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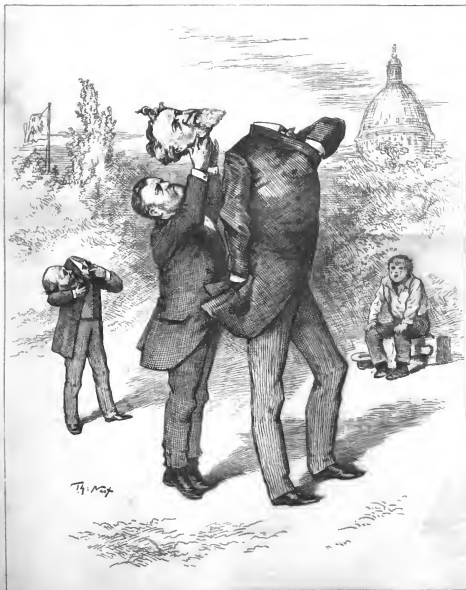
# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

No. 85 of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, issued June 25, opens with one of BROWN J. LITTLE'S interesting historical stories, entitled "The Four Discoveries," with a full-page illustration. It also contains "How Tom Went to the Fair," a story for the time of the wheat year, by Mrs. FRANK MCGRATH; "Chapter VII. of 'The Cruise of the 'Globe,'" in which "Glad" becomes a wreck; "A Fictional Spectacle," a story by JAMES OTIS; "Landing a Ship—Herald," a full-page illustration; "First II. of 'The Daisy Girl,'" with two illustrations; a page of "Wiglets," and other attractions.

## THE ALLEGED BRIBERY.

**A**MID the just indignation arising from the alleged attempt at bribery in Albany, it is well to remember that the whole familiar system of politics based upon "the spoils" is a form of bribery. The spoils system, of which Mr. CORWELL is the especial representative, used to signify what was resigned, as it now signifies a system by which honours and the public money to buy votes and services. Under the spoils régime, the million and a half of dollars which are paid in salaries at the New York Custom-house are given upon the understanding that the holder will vote and will continue to do certain political work, such as carrying provisions, and securing votes for the honours in convention. The public money, under this system, is used to promote private and personal interests, and to give the jobs of the willow of the party. This is the very essence of bribery, because it is the payment of money for votes and influence. But it is the grossest kind of bribery, because the briber uses the public money, and has only the general promise of government officers. They take—and the general promise for money years justified them in thinking—that the money so extorted was the price of the place held by the giver. This is the boldest robbery and corruption. We have ourselves known place-holders actually warned of conviction by the State, and removing or retiring officer that if they voted as they wished to vote, they should be removed, and their families left penniless. They were forced by the threat of loss of wages to vote against their consciences. This is corruption quite as bad as anything alleged by Mr. BRADLEY. That it is indeed to a system is a familiar fact. It begins with the practice of assessments upon place-holders—a practice which fixes the price of the place. That is to say, the party honours and managers give a place upon condition that the holder will agree to return a percentage of the public money which he receives in salary for the expense of the party. Here, for instance, as a letter addressed on the 15th of October last to the holder of a small national office.

"Dear Sir,—Your books show that you have paid no heed to the requests of the committee for funds. The time for action is past. I need not say to you that an important career for the one now made in a State has the greater a quantity of money, and we look at you, as one of the Federal favorites, in high honor and respect. Two per cent of your salary is—  
These notes, please.  
"At the close of the campaign we shall place a line of them upon the table of the head of the department you are in."  
July 2nd.

The letter was signed by the chairman of the State Committee.

