not often now that we have an opportunity to witness our royal courage. The occasion of the heroic exhibition of the Carowitz, in being very well, and an early recovery is looked for. What was done with the Japanese fanatic is not stated, but justice in that country is simple and swift, and, added to that, is insisted that the utmost respect is expressed in government and diplomatic circles. This "recovery" will probably be felt by the blood-thirsty Japanese. It is likely to be "something with boiling oil in it."

The Carowitz escaped that premature death which seems so mysteriously to overtake the eldest sons of monarchs. The first-born of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, of King Leopold of Belgium, of the late King William of Holland, of Napoleon III. of France, of King Louis Philippe, of Emperor Alexander II. Here each of these passed away before his time.

Had the Japanese not done this, he might be accomplishing his purpose, the most terrible confusion would have arisen at St. Petersburg in connection with matters relating to the succession to the throne. For the Emperor's second son is dying of consumption—the result, it is said, of a blow in the chest received in just from the Carowitz. Alexander's second son is here, he is said to love both his charming wife and his throne to a similar loss inflicted in play upon his elder brother Nicolas, who died at Nemours, and, added to that, is insisted that the eldest son of the Emperor is the little Grand Duke Michel, a boy of twelve years of age, who, in the event of a disaster of the crown, would require the guidance and guardianship of a regent, and the situation of his country.

To whom would the regency belong? By right of primogeniture it should be given to the brother of the Carowitz, the Grand Duke Alexander. The latter is discredited by the seizure of the imperial box of Hamouff from holding any such office, as well as from succession to the throne in the event of a disaster. The cause for this disqualification is the Larkness fiasco produced by his German wife—a woman of great beauty, strength of character, and obedient to her husband. The cause for the Orthodox Church have proved fruitless, and even the knowledge that he refused to abandon his wife and cut off her hair, and himself from the line of succession has been able to make her give way in the matter. The next in order of seniority is the Emperor's brother-in-law, the Grand Duke Alexis—a man of insignificant presence, but of good character, who enjoys neither the consideration nor the respect of his countrymen, and who has been repeatedly discredited by both the late and the reigning Czar for the discredit in his investigation with which he has from time to time permitted his name to become connected.

In official circles in Russia, it is believed that Alexander III. has already designated his brother-in-law, Duke Sergius, as Regent, in the event of the minority of his successor. Sergius is renowned for his patriotism, and for his services to everything foreign. He is the acknowledged leader of the ultra-conservative and old Russian element and only man more than any other member of the Imperial family the confidence and affection of the Emperor. The latter has recently conferred upon him the most important offices of the Empire, namely, that of Governor-General of Moscow, where he is now acquiring an enviable notoriety by the shaking brought with which his expedition of the Jewish population of the locality is being carried into effect.



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

It is unlikely, however, that Sergius would be permitted to assume the regency without serious opposition on the part of his two elder brothers, Waldemar and Alexis, avowed whom would rally the more liberal and progressive members of the government and of the population. Indeed, if the necessity for a regency were to occur and in view of the constant danger of assassination to which the Czar and the Czarina are exposed, it may happen at any time, the world would probably be called upon to witness, if not a civil and fratricidal war, at any rate a position of the terrorism and blood which marked in 1913 the accession to the throne of Emperor Nicolas in lieu of his elder brother, the Czar and Czarina.

The mention of the latter serves to recall to mind not only one of the most atrocious and dramatic incidents of Russian history, but also the fact that the title of "Czarowitz," first bestowed by Peter the Great, has not always been borne by the eldest son and heir of the reigning emperor. Thus the Grand Duke Constantine, in whom reference has just been made, received the title of "Czarowitz," or "Son of the Czar," in 1796 as a reward for his gallantry on the field of battle although at the time he was only a youngster son of the Emperor Paul. He retained it until his death in 1811, when the Emperor Nicolas once again became the son of 20th September, and which may be as follows: "We confer that our well be honored on the heir to the throne of All the Russias, H. H. H. the Grand Duke Alexander Nicolaevitch, be styled from this day on all occasions 'Czarowitz and Grand Duke.'"



F. B. MILLET, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—DRAFTS BY GEORGE DE MEYER.



THE CEAROWITZ OF RUSSIA.

Was Emperor Alexander's second son the hero of Peter's Capture at Otsu.

has been so long established that kings to-day are generally careful of their royal selves, and so to be laid in the "marble." But even in these latter evil days as instances of a really brave king is found in the person of the mainly ruler of Italy, Humbert. King Napoleon, he has gloried the fever soldiers by his own presence, and if the "kings touch" theory were not exploded, we might be willing to name a couple of kings in free America to visit our hospitals. Humbert went about the city of Naples, and gave the fever stricken inhabitants the benefit of his smile, which was individually borne, as the fever had no more respect for kings than his grandpapa.

After the late explosion in Rome, his Majesty, as is told in another part of the WEEKLY, gave another exhibition of courage, and inspired his subjects to valiant deeds. Poking into the mines, he led the work of rescue, gave his strength toward the pulling down of dangerous walls, and undeterred, hunched by smoke, heated and bloody, like any brave man of ordinary rank, acted in all respects like a once upon a time king. Not many modern rulers would so readily keep the dirtyy badge, and really work; but Prince George of Greece seems to be a fighter at the front, and as other examples, as prisons go. The peril of the young man who has been the wife of the Carowitz has been treated upon by the newspapers, and everybody is generally pleased that he escaped mortal injury. He could not help being born into the royal family of Russia, and even if his father is an au-



THOMAS W. WOOD, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—DRAFTS BY PETERSON.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE ICY FLEETS.

BY EDWARD COLLIER.

The builders of this terrible fleet that sails every spring out of southern seas and spreads through western waters have their work shops in the interior of Greenland, eight and ten thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Some opinions have been held as to the cause of lebergs, but the observations of intelligent Northern explorers and others who have visited Greenland, as well as the statements of the Esquimaux and Danish residents along the western coast have no doubt that the hundreds of thousands of lebergs that every spring and summer verify our ocean steamers are simply detachments from the glaciers that occur over the ice of Northern lands.

As far as we are aware, the interior of Greenland has a surface of flat hills and deep gulches with an elevated ridge running on the eastern side, ranging from north to south. Hence, if the climate in the interior of Greenland were mild, this extended range would serve as a water-shed, directing streams in the one or the other direction. But the temperature at such a distance inland is usually always below the freezing point, so that the almost constant snowfall and the brief summer rains remain on the surface, accumulating year after year, until there are formed thousands of square miles of blue compact ice some of it over 1500 feet thick.

We saw on the purpose of the great north and south ranges. This enormous body of ice, like water, is subject to the laws of gravitation and especially on the march to the sea. The mass of ice that is in motion is so large that it is in most places responsible to its own weight, so deep in the interior of the island that after a couple of days' march from the sea there are no longer any hills visible, the surface has become level and smooth. The ice from the higher ground is being constantly forced into the lower ground, and most of these valleys terminate level with the sea in very deep fjords. These fjords are in reality the lowlands for most of the ice from the great mass of the bergs. These narrow valleys are so deep at the first, but the constant grinding of the stones at the shore and the pendulous ice mass down their channels has bedded them to a depth of several hundred feet. Yet for all this stupendous pressure upward, the masses travelled per day by great many of the glaciers were not a few feet, though some of them travel at a rate of an eighth foot and over. You might lie for hours in your boat by the side of the glacier when they enter the sea, and not be aware that they were moving; but each one pushes forward and at a regular rate of speed, outward and outward into the sea, till the buoyancy of the water under it causes it to break at the shore and sink in flow to the ocean for thousands of miles, till it melts in southern latitudes.

The great icebergs are situated leagues apart along both coasts, and through them only a part of the glacial waters to the coast. The glacier sometimes moves seaward towards the plain, but it is not till it has reached some thousand feet out of deep water. It is here that the granules and mud which part of the present in this steppe formation is contained. High on the top of the cliff so high that it seems to reach the clouds, the wanderer strikes stronger sea the shell blue mass, but it looks as hard as the ball upon which it runs. Should he linger about these water towers, he would be well wadded with the icebergs, and the Esquimaux from a safe distance will point and chatter at the ice mountains in the air. The very sea is darkened

under this manner, the sea and waters swim away; the polar bear leaves his cave in the rocks, and the diver, gull, and the sea take wing and fly to a safer neighborhood. A dry or two more may pass, and nothing except the waves breaks the silence of the thickened shores. Then the winter, lying perhaps many feet under the ground, and many miles away from the corresponding glacier, starts in his sleep at the spirit's quiver in the solid land and the thunderous booming in the air. The ice mountains has fallen out of the clouds, or, as the natives express it, "the glacier has calved," and our most innocent sea ships are but as foam. Was it to the ship or the kayak that has been near that part of the sea which received this gigantic visitor from the clouds. Later, the sailors, looking up from their cabin below, see that the ice mountain has broken off some distance back from the top of the cliff, and is drifting with the strong southern tide of Baffin's Bay.

The North seems anxious to get rid of her overproduction of ice, and assure courses to her aid by supplying her

have split into several parts. The leberg is a very shabby milk, frequently being its feet, and turning translucent nearness to the sea. For this reason I always shudder when I see daring and generous persons go into one of these floating islands. By far the greater number of lebergs are launched on the western coast, for the greater depth is in that direction, but the steeper seas of the eastern coast are also white with them. From the numbers seen at different points from both coasts, from the number and size of the glaciers and their rate of movement, it would not be an over estimate to say, though the figures are not exact, that not fewer than from five to six hundred thousand lebergs are launched every year in Greenland to be sent on their westerly march toward spring. For the greater number of this year was earlier than usual, a very number of them having evidently started about the 1st of February, for ships lately reaching port say that they have met in the regular travel track between New York and Great Britain several hundred and extensive flocks. But in spite of the early southern movement of the lebergs this year there is no ground for fearing that a greater number of these ocean monsters will retard the progress of ship-travel than other years, because the movement of each glacier is in pretty uniform, and discharge about as much ice into the sea one year as another. Just now the lower waters of Baffin's Bay, the whole of Baffin's Strait, and the eastern coast of Greenland, from beyond Ipermuk to Cape Farwell, are crowded with the white members on their southern march.

The tide of course, runs six hours north, but the bergs do not swing back so much ice into the sea with the tide, they move but a short distance back during the six hours of the southerly current, but they make great speed during the southerly tide. The South of Baffin's Bay, between Newfoundland and Labrador, at some points only runs across to nine miles wide, is now fairly thronged, and in a portion of the first that moves into the open seas which is most dangerous to ships. I have often seen icebergs drifting in the open sea, and they do so on the Greenland coast, and by being apart fill the air with an awful noise. They lie long close the Newfoundland coast, and hundreds of them go aground six leagues from land in the open sea. If they strike bottom during spring tides, they are forced westward with the spring tides on their southern journey. Some icebergs once ago one struck into the very mouth of the bay of St. John's, Newfoundland, the water being very deep there, and blocked the port for more than a month, when it foundered, with losses no great as the booming of rain, and floated away in three or four pieces. It caused the temperature in the city to fall, and the early June flowers and plants withered in the night.

There is no doubt that many of the bergs get larger after they are set adrift on the Greenland coast, and in three, or more of them will become lashed together in the open sea, and with the thermometer ranging from 30° to 60° will be a very large one. There is no other way of accounting for the large icebergs that three, four, and even five miles in area that are found floating on other parts of Baffin's Bay. Had they fallen over the cliff from the glacier in that locality, they would be much larger than the cliff water through to float them off. Frequently, too, a wandering berg crashes into some large detachment of ice, and the two are bound together, and drift off down the bay. The ocean voyager is sometimes surprised at seeing large black spots



FORMATION OF ICEBERGS—THE ICE BEFORE SLIDING INTO THE SEA.—Drawn by W. Patten Newton.

with a current that sets with much greater force toward the South than toward the North. Were these currents of equal power, all the waters of the North, now the abiding place of myriads of creatures, all the shores touched by these waves and lashed by human beings, would need be clothed with ice, and the purpose of nature in that region would be frustrated. All day, when the weather is calm, the explorer along these glacial fringes is startled regularly by hearing great thunders, some so remote that they come to his ears like a rumour, others so awful that he imagines the very earth is heaving.

Toward latitude 80° the entire coast is bordered under the glacier, and as many as nearly 300 bergs in this neighborhood have been counted at one time. Some of these bergs measured more than four square miles at the base and were aground in nearly 3000 feet of water. About eight miles of any iceberg in under water, and those that, glowering mountains that level the ocean traveler represent only one-sixth of the ice island. Hundreds of these "ground" bergs were they fall from the glacier, and only float away after they

on some monster beast, and examination has shown these spots to be large leishidors or obscuring portions of land and covered away by the glacier in its retreat. It is not a mile of sea level, notably the gullies and river-beds make, like to rest on the leishidors now and again, and get a fair rise part of the way to the land rocks and other mountain peaks. Whenever the birds find a piece of land adjoining to the berg they completely cover it.

As all who have seen these white-cold wanderers know, leishidors seem to be of two kinds—the irregularly shaped, and sometimes sometimes several hundred feet high, and those which present smooth, cliff-like sides and regular crests. We do not doubt that the difference in size is seen because one that is long with a fair top and great even sides may have its glaciers undisturbed, while another, being at a berg of the Labrador coast, and thinking how much it resembled a great mass of Middle Ages architecture, it waddled and rocked and trembled, its towers and spires disappearing, and a perfectly flat top appearing in their stead.

I may say that ignorance of the origin of leishidors is widespread, even the sea captain told me that he had seen some on his voyage from the North. But Dr. Nauman's observations, made during a recent trip across the island I. of Greenland, are all doubts at rest. He is too long to write, but each one of the numerous great flocks along the western coast of Greenland sends out into the air a flock of leishidors that fly every forty feet. They think of the number of bergs that these three glacers alone can trim away each day. One of these is the glacier in the ice-fjord of Jekobshavn, and sometimes at the rate of seven-hundred feet a day. Another in Foulke fjord, in the North-west, is not so fast, while the great Upernivik glacier discharges itself at the rate of about a hundred feet in twenty-four hours.

Icebergs travel against the wind, if the tide be with them, in consequence of the greater part of their bulk being under water.

LOVES SIGHT.

My lady aghast, Her thought is altered
By something that she deeply feels,
But cannot tell, The mating bird
In victory of song reveals
A sympathy. She, too, could sing,
But she is not fully comprehended.
The meaning of things notes that ring,
And with the joy of living blend.

My lady loves, Across her path,
Unknown to her, a shadow lies.
All life its perfect beauty finds,
But she is not fully comprehended.
Yet, exciting the singer's brain,
She sings before the song is done.
She does not know love's shadow is
Far brighter than the noonday sun.

FLAELA SCOTT MIXER.

THE FIRST BORN.

BY DAVID GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Passive bound his wife in a low window
Chaired behind her the great fire of her
room. Her body lay where first touch
had against the mirror of existence had been
long, two months ago, her feet upon
his back in her bed. He was seated in a
large wooden chair, whose legs were
firmly under the impatience of his feet.
The mother was passive notes that ring,
and something him with them. This content
him to give rest to his wife's eyes of slight
bright from his face, and a faint smile
upon his lips. When she saw her husband she lifted
his leg, supporting his body with one hand,
and his head with the other. His big
head, bent forward, rested from time to
time, while his bright eyes stared at his father
stiffly, and his hands made a faint
gesture of protest. From under the chair,
and put one forefinger under the rather damp
chair.

As the child showed that he disapproved
of the change of position, his mother put
him in her lap again, and began the interrupted
talk. His mother was passive notes that ring,
and something him with them. This content
him to give rest to his wife's eyes of slight
bright from his face, and a faint smile
upon his lips. When she saw her husband she lifted
his leg, supporting his body with one hand,
and his head with the other. His big
head, bent forward, rested from time to
time, while his bright eyes stared at his father
stiffly, and his hands made a faint
gesture of protest. From under the chair,
and put one forefinger under the rather damp
chair.

When the nurse had put the baby on the
nurse's side a small table with the side of
a baby's table. While the child was sitting,
the mother was sitting on the other side,
at times addressed to the father, always
interested in her son.

As the child began to grow restless, she
shifted the child, and had him pretty in
the back. At first touch of the water he
climbed wildly, and turned his face into
a crimson angle. But the mother and his

mother examined by the voice and fingers of
the mother resented him. He was seen
splashing and kicking as wildly as the nurse
could manage. His mother and his father
were annoyed and perplexed as he was
lifted to the blanket on his mother's lap, but
the motions of the body would control him.
The mother and his father looked at him
and glowing. His eyes glared indignantly.
The talk of the mother ceased. There was silence
in the room, and the mother and his father
and mother. "Sh-h-h! sh-h-h!" was the mother
to tell her.

The husband's eyes turned away impatiently.
As he saw the look in her face. She was
sitting, with a look of perfect love. He
and she, she had done, and he had done,
The skin of the child was soft and delicate.
Waves of color, first pure white, then rosy
pink, passed across it from head to feet.
As his feet were tucked under his body,
he sat so that he only smiled, and did not awaken.
The game left the room, and there was an
increased or seemed but the second look
now, with the light "sh-h-h!" which again
passed it. The mother looked anxiously
at her child. The husband watched her
only.

They had married two years before. As
both were strong and healthy, and positive,
had been much climbing in the first twelve
months of their life together. Each was fond
of the real character of the other, no differ-
ence in aspect, ways, from the character of
had continued before marriage. But in this
understanding there had been an gradual dis-
tinction, and their love had grown stronger.
Through this love happiness had arisen. This
was not their evening upon this un-
expected happiness, which is common in married
life if any at all, just then the baby was born.
From this he had formed his opinion with
with confusion and dissatisfaction. It had
prevented him that a third person would be
an intruder. And his feeling was shared
by his wife.

With the birth of the child came the
birth of the maternal instinct. Passion found
himself in his disunion. He re-
alized this when he saw his wife afterward.
At first he was amazed by the change in her
face, by the agonizing being whose head
rested in her shoulder, by the wonder of
birth and maternity. Thus, as the morning
of it for him came in his mind, the innocent
thought was that she was more lost to him
than if she was dead.

A few days later, her eyes had in them
the sparkle and the brightness that of some-
one else for him. Now those same eyes
were turned to him with tenderness, but
with a changed tenderness that pointed his
nervously.

She was still young. She was still beautiful,
as she had been in the past. Her face had
transformed. Her face now showed with the calm-
ness and serenity of a mother. And the
conviction came to him, that he had found the
change was real.

On this morning, two months afterward,
as she sat in the low chair, on her back
and stretch again, he studied the change more
carefully. He had been trying to deceive
himself during these two months. He felt
that he could deceive himself no longer.

He could feel as he before, more perhaps
he had done so clearly the change in her.
But she, sitting there with her child, cared
for him in a new way. The child was first,
the mother next, her life her heart, his.
She loved the child through the child.

In the days of their courtship he had fond-
led the passing of years would not
touch them. When her hair would be gray
and his hair would be gray they would cling
together still, excluding everything and every-
one else. Now all this was thwarted,
thought to vanish in the very dawn of their
real happiness. The girl was his wife, and
so he loved her.

This small form had pushed in between.
These stretched hands, so unskillful so help-
less, had but fattened their part. They must
come each to the other, now, and stay
there.

He tried to himself to be passed away.
He felt as though he were in another world,
looking across a wide gulf to the far place
where the child would be, and he thought,
with utter lack of hope, that it was
wondering his arms and his heart in vain.
He tried to himself to be passed away.

She looked at the newly formed
eyes filled his with bitterness. "And so
things," he thought, "this will not grow
less, but greater." She may succeed if
she feels that she can care. But her real
heart will be tested against her. She will
care for me, but she will plan and scheme
and try to control me for his sake—for his
sake, if there are more.

Then thought of his own father and
mother. How lately his mother had loved
him! How often he had sheltered him from
his father! And he wondered how his fa-
ther had felt at first. "He certainly cared
for me, and he and my mother loved largely,
contending, being their children before
themselves.

And he saw that he had loved no doubt
good to care for his little one in some such
way as his wife now cared. "And I shall be
content," he said to himself, "as my father
was content, and I shall forget the happiness
that might have been in my mother and
my father. But I shall be true. For I
love my own children. I shall love
the heart of her father. For he will love her
first. He will be first: mine, sure through
love."

While the husband was wondering in vain
for consolation, the wife also was thinking
of the change in their relations. She realized
as fully as he that there had been a change,
a transfer of love. And is a certain way
she felt sorry for him. But she had no regret
for the happiness they look though they
should regret to look back it ever before.

Indeed she was wondering how she could
have been so blind then. For this new love
was an sweet to her, as self-abandoning and
self-sacrificing. How strange, how wonderful,
how unselfish was the new love—the love
for this small being which was how through
the miracle of birth, through suffering to be
reconciled into this "My son!" she
thought, and she loved to him his softly,
while the joy of radiant contentment
through her life a strong, joyful world of
thoughts leaped against the years, starting
him as he would be when he could walk and
talk, when he should be a school-boy, a youth,
a grown man, of whom she was so proud, who
loved her.

The look that came into her face which
through her father's into the quick. The
snow and stood looking bitterly out of the
window.

"This is no longer a wife. She is a
mother!" he said.

and dreamed about the boy, pending earnestly
through the Golden Gate. Without any
particular reference to Italy, which had not
been included, or without any thought of the
Acta locust, which had not then taken
place, President Harrison seemed deeply in-
terested in the interests of the boy, or rather
the lack of interest. According to a local
paper, he showed "a surprising measure of
knowledge" in the matter. This was a fit-
ting introduction to the ceremony of the
afternoon, which consisted of the baptizing
of the new cross-dresser baby, Monterey.
It is in the late Secretary of the State,
Mr. Whitney, that the credit is due for his
being the designer of the Monterey organ.
The late Secretary of the State, Mr. Whitney,
who took the initiative in the organization
type, bearing the historic name and street
name for his displacement of any recent
award. Her length on the water line is 206
feet, extreme breadth, 321 feet 4 inches, an
average breadth, 30 feet. Her speed is estimated
at 14 knots. Of extensive construction,
the Monterey possesses also a double
bottom, with outer plating of one half inch
in thickness, while the plates of the lower hull
are of six sixteenths of an inch. The main
and one-half feet in thickness between the hulls.
One hundred and two water-tight compart-
ments are in her, which may be raised or
the vessel to fighting trim, which will leave
only about one foot of side visible above the
water. Her displacement will then be 4490
tons, while in sea-going condition the dis-
placement is but 4000 tons. When equipped,
the Monterey will carry two 12-inch and two
10-inch breech loading guns, and six 6-inch
rapid firing guns. A new life-line pneumatic
dynamic gun will be a valuable addition
to her armament, as the gun will throw
1000 pound projectiles sustaining half their
weight in dynamite. As proven, however,
the Monterey is not a battle-ship, and it will be
some time before she will be a candidate
to improve the defenses of San Francisco,
which impressed the President as decidedly
deficient.

She had sailed upon the ways at the ship-
yard of the Union Iron works when Mr.
and Mrs. Harrison, with their party and dis-
tinguished escort, arrived. The Union Iron
works, which have the construction of the
vessel in charge, had about 9000 guests pre-
sent, and the scattered numbered three times
as many, so there was a large and enthusias-
tic audience. Leaving out the marine dis-
play, the decoration and grand ac-
tivities, the ceremony of the launching was
as simplicity itself. The Rev. Dr. Mendenhall
delivered an invocation. Mr. Harrison
gave an electric button, and the Monterey
was then to be left to the rest. The hull slid
down into the water, with Mrs. Kinn
daughter of the secretary of the Union Iron
works, standing a berth of good work on the
front line. The after-work was noise and
confusion—potentially some.

AN IDLER.

SEEK cannot find the staff.
She can not take her brew;
Her hands are locked on dairy
Such labors to pursue.

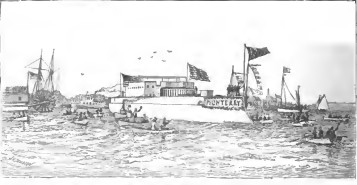
She cares not to follow the harvest,
The sower can sow not grain,
But waits for the weedy reapers
With cheerful calm serene.

Commending all to serve her,
From service she is free;
But, oh, my love, so helpless,
In health and wealth to me!

FLORIANE EAGLE CLAYTON.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE "MONTEREY."

DRIVING THE sled of the Presidential party to San Francisco, which commenced several days. A fine 206 was probably one of the most interesting. It was on a day full of incident, beginning with a reception of the city clergy by the President, after which he merely embarked upon the steamer City of Philadelphia.



THE U. S. S. "MONTEREY," AFTER BEING LAUNCHED, APRIL 20, 1881—EVEN A FIFTEENTH OF YEARS, SAN FRANCISCO.



TRANSPORT—BUILT BY G. SHANNON, AFTER AN IMPROVED FORM.

to run credibly hold Bowers without the slightest difficulty whatever he thinks it necessary, and his recent work Calhoun to catch some sea at second has evidently not suffered during Calhoun's absence. One's work in the Freshman game at Cambridge last Saturday made Captain Calhoun think that he needed him in the field on the variety, and it is evident that the young man knows what a hot fit, at any rate.

McLure BARRY'S WALKER INTO WATER as rapidly as the rest, and in fact it is an important game were to be played to-day, neither he nor Dudley nor Calhoun would be truly for it, for they are all steadily, sleep from lack of practice. Murphy is going the other way. I don't expect to see him as good in two weeks as he is at present, although there will be no reason for the decline, except he becomes too well satisfied with himself. Winning both games with Brown, just after the latter had defeated Howard two out of three, has, of course, caused the men to feel rather kindly; nevertheless they have a wholesome fear of Princeton. While they mean to make the men from New Jersey play hard is order to win, they do not have great hopes of defeating them, even in the game to be played at New Haven.

LETTERS FROM THAT PORTION of the coast lying between Virginia Beach and Centerville light house report great schools of blue fish ranging along the coast, and drifting the length by millions on the beach. Every vehicle, from the dinky's ox-cart to the fashionable motor wagon, has been pressed into service by the enterprising fisher, and yet the supply continues to grow to secure all. It saddens the sportsman to think of the vast quantities of this welcome fish absolutely decaying on the shore for want of transportation.

THE LOVERS of the BOB are having fine sport on the Potomac just above Washington. The exceptional weather has advanced the season at least three weeks, and the catches are much above the average. The season's fish in the Chesapeake and the falls in the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to Washington, is not due to natural causes alone, but because of the mauling of the stream by the United States Fish Commission, which annually places thousands of fingerlings in sheltered spots in the creeks and estuaries of the Potomac. One great advantage this there has for the preservation of fish is that none

of its great power has been utilized by mills, nor have there been any building of dams, hence the water flows so pure and undisturbed, and has abounded.

THERE HAS BEEN ONE and quite a pair of newspaper talk of a match race between W. C. Brown, who ran a trial quarter last July, at Bruce Park, Boston, in 57 1/2 seconds, and Woodell Baker, who with one running shoe off the last 100 yards, ran a quarter in 57, on the same track July 1, and it is all talk. There will be no match, though Mr. Baker may make some time in the 300 and 400 yard records. If he is to form when an attempt here he will succeed in establishing new records, he is equal to 42 seconds for the 400, and if any one can track 30 seconds in the 300 yards event, he is the man.

AT LAST THE TENNIS RECORDS of 71 seconds, which has stood for years, have been lowered and Lester Vay, of Princeton University, has finally made one record that will not be the subject of discussion. On May 16, at his college grounds, Vay ran an exhibition 100 yards, paced by G. H. Wain, a young college operator of considerable promise, by the way, in 71 seconds. A great deal is expected of Vay this season in record making, and there is little doubt but that he will develop into the finest sprinter of the decade.

A FEW WEEKS ago the Sun explained an extract from an English publication of the accidents that had befallen fish ball players in Great Britain in one season. The idea of the transatlantic contemporary was, of course, to call attention to wild gambolings of the game, and the editors likely to see from participating in it. A mere glance over the "butcher bill," as it has been happily termed by the frightened fish in American foot ball shows, in the first place, that the compilation has been given as without the least sign of verification, and so one hardly knows whether or not to criticize it seriously. However, as it may fall under the eyes of some thousands percent with as ambitious sport loving men as our colleagues, a little space to its diagnosis will be well given. The first thing to be noticed in the "butcher bill" is that out of the rows of fatalities the majority resulted from deaths received in scrimmages—an arrival at never seen in an American game—and suggests that the greater portion of them might have come from the kicking or Association game

THE ENGLISH DEATHS, not both by the English paper as from foot ball, while one may state at the moment by the laws of the sport, nevertheless show the folly of admitting all sudden deaths connected with games to the sports themselves. There has been such in the "butcher bill" full detail while "pursuing an occasion." This man was a player, and just out of it ran a block, after a hard accident man was killed in a quarrel following a game. The compiler does not say whether he was a player or not, but it is a "butcher death from foot ball"—sure the mark? When a compiler wishes to see so far as this is built about of being in our eyes an honest investigation, and we are inclined to regard him as only an opponent of the sport, and not whose statements may be corroborated before we accept any of these.

THE ARRIVAL of AN EXPERT French in the Dallas school several weeks ago, Dr. A. Loren, from Buenos Ayres, gave rise to some newspaper discussion on the merits of the French and Dutch methods. It is very odd to say that those who attempt to compare the two are themselves ignorant of the methods of either. There can be no comparison. One is the essence of definite scientific work, supported by cool judgment and quick, decisive action; the other, the Italian, is a series of rushes and puffs that must have given birth to the slip-trip leaving we are accustomed to seeing on the domestic stage. Unhappily Dr. Loren is a very competent exponent of his school, and only shows off his superiority in his constant wall banging in his school, who is considered the most skillful man. The able South American in this city would, however, be at the mercy of a score of fellows of the French school, which is, indeed, the only correct school. It is significant to note that he declined to test his skill with Captain Heppner's Sicilian.

NEWSPAPERING HAS REACHED in the country, it is hardly likely that Charles Post will entertain the Healey Report for the Diamond News. He asked his Europe in the "butcher bill" and first sent a professional opinion, Lee, who has been his trainer, left as the man that probably gave rise to such a "butcher bill" through Lee's disappearance was widely reported, leading him out of the fact that he turned up again very shortly afterward. Post's lack his little with him—always from regarding for trouble—and this fact may give the impression to those

unacquainted with his methods that he is inquiring. It is too bad that he shall be so representative in this regard, especially as we have some very likely common. An Post is a horse in Philadelphia there are two, both members of the Vesper Boat Club, who can undoubtedly defeat him—George V. Van Vleet and Joseph Hensley. Both are jockeys, curiously enough, the latter was the Jockey Horse in the Fourth of July regatta last year very easily, but was disqualified for passing the horse on the wrong side. His time was within a few seconds of the best's, E. J. Cursey, who had a good race.

CLARENCE W. WERTZNER.

TRANSPORT.

TRANSPORT, the property of Mr. H. I. Bennett of New York, is black gelding, seven years hence high, with liver white stockings and black face. His pedigree is unknown. He was purchased in England, and taken to Hockaway Long Island about four years ago for driving purposes. He was found to be a natural jumper, and his schooling order under him with the Hockaway lands, but it was not until a year later, when he became the property of his present owner, that his remarkable character was fully developed. He was the winner of three blue ribbons in the New York Horse Show of 1900, one of which was the 1-2 jump for green horses, which he won at six feet six inches. He has been ridden six seasons with the Hockaway Long Island, and has been down only once during that time. In the New York Horse Show, he was the winner of the first prize for heavy weight hunters, and the day following he took part in two high-jumping contests, during which he cleared six feet six inches three times, and six feet nine inches once, all within one hour, which was considered a remarkable performance. He has also had been used solely as a hunter, and had not been trained to high-jumping. Transport is a horse of unusual intelligence, and one of the few which really enjoy jumping. He acts fully like the pleasure of the chase, and is content to maintain his position in the appearance of his training saddle and the one used in exercise, and in many ways resembles his kindred, the fox-hunter, the hounds. He has considerable speed, and is capable of great endurance, having won the Long Island handicap.

MAKE HASTE!

There is no time to be lost when the library and binding supply their duty. Read these notices with great interest. English and Dutch methods do not fail to honor the books that in this library with Standard's French Bibles, the present day's most complete and up-to-date, including, complete, complete, and complete. (List 1)

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

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THROUGH THE CAVE OF THE WINDS. NIAGARA FALLS.—DRAWN BY W. T. SMEDLEY.—(SEE PAGE 602)

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THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

PUBLIC feeling in regard to stringent regulation of the immigration and naturalization of foreigners in this country has more seriously aroused than for many years. The "Native" showing a recrudescence of forty years ago was due to a perception of tendencies which are now confirmed. But in form it was a combination of severity, asceticism, and politics, which like a whirlwind blew violently, but soon spent its force. The essential legitimate immigration and political franchise were left untroubled, as they were heretofore. The time that has elapsed, however, has brought as face to face with actual facts. The volume of immigration has increased, while its quality rapidly decreases. The population of the country is largely heterogeneous, while homogeneity is the condition of great national power. The strength lies less in our numbers, than in our history and language, in general intelligence and local pride, is constantly diminished by the flood of the least intelligent and desirable population of other countries which pours constantly upon us. This country is the guardian and illustration, and, in we believe and trust, the exemplar of democratic government. The stability and efficiency of popular government as the safeguard of liberty under law. Our first duty is to maintain the conditions under which that demonstration is practicable. To permit liberty to be lost in the wild license of heterogeneous immigration, corruption, and lawlessness would be to betray our trust. The question is not of excluding foreigners, but of assimilating the foreign element. A state or a country may be imperilled by over-immigration like the human body by over-feeding.

Undoubtedly the population of the country is coming from those who were originally strangers. But this is a peculiar advantage. It is every great nationality there is a mingling of races. The result depends upon the quality of the stranger, the motive of his coming, and the equality of the increase. Be severe a continent may be subdued and civilized by the advent of a sturdy, intelligent, industrious, moral people speaking of English, and bringing the traditions and customs and training of constitutional liberty, so that their coming is a blessing to the world, it does not follow that a constant importation of half-civilized aliens from Europe or Asia or Africa is an advantage to the country, or ought not to be strictly regulated. The English, who understand the conditions of progressive liberty. Its politics are those of experience and of theory. It deals with facts and the actual situation, and when the critic complains that a course is not logical, the reply is that human nature is not logical. English tenacity of ancient form while the constitutional liberty is not easily given when it has established the king, its preference for repairing the old building rather than tearing it wholly down to build anew, more the gales of the political oceanic. But take England from history, and politically the United States disappear. Take away English and constitutional liberty is not easily conceivable. So long as the true English impulse which

settled the United States remains, so long they will protect and enforce.

The present stringent legislation to protect the country from the disintegrating and degrading influence of alien ignorance and lawlessness, the Union League Club in New York will be sustained by the best opinion of the country. The evasions against American citizenship committed in the courts of this country, in violation of the laws of the country, has been made a fact. After fairly reciting some of the facts here and elsewhere, the report of the committee of the club says truly that "it is not a party question. It is a question of our country and its institutions." It must be so treated. But the agitation of this question in the courts of the United States shall not be confined to the courts of the United States restricted as a party act, because those judges are largely Republicans. The question of choice between courts, however, is not to be decided by the method of appointment, but by fact and experience, and while the Federal courts have not been always above reproach, the courts of the United States are not giving them the sole authority of naturalization. The other conditions mentioned by the committee—longer residence, a practical knowledge of the language, the right of every citizen to contest in open court any application for naturalization, and the authority of the courts to annul any certificate for illegality or fraud—will be equally approved by the good sense of the country.

THE CHASE OF THE "ITATA."

The chase of the *Itata* may be cited when this point is raised, but it is more like the most notorious of public topics. The question raised by it was not fully covered by any precedent, and while the United States have always aimed to do all the duty of a neutral, it is suspected in some quarters that they are not rendering it. The *Tribune*, which has evidently done the work of the courts already by its publication, is endeavoring to establish, has published what may be held to be an authentic statement of the reasons which have influenced the Navy Department. They are, in effect, that the *Itata* was lawfully in our custody, but, defying our authority in our own waters, escaped upon the high seas, where she might rightfully pursue and capture. This position the Navy Department is said to justify by a decision of the Supreme Court a hundred years ago. The judges sitting were MARSHALL, CHASE, WASHINGTON, JOHNSON, LIVINGSTON, and CURRIEN. The American privateer *Sorok* had been trading with San Domingo against Spanish French law. A French privateer captured the *Sorok* at sea, and carried her into a neutral Spanish port, where, before condemnation, the cargo was sold under the authority of an agent of the San Domingo government. After the sale the *Sorok* was condemned in San Domingo, and the cargo, transferred to another vessel, the *Itata*, which was captured by the American frigate *Justice* LIVINGSTON, "without expressing an opinion on the invalidity of a seizure on the high seas under a municipal regulation," continued the trial on another ground, and CHASE and CURRIEN concurred. JUSTICE and TOLSON asserted the right to capture on the high seas, and CURRIEN held that such a seizure was unlawful. In the case of *Huron* versus GREAT BRITAIN the judgment was that seizure at sea is lawful for violation of municipal law.

Judge STRAY's statement that our courts here held that "foreign ships in like manner offending within our jurisdiction may afterward be pursued and seized upon the open sea and brought back into our ports for adjudication," was followed by the remark, "this, however, has never been supposed to draw after it the right of visitation or search." The seizure, he says, is made at the peril of the captor, who must pay full damages for failure to establish forfeiture. There is no doubt that such a course is wholly lawful, and that upon the high seas, and even within foreign waters, are permitted. In the familiar case of the *Caroline*, which was carrying passengers and munitions of war from our shores to Canada, and which was captured and destroyed by the British in our waters, but with the exception of firing it within British territory, Mr. WASHINGTON, Secretary of State, held that such a violation of neutrality could be justified only by "a necessity of self-defense, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment of deliberation." That, of course, is not the case of the *Itata*. Again, a vessel chasing a vessel within or across the high seas, may be seized by our vessels, "either within the waters or after pursuit upon the high seas." Here, a later English authority, says that a vessel or any one on board, within foreign territory and violating the law, may be pursued into the open sea and there arrested. But this can be done only if the vessel is a vessel of war, and if the offender is still within the territorial waters, or has only just escaped from them.

There is ground, therefore, for a good plea for the pursuit of the *Itata*. But there are still other questions. Supposing that nobody is as yet interested in to challenge our right of pursuit except the Chinese insurgents, whose belligerency we have not

recognized, and that in attempting to capture the *Itata* she is wrecked, whether it would be to acknowledge the pursuit as the "due diligence" on our part which she has the right to require? Did she show due diligence in trying to prevent the escape of the *Itata*; and if not, and we do not bring her back for judgment, and she completes her hostile voyage against China, may China not rightfully demand compensation? If the pursuit of the *Itata* results in the waters of Chili will be determined by the Captain of the *Carleton*, who will be governed by circumstances. The most heroic naval commander may be also wise. He has the responsibility of his duty, and he is as much bound not to be foolishly as right. If the pursuit of the *Itata* results in the *Carleton* to lose the right of interfering in the waters of Chili, it will be for the commander of the *Carleton* to decide whether his duty requires him to comply at the certain destruction of his vessel. Undoubtedly his instructions anticipate all probable circumstances, and the result of the chase will be awaited with the deepest interest.

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

THE National Union Conference at Cincinnati was called to enable all the fragments of political movements seeking from disunion, and from a fantastic speculation, with an honest desire of improvement, to see if they could unite in some effective organization. They have united in the "People's Party of the United States of America," but how effectively time will show. The platform favors making the government the national banker; free-trade of silver; an income tax; the abolition of the President, Vice-President, and Senators; and limitation of revenue to the necessary and economical expenses of government. There is no doubt of the restless feeling which led to the conference. The election of Messrs. BREWER and HERRON to Congress and of TILMAN to the governorship of South Carolina, with the Western Republican support of free silver, and impatience of an extreme tariff, all show distracting tendencies within the old parties, which there is no commanding question and nothing but party feeling to hold in subjection. The two most significant facts thus far are the Republican reverse vote in the Senate, and the election of the regular Democratic machine in South Carolina by Governor TILMAN. Such a pooling of issues as the Cincinnati conference proposes may serve to precipitate the elements from which serious results may spring. This is a fact which is undoubtedly borne out by the fact that the conference has elected the most forcible and efficient personality which the movement has produced.

But, so far as appears, Governor TILMAN does not favor the organization of a third party. He has a certain ascendency which indicates a leader, for having led the Alliance in the overthrow of the regular Republican in South Carolina, and having defeated General HAMPTON to private life, he now openly espouses some of the special schemes of the Alliance, such as the Sub-Treasury, and demands that those who are seeking to use the organization for their own advantage shall be sent to the rear. This is done perhaps as a warning to other political leaders, that if they must hold aloof from his political presence of South Carolina. It is not at all clear, however, that Governor TILMAN, while doubtful of a third party movement, does not favor the anti-Cleveland crusade, which, as we understand, is becoming important in the Southern States, a fact which merits the attention of intelligent and patriotic Democrats. There are such Democrats in those States who are beginning to think that North and South Carolina and Alabama may be opposed to the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND in the Convention, while his special friends in those States are thought to display little knowledge of the strength of the anti-Cleveland feeling in South Carolina the supporters of Judge HASKELL in the last election are the special champions of Mr. CLEVELAND, and they are also the uncompromising opponents of TILMAN. This fact makes Mr. CLEVELAND seem to be a "Hankle" in the way of the Democratic followers of TILMAN, and naturally identifies him with the wing of the party which was defeated at the last State election.

It is, we believe, recorded by shrewd political observers that TILMAN's ascendancy will be maintained at the election next year, and it is not doubted that he will be elected, and that leaders in the North and quite as active in the Southern States, that naturally attach themselves to him. But, so far as we see, he is a man whose political morality is notably different from that of Mr. CLEVELAND'S. Yet through apparent which his campaign of last year extended to South Carolina has been followed by an apparently unbroken adherence to reform in Charleston. It is curious that his leader is the author of the right box law, one of the devices by which the white minority has controlled elections, and his coalition seems to be that under the present election laws of the State there is a necessity of electing in order to retain that control. This all is a very extraordinary political situation, and shows



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"DON'T see no reason why you should stay in and let me bring this arcing. We've been having some good meetings all along. They'll be a big turnout to night. It's going to be crazy, and there's a moon. You better stay in and go."

"I don't think I better. I don't think John'd want me to."

"I guess he could get his own supper for once, and while you're here, you might as well stay in and go."

"It ain't his getting his supper. It's done that enough times and he ain't doing it, but I don't think he'd want me to stay to-night."

"You don't mean to say he's so against religion that he wants to keep you from going to meeting, do you? It's always seemed strange to me, and that ain't strange. I can take you home just as well after meeting as before."

Mrs. Hewitt had been spending the day with Mrs. McCullister. She had come over from the farm with Mrs. McCullister's husband on the one store to Elk Park. The two women sat in the little sitting-room back of the store. They were sewing. It was a warm day, and the door was opened on a porch. The porch was covered with morning-glory vines bright with blossoms.

Mrs. Hewitt got up and went over to the door with the pretence of putting nearer the light to thread her needle. Mrs. McCullister was a plump little woman. Her pale red hair was combed straight back from her face and pulled loosely in her neck. Her face was flushed. The bright light drew that she was not used with little brown spots, was over-stained, and ruffled as she walked across the room.

"John never said much about it, but I know he against these revival meetings. We used to come to church sometimes to preaching, you know." She took her hand over her work.

"John never said so much for me to understand what he means."

Mrs. McCullister looked up quickly at her visitor. Her face would have had a look of horror, if it had not been over-indulged by a look of curiosity.

"I've heard people say John Hewitt was an infidel, but I never believed it. I always said them so. I've said, many a time, John Hewitt may not have got religion yet, but he's no more infidel than you and me." That was what she always said. She drew the needle through the cloth in a quick, short stitch, and raised a smile for a reply.

"I mean so understood as John Hewitt couldn't be an infidel."

Mrs. Hewitt came back to her chair and sat down. She buried her face in the cloth she was sewing on. "He is," she said in a half-whisper.

"I don't believe it!" Mrs. McCullister held her work tightly in her hands. "I don't believe it!"

"He is always saying so."

"You don't mean to tell me he don't believe there's any God?"

Mrs. Hewitt bowed her head. There was a silence of several minutes. Then Mrs. McCullister stood up.

"I'm going to get supper, and you're going to stay and go to meeting with me. It was in your place I'd make a stand, and go right home. Now you're going to stay, so you just settle yourself on that."

Mrs. McCullister went into the kitchen, and Mrs. Hewitt sat on with her sewing, the tears falling on her work. She felt that she had almost taken the stand against her husband in the confusion she had made. She longed to be at home getting supper for him. She thought of the cold church he had had in place of his usual hot dinner and so marvelled that she had planned meeting Hewitt for supper.

The school-house was in the middle of the village. The village was on the banks of the Elk River, but the school-house stood on the afternoon

pride. It was a large one-story wooden building, painted white. An unspanned three-board fence surrounded it.

The porch was bright with morning-glory. On the south it stretched away to the wooden banks of the Elk River and the lights of the little town glimmered among the trees. Out to the clearness of the night and the great recess that had been above at the three greatest meetings the afternoon was to be unusually large. People were still coming, the heavy wagons rattling over the hard gravel roads.

When Mr. and Mrs. McCullister drove up in their light spring wagon with Mrs. Hewitt, it was with difficulty that Mr. McCullister found room to hitch up here. The lights from the open doors and windows alone out, and the people were

"It's too bad, we have to miss any of it," Mrs. McCullister whispered to Mrs. Hewitt.

By the time they had reached their seat the singing had stopped. There was the usual burst of whispering and general rattle of people getting settled, and then the minister began to pray. It was a long prayer, and Mrs. Hewitt, with her bowed head resting on the desk in front of her, was dazed what her husband was doing at that moment—if he had cursed why she had not returned. She remembered the one time she had spoken to him of the religious life she felt they led and had asked him to take her regularly to church. Before that time they had occasionally gone to morning service, but this was the first time since that talk that she had found to a service of any kind. Her cheeks burned, and her heart throbbled painfully.

No one could understand how literary he would be opposed to her being here. She planned gently to keep from him the knowledge of her having been at the meeting.

The prayer ended abruptly, and the minister began to sing. Not many knew the piece. Three or four women sang with their frightened voices through the front rows and then stopped. The minister sang on through the remaining verses of the hymn. He sat behind the teacher's desk on the platform, and when he had finished singing he put down the book and stood up. He was an old man and very tall. His grey hair was rather long, and hung loosely on his head. His face was clean shaven, with heavy eyebrows, and a large, weak mouth. His eyes were grey and lidded. After looking over his audience for a minute, he began speaking, in earnest, half-aching tones, of the crucifixion.

In a few minutes more, he crying softly all over the room. They suffered physically, so vividly had been pictured to them the suffering and death of the cross.

Mrs. Hewitt sobbed aloud, holding her face in her handkerchief. Mrs. McCullister, with the tears rolling down her cheeks, listened breathless.

"And yet his blood flows for you, my sinning friend. Oh, let the blood of the cross be upon your hearts! Let it wash the spots of sin from your bosoms. Get behind the book; nothing else will save you! And now, while we sing the three-hundred-and-fifty-sixth psalm, let every one who has never felt this blessing kneel down and pray."

This was the place, this is the time, when you are going to leave all for Christ."

"Are you going?" Mrs. McCullister whispered to Mrs. Hewitt.

"Oh I don't know."

"Come, I'll go with you. Don't you feel a call? Don't you see the light?"

"Yes. Oh, I don't know if I do or not."

"Come on. I'll go with you."

The two women were sitting near the front of the recess, and when Mrs. Hewitt could speak again, she felt herself driven forward and fell on her knees with the rest, across the place given up.

Some one came in and partly closed the door in the back of the room. The people who were in the seats nearest to see who it was and there were whispered comments. The man who had come in stood with his back against the wall, his head full but well on his head. He held a full beard, and his eyes were full of tears. There was an indifference in his attitude and glance that changed suddenly into one of intense interest. He took off his hat, and went quickly down the aisle toward the front of the

"There's John Hewitt going forward," some one whispered.

An old man looked up from the bench where he was kneeling, and advanced. "The lost is found! Brother Hewitt comes to the Lord!"

There were loud cheers all over the room.

John Hewitt made his way among the kneeling people to his wife's side. He knelt down beside her and whispered something in her ear, then stood up and walked slowly back to the door. Mrs. Hewitt followed him. The room grew suddenly quiet. The old man, who had been praying loudly, stopped with an important gasp.

When they were outside in the school yard, John Hewitt turned and looked at his wife.

"Just wait a minute, Lucy, and I'll bring the wagon around."

"She made no reply. He drove around where she was and helped her in, and they rode slowly away.

"I never saw the moon any brighter than it is to-night. I believe you could see to read a paper," he said.

"They were nearly home. She gave a half-sob and turned her head away."

"Don't feel bad, Lucy. I shouldn't have thought you'd have done it. I didn't suppose you was so weak, but I don't know as I ought to blame you. What a row they made when they saw me coming forward!" Caught this time, says she.

"Oh, John, how can you?"

"How can I blame—what? I ain't going to cry over it. I know you wouldn't have been so foolish if it was your

Mrs. Hewitt was fully conscious of the truth of this.

"I suppose Mrs. McCullister hurried you into the whole thing. She's got more than about her than common sense. We'll drop it all. I've got a principle against going over unaccountable things. It just makes them seem worse and worse."

"They took along in three again."

"John, I've got to," Mrs. Hewitt cried out suddenly. "I can't reject Christ no longer and in please you."

"It's morning, then, they also make the board her husband building a fire in the kitchen stove. She got up and got breakfast, eating big to come in from the farm when it was ready. She looked at her book of the cost and hung it up behind the door. It was one of the shelves was tipped. She thought she would tell him after they had had their breakfast on and in another cup and let her mind that she

He sat down in his shirt and socks, and ate his breakfast in silence. She felt the oppression of his silence heavily. He was unhappy, so light-hearted and happy. When he got up from the table he said

"I'm going down to Lexington with some of that room. I hear Detroit is saying a bigger news than McCullister."