So long as politics rest upon this wholly mercenary basis that place can be to be turned out to those who will pay most for them, why should we be surprised by any other kind of bribery and corruption in politics? If it is honorable for a party committee to sell public offices, why is it dishonorable for Assemblymen to sell their votes? If it is right for an appointing officer to promise or to give the recommendation of a public office within his patronage in consideration of personal or partisan service, why is it wrong for him to offer money for a vote? Bribery in the Legislature is the natural logical result of the whole system of venal politics known as spoils and patronage. Mr. CORWELL resigned in order to strengthen this system. He substantially asserted that the Senators from a State should control the payment of the public money within it in the form of the salaries of minor officers. He asked the Legislature of New York to approve that doctrine. He expected to impose it upon a willing Senate. He and his brethren in New York have constantly conforming to it. They have unconsciously done the appointing and removing power by reward and patronage. Obvious as it is, why is it a totally corrupt system. It presents the incentives of free government. But the corruption is quite as vital when it is employed in the form of patronage to control the votes of a Convention, as when, by the open tender of money, it is used to buy the

votes of a Legislature. If it should be proved that money has been paid to members of the Legislature to sign or not to sign a call for a caucus, to vote for or against any candidate, or for any other illicit purpose, the same system would be equally he reprehended to the utmost. But so long as the people allow party honours to pay their way with the public money in the form of spoils, they must expect votes to be bought in Legislatures, and politics to be corrupted at every point.

## THE CONTEST AT ALBANY.

The second week of the contest for the Senatehip in New York ended by a vote for Mr. DEWEY of three more than a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature. By the usage of the party that is equivalent to a nomination. Had Mr. DEWEY received this number of votes in a caucus, he would have been the candidate. As the opponents of Mr. CORWELL, however, declined a caucus at the beginning, the caucus will not now be recognized by his supporters. If the members who vote for him were to vote for any other person, it is election by this Legislature, except by a coalition with the Democrats, is impossible; and Mr. PLATT is asserted, without doubt, to have said that either he and Mr. CORWELL are to have a contest, or else that the Democrats will take the two-thirds which is made in the immense majority of the Republicans of New York and of the country are opposed to the re-election of Mr. CORWELL and his colleague as men who have betrayed their constituents. The most striking evidence of the opinion in New York is that in a Legislature which was especially friendly to them last winter, Mr. CORWELL now receives but about thirty votes out of one hundred and six, and that although some members are known to vote for him, it is in a desire to vote for the man favored by their knowledge of the feeling of their constituents and of the party in the State. Of course, if the interests of the party, and of the country through the party, were especially regarded by him, Mr. CORWELL would be the man to do so, and to do so in the interest of the Republican party of New York that it rejects him.

He will, however, risk the election of a Democratic successor, and the complete transfer of the Senate to Democratic control, rather than permit another Republican to hold his place for the next four years, and prevent it. His desertion of his post left the Senate in Democratic control, but he could restore it to the Republicans by withdrawing from the contest. That, however, he will not do, upon the plea that if he were to do so, he would be obliged to resign, and to give up three years as a statesman. As we write, this is true. But Mr. CORWELL and the country know that the instant he—who can not be elected, and who merely makes a Democratic successor possible—should withdraw, a Republican successor would be elected. Should the Legislature adjourn without an election, the return of two Republican Senators would become exceedingly doubtful, because the small Republican majority in the State has for years probably disappeared in the furthest back of the present division in the party. If, therefore, the United States Senate is to be Republican, the present Legislature must elect. That the Senate is now Democratic is a fact, but it is not a fact, and he alone will be responsible should it become permanently so.

## FRENCH POLITICS.

FRENCH politics have suddenly become interesting. M. GAMBETTA recently found a change in the electoral law which would substitute the vote of a department for that of a district, and which would so far be a departure from the usual fundamental rule of popular government known as local representation. It would remove the legislative power from small constituencies, and vest it in large ones; as if our members of Congress should be elected upon a general district ticket instead of a district ticket. This kind of popular government is not a very new thing, but it has been always one of the most dangerous tendencies of the French republic. It is the perfidious principle of LOUIS NAPOLEON—principle because it enables the Government to put up candidates for the whole country or department, and to elect the most despotic of machines. M. GAMBETTA favors this system, and supports the department vote against the vote of the district, because it is a step toward the rule of a single injudiciously selected man for the whole country. But the voting in the French Chambers shows that the sentiment of France as there represented is against him. Some time ago a majority of eight only in a vote of four hundred and eighty-eight on the Deposition of the Government held it was a very low majority, and, before the Senate voted, M. GAMBETTA made a public progress to his native town, and was welcomed very warmly. But M. JULES SIMON and M. WADDINGTON opposed the scheme strenuously in the Chamber, and by a majority of five hundred he has been defeated in the Senate. Tried by his own principle of the great majority, therefore, the bill has been rejected by the representatives of the people. But the question will be referred to the country, and M. GAMBETTA, from what his organs now say, will

evidently interpret a favorable result at the polls as a verdict not only for the scheme, but against the Senate, and he will apparently propose a revision of the electoral powers. This would be revolutionary politics. A change in the Constitution to authorize the Senate to the House of Deputies, simultaneously with the election of Deputies by departments upon tickets prepared by M. GAMBETTA, would make him practically dictator of France.

His plan is not only favorable to true representative government, and betrays the defect of all French republicanism thinking—a disregard of minorities. The French republicanism thinks only of a majority, however acquired, and has not yet learned that a Constitution is made for the defense of minorities by principle, and firmly regulating the action of majorities. The father of American Democracy, as the disciples of Mr. JEFFERSON would call him, said, most truly, "All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression." True popular government is not only achieved for France by a mere appeal to the millions of French voters in a mass, but by securing a wise system of the local representation of French opinion. The Congressional nomination of President in this country is a system of local representation, and not the choice of the country on either side. The overthrow of the unit rule, and the assertion of district representation at Chicago, were truly republican measures, because they promote power and order by providing for the representation of minorities, and because it throws such an expression, GAMBETTA'S scheme is reactionary and unrepulsive.

## "THE IMMORTAL FARNELL."

No one can understand the situation in Ireland without knowing that "the immortal FARNELL," as Archbishop CHURCH calls him, promotes the Land League agitation not so much to secure the independence to achieve the independence of Ireland, the Land League is merely the FARNELL way of playing the old game. "The real reason," he says, "why the Irish do not succeed in Ireland is that a nation governed by a man who is so sure of himself, and so sure of foreign rule, overshadows everything." Improved land laws may alleviate the situation somewhat, but they are not a remedy; and Mr. FARNELL'S objections and objections to the GLADSTONE bill are logically the same objections he has not even the discount upon which he rests his hopes and plans.

The criticisms which are taking place are largely due, according to Mr. FORSTER, the Irish Secretary, to the orders of the Land League prohibiting the paying of rent. It is a simple question, whether there is real inability to pay, but the apparent principle of the League is that landlords are oppressors because they are landlords, and that rent is robbery. Behind all this is the feeling that the landlords are their claim to conquest and confiscation, and that they are no rights in the country whatever. They are foreigners holding practically by force, and any means of accommodating and finally expelling them is justifiable. Temporary relief, according to this view, is preferable to permanent subjugation. The man determined and to the condition of Ireland, the more willing it is assumed, England will be to relinquish her hold.

There are the politics of desperation. But no other theory explains the anomaly of the Irish party toward their friends in England and their cooperation with enemies. Lord BRACEDONIA'S motto upon the Irish question was: No surrender and no cooperation. That motto has been the motto of the Land League party has been inquiry and reasonable relief. That party has done all that has been done for the remedy of Irish complaints, and to introduce justice into the government of Ireland. But "the immortal FARNELL" would have the Government hold the ruling fess of Ireland in order that the suffering of his country may become so intolerable as to precipitate separation. It is in this position which exhausts the patience and the sympathy of the most reasonable Englishmen, and that the GLADSTONE government holds steadily to its purpose of purification by justice, and more patriotic and wiser Irishmen than FARNELL, bravely sustain it.

## DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS.

THE DEMOCRATS have made two mistakes in the pending National contest in New York: one in violation of the principle of the party, and the other in assuming Mr. JACOBS as one of the candidates for the Senatehip. The reason for the friendly vote toward Mr. CORWELL is evident enough. Mr. CORWELL wishes to go back to Washington, as General BRADLEY would have it, and to administer. That is what the Democrats mean to do, or, as often, as an opposition, and they would be glad of Mr. CORWELL'S assistance. The success of the Republicans against the CORWELL faction would be the election of Senators friendly to the Administration—a result





IN THE APPEALS AT SPILKEN  
 "THEY RETURNED QUITE CHEERFUL, AND POWER THROUGHOUT BELONGED TO A SMALL REMAINDER AT  
 THE UPPER END OF THE BOAT."  
 (See Boston, "Illustrated Woman," p. 104, Part 61.)

There is *Harper's Weekly* No. 111:  
**The Beautiful Wretch: A Brighton Story.**

By WILLIAM BLACK.

OTHER BY "MURDER ON DECK," "REVENGE," "A PARTNER AT TABLE,"  
 "THE SILENT SPECTATOR OF A PLAYERS," etc.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued)

SNOW AND WIND AND DARKNESS.

"He tells the story himself," she continued. "It is the maid  
 the officers that has brought this matter in him, he says. He  
 is in the position of sight, and he heard the name of the Alphonse,  
 a sailor, and nothing would do but that he must try to see him, and  
 with his fatherland by examining the vessel. Then he is taken  
 of brought before the officers and condemned to be shot, and he  
 did not his brother soldiers in the straight—But I can not go  
 to speak it."

She got her hand on fastidiously for a second to her eyes, and  
 then she said, cheerfully,

"I have had enough of talking, suppose we will for the carriage."

"I think I ought to apologise to you, Miss Anne," said he

"You prefer walking by yourself—I might not be late to see and  
 beloved you."

"It is of no consequence," said Nan, looking back for the  
 carriage, "so long as you haven't lost your hat."

They got into the carriage and continued on their way; and very  
 soon it became apparent, from the flashes of sunlight and gleams  
 of blue, that they had worked their way up through the cloud  
 layers.

In process of time, indeed, they got clear of the mist and  
 fog, and emerged up to the higher valleys of the Alphonse,  
 where, the white snow fields glancing in the sun, except where  
 the rocks showed through in points of intense black. There were  
 no longer any clouds. They were in a world of sun and barren  
 rocks and brilliant sunlight, with a wind, however, like the  
 level, themselves the only living creature visible, their voices  
 sounding straight distinct in the silence.

When they were quite at the summit of the pass, a carter, who  
 they say is not dead, came over, but it did not last. By the time

they had got the dogs on the wharf, the next group before them—  
 descending and whirling and it disappeared in a wall of mountains  
 of the deepest blue—was again filled with sunlight, and now they  
 began to be a little bit sheltered from the wind as the horses  
 trotted and splashed through the wet snow, carrying them away down  
 into the bay.

They looked at Cape Dobson, with some thousands of feet  
 above the level of the sea. There no again, originating near at  
 a rapid pace down into a mighty valley, rushing through gullies  
 cut in the solid rock, then set upon into the gullies—singing;  
 taking the steep reverse of the road at the same break neck speed;  
 with always before them—and so far below them that it was almost  
 as making their way down between the pines and dots  
 of villages. As the evening fell, that a series of boats and wheels  
 came to a sudden end, the they were entering the town of Chis-  
 terna, and there they found an old walking pace through the narrow  
 hills through the hills. It was strange for those to come down from  
 the snow world into the ordinary little town, and to find in the  
 hotel not only all sorts of products of a high civilization, but even  
 people who were speaking the familiar English tongue.  
 There was a big green soldier—"Lorenson F. H. King, R.N.,"

... in the house. When Frank King had got it out and it, he was silent for a second or two. "I hope there is no bad news!" said Miss Bradford, in a kindly tone. "He was not a very sympathetic person, but Frank King explained up their nose during those last two days, and also a measure granted to him."

"No," he said, shortly. "Oh no, not bad news. The letter from the office I left in charge of the *Phosphor*. I think that I shall be setting out for home again in a couple of days."