Mrs. Hewitt was picking up the dishes. "Well!" she said, without looking up.

"I don't see how it'll get home faster right."

He went out of the door and not long after she saw him driving out of the yard.

She washed the dishes and swept the room, then went into the bedroom and began with trembling fingers to change her dress. When she had finished, she left on her knees to pray, but she had not prayed aloud. Her heart rebelled against the thought she was about to do. She felt that her desire to stay was less precious, and prayed for help to overcome it. When she rose she was calmer, she stood on her knees, and took out her pocket book and opened the money.

"They're enough. Oh, I'm so tired I wish there wasn't. I wish I could stay, but I can't. I can't give it to him again, I'm so tired."

It was two miles from the farm to Elk Park, and the day was warm. Mrs. Hewitt started in time to take the one-way train. Her mother lived at Kansas City, fifty miles from Elk Park.

She walked, as she walked along the great prairie road, that she would be too late for the train. It was a long



THE MACHINERY HALL OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



DRAWN BY CHARLES GRAHAM AFTER THE ACCEPTED DESIGN.—[SEE PAGE 406.]



REV. HENRY NEWTON, D.D.—FROM A PORTRAITURE BY GIBSON.



REV. W. R. RAINFORD, D.D.

Episcopal clergymen to speak to the people assembled in Westminster Abbey. The masses assume that clergymen who have not been episcopally ordained are without the grace necessary to a valid administration of the sacraments, and are therefore not clergymen in the proper sense. It is assumed that the requisite grace for the right administration of the sacraments dwells in a "sacred deposit" in the "historic episcopate," and is conveyed thence by ordination. Dr. Harford, who is a man of catholic spirit, was charged with the violation of canon law, and replied that the ministers invited to officiate in his church were invited as laymen. The same answer was made by Dr. Heber Newton. The explanation has, however, been presented by at least two of the invited ministers; their understanding was that they appeared in the Protestant Episcopal churches as clergymen, and were in the acts performed by them, illustrat-

ing Christian catholicity. To be so depreciated after the act as they have been required, we confess, some patience to bear. The case stands, as one might say, still in litigation. Dr. Heber Newton, who is perhaps the foremost English Protestant Episcopal minister in the United States, and who, if correctly reported by the press, makes little account of many long-established beliefs, has been charged by the English Father Ignatius with heresy. His an Ignatius is not under Episcopal jurisdiction here, and in it we may say, a spiritual free man at home, his impetuosity of the orthodoxy of the Rev. Dr. Newton could not possibly have led to anything more than trial by newspaper. The accusations have since been taken up, or rather have prompted similar charges, which have been circulated by Episcopal clergymen of the diocese of New York. In a letter which appears at the date of this writing, May 28th, Dr.

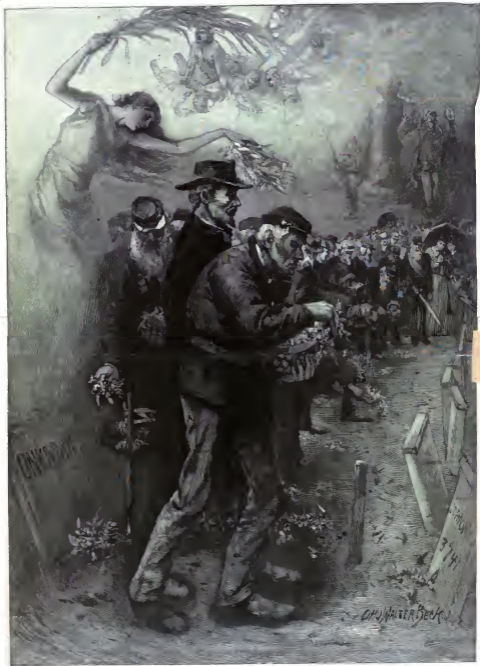
Newton asks investigation, and is ready to proceed with his self-defense. "For myself personally," he writes to Bishop Potter, "much as I have always deprecated a resort to an ecclesiastical trial in order to determine the limits of thought in our Church, I am free to confess that it would now be a relief to me to have the opportunity thus afforded of vindicating myself from the misapprehensions and misrepresentation which following me through so many years, have constituted in the unrepresented spectacle of the last few weeks, the responsibility for which is now definitely assumed by a body of American gentlemen and Catholic ministers in our household of faith." The ecclesiastical situation in New York is decidedly interesting, and discussion, whether formal or informal, most result in defining more precisely the doctrinal and churchly positions of the clergymen most concerned.



REV. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D.—FROM A PORTRAITURE BY ALLEN.



FATHER DONATUS, THE ANGLICAN MONK.



DECORATION DAY.—DRAWN BY OTTO WALTER BECK.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM HAYDEN HARPER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND ITS PRESIDENT.

By S. GIFFARD NELSON.

BETWEEN the two North Parks of Chicago, and fringing on the Midway Plaisance—half a park by which the other areas are reserved—a plot of land 3000 feet long by 262 feet wide. On it a sense of impetus and movement structures are to be reared for the uses of the University of Chicago—a new institution, whose sudden and unanticipated development is the first achievement of the American Baptist Education Society, itself a recent organization, animated by aggressiveness by the needs and resources of Illinois, and which, the half of this superb site is the gift of Mr. Marshall Field, the other half was purchased upon immediate steps toward the founding of its first building here, and which has been upon their career better provided with facilities and endowment than this one promise to be. Its half had some what remarkable history as a meeting enterprise as follows:



PROPOSED PLAN OF LECTURE HALL, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Baptist Education Society referred to, at its annual meeting in July, 1898, resolved upon immediate steps toward the founding of a well equipped college, and their design having been made known to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, a wealthy and generous patron of learning, and one who has taken extraordinarily earnest interest in the growth of his denomination, he responded freely to his approval that he subscribed toward the endowment fund for the contemplated college the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, the amount of which should be for current expenses, on condition that within a year or so should be obtained for the total thousand dollar additional should be obtained. The trustees of the society so energetically addressed themselves to the task of raising this large sum that they were in a position to claim Mr. Rockefeller's promised donation within the time stipulated. But while they were at work, the project they had in view was expanded in the light of higher possibilities and requirements that it became evident a university which should be such as first would absorb the demand and satisfy the needs of the great Northwest, and especially of the disunionists for whom the Board were elected, was needfully originated from the Legislature of Illinois, which added to the right to confer and graduate students, preparatory schools, and college, the right "to establish and maintain a university in which may be taught all branches of the sciences, arts, and such other cognate or auxiliary departments for literature, law, medicine, music, technology, the various languages, and such other objects of a university." The established society found such favor with Mr. Rockefeller that he signified his approval of it by adding to the donation already made the most recent contribution of one million dollars, six hundred thousand of which was in

stead for endowment the balance to be used in the construction of buildings for diversity school.

Plans for edifices were then obtained, and it is believed that work under them will by this time have so far progressed that it has been decided to begin instruction in the colleges, Graduate School, and Divinity School on October 1, 1902. The Theological Seminary of the Baptist at Chicago Park will then remove to its quarters in the University city, and the building formerly used by it will be occupied as the first organized workshop.

The work of the University will fall under three general divisions, namely, that of the University Proper, the University Extension Work, and the University Publication Work.

The University Proper will embrace academic departments and offices, colleges, of which there will be a College of Liberal Arts, a College of Science, a College of Literature, and a College of Practical Arts, the curriculum of the latter aiming to issue practical instruction in the departments of business and professional life, schools, of which there will be organized at the outset the Graduate School and the Divinity School, and subsequent schools of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Zoology, Fine Arts, and Music, as well as an increasing endowment will result.

The University Extension Work will include regular courses, held at distant points in and about Chicago, evening courses in college and university studies for those whose daily occupations will not permit the attendance in the regular classes, correspondence courses for students in all parts of the country, and special courses in scientific study, and in the liberal arts.

The Publication Work will include the printing and publishing incident to the various courses.

It is believed that there has not hitherto been an attempt to provide accommodations for the general study and instruction in the various departments in the one contemplated by this institution; and it is therefore contemplated that the charter should contain the rights of the general public, and belong to the Baptist denomination, it provides with equal provisions that "no other religious test or restriction shall be made, and shall not be held as a requisite for election to the Board or for admission to the University." It is believed that the Board, after their Board became incorporated, Professor William Hayden Harper, Ph. D. of Yale, was elected President of the University. He has since signified his acceptance,

and the preliminary of organization are advancing under his guidance. Dr. Harper is an able and energetic lawyer, a writer and teacher of Semitic languages and literature, and in late years has attracted attention as a frank and conservative exponent of the higher criticism. He was born in New Concord, Massachusetts, County, Ohio July 20, 1838. He was the eldest of five children of Samuel and Ellen E. Harper, and is of Scotch Irish ancestry. He entered the Michigan College at the age of fifteen, and took his A. B. in 1857. He then studied law, delivering a Blaine oration on Commencement Day. The next three years were spent in his home in private study, and then spent two years attention to music. At seventeen he entered the Graduate Department of Yale, and after two years, devoted to the study of the Hebrew, European languages, he received his degree of Ph. D. He then became Principal of Music College in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained one year. He then accepted the professorship of the preparatory department at Denison University, Massachusetts, in 1870, and was elected Professor of Hebrew and the classic languages in the Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago Park, Illinois. In 1873 he was elected Professor of Hebrew and Greek in the same institution, and in 1884 the Institute of Hebrew was organized under his direction, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. It was composed of the leading Hebrew professors and teachers of the country, and the Institute was then organized. The *Old Testament Studies*, a journal for the general public, was published there, and it is only one, was started in 1885. It is the only journal of the kind printed in English and the first of its kind in the United States.

In 1890 Dr. Harper organized the Bureau School system; in 1893 he was elected President of the Chautauque College of Lib-



RECITATION BUILDING, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

eral Arts; in 1896 he was called to Yale University as Professor of Semitic Languages in the Graduate School; and in 1898 was an address, chosen Wesleyan Professor of Biblical Literature. He has also been instructor in Hebrew in the Divinity School. His connection with Yale will cease in July next. He will spend part of the following year in England and on the Continent, and will return to begin work in the new University in September, 1902. He is a layman, having never been licensed nor ordained to the ministry.

While belonging to the progressive school of Biblical interpreters, Dr. Harper sympathizes in kind respects with the generally accepted views concerning the Bible. Holding and teaching what he believes to be the accredited results of higher criticism, he maintains that the sacred book not merely contains but is the Word of God. As a careful possessor of Old Testament manuscripts, he would have the history of Israel accepted as a unique view of a divinely inspired history. And yet he has the views of likelihood incident to translation through fallible writers.

It is not well recalled the latter part of April that the Board of Directors of the University decided to take the first steps looking to the actual work of building. Six architects were invited to send in comparative sketches and plans. These sketches were to be limited to those houses probably necessary in the building of the school, as well as recitation building and dormitories. It was thought that with these three buildings on their foundations and finished, the institution would be prepared for the reception of the students who had already nearly known their location of entering in men, and of whatever other students that were prospective. The day of submission was May 15th. The invitations were directed to Chicago architects only, the desire being to have a supervisor on the ground. But three firms responded. They were Messrs. Potter & Fisher, Plonies & Zimmerman, and Mr. Henry Lewis of the latter two. The sketches were submitted, and plans for the dormitories were offered, of variable quality in point of artistic design. For the recitation building, the design of the University was chosen. It was believed the designers would expect special pains—three designs were submitted, one by each of the three names. The sketches were submitted, and plans for the dormitories were offered, of variable quality in point of artistic design. For the recitation building, the design of the University was chosen. It was believed the designers would expect special pains—three designs were submitted, one by each of the three names.

The largest and most picturesque of the sketches for the recitation building was that submitted by Mr. Fisher. He conceived a stone structure four stories in height. Its ground plan is that of a T, the extension to one side being back from the main part of the structure. The entrance porch provided for in his design is 200 feet, and the width of the main portion of the structure 64 feet. He started from the front to the rear, the extension, the building should be 130 feet wide. In the extension is designed the chapel on the upper two floors, and the main entrance. Here also room is made for lecture hall, office, and other apartments not specified. The main entrance is designed to be a very simple, five-story tower. The main entrance is treated in a dignified manner, sculptured archway at a very slight rise from the ground level.



PROSPECTIVE OF RECITATION BUILDING, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The leading feature of the design for the recitation building submitted by Messrs. Potter & Fisher is the triple-arched entrance. This is Romanesque, and led into in its entire front the design is a return to the classic form. The building is three stories in height. The first story is thought to be of stone, and the three narrative stories are finished in pressed brick and terra-cotta. There are thirty-one recitation rooms, with seating capacity for forty students. A run has been taken for the design, and there are larger rooms 5 ft. for lecturing, philological, and other purposes. There will also be a library in the building. The building is designed by Messrs. Potter & Fisher, and is 175 by 68 feet. The interior should be of oak, or perhaps of some other hard wood like the oak.

Messrs. Plonies & Zimmerman propose to cover less area than either of their competitors. The plan provides for a four-story structure 135 feet long by 130 wide, the latter dimension, inclusive of a semicircular entrance from the east end, that is designed to house the chapel of the institution. There will be provision for library, lecture, and other halls, in addition to the thirty-three recitation rooms which will fill the spaces on all of the stories. Nothing of a positive nature can yet be said with reference to the action of the trustees on these buildings. All of them present favorable features, but whether any of these will be accepted without the suggestion of some changes, particularly of some change in the interior, is a trait problem. The Board is in no hurry to decide, and whatever will be done, will be done only after much deliberation and discussion. For it is true that the buildings to be erected are to be erected with every attention to the fact that they will remain on the site as permanent parts of the composite fabric for many years, and maybe many centuries to come.

The site for the University is an every way comparable with any other similar lot of ground in the city. It is bounded by the Midway Plaisance, in the southern portion of the city of Chicago. It is bounded by Fifty-seventh Street, Fifty-eighth Street, and the University of Chicago, and encompasses a little more than twenty acres—a really Roman magnitude for a campus. Its surrounding area, into the park, some the lake, extensive with trees and fields of grain, are among the prettiest and most desirable and most fashionable in the city. The air is pure, the scenery a delight.

From the perspective that will be made with the erection of the recitation and the dormitory buildings, whose plans are now in the hands of the Board, will give a very definite group of educational structures. This group will not be finished for some years, but certainly there will be little left to add in a city in the land and in the Midway Plaisance area. The group will be complete of a main University building, a dormitory building for 1000 young men, a dormitory building for 500 young women, two scientific laboratories, one chapel building, a gymnasium, a complete astronomical observatory, two houses recitation, and the building for the College of Practical Arts. This a little city will fit the classic land of the most important sort of its kind in Western America, and with the promise that it is here, for the growth of the city, will be issued with the procession of the year.



ON THE REALTY.

From THOMAS, "There is old Bunkie, the Impotent."
From THOMAS, "Why don't they look at me, my dear?"
From THOMAS, "My dog, mark the description of Bunkie."



UNCLE SAM VISITS ANCIENT GREECE.

"Hello, where's that? You're the one that's here!"

committee has decided that any candidate they meet a Junior crew, provided he conforms to the demands of the required weight limitation. This question was pretty fairly discussed last year at the Newark event, and has never been settled by the National Association of Amateur Golfers. Henry Wisting Garfield gives as his personal opinion that "a candidate is a member of a crew, and that under whatever definition of a Junior a man is, the qualifications necessary for one person in a crew should be enforced on all; consequently, in a Junior crew a Junior candidate can leave no place."

sooner or later had that experience, and been utterly unable to account for it, especially when gone would be of the same caliber, same make, and shooting cartridges of identical loading. Many theories have been advanced from time to time to solve the problem, but it has remained for a noted gunmaker of Washington and a crack shot, to discover the secret, after a long series of experiments. The explanation is simple. The less distance the heavier gun is used to strike the fascinating cap on the shell, the quicker of course, the explosion comes. Now, then, the lighter of a lance-gun gun

is closer to the cap by half than that of the old style gun, and consequently, in the latter case, has only the distance to travel, and the gun is not fired so quickly as a lance-gun. It is true there is no appreciable difference, but there is a difference nevertheless of a minute fraction of a second, and when a shot must travel forty or sixty yards to strike an object, this fraction of a second, as it is, counts a number of inches on the target, so every sportsman who makes the experiment will learn. Such is the simple solution of a perplexing question.

CAROL W. WRIGHT.

ON TENTER HOOKS.

There's quite an always on tenter hooks. A slight adumbrate the stress of their own the best of systems. The most recent, unexplored mind delves them to the verge of desperation. For incorporated and left by Doctor's Manual Bazaar, their representations speedily dissipate. However, nature, history, medicine, literature, and education are cured by the British.—[Ed.]

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is an article of unvarnished delicacy and superior nutritive worth. The food of all others to be depended on for nursing mothers, infants and children, for feeble and nervous; and as an article of diet for the aged, for sufferers from impaired digestion, and for those in health. Through its use thousands of lives have been saved; thousands of healthily children brought into the world, and the parents saved by bringing the patient and the poor child to vigorous healthful habits.—[Ed.]

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Whitens the teeth and perfects the enamel.—[Ed.]

The Anguishes Britain is calculating the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order.—[Ed.]

The Crown Lozenges (Lace).—The delight of the world, and the best for the throat.—[Ed.]

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Favorite Compound, with a lock.—[Ed.]

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The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Favorite Compound, with a lock.—[Ed.]



A MARVELLOUS CURE.

Dr. W. H. W. has the most difficult case I ever saw. I exhausted every remedy on him, and last I was furnished with a very complicated system of injections of mercury.

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ANOTHER BOAT RACE was rowed to and the superiority of one crew over another, and a contest is not taken on until it is found that without some one at the tiller the best time cannot be made, and serious accidents are likely to occur. The rowing race is a most interesting and exciting one, and is a most important factor in the make-up of a crew. Why should he not be subject to the same pains as the crew of which he is a member? Crews are classed into three categories according to their system. Why should not the crewman be classed likewise? Surely there are rowers in the pits. Good land work and clever steering can do much toward leading a crew a winner, and it might be argued that an inexperienced Junior crew by bad steering or losing make it possible for an inferior crew to win. Very true. But those who are not both a day, and all Junior rowers were obliged to work their way up from the ranks. Why should not the same be necessary of the rowers, more upon his experience and judgment so much depends in a race?

TOWN seems to be a marked dependence in aspects at and around the national capital this season. Whether it is as of year or a permanent decline in leading business is not clear. The various clubs of Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Philadelphia, and a list of cities are yet given no signs of activity, and if they were not so actively profiting, the public at large has received no indication of the fact. It is not only in the capital, but in the various cities, situated on one of the most picturesque rivers in the world, has not a single steam yacht. Yet such is the fact, though there is more wealth, in proportion to the population, than in any city in America. Through land, water and yacht give way to elaborate residences in a beautiful city.

It is a FACT, WILL KNOW to close observers of trap shooting that a crack shot in the field of using a lever-action, shoots badly when he changes it for a hammer gun, and vice versa. No matter how expert he may be, an alteration of the arms is bound to affect his skill. Every devotee of the trap has

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THE WARRIOR MONKS OF THE SAHARA.—DRAWN BY T. DE TOULOUSE.—[SEE PAGE 427.]

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NEW PARTIES.

HORACE ORRICKLEY said that parties ought to be reorganized every three years, and now for a long time there has been a demand for a new party. The Democratic party before the war was practically a slavery party. It was led by Southern politicians, and their object was the extension of slavery. The Whig party, forty years ago, offered no serious resistance to this policy, and during the administration of PIERCE, from 1853 to 1857, the Republican party was organized from Free Soil Democrats and Whigs expressly to oppose the Territorial aggressions of slavery through the Democratic party. The first Republican party was organized in the campaign of "Free soil, no speech, free men, FREMONT." Its unity, resolution, and enthusiasm were unprecedented. It was the organized conscience and intelligence of the Northern States answering a moral appeal, and the new party had 1,241,394 votes against the Democratic vote of 1,838, and the resulting Whig vote, called Constitutional and Conservative, of 574,534. At its second trial, in 1860, the new party elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the Southern Democratic leaders began the war. Many Northern Democrats, as one of them said, "huddled under the Lincoln's arch," and faithfully maintained the government. But the chief "disagreements" were Democrats, and every form of organization, objection, and opposition to the vigorous prosecution of the war was made by Democrats, whose National Convention in 1864 declared the war a failure.

The unconditional and triumphant conduct of the war, the consolidation of the slaves, and the maintenance of the financial honor of the country after the tremendous conflict are the great services of the Republican party. Its original purpose was achieved, and in the settlement of the questions that followed it had the immense advantage of its own prestige and of its national and national popular distrust of the Democratic party. This gave it a unique ascendancy that parties usually maintain, and tempted it to recklessness and corruption, which led to its defeat in 1868. It regained its ascendancy in 1888; but wide-spread Republican discontent and continuing distrust of the Democratic party, with the retirement of old age, and the appearance of new ones, have produced the situation in which there is both an anticipation of new party organizations and attempts to secure them. This is the impulse of the movement which has lately culminated at Cincinnati in the formation of the People's Party. But its platform shows that it is chiefly an expansion of discontent, not a marshaling of intelligent forces for a definite purpose. Conspicuous citizens, statesmen, familiar political leaders, and profound constitutional lawyers united in the formation of the B. Union party. But the late Cincinnati Convention consisted not prominent citizens, nobody who can be called a leader or a representative of anything but dissatisfaction, and a vague hope of something better than the existing situation. It proposed nothing which was apparently "doomed out," or which any member could explain in detail, or which at once commends itself to the average good sense of the country. The movement is evidently transient.

The proceedings were a protest against existing parties. Despite the talking and the shouting, they were what CARLYLE used to call an inarticulate murmur of dissatisfaction. The farmers are supposed to be the real support of the new party. But the party assumes to begin with the most complex and intricate of financial problems, and the farmers as a class are most familiar with such questions. Yet a discontent which goes so far will go farther. If the new party should organize throughout the country, its candidates would undoubtedly receive votes enough in some States to permit an redistribution of seats in the party, and perhaps to bring the election into the House of Representatives. Meanwhile the discontent is not allayed by the Republican declaration that high taxes on raw materials are the guarantee of high wages, while proper labor is admitted free, only by the Democratic assertion that "freedom, equality, justice to all and special favors to none, are all, as they ever were and ever must be, the objects of Democratic contention." Within the memory of men not yet old, slavery, inequality, and injustice were the objects of Democratic contention. The argument of tradition is with the Republicans. It is a tradition which is the chief mainstay of the Republican party, the situation which prepares the way for new party organizations.

THE MICHIGAN IDEA.

The present Michigan idea is the election of Presidential electors by districts, and not by the united vote of the State. Mr. BAYNE says that the last election of this kind was in Maryland in 1829. But Judge STONY says that there were no such elections in this country, published in 1838, "the choice by districts has been gradually abandoned, and is now preserved in but two States." As early as 1796 a bill was passed by the New York Assembly providing for district elections, but it was defeated in the Senate. Judge STONY speaks of the three different methods in which the electors are interested, to wit: the first, that "each State shall appoint electors" in such manner as the Legislature may direct. The methods are chosen by the Legislature, by the people on a general ticket, and by the people in districts. He says that the constitutionality of none of these methods has been questioned either by the Legislature, which, however, has been so established as not to admit of controversy. South Carolina maintained the method until the war.

The proposition to elect by districts was made in New York by a Republican under the Federal administration, but it was not taken up by the Democratic Legislature, with a Democratic party to divide the electoral vote next year of a State generally Republican. The late Republican Attorney-General of the State, Mr. MORIS TANNART, makes the question of constitutionality. He argues that if the Constitution requires the State to appoint all the electors, he says that the power conferred on the Legislature, now transferred, even as to the election of one elector, to any part of the State. It has been held, he says, by the Supreme Court of Michigan, that the Legislature cannot divert itself of a power given to it by the State Constitution, or delegate its exercise to a municipal body of the State, and upon the same principle, cannot transfer or limit a power conferred upon the State by the Federal Constitution. But choice by the Legislature, which Mr. TANNART holds to be unquestionably constitutional, is the only method, according to Judge STONY, which has been questioned upon constitutional grounds. The consent of Judge STONY that the constitutionality of such a course has been "firmly established in practice," and does not admit of controversy, would seem to apply still more strongly to a practice which, when it existed, was not questioned, and which was abandoned for reasons of convenience, and not of constitutional objection. Judge STONY says that the power is not exercised in actual or hypothetical, and that, if it is believed, the electors selected by districts were in recent cases, as in Massachusetts, reported to the Legislature by its representatives, which would be State electors.