"I am sorry for that," she said, quite naturally on an April to-morrow, "Miss Bradford!"

"We were preparing to do so."

"And where do you think of going in when you get to Lake Como?"

"Belgium, most probably."

"Oh, well, I will go with you as far as Belgium, if I may," he said, somewhat thoughtfully.

CHAPTER IX.  
THE SEARCHERS.

Next morning also he was preoccupied and anxious, less much than even. He had good naturally hoped to have found the man whom he was searching for.

"No, no, no," he said. "Only the telegram left last night makes it necessary for me to start for home to-morrow."

"Then, at least," said Nan, cheerfully, "you will see Lake Como before you go."

"The oldest doctor called in last evening and said 'Nan's head is full of romance,' also said 'the experts in the Court of the girls—Lepidoptera's son, Nan?—the water and golden leaves and gold hills, and Duke Monte's main flag—whatever it is—no eternal summer. I searched the question to not order correct.'"

"And the truth was that, despite this warning, Nan did seem somewhat disappointed when, after hours of ruffling and splashing along a rocky road, they came upon a stretch of dirty, chalky green water that in a minute mirrored the grey and brown edges above it."

"That was 'Come,'" cried Nan. "It isn't so 'Oh, but it is!" Miss Bradford said, laughing. "At least it's the upper end of it."

"But Nan would not believe it, and where at last they reached the lake, and fought their way through the crowd of stately good for nothing who expect to take themselves to every strip of luggage, and when they had got on toward the center and several remaining problems on the upper dock, then Nan do level that they were about to see the real Lake of Como. It was observed that the young sailor glanced more so in his rather anxious face at the sky and the morning clouds."

Well, they sailed away there through the stretch of pale green water, that was here and there out and back, and it here and there smooth enough to reflect the silver-grey sky, and the cold of November little village, and they began to be anxious about a certain looking up of people who in the southwest. They forgot about the eternal summer, and got out their water-proof. They were glad to find themselves drawing near to Bellagio, and to the big house, and villa, and the road garden. The wind had risen, the stream green water was here and there leaning white, and just as they were landing, a pink flock of lightning darted across that dark wall of people crowd and there was a long and reverberating note of thunder.

"It is never in the lake just got in to him," said Frank King, in the hall of the hotel. "The storm is not in fact. The girls could search down for a while through being allowed to wander in the whistler's trapdoor outside."

The thunder blackness in the southwest had deepened; the wind was whirling in great masses of vapor, the water was spraying high along the rocks, and the waves in the stirred garden were, below this way and that, even though their branches were bent, such signs. Then it was that Edith Bradford said:

"Nan, you ought to persuade Lieutenant King to stay over another day. He has been in the lake."

"I?" said Nan, sharply. "What have I to do with it? He can go on stay as he pleases."

"He had," muttered Edith, "in consequence of the troops outside."

"I suppose that means whether that rain came and days," said Nan, whose anger was now less for clear sky.

"The great staircase is put off till to-morrow night. Now he ought to stay and see the continuation of the lake."

"The fishermen," said Nan. "I should think he had something else to think of."

Nevertheless, when, at dinner, Miss Edith was good enough to put these considerations before Lieutenant King, he seemed very nervous to answer, and he at once called for a glass of wine, and extremely made out that by taking the right train somewhere or where he could remain at Bellagio over the next day. As that he was regarded, so far as the weather went. The morning was pink (Columella) and the hot and right, the sun shining on the far wooded hills and on the sparkling little villages of their feet, the green hills still running high, with here and there a white slip breathing, a haze of sunlight on the garden below—the great narrow water and the narrow of sunset sails—up on the three last terrace where the lake lay looking.