This argument would be stronger if the facts, which are general, were stated as such, and not as a belief, and if the course had been taken in every case, and not in most cases. It may be assumed, indeed, that if the electoral vote in a single State were cast by districts and counted without objection from the opposition, the constitutionality of the course was admitted by those who were most interested and guarded as purely a matter of convenience or theoretical. Judge STONY and in 1832 that it had been raised by able and ingenious minds, but that it was settled. In 1858 Mr. WRENNER said that he thought the question of the power of removal by the President had been argued, but that it was not settled, and that it was not settled, precedent, and practice had settled it. This is probably the case with the choice of electors by districts. It has not been found convenient, but its constitutionality is settled by acquiescence, like choice by the Legislature. One admirable practical reason for the change is that such a method of choice gives fuller expression to the real sentiment of the people.

Rhode, in kind, the same good reason as that of district election of State delegates to a party convention. In both cases the actual will of the voters is more accurately ascertained.

HERESY AND HETTERICS.

The deliberation of the Presbyterian General Assembly upon the confirmation of Dr. BRIDGES as Professor of Theology in the University of Wisconsin, is a case of heresy and heretics. The veto of the Assembly would be his confirmation as a Presbyterian, and lead possibly to a severance of the secretary from the Presbyterian body, if not to a rupture in the Church. The action of the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese in the election of Dr. BRIDGES as Bishop of Massachusetts is the election of PHILLIPS BROOKS as Bishop is also a trial of Mr. BRIDGES as a sound Episcopalian. The system of election of Bishop in the Episcopal Church has a series of confirmations. The Diocesan Convention, by a majority of the clergy and the laity, selects the candidate. He must be then approved by a majority of the other dioceses in the country, and finally by a majority of the Bishops. This is an effective barrier against the admission of any man without very careful consideration. There have been, we believe, but two refusals to approve a candidate selected by a diocese. Bishop NEWTON was not confirmed in the majority of the House of Deputies as Bishop of Illinois because of his "High Church" views. But three years later he was elected Bishop of the new diocese of Springfield in that State. He declined, but upon his reelection felt constrained to accept. Dr. DE KUYPER for similar reasons was not confirmed in the majority of the House of Deputies as Bishop of Wisconsin.

The High-Church party was naturally aggrieved by this action. But Dr. DIX, of New York, who is closed in that division of his Church, has voted for the confirmation of Mr. BRIDGES, not we presume, from agreement with certain views which Mr. BRIDGES is supposed to hold, but from unwillingness to incur a course which has his friends constrained in the cases of Dr. SEYMOUR and of Dr. DE KUYPER. The Diocese of Georgia, we believe, has recently elected a Bishop of High-Church sympathies. With the influence of Dr. BRIDGES and PHILLIPS BROOKS must be mentioned that of HENRY NEWTON, who has long been a source of complaint for some of his fellow-clergymen, who have now solicited Bishop POTTER to bring him to trial—a request in which Mr. NEWTON himself has joined. There are incidents which disturb the theological world, and so far as they concern the discipline of religious denominations, they usually attract attention. It is an interesting case, when taken together with the comment upon the action of Mr. RANSFORD in inviting clergymen of other denominations to his pulpit during Lent, they show unusual excitement of ecclesiastical feeling, and they have all a general significance as signs of the times.

Mr. RANSFORD in an address or interview, in speaking of the recent election of Bishop BRIDGES, made an allusion of an oak planted in a flower-pot. If it be a living and growing tree, it will certainly harden any bud less powerful than itself. One of Dr. BRIDGES's friends said that he believed with JOHN BOURBON that there was yet more truth to beak forth from the Church's Word, and that the present was the best time of its own creed and observances. But when its most pious and scholarly members challenge certain interpretations of belief and forms, the challenge is not susceptible of summary settlement. From the nature of the human mind there is a constant progress in the interpretation of spiritual truth, and one of the most interesting distinctions of this century is a great change in the spirit of biblical criticism. In dealing with the subjects that criticism had used fast definitions are difficult. The liberal and materialistic Christianity of the eighteenth century has given place to the more spiritual faith of the nineteenth, and the more spiritual faith has been manifested in non-Episcopalian churches in Episcopal pulpits, of Dr. BRIDGES, and of PHILLIPS BROOKS and HENRY NEWTON—being to the differences that spring from the spirit of the age. If the sectarian divisions of the Christian Church are to be known by their fruits, it may be said that the Presbyterian Episcopal and Episcopalian are upon trial quite as much as the individuals who are assigned. If Dr. BRIDGES be not a sound Presbyterian, nor PHILLIPS BROOKS, RANSFORD, and NEWTON sound Episcopalian, was it not their practical exclusion from those bodies entails much more than the men themselves. Heresy is an interesting subject, and the question of its trial in the United States in England that was burned at the stake here they were consumed.

THE GAVETY OF POLITICS.

GOTTFRED HALE is a politician who "makes things interesting." While he is an industrious public officer, and does not neglect his official duties he is engaged constantly in politics, and keeps his opponents on the alert to see what he is doing. He conceals his politics, but he is not a politician of that of any Democratic leader since VAN BUREN. But he is very modest. Notably could say whether he wished to be elected Senator until he was the unanimous choice of the party. Nobody knew whether he would resign or retain



Mar. 1.
Lovers
Island is
and lets
Olympia
along



SEATTLE.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GRAHAM.—[SEE PAGE 426.]

FIG. 4. View of the City from the Bay. 5. Lake Washington. 6. View of Mount Fisher. 7. On the Sound.



DELL OF THE NAVAL RESERVE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "MINNESOTA."—Drawn at T. de TOLLEZ.—[SEE PAGE 421.]

1, Infantry Exercise. 2, Commanding Officer. 3, Great Gun—"Irudy" Fire. 4 "Away! Effence!" (repelling boarders).



VICTOR NAPES, COLUMBIA.
Rowing Broad Jump, 22 1/2.



K. K. HALE, HARVARD.
Mile Walk, 6.50.



A. S. FINLAY, HARVARD.
Hammer, 100 ft.



JAMES F. LEE, HARVARD.
220 yard Hurdles, 24.
World's Record.



LOYD COLLINS, COLUMBIA.
Mile Walk, 1.01.



GEORGE R. PERKINS, HARVARD.
Rowing High Jump, 4 1/2.



E. S. EGAN, HARVARD.
Rowing 100, 200, and Jump, 44 1/2.



E. D. RYDER, YALE.
Pole Vault, 10 1/2.



A. B. VINGBURGH, COLUMBIA.
Half Mile, 1.50.



ERNEST R. RAMSDELL, PRINCETON.
Rowing Broad Jump, 22 ft.



HENRY L. WILLIAMS, YALE.
120-yard Hurdles, 12 1/2.
World's Record.



E. B. DAVIS, HARVARD.
Tandem Bicycle, 6.00.



BENNETT HAYES, COLUMBIA.
120-yard Hurdles, 14.



C. G. WELLS, AMHERST.
Mile Run, 4.20.



GEORGE R. SHATTUCK, AMHERST.
Quarter mile, 10.



W. B. WRIGHT, JUN., YALE.
Half mile, 1 1/2.

THE PARKS AND PARKWAYS OF CHICAGO.

BY CLARENCE MULLEN.

THE parks and parkways of Chicago are of a type the growth of which has been favored by the peculiar characteristics of her people. Between the great lake and the mountains to the west and east in a low swampy tract diversified by small ridges washed up by the storm waves of the glacial period, the site of a new plant or garden, the use of the land, and an order plan outside the sphere of the building of man-made. Upon such a site were built Chicago and upon such a soil has she built her parks and boulevards. That from elements so unpropitious she should have evolved her extraordinary system of parks and parkways is brought about by the recurrence of a happy spirit of her citizens.

The taste and professions of the people were strongly shown in the early building of their streets and houses. Every man wanted a low house, and before the great fire of 1871 the typical Chicago dwelling, house below distinct from its neighbor, if separated only by a flag garden or a tree, while some residents, with the rare-planted grounds about their residences as a rule, were not satisfied from their primitive condition of aboriginal soil and dirt, graded, and laid with the best approved form of pavement. The fondness of the people for riding and driving, that had them at an early day to provide an ample public way, also was shown in their drive ways as the prominent way that the parks were to be made.

Chicago's system of public recreation grounds consists of six parks, parkways and a thirty-mile chain of parkways, called boulevards, which, together with the parks, as a whole, completely encircle the city. These parks and drive ways are in general well adapted toward common use, but with some exceptions they have not fully fulfilled the purposes for which they were created. Jackson, the largest of the parks, which occupies a large portion of the site of the World's Fair, is as yet almost unimproved, but is destined to be one day the foremost recreation ground of Chicago. The parks proper with several small urban grounds under the control of the West Side Park Commission, which occupies a large portion of the city, and 30 miles of boulevards have been built or laid out in connection with them. They vary in the quality of their material, in park construction in Chicago over twenty miles of roads have been expanded into parkways, having and maintenance of these parks and boulevards.

This scheme of public park building had its inception shortly after the close of the American civil war, and has since that time about 300,000 inhabitants, was emerging from its early condition of an irregular disposition to a more regular and was expanding in the face of its future as a modern city. It was at this period, that the city began to plan and to discuss the construction of parks and parkways. When once the city had decided to have public parks, the work of making them was not easier way in liberality, energy, and wisdom of forecast that belongs to her people.

It was at this time we practically without recreation grounds, although some small beautifications in that direction had been made. Since the first year of the Park Commission, 30 acres somewhat improved, and on the south of it the Lake Park, which, including streets included in the park, covers an area of 41 acres. On the West Side was Union Park, containing 17 acres, and there were about the city 50 acres of land devoted in any form to park use was 125-50, as the improvement of which about \$100,000 was expended.

The outrageous plan of the \$100,000 was no development in the magnificent program laid out by the Park Commission for the proposed recreation grounds. Looking the original features of eminence, and the existing structure of the city, and the growth of Chicago, the city was best upon having public parks and parkways that could be not only to the city, but to the world. The results to date are shown on the face of the ground, raised, drained, and fertilized, in its position, and the city has been built upon a site of artesian wells, and the corralled soil laid out in lawns, or planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers. The lake has been improved by massive breakwaters and the reconstruction of the waste drains and walks have been constructed, and the city has been provided, and the effort necessary for the maintenance of the parks and for the other work connected with them, has been a small amount for their purposes.

The parkways or boulevards passing

through the larger parks are avenues of an extraordinary width, in which driveways, footways, and lawns are separated by numerous strips planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers. The drives are landscaped with evergreen trees, lawns, and flower beds resting upon a bed of cinders, and being well drained and kept free from traffic, connect the parks and boulevards, and are the chief features for reaching the parks from the heart of the city are admirable, and the arrangements for reaching them, which are in a high degree convenient, enjoyable, and satisfactory.

The city is separated by the river and its branches into three districts, which, as characteristic and for certain municipal purposes, constitute distinct communities. The North Branch, a fine waterway, is the chief of the Chicago River and its upper branch. To the west of the two widely folded branches of the river lies the West Side, which is largely occupied by lumber-parks, manufacturing, and the homes of people of moderate means. The South Side lies south of the river and its south westerly beach, and while its limits, as the river's mouth, is the city's business center, it is the South Side that is the greatest proportion, and it is characterized by the business lined with handsome residences, and its convenient location with reference to the other parts of the city.

Three acts passed in the beginning of 1889 by the Illinois Legislature authorized the creation of a board of park commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, for the construction of the Chicago public parks. This board, which is composed of five members, was to be appointed by the Governor, for the construction of the Chicago public parks. This board, which is composed of five members, was to be appointed by the Governor, for the construction of the Chicago public parks. This board, which is composed of five members, was to be appointed by the Governor, for the construction of the Chicago public parks. This board, which is composed of five members, was to be appointed by the Governor, for the construction of the Chicago public parks.

For several years after the forming of the park commissions in 1889 there were various hindrances to the way of carrying forward the construction work. The constitutionality of the acts creating the boards and giving them the power they were appointed for is established by court decisions. Property holders on the line of the improvements set obstacle pieces on their land as the result of the action of the park and other difficulties arose which required new legislation to overcome. But eventually the work of park-making proceeded with little hindrance.

The parks, the best natural features are those of the North and South sides, which have upon their borders Lake Michigan, with its summer gardens, lawns, and various features of waterways. The West Side parks, with landscape elements not so desirable, are still valuable inasmuch as to temper the summer heat, and the development of shade and foliage must be made dependent upon to enhance their attractions.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

The South Park system has cost the taxpayers of the district nearly \$1,150,000. The parks proper, comprising Washington Park, the largest of the parks, and the smaller parks known as Gage Park, Lincoln Park, and the 16th mile of parkway, which together with the parkways average of 100,000 ft. Of the parks over 400 acres are improved, and there are 30 miles of improved drive ways.

The greatest hindered Michigan Avenue leads from the business center of the city to the South Parks, a distance of about ten miles. Washington Park, now owned by the Midway Plaisance, contains one great recreation ground of 475 acres, and another large one of 100 acres. Jackson Park, the largest division, containing 314 acres, fronts with a shore line of one and a half miles on Lake Michigan, and affords a superb water view. The natural character of the land is that of an open, unprotected slope, which is covered by a heavy growth of brush and oak. The "Black Jack" in its various heights is the chief feature of the park. The Midway Plaisance, of 90 acres, and Washington Park, containing 177 acres, have the same general landscape character, and are well adapted to the wide water view, and with less of a natural site growth.

One of the first acts of the South Park Commission, after selecting the site of the South Parks, was to engage the distinguished

landscape architect Professor Law Olmsted and Vernet Vaux to prepare a plan for the parks and parkways. The plan was prepared and report submitted by these gentlemen are masterly and comprehensive ones, giving an account of the various features of the parks, and a method for developing and maintaining every feature of beauty possible in the parks. The plan was approved by the city, and the work was carried out by the city.

With the one grand and sublime feature of the South Parks—the great lake—the principal feature of the parks, the city has, in its effort, failed, and still beyond waves were to be developed in varied forms of rural scenery. The park, however, with the general aspect of the landscape, must be embellished with the wide green prairie and blue lake. Without the scenic advantage of a broken country, it was considered that effects as impressive should be produced by irregular masses, broad meadows bordered by irregular masses of foliage, and in Jackson Park, a large system to be developed into natural beauty. Wide lawns and water, trees, shrubs, and flowers, and walks were the features which the improvements were designed to secure. The site and a half of lake there were to be protected against the increase of the waves, the shore design arranged that the lake view be made most of the view, and the view of the city to the city be secured. On such a site, developed as such a plan, it was believed that a park of the highest quality could be secured on its own, not succeeded in attractiveness by any park in the country.

What first construction of the South Park was begun, the details first attended to were the making of driveways and the grading of the parks, and the planting of the parks with trees, shrubs, and flowers. The work was carried out by the city, and the work was carried out by the city.

On the 1st of September work was resumed, with Mr. H. W. S. Cleveland in charge as supervising landscape architect. In the project of the parks, the work was carried out by the city, and the work was carried out by the city.

Being to the nature of the climate and the character of the soil, it was necessary to use large size on the south westerly lake shore, and the establishment of successful plantations of trees, shrubs, and flowers, was the first step. As saplings the transplants of these were made in a heavy growth, and the establishment of successful plantations of trees, shrubs, and flowers, was the first step.

To overcome the many difficulties in securing the growth of desirable vegetation in the South Parks, the city has employed the services of the city, and the work was carried out by the city.

The Board of Botanical Directors worked the way through the troubles attending the work of the parks, and the work was carried out by the city, and the work was carried out by the city.

Washington Park was gained first by foot from a narrow swampy, the work of construction began at the northern end of the tract. In putting the north part of its area into shape some of the surface was thrown into business condition, making a planting of ornamental lawns, and water, the diversified character of the ground contrasting well with the open meadow surface of the north end of the park. The earth elevated from the bed of the lake known as the River, in the southern end of the park, furnished the material for filling the park in places where the surface of the ground was to be raised. A handsome stone and iron structure, known as the Mill Dam, was provided very expeditiously to build, owing to the quickness encountered in placing the structure.

Jackson Park is the most extensive pleasure-ground of the city. It is the least improved, but it is the most beautiful. It is the least improved, but it is the most beautiful. It is the least improved, but it is the most beautiful.

A general scheme of breakwater and drainage work was begun in 1894 at the northern end of the park, and the work was carried out by the city, and the work was carried out by the city.

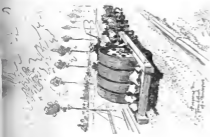
The space back of the breakwater has been graded and paved to a general width of 50 feet with limestone or granite blocks, 10 feet below the water level, and raising the level to ten feet above the water level. This structure was placed in water of about three and a half feet depth, about a hundred feet from the shore, and the work was carried out by the city, and the work was carried out by the city.

The wall constructed on the north side of the Park River (now called the promenade wall) was five feet in thickness, its average height being about ten and a half feet, above the beach of the breakwater. Its base is four feet to six feet, and has a top width of from three to five feet, and the top width of the wall is broken in profile, some of the blocks rising two or three feet above their neighbors. Its bulk is limestone rubble laid in a rough, irregular pattern, the wall being irregularly built, presenting intentionally a rough, irregular surface.

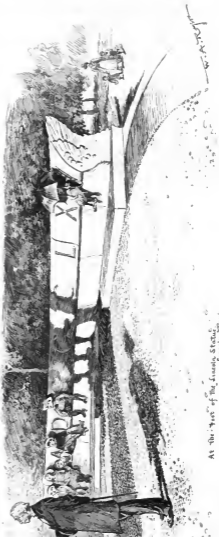
The wall is a magnificent specimen 1700 feet long of paved beach, averaging 30 feet in width, 2480 feet of light gray limestone rubble, and 1000 feet of face wall is 10, 1000 feet high. The total cost of the project of all of these things was \$1,150,000—average of \$42 37 per linear foot.

The display of flowers by the people who bring to the South Parks during the summer months has led to making it one of the most beautiful of the city, and the work was carried out by the city, and the work was carried out by the city.





A Sun Bath.



At the Feet of The Lincoln Statue
Lansdowne Park

SKETCHES IN THE CHICAGO PARKS.—Drawn by W. A. Rogers.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

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THE PROPOSED BULLEVARDE TUNNEL, CHICAGO.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GRANAN FROM ACCEPTED PLANS.—(SEE PAGE 442.)

1 Interior, showing Driveway and Footway. 2 Entrance to Tunnel.

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POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

THE Boston Journal is evidently of opinion that political independence is impossible. But if the last six years have taught any lesson in politics it is that both of the extent and power of such independence. There is at present no overwhelming public issue like slavery or the war, so that while there is wide opportunity upon the probable issues of the campaign of next year, the only question which may be said to divide parties is not so much protection as the tariff. If a man hold corruption and consequent extravagance and demoralization to be radical and imminent dangers, although a protectionist, he would not support, except as a mere national, a party whose policy prostrates those industries in the country. If, on the other hand, he were a woman-reformer, but warmly favored high license in a State, he would not support a tariff reform candidate, as such, for the State Legislature. Thus in 1880 there was a large vote in New York cast both for WARREN MILLER as Governor of the State and for GEORGE CLAYTON LAND as President. But this vote was neither Republican nor Democratic as such. It was the vote of an independence which is perfectly possible, and which is not impaired by being called either constant Republicanism or constant Democracy. Such voting, however, although entirely possible and national for men who respect their own consciences, is not the way to office or inquiry honor. The GARFIELD misgivings of 1872 in New York have been the most unflattering Republican perfumery ever since, because they found unquestioning partisanship the essential condition of official ascertainment.

A distinction is to be drawn, which is not according to the party label of the candidate, and according to the convictions of the voters. Independence upon parties to promote the public welfare, not party success. Since 1864 the independent press in New York has supported the Republican gubernatorial candidates, Mr. DENVER and Mr. MILLER, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Mr. CLEVELAND. It has preferred the Republican probability upon the chief State course, and the Democratic probability on the chief national issue. Nothing would have been gained for any public object if the independent press had surrendered its independence and denoted a party line. So with the voters. Since 1864 great numbers of New-Yorkers have voted for Republican State and local candidates because they are in sympathy with them upon State issues, and for the Democratic electors because they agreed with them on the national issue of the campaign. They would not have voted for GRAY'S man had they been in Pennsylvania last autumn. They do not vote for a Democrat when to vote for him is to injure objects that they have at heart, nor for a Republican under similar circum-

stances, and this decision is governed by weighing every consideration. The vote which is independent is not determined by a caucus or a convention, but the caucus or convention having acted, the voter decides for himself.

This is not because of unwillingness to take part in the party caucus, but because the party caucus will not admit a vote unless he agrees to surrender his independence. In 1888 the Republicans in New York would not have admitted him had he stated that he intended to vote for Mr. CLEVELAND, one of the Democratic candidates, but that he should vote for Mr. MILLER and the local candidates. The party excludes him, unless he agrees to vote as the party dictates. There are dull people who apparently fancy that they console themselves to admiration by saying that they have never voted any ticket but the Republican one in their lifetime. If they tell the truth, they exult in having been often led by very contemptible leaders. Independent voting is the result of the common-sense and self-respect which restrain the excesses of party spirit—no force which is actually fostered by Mr. QUAY and Mr. CLARKE and Governor HULL, and Tammany Hall, but which WASHINGTON should resist. It is, perhaps, as noble and patriotic and wise as they. It is no party spirit, not sympathy with a general party tendency, which has created the party machine—a power without principle of any kind except plunder, and which has developed patronage into a vast system of party robbery by party means. It is a party sentimentary for full grown Americans. But the party spirit which grows as independence, and guards by the corruption of money and terror, is the real foe of republican liberty. The bulwark of that liberty is the political independence which elected Mr. CLEVELAND in 1880, and which will set with the same freedom in 1892.

PROTECTING THE SEALS.

The latest correspondence on the seal question furnishes a settlement. The conversation in Parliament of the 17th of February of the present year speaks that upon a foreign question more party differences occur, and party chiefs do not think it necessary to attack a message merely because it proceeds from the opposition, and may turn to its advantage. The most striking remark was that of Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARVEY, "who agreed with Mr. SMITH [the government leader] that a serious misunderstanding between England and the United States would be a great calamity. The government would always receive the support of the opposition in referring national questions to arbitration. The Irving Sea dispute seemed to be one, above all others, leading to a settlement. Therefore, if they had nothing to say except to express satisfaction with the course adopted, it was unnecessary to find Canada a party to the arrangement." There has been delay on both sides. England's wretched partner has been Canada, and ones has been the North American Sealing Company.

We first proposed to suspend entirely the American taking of seals in waters for the British suppression of Canadian poaching. We then modified the offer by the proposal to permit 7200 seals to be taken by us, not for commerce, but to provide food for the inhabitants, who most ardently are supported by the American Sealing Company, each government guaranteeing to restrain its citizens from killing seals until May 1, 1892, within which time the arbitrators shall render a final judgment. Pending a reply to Mr. BLAINE'S letter stating the precise conditions, the English government introduced a bill in Parliament protecting the English killing of seals, and it was in the afternoon of the 17th that the conversation took place. It may be assumed that the dispute will be adjusted peacefully, as all such questions should be adjusted. At no time has the discussion assumed very wide interest in this country. The merits of the case have not been generally understood, and doubtless it is not for it has been so. It has been mainly determined not by knowledge, but by party sympathy.

In the official correspondence there have been some remarkable differences of view in regard to facts. When the question of a close season, upon which an agreement has now been reached, was first proposed in the latter part of last autumn, the British objected, and Russia heartily concurred. But Canada protested, and England hesitated. When the question was reopened, a long controversy over jurisdiction followed. On both sides the correspondent has been aggressive and able, and we raised a strong point in the objection that the wanton destruction of the seals was an offense against the common rights of humanity recognized by the best laws of civilized states. If these rights are not recognizable by the law of nations, they ought to be. Throughout the correspondence England has been in the position of coming to the assistance of the weaker party, and she has been obliged to do so. She has desired our authority upon the open Irving Sea. But a month or so, and such an act has now been adopted, might have been reached, pending the determination of the question of juris-

isdiction. At all times during the debate the idea of a violent issue has not been exterminated. It must be a question of extreme gravity which would bring the two English-speaking nations into armed collision. The main influence of political severity to which the issue is largely less pressing, and the moderate and controlling American opinion accords entirely with that expressed in Parliament.

BACCARAT AND ROYALTY.

THE appearance of the Prince of Wales, the future King of England, is a court of law to testify that he "bunked" in a country house for a party of "fust" if not "fust" men and women, who accused one of their number of cheating at cards, is a spectacle which most make self-respecting Englishmen thoughtful. But they will become impatiently thoughtful, as they reflect that it is better for the political peace of England that its future King should play baccarat in questionable company than show a disposition actually to govern his realm. For this is a suggestive commentary upon the English monarchical system. The Prince of Wales, the Fourth was a worthy young man; but in his day there was still some glamour left to royalty, and ministers, for their own sake, were sometimes inclined to promote his positive personal interference in affairs. But such a disposition would not be tolerated now. The action of the crown as a personal power is perfectly apparent, and the King is simply a figure-head, the more evident fact, the more assumed is the constitutional play of parties. Therefore, whatever shows the Prince to be a good natural social trifler, with no taste or talent for political affairs, the better for England.

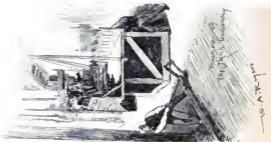
In a mainly nature no conspicuous part in the world was to be more gallant than that of the United Kingdom and later to the Prince of Wales. His function is not to be that which it seems to be. He will be a King tolerated because he does not possess royal power. As he does not chance to have serious tastes like his father, PRINCE ALBERT, his only serious pursuit must be doing nothing, and the conditions of his nature necessarily leave him in no good for nothing. If he prove to be, as the Prince of Wales is understood to be, a good-natured sunbeater living for enjoyment, the devout Englishman may thank his stars. If scoundrel of various kinds occasionally cloud his career, the good Englishman may rejoice if they do not involve himself personal dignity. No man is subjected to a more searching scrutiny of character than the Prince of Wales. It is an merit for poor and obscure men to be irreproachable, when it is highly creditable for a prince. The son of SIR FRANCIS was not troubled by the assaults of the devil when he came as a demon; it was ascribed only when he appeared as a saint. He is a sainted good fortune, rather than all fortune which endures character. It is Cupid which undermines; the sun, not the wind.

But whatever the fact of the British Constitution may be, BACCARAT says that the general unscrupulous Englishman supposes that the Queen sits upon a throne, and that she is a sainted good fortune governing England. With the start of the race, it would seem probable that when the truth became clear to the average Englishman that his King is in no sense a king, he would ask whether royalty is not an expensive fiction. When the figure of which is set up to symbolize political unity and authority actually symbolizes social corruption, the slow, good Britain will naturally ponder. An amiable, pleasure-seeking France may seem to political England better than a politically ambitious and inquisitive and unscrupulous heir apparent. But scenes like that at Trinity Creek, and other English scenes of which it is not necessary to give a glimpse, are the origin of the great waste of HARVEY and the rebels at Trinity at Vermilion a hundred years ago, loosen the roots of royalty. There is much more involved in the late trial in London than cheating at cards.

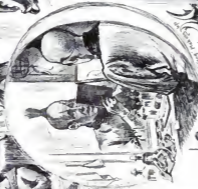
OUR INTEREST IN THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.

The administration may be drawn into correspondence with France as it has been with England and Italy. France claims that by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1763, she obtained the right to the exclusive use of the waters coast of the straits of Newfoundland for fishing purposes, and in 1886 the French cruisers were instructed to seize and confiscate all instruments of fishing belonging to foreigners or others, "resident or otherwise," on that part of the coast. In 1818 England succeeded to us by treaty the same fishing rights along the coast, which she had given to France, and we captured three French vessels carrying three hundred fathoms. But it was now alleged that a French vessel had assumed control of the waters of St. George's Bay, occupying the Newfoundland coast, and driving away local fishermen who were being American vessels. To the protest of our fishermen he replied that he did not recognize the American vessel, and that he had no right to fish. The people on St. Pierre's Bay have been warned by the French not to sail with United States fishermen, under penalty of seizure of boats and nets, but the JAMES FERRIS, the political Secretary of the

A Society of Good Citizens.



The Property Man.



Awaiting Their Cars.



A Little Seen.

The Elephant's Legs

A Chair-Carrier

A Little Seen - Behind the Scenes

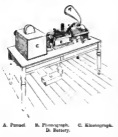
BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE COMIC OPERA -- W. B. D. - Drawn by W. A. Brown. (From Page 441)





THOMAS A. EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY.—Drawn by T. de TULLOCH.—[SEE PAGE 446.]

while the cylinder turns upon its axis, one may gaze through the microscope and have the whole action which has been imparted on the spiral axis of the microscope as rolled before him, the focus is motion and enlarged to cover the field of the microscope. Thus we shall get a little with this form of the photograph. The two inventions are meant to be used together as well as separately. If a photograph cylinder and a microscope cylinder are used, one may refer to any slide at once the second, the third, and the fourth of any picture and see the object as it appears. This, which can be done with the microscopic photograph, is practically the present magnifying photograph reproducer. The box or illustration tray presents the two instruments ready to work side by side in a brotherly, fraternal way, and with but some almost a conscious but not intelligence. The original and unique



A. Patent B. Photograph C. Kioskopograph in a Battery.

both of our eyes, they are linked as closely as the South Sea and China, not by a band of Suez but by a bar of steel, with the shaft that rotates the photograph cylinder (on the right of the tablet) and is also connected with the strip and another mechanism of the photograph reproduced in a line on the left of the tablet. Underneath the stand is an electric battery, and a single electric motor sustains and pivots them. The photograph is fitted with its funnel for setting out second, and the photograph is aimed with its magnifying glasses for throwing great huge amazing shadows upon a screen beyond.

To say that the kioskopograph is not there than a marvelous toy, is to say that it is a plain as day that the resources which it opens to the way simply of amusement are very large. Mr. Edison's artistic lack and half-face photographs reproduced in a minute every little movement of the face, can show people laughing, smiling, crying, and so may be made to exhibit their passions and their facial expressions of anger, horror, and alarm. By means of them, too, we shall be able to repeat in life, shall we not, the series of emotions the hydraulic world of ball-rooms, scenes from the theatre, or exciting doings in Congress. Military processions, camp scenes, sword scenes with their accompanying noise and air, burlesque, prize-fight, athletic games, famous horse bull-fights, scenes from the theatre, or exciting doings in Congress. Military processions, camp scenes, sword scenes with their accompanying noise and air, burlesque, prize-fight, athletic games, famous horse bull-fights, scenes from the theatre, or exciting doings in Congress.

As the speed at which the photographs are now may be greatly increased, and the figures of distance will move on those as fast as the human eye could see, a variety of comic and grotesque exaggerations might be produced by this means. It is not so just a great field as the kioskopograph may become very useful for instructing in scientific directions. Why not apply it to acting for the instruction of children? High examples of that art? Mr. Edison can give even that it will save they reproduce the same scenes of Niagara. It can be used in connection with rules and sketches in full swing of motion, or other machinery as an operator at work. What the kioskopograph is not being to us from foreign lands of literary moving lights or scientific, and the artistic pictures of all people. Children could have kioskopograph scenes, full of athletic spectacles taken from life, and moving as in life. Instead of by means of a camera, it can be used at a time when every man may realize the kioskographic idea of a microscope—a little with each camera, and each camera may see a tape which will fill it with all the words and pictures of the kioskographic. It is a very simple thing to do, and school-books and travel, and by preserving for future ages vitalized pictures of such great pictures on all kinds of things. Kioskographic may get plans full of valuable importance in human life.

YALE'S BASE-BALL NINE.

GUYMOR'S COACHING, captain and second baseman, played short stop on the Chicago high school team previous to entering Yale. He got on the "barley in his French" team, and played short stop on the team, and second base, as well as serving two years as captain.

W. F. Murphy, serving his third year on the nine. He captured his Freshman team, and succeeded there as catcher for the entire year. He played for several years at Eronette, Illinois, and at Phillips (Andrew). At the former his team was a rival of the Yale team. He played for several years at Chicago. At Andrew he acted as catcher, second baseman, and so forth.

A. J. Parker, right fielder, has devoted most of his attention to military during his college course, but he found some time for base ball. He prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and fought for the size two five. He played on the '91 Freshman team.

W. Murphy played a few games at center field with the 'Varsity last year, and is still in the position of short stop this year. He played two seasons of baseball at Northampton, Massachusetts, and field, third base, short stop, and pitcher's line, being the position in which he served at different times, and so forth.

E. O. Bowen, pitcher, was substitute on the nine last year. He has played with the team since then in its capacity of catcher for four years past.

H. W. Carney was a member of '91's Freshman nine, and played short stop with the 'Varsity. His regular position is in the outfield, but he has played at second, and short stop.

T. L. McClung, first baseman, has been a member of the nine for three years. Freshman year he played short stop, and pitched the ball, but played regularly at short stop. He prepared at Phillips Exeter where he was catcher for four years, capturing the team in his senior year.

J. V. Jones, substitute catcher, played first base on the nine at Sigler's school in 1899. From there he went to Lawrenceville, and covered that base two years. During his third and senior year he acted as captain and catcher for the Lawrenceville club, succeeding Bowen. This is his second year at Yale.

E. B. Case acted as pitcher, first baseman, and outfielder for Phillips (Andrew) last year. He was captain of the present Freshman nine until his senior year, when he resigned on the 'Varsity. He covers left field and also plays in the pitcher's box.

T. H. Keady, substitute pitcher, played two years at Andover, filling the position of outfielder and third baseman. He is regular catcher for '91's Freshman nine.

H. Frankish is substitute pitcher. His experience was gained at Northwestern University four years ago, and here with several clubs at Wisconsin.

J. B. Keefe prepared for college at the Evanton (Illinois) high school. He played three years in that team, and last year he was at Northwestern University. He is regular catcher for the Freshman nine, and substitute third baseman on the 'Varsity.

DR. FORDYCE BARBER.

DR. FORDYCE BARBER, one of the most eminent physicians of this country, died at his residence at 131½ West 121st Street, New York, last week, aged seventy-three years. Dr. Barber had been practicing his profession for fifty years, and for more than thirty years of that time he has acted in the very front rank. He was a native of Maine, and was the son of a distinguished father and a physician. In 1827, when he was fourteen, he was graduated at Bowdoin College. He studied medicine at Boston with Dr. John C. Bowditch, and also with Dr. Charles H. Meigs at the Chelsea Hospital. There he was graduated in 1831, and received a degree of Doctor of Medicine at Dartmouth College. Returning to America, he at once began to practice at Norwich, Connecticut. He has since held the positions of Professor of Midwifery in Bowdoin Medical College. Of reputation he made a special study, and in this branch of his profession he early won great distinction. It was on account of this distinction that he was invited in 1830 to be a member of the Medical Society of New York, and in 1831 to be a member of the Medical Society of New York. His position was honored. In 1857 he was made assistant physician to Bellevue Hospital, and in 1861 he accepted the chair of Clinical Midwifery and the Diseases of Women in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

In an specialty Dr. Barber was consulted by physicians from all parts of the country. He was very successful in his practice, and his name was known far and wide. But as a family physician his most characteristic feature was his kindness and sympathy into every sick-room he entered. When he reached a patient he not only prescribed the best medicine, but he also took pains by nursing conditions. If all did not feel that anything was not only to be done for the patient, but also to be done for the family.

was in charge; they were confident that they were well as to do that was possible, and they were correspondingly helpful. His presence was a help and consolation to his family. He kindly gave advice to his family in his administration. He was led as his patients very many of the richest and best known families in the city. He attended the late William B. Astor, and also his son the late John Jacob Astor. He was General Grant's physician, and he was one of the most distinguished members, and he was one of the very best friends. He was the kindest-hearted man I ever knew. Every one who ever came in contact with him became his friend. I never heard a person say an unkind word of him. I could not help but being his friend. Of late years, when he began to feel some of his characteristic ailments, he did not allow his family to know his illness as approaching, and I think that the most any one could do to offend him was to suggest that he was not well. I cannot say that his householders are unaccountably grateful to him.

Whatever help he gave to a member of his profession would never have been forgotten. He was a man of great ability, and I think that the most any one could do to offend him was to suggest that he was not well. I cannot say that his householders are unaccountably grateful to him.

For more than twenty-five years past he has been Dr. Barber's chief work to Europe and to the United States. He has been in London and in Detroit. When Thackeray was in the country Dr. Barber was his physician, and he was one of the most distinguished of his countrymen. Dr. Barber's chief work while in New York Dr. Barber had visited each of the great hospitals in New York, and he was one of the most distinguished of his countrymen. Dr. Barber had visited each of the great hospitals in New York, and he was one of the most distinguished of his countrymen.

Dr. Barber was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and he was one of the most distinguished of his countrymen. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and he was one of the most distinguished of his countrymen.

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and when he lived in Norwich, Connecticut was the opponent of the Episcopate Church there. This taste he preserved throughout life.

"GRANT, OUR CITIZEN."

On Wednesday, June 20, was held the meeting of the Citizens of Galena, Illinois. It was the first meeting since the late General Grant's death. The meeting was held in the afternoon at 7 o'clock in the afternoon. The meeting was held in the afternoon at 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

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"GRANT, OUR CITIZEN."





Percy King George Danks George Bryan L. A. Young Fred Boshart C. G. Dano A. G. Brown C. E. Eschbacher
 C. P. Spencer F. H. Dym W. E. Dwyer E. S. Wright

PRINCETON'S BASE BALL NINE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE PAGE 442.]

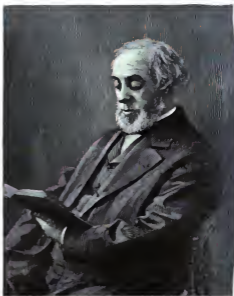


Evans J. H. Erdels W. F. Poole G. Colton E. L. McClung G. N. Case L. T. Dine
 J. R. Farnack H. W. Canning A. J. Parker H. T. Jackson H. G. Brown

YALE'S BASE BALL NINE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE PAGE 442.]



DR. FORDYCE BARKER.—From a Photograph at Boston.—(See Page 447.)



BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D.—(See Page 442.)

THE FOUNDERS OF MARYLAND.

Some of the first English colonists in America gave to their settlements, or to the land enclosed within their charters, the names of their respective founders, thus perpetuating their memories. In some cases this personal naming of the New World was inspired by no feelings of reverence or love, but rather regarded as an act of policy, or it may be covetousness. In all cases, however, where the former motive

actuated the settlers, the people of the place to-day are apt to regard the original holder of the name with the same feelings as animated their forefathers in conferring the honor. Maryland was named after the Queen of the first Charles, from whom the charter of the colony was obtained, but a great city and a fertile county bear the title and the family name of the man who was instrumental in obtaining the grant, and whose name led the first colonists to the region of the Chesapeake. The names of Calvert and Baltimore are

most intimately connected with the early history of the State and the thought of the people. Sir George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, was assigned a high place in the court of Charles I. He was a Roman Catholic, and departed from the privileges of many of the other colonists by reason of his religion. But such was his high position in the eyes of all people in England, that he was able to obtain large concessions from the King. He was made proprietary lord of the new province, with many privileges, and it is to be especially noted that



THE UNVEILING OF THE CALVERT MONUMENT NEAR BALTIMORE.—DRAWN BY HENRY FARMAN.



LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, WHO WROTE THE CASE.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL. A STUDY IN BRITISH HONOR.

BY W. & BOOBY, JUN.

The remarkable trial for slanders just ended in London has turned out to be one of the finest features of the season. The court of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was crowded every day with the most noble people in town, and the good old masses fondle for hearing something was fed by the fan of the case after a beautiful good noon.

And that is the queer thing about the case, that the plaintiff in law is the defendant in morals. Sir William Gordon Cumming brings suit for slander against a number of persons who have charged him with cheating at cards. But every body sees that he himself is really an ungodly, taking all things together, it is difficult for the plaintiff to stand and maintain a dignified attitude of injured innocence. The British mind does not readily grasp the idea of a gentleman accused of cheating at cards "taking the law" against his accusers. The more popular procedure involves the instant punishing of the wrongdoer if he is proved to be innocent. But in this case the accused couldn't well be expected to take such a liberty with the head of the Prince of Wales, who played Truhy on this occasion, nor the heads of several lords who also bore witness against him.

This was the way of it all, as has been made clearer by the elaborate reports in the daily newspapers. In the early days of last September a party of more or less distinguished people were gathered at Truhy Croft, the country house where Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson were host and hostess. On the night of September 28th the Prince of Wales happened to be sitting at banker, and death dealt. During the play some of the men of the party say what they are believed to be thinking by Sir William.

The counts under at Truhy Croft were made of silk leather and belonged to the Prince of Wales, and the table had a cloth top. Mr. Arthur Wilson, in whose house the game was in progress, says that Sir William Gordon Cumming pushed out a count on the table for his stake and kept other counts in his own, raising his eyes as he laid them. After all the bets were declared, if his hand were less than the banker's he did nothing. If his hand were better than the banker's, or than the heads of his neighbors, which fact he determined by the simple process of looking at them, he dropped another



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, WHO DEALT THE CARDS.

counter from his palm, and it fell solemnly upon the cloth. Thus his winning hands always held his larger stakes, and his losing hands only lost him the uniformly small stakes.

As told in court, Mr. Stanley Wilson, one of the host, was the first to see the unfair

would not admit. Finally Sir William brought suit for slander against all the persons who had signed the agreement, being added and settled in this procedure by his lawyer in law, Lord Maccbeth.

Some of the evidence given in court is distinctly instructive, also, in tracing the proper functions of a host and hostess. A man was believed to have been caught cheating at cards while he was a guest in a country house. The host did not go to him and say: "Look here! you have been seen to cheat at cards, and you can't say here. Pick up your things, and be off to-morrow morning, say you are ill. For anything-but go. In stead, Mr. Arthur Wilson set up a private detective agency in his house, and made his own arrests, and his own will, and the wives of his friends, he police duty, and with an entire guard. And in his own house he deliberately set a trap for a man with whom he had kept up appearances of friendship, and whom he declared over his roof, and who hated his host. Which is also curious and instructive as to the will and the way of an Englishman in his house.

But the *Juryman* is the first figure of them all. Not the constabulary forces, but the *Juryman* who stood up on his hind legs in the box, and said the Prince couldn't all alone. Nonconformist persons and others of a stratified habit in England may lament the sporting tendency of their fashion sovereign, and say that the stigma is reaching to us all, but there are no holes in the British Constitution so long as the Prince agrees a legal outcome just like any common man, and while a sensible tradesman from Canterbury, clothed with the mighty heritage from the late King John, can holding a Prince, sit and ask him what he really thinks of, and so accuse about it. The speculative mind would find this follow: The *Juryman* to Cumberland where he enjoys his wife and babies behind the green gateway, and mark his great mind and her dumb returns when he says: "Macc, I've spoken to me, I am. I asked in two questions, and I said to answer." It is reported, and it is good to hear, that the other *Juryman* regard the *Mrs* from Canterbury frankly, as one who has seen a vision and led speech with a god, and that they will send him passes free through the door into the court.

It is also interesting to note the unshakable perseverance of the clerks of such who send the court at each day's hearing. Not one of 'em, as Mr. Stokes would have declared, but in the fact, and a tip-topper at that. And they bring their own books, and their tip-toppers, and their pocket books and papers, and they have a good comfortable time refreshing their minds and so being the spirit of their trade. The reigning beauty of England, Lady Brooke, it is said, and her lady, and the Countess of York, and Lady Coleridge, and these tip-toppers have seats on the bench beside the Lord and Chief Justice of England, and it is as fine an occasion as any in all the year, and they may watch the face of the man who in places his law, and who is the chief of law, and how he stands it, just as the noble gentlemen used to go in *Tyburn* to see a man hang. The new members of the cabinet of Mr. Charles II, but his spirit seems to him.

There is one story which nobody has told so yet, and that is the story of how the master first looked out, and who led the tale. Many will believe that if there has been no more witnesses in the case, besides of Truhy Croft, the story would not have got out. But nobody has said so far that say



COLONEL SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING, WHO SUED TO HAVE CHEATING OF CARDS.

particular woman hated Sir William Gordon Cumming so intensely that she broke his promise, and started the first whisper of the story. There is no reason for supposing such a thing except the historical evidence which leads all reasonable persons to think first of the Indian. But if there ever was a woman in the case, there is a woman in this low colored case, and some day, perhaps, some gossiping book of necessity will tell this or the next generation who this woman is.

THE TYRANT MACBETH
We had our talk with Macbeth. Three tyrants before, Cromwell, and strength are defeated was at his ancestry and companions by the first of his own blood. This conqueror of a country also greatly evoked nations, democracy, liberty and brotherhood, science, and nervousness. (Ed.)

"THE CHICAGO SPECIAL."
NEW TRAIN TO THE WEST VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In order to increase its present superb facilities between New York and Chicago, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 7th, place in service an additional fast express train between those points. The new train will be known as the "Chicago Special." It will be composed of two Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, one Combination Smoking Car, one Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Coach, and a Dining Car. The entire equipment will run through to Chicago, except the dining-car, which will be dropped after supper at Altoona. Another dining car for the service of breakfast and dinner will, however, be attached to the train at Altoona.

The "Chicago Special" will leave New York every day at 4:00 P. M., Philadelphia 4:35 P. M., and stopping at Harrisburg, Altoona, Pittsburg, and principal points on the Fort Wayne route, arrive in Chicago 8:15 P. M. the next day.

The east-bound counterpart of this train will be known as the "Keystone Express." It will leave Chicago via the Fort Wayne route at 9:45 A. M. every day, and arrive in Philadelphia 11:30 A. M., and New York 5 P. M. It will be equipped in every respect as the west-bound train, and will carry a dining-car from Chicago to Altoona, and Altoona to New York.

These trains will be equipped with the best grade of new cars, which will run on a fast schedule, and a large amount of baggage and arrival at principal centres command them as soon as the favorable consideration of travelers. (Ed.)

MRS. WINDOL'S SOUTHERN STRETCH
has been used and has over 2000 testimonials of mothers for their children and the best with perfect success. It soothes the child, soothes the pain, stops the colic, soothes the teething, soothes the nervous system. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. (Ed.)

BROWN BROS.'S BROWN'S STRETCH
"THE GREAT PAIN BRINGER," some Chicago, Ill., and some in the West. (Ed.)

MRS. LYNN'S PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
Whites the teeth, perfumes the breath. (Ed.)

DR. JAMES' BROWN'S
Cures the most distressing coughs, whooping coughs, and all other coughs. (Ed.)

DR. JAMES' BROWN'S
Largest Sale America. Sold generally where they are sold. (Ed.)

DR. JAMES' BROWN'S
The Best Worm Expeller for Children ever. Sold by druggists. (Ed.)



MR. ARTHUR WILSON, WHO WROTE OVERSTAY ABOVE HIS CHAIR WITH DEATH.

play, and again, according to conventional testimony. (Cursing was seen by all of them to cheat as on the night before. Inasmuch as the party included royalty, it was decided that no public example could be made of the offender, but that the affair must be settled. Cumming was charged with cheating, which he indignantly denied. His denial was overruled by the testimony of all the others before the Prince of Wales, who was asked to act as arbitrator. Cumming was compelled to sign an agreement to play cards for money again, a proceeding which amounted to a confession of guilt. He protested vehemently, but they told him there was nothing else for him to do. They said that for the Prince's sake the second count and be made public, and they, on their part, promised to keep secret forever all the things of Truhy Croft on those two notable nights in September. And on the mutual agreement was signed and sealed, and the Prince took charge of the paper, and the cheating party broke up.

Not until early in January of this year did the story take air. Whispers began didn't know another passed in, and each told himself with the head whispering of it. And then the whole tale was unmasked, and everybody looked alternately at Cumming and at the Prince, as if they were two large of equal in the greatest American game of fly, and watched to see which the fly of public speech



SIR CHARLES STEWELL, DETECTIVE FOR THE UNDERSTANDING.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

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THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—A CONCERT BY GILMORE'S BAND—DRAWN BY W. T. SHIPLEY.—(See Page 462.)

Published by Harper & Brothers

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

No. 1860.

WITH COVER, AND SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING
AN ARTICLE ON "THE CITY OF YACONA," WITH
A SCENIC-PAINT ILLUSTRATION, AND AN INTER-
ESTING ARTICLE ON "THE PAINT VESSELS
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MIDSUMMER POLITICS.

THE *Charleston News and Courier*, which is pressed probably the general Democratic sentiment in the Southern States, says that "the next Presidential fight must be by the Democratic party and on the issue of tariff reform, or it will be a losing fight for that party. . . . If we make free silver the principal plank in our platform, we will be whipped in the fight, as we ought to be whipped." It holds, therefore, that Mr. CLEVELAND is the only Democrat who can lead the party to success. Meanwhile the growth of the Farmers Alliance, and the feeling which is manifested by the formation of the third party by the farmers generally, emphasize all political speculation and forecast. The real issue of campaign is not determined by leaders or conventions, and all that is plainly visible now is the want of unity in both the old party groups. If the sole question were that of the tariff the situation would be simple. But the financial questions in other aspects interests a very large number of voters much more than the tariff. At the West the currency is an issue more interesting and important. Moreover, those who hold what in this part of the country are called sound views in regard to currency differ in regard to a full supply of money, and sound and unsound advocates of the currency have changed their opinion in favor of a larger supply.

That is to say, there are public questions of immediate and vital importance upon which the two great parties have taken no definite position, yet which interest profoundly voters enough to decide the election. The fact that neither party presents upon them strongly and aggressively views how large is the vote which they influence, and which undoubtedly grows constantly larger. The fact must be also considered that the tariff is not a question like silver, of a kind which permits no pause in its agitation. The natural conservatism of business inclines to a practical line in every legislative change in a system which it is not proposed radically to abolish. Again issue in politics the tariff is a question of degree. The contest is not joined between free trade and protection, but between higher and lower duties. The general principle upon which they are laid is, indeed, involved. It is the question of the protection of prices, and that admits and even invites observation and delay, which in a question of morals is inadmissible. It does not follow, therefore, although it may be probable, that because the tariff was the prominent interest in the elections of 1888, it will be equally the object of legislative change in 1892. It is impossible to estimate the public sense of the relative importance of other questions.

The election of this year in Ohio will undoubtedly throw much light on the probabilities of next year's general contest. If Mr. Mc KINLEY should be nominated by the Republicans and elected upon the platform of his own tariff, the result would go far to settle the main Republican issue of next year and the Democratic nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND for the Presidency. If it were evident that the same was to be tariff reform, the Democratic refusal to nominate Mr. CLEVELAND would be a surrender in advance. So long as Mr. CLEVELAND is a candidate, to abandon him would be the abandonment of the cause of which he is the distinctive representative. Mr. Mc KINLEY's nomination and election as Governor of Ohio by a decided majority, upon the issue of which he is equally the Republican representative, ought to make him the Republican Presidential candidate. Mr. BLAKE'S inability to get a nomination would be unwise in the eyes of a national campaign, and with the McKinley tariff as the platform its author would arouse a personal feeling which the President could not ignore. But if Mr. Mc KINLEY should be nominated in Ohio and defeated, tariff revision would be the Democratic issue by the ordinary national sense, and again Mr. CLEVELAND would be the natural candidate of the Democratic party.

ECONOMIC DISCUSSION.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS A. WALKER of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered, last week, an address, which is just published, before the American Economic Association, of which he is also president, in which he expresses the views of a very competent observer upon the present aspect of economic discussion. The interest in all economic questions,

he thinks, has greatly increased within a few years, and a serious has been developed for the investigation of all social problems, stimulated by almost angry impatience with theoretical solutions. This he attributes to the extraordinary access of the pseudo-socialism known as nationalism, which seriously alarms many intelligent persons. But Mr. WALKER finds no cause for alarm. The phenomenon is the result of a good deal of intelligent industrial subjects by intelligent persons who, however, have more zeal than knowledge. But their intelligence is the guarantee of their ultimate soundness of view as they come to understand economic laws. Political economy has suffered, especially in the United States, from public indifference. The experts and all their kind are in the majority, and there were few competent critics. But the awakening interest is making every man and every woman an economist, and no question now takes precedence of economical questions.

Mr. WALKER thinks many of our leading economists, as yet, are not developed for the investigation of all social problems, largely responsible for wild social speculations because of their unwillingness to deal directly with human nature, and to admit any modification of the doctrine of laissez faire, or extreme individualism. Another reason for such speculation he finds in the optimism naturally led by the marvellous extension of wealth, and the consequent expansion of the political franchise. So much has been done, and so rapidly, for amelioration of the human condition, why cannot everything soon be done? A third reason for nationalistic or socialistic speculation Mr. WALKER finds in the overwhelming absorption in multifarious activities and the consequent reaction from such nervous strain and excitement. To such reasons the prospect of social and industrial responsibility is full of soothing repose. After a fair statement of the single-tax scheme, President WALKER says that economists now apparently tend to the doctrine that economic conditions should be brought into the public domain without touching the principle of private ownership of land or violating that of compensation to private owners, while politicians think such a course hopeless, because of impossibility of direct taxation.

In regard to the currency, President WALKER is of opinion that American economic thinking has been nowhere so loose as upon the questions of the "money function and the money thing," mistakenly insisting that inconvertible notes are not money at all, instead of had money. It is because the professional analysis of the money function has been usually discarded, that the conventional theory of the money institution from excess upon the subject is almost wholly wanting. The remarks of the address upon the problem of immigration state the case very strongly. The details of the methods of the seamanship commission in organizing and facilitating the coming of the best prospects, thirty, and capable people in England are highly detailed. "We have a training off great stagnant pools of population, which on current of intellectual or moral capacity has starved for ages. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of those who represent the very lowest stage of degradation to which human beings can be reduced by hopelessness, have been the consequence of the present policy. We see our citizens where the last decade has brought into the republic." In the opinion of Mr. WALKER, who is a careful and accomplished student of the subject, such elements cannot be assimilated by us for generations. He says truly that there is no more important question, and none so full consideration of which the Economic Association could more wisely address itself. The Fourth of July is at hand, and an immense body of the population of this city do not know what it commemorates. But patriotic traditions are an integral part of the sentiment of nationality. Free institutions are not perpetuated by a majority of people who are unacquainted with the meaning of the address, and with knowledge some of the most important questions which now confront the country, and shows how essentially the issue of politics have changed.

A BAR MINSTER.

THE central figure of the boisterous trial was not the unhappy Colonel, but the Prince of Wales. Colonel CROMBIE'S position, indeed, was extraordinary. It was incredible that one few pounds a gallant officer in the army, a member of clubs, and a man of what is called in England the best social standing, should sacrifice his honor, and if not his life, for anything that made life deniable to such a man. It is equally incredible that the majority of the people of the party joined in the affair by the Prince of Wales which commanded universal attention. This man of mature age, who will be presently King of England, goes to a country house with the implements of a gambling game, insists upon gentlemen of young men, and spends his money in a pressed wisdom of his last, and although the use of the party was plainly seen to cheat, the game went on because the Prince desired to play, and nobody dared to stop it; and when the cheating was exposed, the culprit signed what was practically a confession,

upon the understanding that everything was to be looked up. And as this best house would almost certainly befall the Prince of Wales, Sir EDWARD CLARK, the counsel of Colonel CROMBIE, may have been very pretentious, and unable to make head against a stream of fatal evidence. But the answer to his question as to the ownership of the boisterous country, and his declaration that if Colonel CROMBIE were dismissed from the army the Prince of Wales could not remain, shake the British monarchy.

After the facts were fully in evidence, and the Prince was regarded as the chief of the previous circle at Tranter Croft, there was something exceedingly grotesque in the spectacle of his entrance into the court-room, and the successful result of the evidence of the entire assembly, and the deferential salutation to him of the Lord Chief Justice of England. Mr. SULLIVAN'S comic pose was odious. *Pinero* shows nothing more delightful than a possible scene representing the Prince begging his boisterous country after the signing of the agreement to look up the cheating, then passing in the highest seat of Earl John, graciously acknowledging the homage of his loyal legs. If Englishmen understood how such a spectacle strikes intelligent people elsewhere, and especially in this country, they will be less disposed to comment upon the vulgarity of democratic measures. It is not the Walmesley who are responsible for this national shame. It is not democracy which is exposed by the late trial, nor is it merely this or that individual. It is a condition of society.

The official position of the Prince, as we said last week, is most trying. He is strictly a mere figure-head. But as an Englishman, at least in his representative character, he might be supposed to have some pride to being a fitting figure-head for a great nation. He might at least desire to win for himself the title which the Laureate applied to his father—"himself." He might resolve that if England made the same mistake of the late trial, he would not make England ashamed. He might strengthen the system of which he is the nominal chief by an honorable and respectable life. It is hardly supposable that if he had seriously comprehended the situation in which he stood he could have appeared every day in court. It will be said, of course, that a great fault is to make about a game of cards, which is a very real interest, and that it may be the misfortune of any innocent player to be at table with a cheat. If that were all, there would be little to say. But a great deal is said, and much more is thought, because it is not all. The other day there was some abuse of the Prince, and a certain amount of indignation, but it was derisive, and the offending legislators may be dismissed at the polls. But when your father King surrenders himself and the kingdom, he cannot be dismissed at the polls.

THE SEALS PROTECTED.

THE President is said to disapprove the project of an investigation of the actual facts in regard to the seal fishery by a joint committee of the House and Senate. It is ready in the most friendly manner to facilitate the close season as soon as the British law upon the subject should be passed, and it is not easy to understand his own ill-will to co-operate in the proposed inquiry. A statement of facts in which both nations are equally interested, and which would certainly facilitate a satisfactory result of the arbitration.

A letter in the *Times* states that it was on the 31 of April that Mr. BLAKE proposed to stop sailing on the islands this year if Lord SALISBURY would step into the breach. He also said at the same time that he preferred the proposal should be made by Lord SALISBURY. On the 11th of April the proposal was made, accordingly, and reached Mr. BLAKE on the 12th of April. The proposal for the North Atlantic fishery to last 60 years was made on the 12th of April. There was certainly no remarkable delay on the part of the English government which should have encouraged the supposition that it ought not to act to a close season.

Having reached the suitable point of arbitration, there should be no hesitation about a joint investigation. Both countries have agreed that the whole question shall now be adjusted in a few days and with full knowledge. This method is most honorable and its general results are unquestioned, and the good sense of both ought to be able always to compel such a settlement of every difficulty.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

THE profound impression produced by the death of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the universal public mourning on the day of his funeral, and the excitement of a general popular solicitude, even an American, and his general character are unparelleled. We believe, in the sands of Canada, no Canadian has less so distinguished and so mourned. Yet it is agreed, as we said in London, that it was not exactly a great man, although he did great things. Indeed, the general impression of the death of Sir JOHN MACDONALD was a character and career of Lord BACON, which he was not so strongly personally to resemble. It was that of a clever, shrewd, unscrupulous politician.

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TRANSPORTATION AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COLUMBIAN FAIR.—Drawn at Chicago. (Taken from Anderson's Plan.—[See Page 448.]



"I was a child morning late in April, and the hand about it, whenever I had a certain heavy look which corresponded well with the rigorous aspect of the season themselves. The looking lines seemed to buff themselves like birds and clouds of some hooding mass fluted in the air like airy scrolls. The good heavens overlaid their luncheon with a white frost, and even the pink hawthorns had a frost like, as if they were freezing. Scattered petals of a flowering fruit were made the stone gaps at the side of East House fresh enough for a week's rest, though indeed berries were overhead of all Shakers, and, and there was no one about to enjoy the sweetness of the morning except Sister Rose Trapp, who had been sent to sweep the walk.

She was taking her time to the task, her brown little hands all her part on the feathered handle of the space-showered broom. When she stepped from her foot of the white flowers with an earth careless care than if Eberdeen Hannah had claimed to be looking from her upper window on the woman's side of the house, she would no doubt have remained Sister Rose the rest of the morning time. But Eberdeen Hannah had other affairs to head that morning, and Sister Rose was free to be as idle as her conscience would allow. Now and then she stooped to pick back the yellow silk strings of her tanned saddle strap loosed, or to straighten the edge of the stiff round cap which is part of a Shaker woman's coiffure.

Whenever she had stirred a protest in the lilac bushes along the fence she gave a scratchy phrase around her belt, as if she had married a doctor, and once, when a flight of white birds made a dash for a black bush behind her, looking about the twig like no many dark leaves, Sister Rose let go of the broom in order to straighten the clapping she heard over a heart which had undergone a shock not in any way the outcome of the teachings of Ann Lee.

"I thought I heard some one coming," breathed Sister Rose, a look of disappointment in her face, which was young and pretty and full of light color, the eyes as gray as clear water, with darks a glimmer here and there. As upon the middle, she gave a little nod of acknowledgment at a group of children going playing in a corner of the garden, "I wish they would go away before Sister Linn comes," she murmured. "Linn has always a sharp eye to find out what she does if you want to talk to any one for a minute. Oh, I wish I wasn't ungrateful because wasn't wicked!" I wish it wasn't against rules!"

Suddenly she caught her lip in an expression of listening. A firm step came on the stones behind her, as a woman walking about the house towards her.

"Be' Rose!" she called, in an eager whisper; "aw, Sis, Rose!"

She was a lone old creature, with white fallen face and a voice like a rattle; her eyes had a kind like vivacity, and she would answer for the manner of a child, in a succession of well forward energy and further inquiries.

"Eberdeen aw' you at the top window?" she demanded, leaning on Sister Rose's shoulder a withered hand busied with knitting the loose ends.

The girl returned a sternly-entailed indignation with a swift glance and shook her head. "Uck-uh," she repeated, "this old woman with an tragic eye." "Oh, Sister Linn, her you see her in the morning and after that."

"Just for a week, as he brought in the milk," said the other. "He set the berries down, aw' was on the go looking after 'em, but I just saw 'em, Sister Henry. I've just noticed, aw' though Shaker rules is against outside 'em of ketchup aw' such, you got to listen when I lay out to speak, aw'."

"No, 't was 't he say?"

"Talk is profitable as 't has to be spilled good, Sister Linn, but I just say 't look 't he say, Sister Henry. I've just noticed, aw' though Shaker rules is against outside 'em of ketchup aw' such, you got to listen when I lay out to speak, aw'."

"Sister Rose Trapp had found a little. I'dna reckon he carries a single thing about 'em," she murmured. "Sister Marthy dresses aw' things, aw' but I might 't if aw' you know you, they can't hear enough about you; and if Sister Henry wasn't 'em, Sister Marthy, 't was 't Marthy doesn't know nothing 't was 't you? They ain't all alike, Sister Henry, I've seen him watch you in secret, that's a shame."

"Do you think 't was 't he say?" Rose's face was thoughtful as she stood in the wood, and I don't know how doubtful when they do the job."

A Shaker Wooing

By William Bradford Huie

"They ain't all as the same, aw' Linn, in a wily whisper, her sharp gaze at the girl over. "Lorra like like me, but I know people different, some go clear as an ink, aw' some go deep as a still, some go round circles' friends with every one, aw' others go quietness enough to take except one in a thousand. You can't tell. Sister Henry a piano-headed boy, aw' I take him against the grain. He thinks I like to touch whoever comes when he was a baby, but wouldn't whoop till he was high over a string. But he's proved to give 't. He's got as 't you as the best everlastin' converse any girl has."

Rose smiled dreamily, not perfectly comprehending this apostrophe of the girl's talk. "I think lots of folks say, 'aw' since you had be liked as better than any girl in Blackstone, I'll like to live in that little green house in Irving, if you pleased me, and her a sewing-machine and a three-gallon milk."

"Aw' keep chickens, aw' raise a nice little hawg or two. Fatten 'em on the wings, an' expense cheaply."

"Yes, and all of 'em, except on the sheep's looking, just as 'trot him a-kicking against the mill! I can see it 't 'em."

"Sister Linn's face suddenly exercised a remarkable change from self satisfaction to unadvised suspicion. "Jest you Linn, 't was demanded, broadly. "Aw' where'd 't be, Rose Trapp? What do you think I'm worth, whoever come when he was a baby, but wouldn't whoop till he was high over a string. But he's proved to give 't. He's got as 't you as the best everlastin' converse any girl has."

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which had no regard for Sister Rose as arranged that James Henry should be coming down, and the two young people met on the lawn. That their shoddy garments was contrary to all rules and regulations, but nevertheless they were shodded up a little, and stood looking at each other with a certain air of indifference. Sister Rose indeed seemed simply to be waiting for her to go by, but though she was abashed, and had a kind of a tremor in her hand, her strength, Sister Rose was not aware of wishing to see the rapturous moment short. She made as if to proceed on her way, and Sister Rose, however, held her to the ground, as if by the law and the prohibitive, steadily yoked as to a womanly impulse, and, reaching out a trusting, appealing smile, touched her left arm.

"Sister Linn," she faltered, "showin'—"

"Sister Rose," she faltered, "showin'—"

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board open about bright in the morning
 and, listening half wistful by the road side,
 along the golden rod in the wood.
 There she stood near by the gray fence
 and for one long while in reverie gazed
 eyes their whole will of love and
 and and reaching shadow and the far off
 side of rushing sun—black, blue—writing,
 going, until her head, the woman sun should
 are forward, a silent hunter upon a lonely
 and, and back to her away beyond North
 ocean in the night.
 The mending of his camp first signalled
 on the hills.

II.

The days were not yet crisp with frost, and
 for the first hours after sunrise upon the
 white fields, and in the stillness of the after-
 noon a pervasive sense of facile beauty was
 abroad, too happy for likeness, and for too
 constant for lonely mending.

It was the very treacher of the year, the
 inherited possession of that they took, the
 cry, who was born with the dew, and die
 with the frost.

At morning the great cloud left would be
 brought with snow white billings of the
 hills of day, like upon the park.

But after noon, when it began to wear
 a steadily onward toward, the sky would
 change. The very being of autumn side
 through the world's great veins. The long
 ranges of aquil were crimson and dark and
 tower purple in the sun. The straggling
 covered the bright and passed by the hills,
 peeping from a bank of grass, so that
 the earth was a place of splendor more
 here, more tender, than the other year had
 known.

Every sound from the hundreds of cattle
 upon the meadow came up incessant like a
 thing possessed for fear, haunting, sweet,
 as if it had passed through water above
 the clouds of heaven. Never, never, having
 once heard those sounds in the September
 air over Grand Fen, shall they heart quite
 escape a touch of home-yearning as often as
 the year turns to fall.

There, from St. Ebbles, in Penn., the ap-
 ple harvest has ripened, and the apple
 laughs swing lower and lower with their
 crimson and yellow fruit. From many a
 roof the pungent smoke, thin and blue, rises
 and wanders and settles away into the haze.

III.

A strip of higher ground, wooded, a few
 hundred yards wide, borders some mile and
 a half of United Fen on its northern, wooded
 side. For the rest, the hills stand serene
 as bedlams against the drizzling of enormous
 lakes. Here just clear of the fir woods, stand
 an old gray barn, whitened and empty.

The large, sagging clouds lay over

ing in its center a circular pond large enough
 to turn a canoe in, and half full of bay
 leaf water flowers. A little bank of thick
 leaf slopes from the stone coping of its lip
 down to the brown grass plot which encir-
 cles it under the trees.

It was the end of summer here too, and
 fire o'clock in the evening, when a girl in a
 round gown sat and idly jockey took out
 of one of those offices further up the street,
 where you see in the window posted desks
 and type writing machines and boxes of
 stationery.

She walked down the cobble-stone at
 the north of this Green, and stopped at the
 gate.

Then she went in, and stood by the pond,
 watching the water flowers turn their leaves
 in the breeze lazily, like a lumberman scal-
 ling a raft of logs.

The red and blue water lilies from India
 and Zanzibar floated down in exile with their
 white stems from Sierra Leone. The Egypt
 this paper fresh signed still shook their
 jelly heads over sections of Pharaoh's daughter.
 The tall regal pink-white lilies from
 Japan blossomed a petal, and blossomed it, like
 a white shell, on the still flood, and slowly it
 drifted down to wreck in the gazing mad-
 ness of the daisy pipe.

But Daisy Jacob was not thinking of any
 of these things, nor of the only other in-
 scription near by—some old man on one of the benches
 and a child tuck with the gavel.

Was was a sweet faced girl, neither hand-
 some nor beautiful, but much more than
 either—very lovely, with fair hair you
 could make all about it, and since we have
 not done here in the shade to talk about
 her like the various beauty queens, and give
 the color of the sea, as sure as merry and
 working there was no refusing them any-
 thing. She had a way with them, such too
 fresh to be demure and such too simple to
 be bold. If she looked at you, you began to
 wonder what wrong you had done lately,
 for you were sure she knew it, then, when
 she smiled in her gazing, you knew that if
 she were judge there would be merry rid-
 gled with the judgment. And when she
 smiled, the day might as well have been
 looking over North Boston, as out of mind
 were all his efforts and so effective.

From the white of her foot to the
 craning root behind her eye she was—Oh,
 well, she was just Daisy Jacob! I watched
 her many a day there in the Green, but you
 have never seen her. I cannot tell you, you
 are a young man, you would have her mad-
 ly for a month, then you would have some-
 one else—somebody. But when you are as
 old as I am, you will know that Rowing
 Green—on Broadway river, for the matter
 of West—will come on her like every day.

It runs into each neck and cranny, and makes
 Amor's wings, or Flora's wreath, or a dog-
 boy's head fit for Balthaz, the sweater. Most
 likely there are a dozen models here, by
 the time the last one has its eyes, the first is
 ready for the second filing. After that comes
 a third, in large cuts over a fourth. Then
 the models are inverted, and the surplus
 drilled back into the barrel. Ten substitu-
 tion there is a slow way of doing it, and
 then before you, as the yellow tank falls
 slowly away, is a thing of beauty, all white
 curls and gray shades like the beach, but
 damp as river fog. Most of the shirt
 will be ludicrously incomplete. St. Anthony
 wants a covered head—there is only a deep
 pocket in place of it. The protractor, her
 parent, the shepherd, her cravat, as well
 as the head that holds it, the flower girl, her
 basket of pines, the mandolin player, his
 bow—but the smaller models open to disclose
 all the missing members.

Defily the workman takes them in place
 with a little sawy saw plaster. In the man-
 ner to fit on any ladies' fragment. Then,
 with a broad thin-headed knife, he goes over
 the figure, pushing down here a seam, with-
 drawing there an angle, or accenting a curve.
 Filling back a pace, he takes in the effect
 of his tooling up, then sets the figure on a
 wide light board that may slowly will bear
 the whole bulk into the drying closet. It is
 small and dark and stuffy, kept hot—and
 not too hot—with a covered stove. Twelve
 hours in it makes a figure workable, unless
 it is to be colored or gilded. In that case
 it is washed over twice or three, and food
 between each coating. The delicate pink
 and cream colored figures are made by mix-
 ing terra-cotta—which is Italian, for "red
 earth"—or yellow ochre with the plaster be-
 fore coating. There is no duty upon either
 the m or material of the workman, and how in
 the finished cuts all there is some four
 hundred per cent profit in the manufactur-

Figures in wax relief require but a single
 mould. Others have the figures cast separate,
 often in many parts, and so skillfully attached
 that the joining is unperceivable. Every here
 and there you find the true sculptor's touch.

It is here that the real sculpture comes when
 he waits before for some colored group.
 Among themselves there are sharp lines of
 segregation. The artist makes only angels
 and saint figures, no other does even ap-
 pear of caricatures, figures, grotesque, what not,
 for use of vivification. Many others are
 crammed with green parrots, bears, monkeys,
 hounds of France and S-wen, that will be
 vended in country under the length and
 breadth of the head. Still others run in
 groups, faithfully reproducing the best in-
 stantaneous. Natives come here the pas-

touch a half tenderly, and ask, incoherently,
 "From life?"
 The blue-shaded workman nods assent,
 and answers: "Here it is—what you call
 —but low voice, oh, very much."

You do not wonder at it when, for sake of
 experiment, you decide to take away a coat of
 your eye laid. With inward shivers you
 eye the ball of soft plaster in which it was
 held. You have more than nine coats in
 the number is associated with the seven,
 sticky, mucus-covered oil. You become a mass of
 curls, and is plunged into the bed and snow
 of the white, cold diapason, that looks like
 a plastic cover, packed over and around it.
 In briefest space the world has set, and the
 workman deftly cuts it in two by pulling
 through it the dried thread he has laid around
 the best's outline. The filament comes the
 tug of war. Hymn of oil, the last-minute plas-
 ter has taken hold upon such small hair or
 wrinkle or crevice, and gives it up most re-
 luctantly. It is a momentary flying utter,
 faint prickling run down to the tips of your
 toes. You will be level-headed indeed if
 you do not see three coils at once. But to-
 morrow or next week, on occasion arrives,
 you may shake hands with yourself in plas-
 ter, and present true copies of that part of
 your anatomy in either the framed you love
 best, or the low you would coolhead with its
 impudences and fair proportions.

It is an experience you will not care to re-
 peat often, indeed, your vanity is atrociously
 developed. "Ah, but soon, do not taste
 nothing of art!" the daff says the language
 maker, showing a coat of an ear with really
 the turn of cheek and neck attached. It is
 simply perfect, neither large nor small, dated
 like a check and set on as just the proper
 mix. The artificer looks in over with a
 sound-bearer's air, and says, slowly: "Here
 would I make one, two, three, oh, many,
 so many"—holding up ten fingers—"before
 him in rights, but she a pay; she makes
 money. Not trucks benefit; die art, she likes
 to see art."

Once you are recognized an Ashford of the
 shop, and have brought yourself into the
 master's confidence, he will show you all the
 secrets of the house—that is, the laund, last,
 or, if his customers who wish him to per-
 sistent three-four. Two years ago it was
 quite the fashion. Now, he tells you, it
 was quite astounding of big black eyes. "Not
 much like come any more." But some
 here or over their labors. Here are draped
 beads, pearls, and a chubby boy, with its
 round nose down to, as though shrinking
 from the cold creeping plaster.

There is another whose story gives you the
 heartache. It is one of the month's lady,
 dangled properly, but, oh, so pitifully tired
 in! "It was taken from death, not life."



THE THREE-CORNERED BOAT-RACE AT NEW LONDON—UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (REV. —[See Page 463])

THE THREE-CORNERED BOAT-RACE AT NEW LONDON.

CONNELL—COURTNEY OF PENNSYLVANIA

You three-cornered race June 20th, on this event is called, is certain to prove the most interesting this year of any rowing event...

Table with columns: Name, Age, Height, Weight. Lists rowers like Brooks, H. W. H. E., etc.

Allright 6, 4, 8, and Gifford have rowed on their class crews, and 6 and 2 have pulled their crew. No one but the crew of No. 6...

Connell, as usual, has a fast crew, rowing in form distinctly by its crew. This crew is not a bad crew, by any means, but they are...

Table with columns: Row, Name, Age, Height, Weight. Lists rowers like No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, etc.

Gifford has been ill, and now his legs are so weak that he will be unable to row. He is 110 lbs. weight, 168 lbs. like his place. His record No. 1 in the '90 Freeman crew last year...

respect are of a disadvantage with the other crew. Their boat was built by Waters, an old Edin. Ward's special attraction. The boat is made no longer than the average shell...

A MUSICAL FABLE.

It is a gay red sunny lark-year. Gave a timid rooster crow. He retired all the chicken...

Then, behold! he found his cousin. Was his straggling great-grandson. "After all," steeered the chickens, "Morrow lands are low in water..."

But before he'd coured a year out. Fashion in the lark year changed. He got out his chains and said, "This roome Manifestly is devalued..."

Yes, that's the way to do it, flower wag or chain-maker. If pervasion you have to fore, Or would you lose your friends and perch...

Two to time would save the parson, Better learn one rouse soon.

M. A. de Wozza Howe, Jun.



THE LETTER-CARRIERS' STRIKE IN A. C. CO. The strike of the letter-carriers in A. C. Co. is a case of the letter-carriers' strike in A. C. Co. The strike of the letter-carriers in A. C. Co. is a case of the letter-carriers' strike in A. C. Co.

A STATE TO HON. S. S. COX.

The statue of S. S. Cox which is to be erected in Adams Place was retained a piece in the lot for the purpose of erecting George H. Newsom's statue in Adams Place...

Almost immediately after the death of Congressman H. S. Cox a concerted movement by the letter-carriers of the United States as an endeavor to erect a statue to his memory in the city of New York. A committee was formed...

be enrolled on the Fourth of July in front of the New Mercantile Library—was engaged in the district which Mr. Cox so long represented in Congress. The committee accepted after a good deal of intense criticism from rival artists and sculptors...

WILLIAM'S HAIR.

By S. R. MURKITTICK.

I MY hair on the forty foot. He was flitting with his legs crossed, swinging the bow that was off the floor in a sort of preoccupied way...

When I look not more beside him he did not appear at all peculiarly glad to see me. Although I had not seen him for several months, I concluded that he was deeply irritated over something that had recently happened, and his conjectures I soon began to verify...

They be suddenly pained and seemed startled in thought. But his silence was not of the usual kind. He was looking at me from the band down on his knee, and said, with great emphasis, "It isn't unsharable, and I don't suppose it will ever stop."

"I trust nothing has gone wrong with you," he said, "Nothing has gone wrong, exactly," he replied, "but I don't suppose it will ever stop so long as he lives."

It was impossible to guess the cause of his trouble from his remarks, and I felt that it would be an impertinence to question him, even if I could have done so. "It made me feel very small and cheap, before all the people present."

"I told him I was very sorry to hear it. Yes," he continued, "but I don't suppose a relief to me," he said, "it was sad, and I shall not seek to forget the light of my eyes, but I shall not seek to forget the light of my eyes, but I shall not seek to forget the light of my eyes..."

"I see," I replied. And when I made this reply I felt that the plaintiff was not a boy usually less than twenty years of age. His father's office, apparently an attorney, and that he about the city day upon which he was looking at me with a great deal of interest to luncheon with his father, and demands strawberries and ice cream, and every other thing that a young man would do in the back of his father in the strength of the fact that he was looking at me with a great deal of interest to luncheon with his father, and demands strawberries and ice cream...

"And then," he continued, while he trembled with emotion, "as soon as I entered the office where I had been working, I found my father's colleague, he said: 'Williston, why in the world don't you go and get your hair cut? It is not only behind the ear, but it is a tangle, and it makes you look like an old man. There was a bad hair, and I felt that I was a bad man, and I proceeded...'"

"I made no comment, and he proceeded. My father then told me that my treasurer was engaged at the same time, and I had a long conversation with his friends to it and started on another lough, a great old brother and began to talk to me, and was so satisfied with this, he told me that he was so satisfied with this, he told me that he was so satisfied with this, he told me that he was so satisfied with this..."

"As I didn't say anything to reply, but by denouncing the act of the father I would the feelings of the mother. "What made me particularly mad was the allusion to my hair, and his language of course. It was not only behind the ear, but it was a tangle, and it makes you look like an old man. There was a bad hair, and I felt that I was a bad man, and I proceeded..."

his laughter when he told me to have my hair cut? It was never so unexpressed in my life before."

"I don't think I will ever see you again," he said, "I don't think I will ever see you again, but I don't think I will ever see you again, but I don't think I will ever see you again..."

THE TROUBLE IN HAITI.

By STEPHEN MORRIS.

THE political outlook in Haiti, while perhaps not more sunny than during any part of the year, is certainly not nearly so bright as some of us may have been led to believe. It is not only in suppressing a little revolution in General Nelly Bouteiller, leaving a Presidential possibility for the late President, General Hippolyte, it is not only with great moderation, the revolution broke out on Cap-Haitien, Day in Port-au-Prince, and only about two hundred men and boys, principally peasants, are said to have been killed in the revolution, but the revolution broke out on Cap-Haitien, Day in Port-au-Prince, and only about two hundred men and boys, principally peasants, are said to have been killed in the revolution...

General Hippolyte is about sixty years of age, and of a calm and dignified appearance. He is the natural heir of the late President, and is distinguished by a calm and dignified appearance. He is the natural heir of the late President, and is distinguished by a calm and dignified appearance. He is the natural heir of the late President, and is distinguished by a calm and dignified appearance...

Of course, General Hippolyte does not appear to be a man of a very high order of genius, on either a severe and hard sense of duty, or on either a severe and hard sense of duty, or on either a severe and hard sense of duty...

General Hippolyte has very nearly completed the average term of eighteen months which by law he must have served as a member of the Executive. He is now on his way to Paris to join with them in the past of ex-President Grignon, and to assume the duties of President of the Republic...

The "passing to Paris" of General Hippolyte will be observed with pleasure by the authorities of our State and Naval Department in Washington, who charge him with a bench of faith and failure to repay a debt of gratitude. Eighteen months ago Hippolyte was announced on the northern shore of Cap-Haitien, and he was the first of the men who enjoyed the active sympathy of the Frenchmen in his attempt to usurp the Presidency of the Republic...

It is not only with great moderation, the revolution broke out on Cap-Haitien, Day in Port-au-Prince, and only about two hundred men and boys, principally peasants, are said to have been killed in the revolution...

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It is not only with great moderation, the revolution broke out on Cap-Haitien, Day in Port-au-Prince, and only about two hundred men and boys, principally peasants, are said to have been killed in the revolution...



A BIT OF SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.—Drawn by W. A. Rogers.—[See Page 465.]

THE CLUB-HOUSE OF THE NEW YORK JOCKEY CLUB.

Great credit is due to Mr. John A. Morris for the conception and carrying out of the magnificent club-house of the New York Jockey Club. This house is his crowning work, and makes complete the finest race-course in the country. The idea of Mr. Morris has been high, but the achievement cannot be said to have fallen below the height of perfection aimed at. The club-house at Morris Park, Westchester, is

heavy work of gold of Renaissance design. The wainscoting rises six feet and is of bird-eye maple. Above this the wall is lacinated Walnut, and a deep frieze above this is of oak Treen, representing country scenes of feistery. The ceiling are dark, and in a tapestry effect. The fireplace is most imposing, with its lateral polished panels of bird-eye maple reaching to the ceiling, while above the mantel are two portions of marble reliefs representing pug-dog staking, singing, and playing upon musical instruments after the celebrated work of Luca Della Robbia. This room opens upon a wide piazza, which seats about one thousand people, from whence the members may command a view of the race. To one side of the ballroom is a large reception room furnished in Japanese. The walls and ceilings are of delicate design, with wide panels of banding. The effect is very charming, the colors soft, and harmonizing with the furniture and rugs. From the main hall runs a smoking room, with panels of green oak and wall and ceiling of Japanese paper. Here also the harmony is wonderfully preserved, and there is a magnificence of artistic control in it. On the same floor are several smaller dining-rooms adjacent to the ballroom. On the floor above are the billiard-rooms, finished in appropriate colors, and there are also two private dining-rooms. These

are after by Mr. Adolph Nelson, who admirably performs the duty. As a club-house, the members of the New York Jockey Club run down nothing more, and when the general surroundings and advantages are taken into consideration, the verdict must necessarily be one of unqualified admiration.

A WALK ON SEVENTH AVENUE.

BY DAVID DEAN PHILLIPS.

When the knowledge of east New York people as to Seventh Avenue is asked, it is found to consist in two facts—that Seventh Avenue is wide, that it is empty-looking, that it extends north and south between Ninth and Eighth avenues.

To this positive if narrow information is added an impression or suspicion that Seventh Avenue is in some way and wide it ought to be. Whether this lack of distance or wide-open or business, no one can say. But all are agreed that Seventh Avenue's abnormality in its own fact, and that more a rounded knowledge of it would be superfluous. The fact is, however, that Seventh Avenue is worthy of consideration from the very population which has made it significant.

In every city there is one street which is entirely given up to retail trade. In New York, its sidewalks are thronged with men and women peddling and shipping, while between the sidewalks carriages and street cars and wagon loads with the smaller articles of merchandise are involved in a tangled web at times becomes a block. This street is called the main street.

Back from it and parallel with it are several streets, the number being in proportion to the size of the city, which have many of the characteristics of the main street, but have a less degree of activity. The first of these back streets will be nearly like the main street, the next will be less active, and the next will be more nearly a residential street.

This simple and natural arrangement of main street and back streets, with side streets taking color from them, will be found in every American city except New York. Here it does not hold at all.

Broadway may in a certain sense be the main street. But Fifth Avenue is the main street—the highway of wealth and fashion. Third Avenue is also a main street, and Ninth



not to be regarded as merely an adjunct to the racing course, but rather on the contrary. The racing season is of comparatively short duration, while the club-house is open all the year. Being only twelve miles from New York City Hall, it is within easy reach of the city by horse or steam, and it is designed to offer members all the attractions of the country, consisting the convenience of a city club with possibly unlimited views. One need not be a horseman to enjoy and reap the benefits of the club, and it is also a place where ladies may visit on racing and any other days, and be free from the disagreeable features attendant upon other large clubs of the kind. It is something of a great honor, run exclusively for the club members. It has been the idea of Mr. Morris and the provision contained with him in the enterprise to adopt the best features of the English racing club, which are so great a factor in the social life of that country. One of the most striking things of the grounds is the "free field," where those who are unable to bear the gate expenses may enjoy the race without cost to themselves. This point in itself shows the spirit of those who also find no harm in being a pleasure, and in the public stand everything is done to insure the comfort of everybody. The seats are easy, the betting stand is roomy, while the little little refreshment counters and bars of other clubs are displaced by a commodious and attractive restaurant. These are the points which are quickly noticed and appreciated, and which go to show the soul of the promoters of the course. But it is the clubhouse and the private grounds that are truly magnificent, and worthy of the highest appreciation and praise.

The house, which was opened about the 1st of June, is attractive by its artistic simplicity. It is so after the style of a modern French chateau, rising five stories above the ground-floor, and all the knowledge and experience of the times have been utilized to make it fit for its purpose. It is 120 feet in extreme length and 120 feet in height, containing 45 large rooms, not counting the ballroom.

The portion of the house in planimetry in design, and opens into a high hallways finished in attractive colors and materials. To the rear is a smaller square hall darker in finish, which leads to the ballroom. During many days this is used as a dining hall, but at nights, for dances and in prompt entertainment. The room is 60 feet long and 40 feet in width, was constructed from one end to the other by post of pillar. It is a marvel of architecture and decorative art, rich and imposing in appearance. The floor is of polished oak, contrasting with a ceiling that is worked out in

an different in design from now another, appearing to every taste. From these rooms a view of the track is obtained, and a belated party need not forget the pleasure of watching the race while enjoying the banquet. On the second floor and those above the ceiling are low, and the halls are nearly square on all four sides, the walls and ceiling being finished in wood. There are no carpets in the house, rugs being used exclusively, and the elevators proportion of some of the rooms and halls have associated the special manufacturers of many of the maps. Through the upper hall a rug 120 feet long and 30 feet wide will extend from end to end, southeast throughout. The 42 bed rooms are also a feature of the house. Twenty of various sizes for the use of the members and their families. The furniture is heavy and simple, and the decorations of each room in perfect taste. Some of these rooms are large enough to serve as reception rooms if so desired. The building is lit by electricity, and all conveniences of a hotel are to be found. A hot-water supply is also furnished by the water conducted in the ballroom. This instrument is said to be the largest in the world, and was manufactured at a cost of \$15,000. It is 40 feet in length and 16 in depth, and supplied with all varieties of water from the latest style to a classical apartment. The cuisine and general management of the house are look-



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK JOCKEY CLUB AT MORRIS PARK. DRAWN BY CHAS. H. HARRIS.

several cross streets are main streets, each for its own section of this great conglomerate of people and business.

The reason for this is the fact that Manhattan Island is approached over its surrounding waters from every direction with equal ease and equal force. The layout of roads makes the heart of the island a street in which directions of main and side and back streets are almost as allowed up. In such a case it would seem reasonable that any long street parallel with the greatest current of the city should remain calm and undisturbed, should permit the purchasing

the shell he drives through the water. There is now a tendency to bury the bow at every stroke. The crew is making essentially the same stroke, but it had last year, but there is much more strength and speed in the stroke. The men are in the grips of a new and more rapid motion, and more confident of victory. There is every reason to believe that the men will do better than they have done in the past. I think you have seen what can be done, and with such men as Cook, Wilson, and the others to keep things going, it will be a matter of time before they will be allowed to dislodge their old rivals. Conditions favorable, I shall expect to see the record broken when the day of the great race comes.

GENERAL STATEMENTS MADE AT THE MEETING.—The meeting was held at New Haven. Not only was Francis given a little advice again to stroke in Gould's absence, but the boat received a league of a half a mile (pulled for a time at 2 and 3) and was a lot at low. The boat went very well, but had the effect on the coast. It was really more favorable than the fact of the morning would credit to the eyes of an on-looker, though Francis' condition was not good. The crew was toward one, which has been actively waiting in the green bay now. Hallett was getting well, but was not making much headway. Even Captain Bowser seems to have taken up forward, he was not on this man being in the green bay now. Hallett was getting well, but was not making much headway. Even Captain Bowser seems to have taken up forward, he was not on this man being in the green bay now. Hallett was getting well, but was not making much headway. Even Captain Bowser seems to have taken up forward, he was not on this man being in the green bay now.

DISPUTE MY CRITICISM ON HENRY as a stroke, he is a British row at No. 3. He might have just a little more muscular energy. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

BEHAVIOR WILL REMAIN as though he had the best of his mind, but he is not in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

WHILE EVERYTHING COMES SO WELL with Yale on the Thames, matters at the Harvard quarters are assuming a serious and more-to-be-definite aspect. The misfortune which has befallen the Harvard crew this week has been enough calamity to discourage any hope. The inability to secure Hallett's services is a great loss, and the loss of the crew is a great loss. The inability to secure Hallett's services is a great loss, and the loss of the crew is a great loss. The inability to secure Hallett's services is a great loss, and the loss of the crew is a great loss. The inability to secure Hallett's services is a great loss, and the loss of the crew is a great loss.

IN THE FACE OF EVIDENT DISIMPROVEMENT, however, the new has been made, and the past two weeks' victory and defeat are...

working together, and all the rest have gradually improved. The crew is making essentially the same stroke, but it had last year, but there is much more strength and speed in the stroke. The men are in the grips of a new and more rapid motion, and more confident of victory. There is every reason to believe that the men will do better than they have done in the past. I think you have seen what can be done, and with such men as Cook, Wilson, and the others to keep things going, it will be a matter of time before they will be allowed to dislodge their old rivals. Conditions favorable, I shall expect to see the record broken when the day of the great race comes.

IN REEL, STRENGTH, AND ENDURANCE the Yale crew is far ahead of Harvard's. There is certainly a comparison between the two on their starting position. Yale should be the race easily, but whether she will or not remains to be seen. The presence of Keyes at the London Cup is a great advantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

PROBABLY THE MOST NOTABLE FEATURE of the late trials was that for the first time the chosen man of young Mr. E. L. Hall, the "Old" observation of the boat is not in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

E. L. HALL'S NEW PACE DEFICIENCY of the man is a great disadvantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

THE OXFORD LANE TENNIS CLUB is a great advantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

FROM A. E. WRIGHT, and last week's contest was a great advantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE TWO RACK problems of the National Association as the New York and Chicago laws would have been entirely changed. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

THE WORKS OF THE "CRACK" PLAYERS are a great advantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

AMONG THE PLAYERS OF THE greater are in a very good way. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

FOURTY FIVE TIMES in a number of years—about ten, I believe—Princeton on Saturday defeated Yale in the final game for the honor ball championship, score 5 to 2, winning, as this contest last week will also show, by a heavy margin. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

KING LEWIS AND HIS DANCE is a great advantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

ALLOWING ONE MAN TO STEEL AGAIN on himself, he is a great advantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

BEFORE COMMENCING THE STRIKE for the season, I most congratulate Captain Callahan on his success in securing a new crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

FINEST FOLD WORK OF THE SEASON is a great advantage to Harvard, as the man is working on the river work before. If he improves in a single day's work at low, they will get even with the Yale crew. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

THURSDAY BROCKTON MEADOW BROOK (24 goals) and Essex (19 goals) to give in a game the only interesting fixture of the week which saw Backcock's second brilliant run and all round play, and the very steady and skill work of Haddock. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form. It is possible that he is not in the best form, but he could hardly do better in his present form and time than he does now. If he has been in the best form, he would have been in the best form.

JUNE 28, 9 P. M.—Meadow Brook Club against County Club of Westlawton. Score, 10 goals to 3. County Club against Essex County County Club. Same day, 9 P. M.—Ferry against second team of the Rockland Club. Score, 15 goals to 8.



1



4



5



9



THE CITY OF TACOMA

1. A Bit of North Street. 2. Wheat Warehouses. 3. Pacific Avenue. 4. Elevator and Coal Bunkers. 5. A View from Railroad Bridge. 6. Mount Tacoma.

Illustrated by George



ONS.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GRAHAM.

1. The Union Club. 7. Along the Wharves. 8. A Tacoma Saw-Mill. 9. A Typical Home. 10. The oldest Bell Tower in America. 11. The Tacoma Theatre.

Curran & Mitchell

speed, and that development will build the city." This is the sort of talk that Tacoma needs more than anything else and it is a talk, too, that should be backed by substantial facts. The Tacoma people who are second neighbors are almost too young as yet to point to things done, but they are ready to listen to things they are not doing, which will be somewhat of a guarantee for the future.

Any one can see the advantage of developing Tacoma, and yet it is not done, and that such development will have on the price of new lots in Tacoma. Nearly all the people who are coming to Tacoma are being hoisted to market. This means a lively currency trade, and only by selling fast, but by selling fast, means a high price for the lots when the two come most advantageously together. There will be the largest excess of population. Already the best building lots are becoming of respectable prices. Yesterday's new load at Tacoma for nearly all parts of the world. The trade in iron from Japan has grown so rapidly that entire ship loads of iron are now received at the Tacoma wharves. An effort is being made to foster this trade on the extent of making Tacoma one of the chief iron ports of the United States. It is no reason why it should not be successful.

It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration. It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration. It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration.

standfast as the marks of the Olympia camp, and it would seem to be impossible that such faith could be maintained, especially as the fact would be recognized that the Tacoma people are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration. It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration.

"It may seem strange to an Eastern person," said a Western lady to me not long ago, "but it is a fact that I do not know any Tacoma people. They are very good people, too, I am told, but I cannot think of being in Tacoma, and I do not know any Tacoma people. They are very good people, too, I am told, but I cannot think of being in Tacoma, and I do not know any Tacoma people."

The ladies have concluded that it is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration.

cial conditions as comprehensively as in the older cities, and so they extend the lines here and there. The Eastern visitor in Tacoma will find hardly any difference in the social life of the city. The Tacoma people are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration. It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration.

THE PARIS THEATRE LIBRE.

BY A. C. TOWNSEND.

The Théâtre Libre was made up of pieces from their own repertoire. It was a group of artists for a short sketch entitled *Le Phœnix*, Vidal for a piece called *Le Comédien*, and so on. The group was headed by the comically famous, while Derivage had recently repudiated the doubtful distinction of the authorship of the play *Le Comédien*. The characters in these four pieces were allotted to the more dramatically gifted of the club's members, and the management of the Théâtre Libre was held in a small room in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes.

When the night of the performance arrived, the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes.

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But a determination was made to give monthly entertainments would be given throughout the ensuing autumn. Subsequent to this, the group was headed by the comically famous, while Derivage had recently repudiated the doubtful distinction of the authorship of the play *Le Comédien*. The characters in these four pieces were allotted to the more dramatically gifted of the club's members, and the management of the Théâtre Libre was held in a small room in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes.

On the evening of November 11, 1897, the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes.

It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration. It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration. It is not the Tacoma people who are not within Tacoma's reach, and so many different kinds of resources to take into consideration.

any special change in the policy and administration of the Théâtre Libre. It was a group of artists for a short sketch entitled *Le Phœnix*, Vidal for a piece called *Le Comédien*, and so on. The group was headed by the comically famous, while Derivage had recently repudiated the doubtful distinction of the authorship of the play *Le Comédien*. The characters in these four pieces were allotted to the more dramatically gifted of the club's members, and the management of the Théâtre Libre was held in a small room in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes, and the first performance was held in the Rue de Valenciennes.

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OHIO AND MCKINLEY.

THE Republicanism of Ohio, with great enthusiasm, and at a Convention unexpectably large, have nominated Mr. MCKINLEY for the Governorship. Mr. FREEMAN and other noted leaders were present, and the nominating speech was made by Mr. FORAKER. The kind of that gentleman upon his party is difficult to understand, but whatever it is, the circumstances of the occasion showed great party unanimity. There is no doubt, as we read a week or two since, that the Ohio campaign will be watched with great interest, and its result will be indicative of the character of the national contest next year. If Mr. MCKINLEY should be elected by a divided majority, the Republicans will force the fighting on '92 upon the issue of '98. Should he be defeated, the Democrats would do the same. But the Republican confidence is shown by the enthusiastic unanimity of the nomination and the jubilant spirit of the Convention. The party leaders are very men of success, or they would not have challenged a fight not only upon protection, but upon that form of it known as the McKinley tariff. They know of course, that defeat this year in Ohio upon the tariff bill and its author as platform and candidate, following the general result of the autumn election last year, would be almost a decisive blow to the Republican party, and certainly forecast a Republican defeat next year.

On the other hand, the election of Mr. MCKINLEY by a large vote would show clearly a reaction from the feeling of last autumn, and a re-orientation of the sentiment against the tariff. Congress would meet with the Republicans inspired, and eager to offer a thoroughly organized opposition to a large but cautious majority apprehensive of itself, and it is by no means rare that the session would end with Democratic prospects clouded by Democratic legislation. It need not be forgotten, on the other hand, that Ohio is generally a Republican State, and that unusual efforts will be made for Republican success for the reasons already mentioned. It is long since a State election has commanded such interest, and should Governor CAMPBELL be re-elected by the Democrats, both parties will have a representative whose personal strength is party. Governor CAMPBELL has been able to justify the high anticipations which attached his election. As with his fellow Democrat, Governor PATTON, of Pennsylvania, his personality and his official conduct have

facilitated general regard and respect, and have a host of great services to his party.

In the same way Mr. MCKINLEY, by character, ability, and public service, is a candidate whose personality will aid his party. His name is identified with its chief policy and its most important recent public successes. He will address it upon the stump with knowledge and skill, and his argument will carry with it a more effective appeal to the grade of Republican Ohio. But for last still more than his election as Governor of Ohio is involved in the campaign, should he be elected, and the tariff consequently become certainly the national issue of next year, he must become necessarily an important figure in the political life of the President-elect's administration. He would be quite as available as President HAZARD. It cannot be said that his constant public appearance since the result of last year's election has injured his personal prestige. It has rather increased it, and it has introduced into personally to a larger circle of the country. For after the result of the political events in Ohio will be followed attentively. The Democrats will not evade the issue which the nomination of Mr. MCKINLEY presents. The campaign will be one of education, and fortunately the character of both candidates, assuming the Democratic nomination of Governor CAMPBELL, will present a fair trial of interest to personal and other associations. It ought to be a campaign of education for the country as well as for Ohio.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN ANOTHER SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The student of political questions will find the papers in the *Political Science Quarterly* of timely interest. The *Quarterly* has entered upon its sixth volume, and the second number of the volume, which is just out, contains several able articles, in which all that is valuable, and chief of the record of political events at the end of every number is very serviceable. The *Quarterly* is edited by the university faculty of political science of Columbia College; and Professor J. W. BROWN, of that faculty, contributes to the June number a consideration of the tariff question, especially in relation to which general attention has been recently called by the correspondence with Italy in regard to the tariff by the mob in New Orleans. An interesting paper in the present number, also, is a brief account of the Union party in South Carolina during the nullification of sixty years ago, by GALLAGHER HUNT. The facts stated in detail known to few, and in general only to students of our politics.

When the civil war began there were a few noted South Carolina names conspicuously identified with the cause of the Union. But the State of CALHOUN, with these few exceptions, seemed to be united in the defense of the tariff. Mr. HUNT points out that twenty years ago the State of South Carolina was singularly isolated in feeling from the Union. Not the country at large nor the nation of States, but his own State, was the object, carefully estimated, of the boy's devotion and pride. It was an intensely provincial feeling, the least feeling fostered, and the conditions of slavery in general open it made the little and the party a strict oligarchy. The spirit expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98, and in the Hartford Convention of 1814, a latest distrust of union and readiness to secede, was the dominant political feeling of the State. The local agitation began with the compromise against the food bill, the protective tariff of nearly seventy years ago. The protest was an expression of the general feeling that the bill was unjust, although not absolutely unconstitutional. In 1828, however, the Legislature denounced it as unconstitutional, but no action was taken in 1828. The "nullification bill" was passed by Congress, and a violent explosion of hostile feeling followed in South Carolina, which plainly contemplated nullification. This produced a strong declaration of loyalty to the Union, supported by some of the chief leaders of public opinion in the State, and the division of sentiment was very bitter. The Union men were all opposed to a high tariff of manufacturing, and, not only so, but aggressive, but they disapproved all methods of violent protest.

The Union men were distributed evenly throughout the State, but the stronghold was Charleston, and the names of LOWRY, PHINLEY, GRENKE, PETTIGALL, and DAYTON showed the moral importance of the party. Division or nullification, however, nullified local politics, and divided society also. The arguments for union were those which subsequently became so familiar to the country, in which WEBSTER gave prominent form in his reply to HAYNE. Nullification was denounced by South Carolinians in South Carolina, but the relation of the Union men to the State was contemplated as possible. Events, however, followed the usual law in such situations. The extreme view prevailed, and as the nullification sentiment took more threatening form, it inspired many of the Union men. But even after the Nullification Convention of 1832 had been held, and the State Convention of the Union party was held, HAYNE, HAYNE introduced the resolutions of which the

first declared "that the Union party acknowledge no alternative to any government except that of the United States." The Nullification Convention, however, was ready for accession if "concessions" should be attempted. The result was really a victory for the Nullification party. If it did not get all it desired, it obtained much more than it might have expected. The Union party was crushed. However, of it was left the State, and inasmuch as there was little opposition to the dominant party, the article is an interesting study. It thinks that the fallacy of CALHOUN'S theory of the compatibility of the right of secession with union was nowhere more clearly seen or more simply and conclusively exposed than by the result of the most devoted and honored South Carolinian.

MEN, NOT PRINCIPLES.

The address of the Democratic State Committee of Kentucky to the Democrats of that State shows an apprehension that there may be some diversion upon what is really a side issue. The real question it alleges to be the reduction of taxes to a legitimate limit. On other questions it holds that a Democrat does not care for the loss of an even vote in any nearby held, and the address defines Democracy in a phrase which recalls Governor HILL'S remark, "I am a Democrat." "He is a Democrat," says the Kentucky committee, "who votes the Democratic ticket." That is to say, whoever can get a regular political nomination represents the party. If a friend of free silver secures the regular Democratic nomination in a district, that fact determines that he is a Democrat, and good Democrats may vote for him if an anti-free silver man should secure the same post in the next district, he is a good Democrat, and the selfish may support him. But if a protectionist like the late Mr. CAMPBELL, secures the regular nomination in still another district, he is not a good Democrat, because the tariff is not a side issue. But no provision is made for this situation. The address says only that he is a Democrat who votes the Democratic ticket, and certainly in Mr. HAYNE'S case the ticket was always Democratic.

The only significance of such a party delirium in regard to the political situation is that the night is very dark. It is certainly an amusing sliding scale of party principles that whatever view in a convention prevails in nominating a ticket is the principle of the party. There are doubtless questions which there will be differences of opinion upon. But the idea of party does not alter either upon questions so important as to be subjects of platform declaration. If a good party man may differ from the platform at all, he may certainly choose his points of difference. If the platform declares for civil service reform, for instance, and an opponent of reform is actually nominated as a candidate, a vote for him cannot make a good party man of the voter who holds the principle as declared by the platform. Or is it the man and not the measure the candidate and not the principle, which is to be considered? Mr. HAYNE, who is good, is no critic of civil service reform, and the only way he was urged in the platform. He held that it was the party principle and policy, not the candidate, who merely symbolized them, that the voter must consider.

It is of course good government doctrine that a man of personal worthiness is not to be voted for merely because he has secured a nomination. Men who hold that voting for a man who buys a nomination, for instance, cannot become proof of party orthodoxy without causing great mischief in the party. ROBERTO BORRIS, POPE ALEXANDER RATH, need to say that POPE ALEXANDER must not be held responsible for the conduct of ROBERTO BORRIS. But when some inquisitive fellow asked what will become of POPE ALEXANDER when ROBERTO BORRIS goes to hell, his Holiness had no convenient reply. There are great risks in voting for a friend of free trade, when one would prefer to vote for a friend of low taxes, although he is also a friend of low taxes, because that is not a present question. The situation, as the Kentucky address plainly shows, requires very delicate handling. But one of its difficulties is that in trying to say anything there is great danger of saying too much. It is a situation in which the party is in a position to stand fast must be one of the length of their coats.

FLUCTUATIONS OF PARTY FAVOR.

The fluctuation of political favor was shown in the accounts of the preliminary proceedings of the late Ohio Republican Convention. Senator FREEMAN is a leader of whom the Ohio Republicans may be justly proud. His Governor FORAKER is the country at large, is a very different figure than the one who has been the object of the party's respect. It was not surprising by that Mr. MCKINLEY was the recipient of Mr. FREEMAN'S name was respected, indeed, but no more.

Yet among Republican statesmen now living, none certainly would be more highly respected than Mr. FREEMAN. His and Senator KESSLER and Senator HILL maintain in character and ability



THE WINNER.



"LOANTAKA"

IN THE BETTING RING.



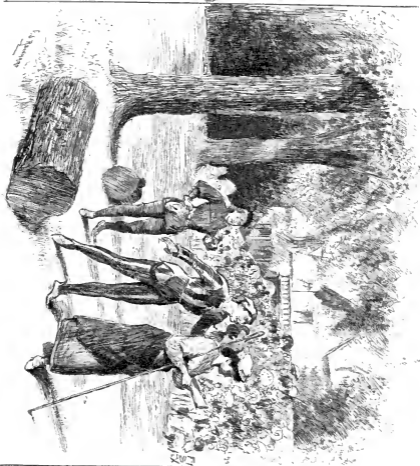
THE FINISH



THE VICTORIOUS JOCKEY.



RETURNING HOME.



"AS YOU LIVE IT."—DRESS BY C. H. BRIDGEMAN.—(SEE PAGE 428.)



"AS YOU' LIKE IT," WITH APOLOGIES.

BY PLAYER SCOTT BROWN.

The audences that offered through the leaves, the shadows that the shimmering maple cast, did not obscure all the forms that gathered through the grove at Uncle Point. To no sports fatter than the shadows moved beneath the trees, to no on the very frame less loved in houses, and whose people first best not the tables than they stepped upon.

Stated by the tree, Dick, "spoke a merry voice; but all who heard it created it as his the manner of the leaves." "They cannot not for the modern maid and man, so turn thy back upon them. Arise before them, and those, of all, this, how the ground will."

It was the height of midnoon—the midnoon of the part. It was not contented, it was far removed from common place, but there was a reality to the trees, the grass, the sky above, and the woodland depths beyond. There was a little too much reality as far as the best went, and the occasional whole of a locomotive rattled all districts at its time. But it afforded new sensations, and one might forget the real tree if he had a foot and he had never seen the rustic scene, where the summer flowers blossomed and the summer dined. And being then all thought of modern folk, deaf to the locomotive whole apparatus of the great city just across the water, one might dream of long ago and look on the people of the age of romance. This is the age of fiction, of matter of fact, of modern realities, it is the time of real water play, a prominent part, and genuine buzz, now before bywaters among the frenzied portion of the audience, but beneath the quivering leaves, the air redolent with new mowers hay, the pastoral play moved a lid of real life, and the modern world but a dream. It was at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 16th of June—the most remarkable 16th of June so far as best went that the local Signal Service has chronicled. Mrs. Murray, but her goodness for the reason, the actors volunteered their services, and the Rev. Dr. Baughman and several other clergymen cast their influence in favor of it. The performance was for the benefit of



MRS. ROSE OUGHLAN AS ROSALIND.

or even hoped to strike anything so earth as good as this," which leads one to suppose that the gentleman has high ideas of dressing rooms for the future.

"Ah, Will," said the lowest Baroque turning from a contemplation of the stage to the audience, "don't those recall the time when thou and Kenne and I went to the Green Wick Palace, where the Queen's court was held at Christmas

time? Methinks the demure of both may vie with the meek of fair Elizabeth. Come, both say, Will, note thou the shimmering eyes, the fall and shiver, as fair an error danced around a starbucked May pole. Hat I will above, thy art is above all. We came to watch the play and not to stare the audience."

"Thou must hold me as a woman, Dick," returned the other, "for thou dost seek to rub by contrast. But thou art a good fellow, thy ways are winning, though what care I for all the world's society? It is a picture full of beauty, and in truth, they are fair; but see the music seats, they stay back to the world, and let us live again in the forest of Arden."

The entrance of the Madison Square Theatre was hidden behind the trees, and as the music started up the audience leaped forward in anticipation. All the treats about New York contributed their quota of fashionable guests, and Fifth Avenue was emptied for the afternoon. Those who remained in town, and those who had not gone for any reason, seemed to regard the piece as a sort of society rendezvous, and everybody appeared in their best—that is, if their best was right and airy enough. At three o'clock a luncheon appeared, and the legislators, and Adam and Orlando appeared from behind the trees.

"What say you, Dick," whispered one of the unseen guests, "remembered thou when I played Adam at the Globe?"

"I trust," the other laughed, "those times were rare. Thou wert ever—carried off thy feet! I marvelled that thou shouldst make Adam here, and every one that street he followed thee back as I hoped to and on the forest ways."

"But this were rare enough to make the old man young again," the poet cried, whistlingly. "Note thou Orlando, Ay, marry, but he hath a genteel manner. 'Tis the Orlando that I saw before mine eyes long ere the quill had started



MR. WILLIAM MULLOOGY AS CHARLES THE WRESTLER.

the virgin page that made his fire. Couldst thou be a bet for one thyself, Dickie Baroque?"

The general had begun, and for a Duke white Arcadio was ideal in his acting, deserving of nothing but praise, and the world was not so far from what plenty of applause was forth coming. In a while he seemed lost in contemplation of the scene, but it always appreciated the good points. Society seldom forgets itself, and perhaps it might take more gentle sleepers than the real Arcadio possesses to bring society to the realization that Arcadio was not man for his particular beauty as any more than for the gentle manful shepherd. However, Orlando made a hit in the beginning, and Celia and Rosalind won the hearts of all so soon as they entered. One might imagine that everybody had been brought up to the forest, so naturally did they make their entrances and exits, and you could think them from a distance and they passed behind a cover ledge far in the background. They never seemed to hurry in and fire, and that led an element of comfort and ease peculiarly refreshing on that hot day. The play ran smoothly along, and Duke Frederick and his own world settled on them. Charles the Wrestler was there, and he was another bit of modern realism that pleased everybody, for, in truth, he was a wrestler by profession. Of course people knew that Duke Frederick was only a



MR. MATRICE BARRYMORE AS ORLANDO.



MRS. AGNES BOOTH AS ANASTAS.

St. Mark's House and St. Catherine's House, and the promoters of the charity were duly accorded in their endeavors. Tickets were in demand—they were at a premium, in fact—but the seats were furnished, and the people could be accommodated, and the managers would dispose of no more tickets than there were seats. Receipts came from distant cities, and high prices were offered for the privilege of standing. And truly it was a privilege to see the folding and in the most delicately comedy of *As You Like It*, even if you did have to stand. The persons represented, as the old books have it, were:

Orlando	Mr. Matrice Barrymore
Japan	Mr. Frank Miller
Charcoal Duke	Mr. J. H. Burdick
Duke Frederick	Mr. Frank Coffer
Touchstone	Mr. Frank Booth
Jaques	Mr. John T. Sullivan
Adam	Mr. J. W. Lovelock
Celia	Mr. Frank Shaw
Miranda	Mr. Charles E. Harris
Le Beau	Mr. Sidney Shaw
William	Mr. Charles Williams
Amiens	Mr. Morris Bayles
Touchstone's Mistress	Mr. John C. Clark
Joseph de Dilo	Mr. John C. Clark
First Lord	Mr. J. T. Clark
Rosalind	Mrs. Rose Oughlan
Amphiboly	Mr. John C. Clark
Titus	Mr. John C. Clark
Phoebe	Mrs. John C. Clark
Page	Mr. John C. Clark

The residence of Mrs. Murray was converted into one large greenhouse, and each play of had a room to himself. Mr. J. T. Sullivan is quoted as having remarked that he had "dressed in Spanghach, Kalamazoo, and Odessa, and say



A TRAMP BEFORE BREAKFAST



LIVING ROOM



THE QUARTERS



A MORNING BATH



THE HARVARD LANDING STAGE





HARVARD CREW.—Photo by Pictorialist.

COLLEGE BOAT-RACING IN AMERICA.

BY GANAH W. WHITNEY.

THE student rowed without boating in this country goes back in 1828, when Yale was spreading competition among the early boat races of the Eastern United States. The first regatta was held in July 1828 in the rural districts of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and New York. College athletes had to deal very specifically with their first regatta, but time and the colleges' fanciful concepts have greatly met a glimmer of romance about these juvenile athletic days which has since then supplied the deficiency. Even the students have fallen victims (and not in a willing way) to the blandishments of the picturesque and primitive antiquarianism, and the visitor to New Haven in day may witness great scenes, find many an "almost inebriated" who will be garrulous on the prowess of Yale rowmen in those ancient days. For two years there was no boating at Yale other than the strange dances on the country bumpkins' special field of activity. Boating, in fact, was neither a recognized nor organized college sport, training was an unexplored mystery, and boating work was the order of the day. Harvard, in the mean time, with all the glories facilities provided by the Charles River, was beginning likewise to take on a boating spirit.

Intercollegiate history does not enlighten us on the first days of rowing at Cambridge, but ascertainable old boys. In whose memory I have no such respect to provide a single doubt to darken any area of his deliciously impossible yarn, his power lies up and by the boat "whenever" tales of their prowess. Who shall say that ever in those early days there was no rivalry between those, our two greatest seats of learning? If Yale looked the pride of the country into carrying away the prizes at their Fourth of July regatta, Harvard, as my nearest informant says, was no less victorious in stealing away the hearts of the ladies who lined the banks of the Charles whenever the college boys went out for a sail.

The organization of the sport was, of course, a natural sequence, and in 1843 seven members of the Yale class of '44 formed, under the name of the Yale Boat Club, the first rowing club in America. They had a four-man Whiskell boat, 12 feet long, about 17 inches, and used 12 feet oars. In that same year three other boats were purchased by the students, one of them being a lap-stroke gig for 8 men. This, for the time being, was the pride of the university, to say nothing of New Haven. It was long, narrow, and so fast that the rowers of the other boats were in great danger of being offed altogether from collective destruction.

In the following year the Harvard class of '46 had the distinction of forming the first boat club in that university. They purchased an eight-man boat, called *Quaker*, that had been built for a race between Boston mechanics, and many a contest it won for them. It was a heavy lap-stroke, 27 feet long, 34 feet in its widest part, and tapered gradually to bow and stern. It ran low in the water, had no stem, was floored half-way up to the gunwale with wooden

strips, and had hard-wood greynets at either end that were the crew's exclusive delight. On every state occasion those greynets were rubbed, oiled, and polished until they shone again. Plain flat wooden tholepins fitted into the gunwale; also had six whitened oars. The *Quaker* stands out prominently and gallantly in the first days of college boating. This was a good boat, and was the first rowed with Yale in '50, she was never beaten. In fact, until '56, when race boats were introduced, and in '57 she was sold in order to purchase a craft better adapted to excursion and less to racing. The only boat in those days that approached *Quaker* was *Silvercup* at New Haven, which in its turn became famous. It had room for six passengers, the captain's oarhead mast being at the extreme end, from which he could look over the bows of the crew. In those days public boats were constructed more for pleasure

than racing, and accommodation was invariably made for guests. But those were good old days, sure enough—at least so my nearest informant tells me. The droopery of training was unknown. No such discipline as we are accustomed to nowadays would have been permitted. Rowing was a recreation, not a task, and always. The crews were chosen on account of their popularity as well as strength and general fitness, and when they rowed had the intensity turned out to watch and cheer. Rowing days were veritable carnivals of aquatic sport, and not an available boat in college of even made at another on such an occasion. About the only system observed was that the best oarsmen—the ones likely to fill the "vacancy"—had absolute control of the boats in the evening, while the beginners were permitted to take their work in the morning. Rowing with the establishment of having clubs

in '46 at Yale, followed by Harvard in '44, the sport took on a boater that carried it along with a splash for a few years, but rather left it to shift for itself in about '50. The college faculties all their time had by no means encouraged boating, though they had tolerated it; but in '51 the students at Cambridge had a town row, and forthwith an order went out from the Harvard faculty prohibiting the construction of any new boats; consequently, in '51, '52, and '53, Harvard depended for success upon just one boat, the *Ironworker* *Quaker*, and right well did she serve them.

In '54 Yale and Harvard contested their first race, August 16, at Charles Harbor, Lake Wisconsin, in eight-oared barges. For a two-mile course. The race was a pair of black walnut oars, and Harvard was in the *Quaker* by four lengths, a curious feature being that the stroke oar in both boats rowed upon the starboard side. Boating at this time, and the use of two jokers immediately following, was not so particularly flourishing condition at Harvard. Yale's oarsmen generally gave her a lot of a set-down, and consequently there was no race again until '57, when Yale again challenged. This time it was rowed at Westchester, a mile and a half and return, and was again won by Harvard in an eight-man barge. Yale drew a six-maned barge. Yale had a superior boat in this year, with wooden oarsmen, but pulled a short, jerky stroke, 60 to the minute, and were soon out of it. After this year the boating spirit at Harvard took on a great boom.

The first varsity boat was constructed—a 19 foot lap-stroke, with no rudder—more made, and for the first time used clipper and spruce oars were used at Chen bridge. There was no race in '57 with Yale, but that year marked a turning point in intercollegiate racing. Harvard built a six-maned boat in this year, with wooden oarsmen, but pulled a short, jerky stroke, 60 to the minute, and were soon out of it. After this year the boating spirit at Harvard took on a great boom.

In May, '58 the *Harvard Register* proposed the establishment of an annual intercollegiate regatta. Forthwith circulars were sent to Brown, Yale, and Trinity. At a meeting called at New Haven, May 20th, arrangements were made for a three mile race that year at Springfield, July 23d. Considerable preparation was made by both Yale and Harvard for this event, it seeming to be filled with more importance than those which had gone before. The drawing of the Yale stroke a few days previous to the day set for the race put an end to the negotiations for that year, however. The impetus that had been given rowing, by its former recognition in the establishment of an intercollegiate regatta, was mostly spent, and in '58 the crew settled in their work more earnestly. For



YALE CREW.—Photo by Pictorialist.

ferred to Senator Abbott, the new Premier has invited the old members of the cabinet to retain their portfolios, and he himself has taken the position of President of the Privy Council, and retained that of leader of the government in the Senate. His Heric Langens will probably be the leader in the House of Commons. The head of the Department of Railways has not yet been named, but it is likely that the Premier will exercise a very close supervision over that office himself.

The Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott has just completed his seventieth year, and was born in St. Andrew, Quebec. His father was the owner of St. Andrew's, and prepared the son for McGill College, where he was graduated in 1854. Two years later he was called to the bar. He practiced law for fifteen years, and became a leading authority in commercial law. In 1870 he was elected an representative of his native county in the Assembly of United Canada, and held this place until the union in 1867, when he became a member, representing the same constituency, of the Dominion Parliament.

In 1862 Mr. Abbott, who was still a member of the cabinet, was made Solicitor General in the cabinet of John Macdonald. In the year 1868 he was created a Queen's counsel.

After leaving the cabinet, Mr. Abbott prepared and procured the passage of the law known as the Insolvency Act of 1864, the basis of the present Dominion bankruptcy laws.

In 1873 Mr. Abbott, who was still a mem-

ber of Parliament, was the kind adviser of Sir Hugh Allan in his negotiations with Sir John Macdonald's government over the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway. He was defeated for re-election in Parliament, and remained in private life for seven years. The time was devoted chiefly to his law practice.

Before again being elected to Parliament, Mr. Abbott, with Sir Heric Langens, went to London to present the case of the province of Quebec in the proceedings arising out of the dismissal by Lieutenant-Governor Levesque de St. Jean of his provincial ministry. Mr. Abbott was successful, and the Lieutenant-Governor was dismissed. In 1880 Mr. Abbott was elected Parliament for his old constituency of Argenteuil. In 1881 he was appointed in the Senate, and has since been the leader of that body. In 1897 he accepted Sir John Macdonald's invitation to join the cabinet without a portfolio. He was always one of Sir John's most trusted advisers.

In the United States not much is known of Mr. Abbott, though it is remembered that his only matchlock was in favor of joining the fortunes of Canada with those of the United States. Not much is generally known of him in Canada, where he is chiefly thought of in connection with the acquisition of the ownership of Sir John Macdonald's first administration, and as the author of a not very satisfactory insolvency law. In his profession he is esteemed as a very shrewd



THE HON. J. C. ABBOTT
First a Parliamentarian in Britain, afterwards

lawyer. He is a man of great wealth, the large bulk of which was made in the states of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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THE COLUMBIAN EXPRESS, VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The new fast train to Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which entered the city last week, has been rechristened "The Columbian Express" in honor of the great fair. In keeping this title on the new train, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken the initiative among the railroads in recognizing the merits of the World's Exposition by providing special facilities for the comfortable and speedy movement of visitors. The train is particularly worthy of notice because of the speed, the extra equipment, the extra facilities for the comfort of the traveler, and the extra facilities for the convenience of the traveler. The Pullman drawing-room, sleeping, and dining cars, and the extra passenger coaches, are all rechristened. The Columbian Express leaves New York 4:40 P. M. Philadelphia 8:25 P. M. Harrisburg 9:20 P. M. every day, arriving at Chicago 5:10 P. M. the next day.—(Ad.)

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THE STATE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Fifty years ago on June 24th, St. John the Baptist's Day, Archbishop Hughes founded the College of St. John at Fortianna, New York, and his memory will be honored this year upon the same day, when his statue will be unveiled at the college grounds. A similar tribute will be paid to Mr. Becker, in Brooklyn, at the same time; and it is a strange coincidence, owing to the fact of the two men having gone abroad in 1841, at the request of this government, in order to exert their personal influence with the foreign powers and prevent the acquisition of the Southern Confederacy. Mr Becker went to England, while the Archbishop visited the court of France and interested the Emperor in the Northern cause. The amount of twelve thousand dollars was raised by a committee of the lay members of the parish, who are by no means confined to two houses called St. John's. Judge O'Brien was chairman of the fund, and the funds of St. John's College have furnished the work with all interest. The statue of the Archbishop is dignified and stately, corresponding to the manner of the man, and in the work of Mr. William B. O'Donnovan. The statue is cast in brass, being eight feet two inches in height, resting upon a base thirty-one feet high. About this plinth are the symbols of the four Evangelists, the eagle above the front one, an emblem of the Archbishop. The pedestal is five and one-half feet in height, of polished pink granite, perfectly plain. The cost was made by Maurice J. Power.

Upon Wednesday, June 26th, this statue will be presented in the college by Judge O'Brien, and accepted by the president, Father Scully. Archbishop Corrigan will then unveil the work, and an oration will be made by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. These ceremonies will follow upon the Commemorative exercises of the college, and will be a most fitting memorial of the founder.

THE NEW CANADIAN PREMIER.

LORD STANLEY, the Governor General of Canada, made no undue haste in selecting a Premier to succeed the late Sir John Macdonald. There are a great many conflicting interests in the Conservative party, and for several years past it has taken all of Sir John Macdonald's wonderful tact to hold it together. In naming a successor to Sir John, the Governor-General did not have to look for some equal in ability to the dead leader, for there is no such one in Canada; but he has evidently tried to get one who would antagonize as little as possible the French and anti-Catholic feelings, and at the same time please the Pacific Railroad managers. However the selection of Senator Abbott, of Montreal, may solve the first part of the problem, it must surely answer the second very satisfactorily. Senator Abbott is well known in the Canadian Pacific Railroad circles, having been very close, and his appointment as Premier of the Dominion has the same significance as would in this country the election of Mr. Jay Gould's chief lawyer, or the legal adviser of Mr. C. P. Huntington, to the Presidency of the United States.

The Governor-General first asked Sir John Thompson to form a cabinet, but that gentleman is a member of the Episcopal Episcopate Church, evidently saw that an cabinet named by him would have the support of a united party, and he declined, in the same time suggesting that the invitation be trans-



STATE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—W. B. O'DONOVAN, SCULPTOR.
First a Parliamentarian in Great Britain, afterwards

Aaron Bldg.