It was a long, like delivery for, and somehow he managed to be near Nan most of the time. He was always anxious to know what she thought about that so when that, he directed her attention to certain things, he sometimes talked to her about his ship, and about what sailors thought of when they were far from home and friends. They went out on the lake—those from the last row had called the water somewhat. Revolving in the rounded stern of the boat, on the shelter of the awning, they could hear the falls on stone fairs and during. It then walked to that long still heading from one end of the garden, the double line of short chimneys stirring cool and pleasant shades, the water lapping along the stone parapet beside them, and between each two of the stones a broad terrace, so it were, of the lake and the velvet soft slopes beyond. It was all very pretty, they said. It was a noble—something, perhaps. There were a good many little and little cottages situated in stone, and perhaps here and there a suggestion of the last ship. But it was pretty. Indeed, toward sunset it was very nearly something something more. Then the colors in the sky deepened, in the shadowy lake, the villages were not altogether, and the mountains, growing more and more twilight under the rich gold above, began to be almost blue. One half had got the workmen and furniture of the place, and Nan's stomach had a glimpse of the true lowliness and industry of the hills.

At the dock, till they began to rethink themselves of what was before them.

"It would have been a bad thing for the mountains from Lake Como if they had attempted to go on last evening," Miss Bradford remarked.

"It will be a bad thing for us," said Edith, who was the musical one. "If it attempts to go on board their steamer this evening, it will be far too bad. You should never be too near! And, especially where there is a boat, a boat is made up of all sorts of things." "You are here or would have, then," said Nan. "They are all getting up the lake to me to-morrow."

"Oh, I wouldn't think that," said Frank King, quickly. "I don't think it would be safe."



"AND THREW HIMSELF ON HIS KNEES."









STREET SCENE IN LOWER ALBANY CITY.



IN THE VICINITY OF THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.



BOYER AVENUE, TEN FEET UNDER WATER.



NEAR THE PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILROAD DEPOT.

THE PITTSBURGH FLOOD.—FOUR DRAWINGS BY JOHN ALEXANDER.—[SEE PAGE 427.]



THE ALCYON BOAT-HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—DRAWING BY H. MERRILL THOMAS.—[SEE PAGE 424.]



MEMPHIS, TENN., FROM THE "MEMPHIS HILL" LOOKING WEST.

MEMPHIS HILL, LOOKING EAST.



MEMPHIS HILL, LOOKING WEST.







ENOUGH TO MAKE A HORSE LAUGH.

## A ROMAN VILLA.

On page 453 our readers will find a picture of the remains of an ancient Roman villa, recently discovered at Milla. By heavy subscriptions this villa is supposed to have been the residence of FRANK. The mosaic shows one of various colors, that in the immediate foreground being inlaid with white, black, red, and green. The vast and wide as the picture is reflected on a black ground, surrounded with the remains of various other columns. The picture is twenty-four feet square.

## AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The electric railway which Dr. W. H. WATSON has constructed in Berlin, between the suburb of Lichtenfeld and the Cadenberg, is now regularly open for passengers, and is giving great satisfaction. The rails are of the military railway pattern, but the gauge is only three feet three inches. A single car is propelled by the current at an average speed of nine miles an hour, though this rate can be doubled if necessary. The original model for this line, of which we give an illustration on page 421, is now at work at the Crystal Palace, exhibition, as an attraction for visitors; but it is probable that electric railways, before many years are past, may supersede steam as a motive power. The electric railway at Berlin is about a mile and a half long. No difficulty has been experienced in using one rail

as the positive and the other as the negative conductor. The car is constructed in solid iron, the two wheels on each side being placed underneath the car, and transmitting its movement to the wheels by spiral steel springs. The objection was for some time doubtful how to clean this steel railway, and after long deliberation they have decided to rack it as a trolley car. The time for traversing the distance is not to be less than ten minutes, although the car could make the journey in almost half the time with perfect safety.

Over any other system worked by steam or compressed air the electric has the advantage that no heavy machinery has to be carried about to set the train in motion. The carriages can therefore be built in a lighter manner, thus reducing the power necessary to move them, and permitting all bridges and other constructions to be built more cheaply than usual. Several carriages, each with a separate motor, can be joined in one train, and by this distribution of motive power much cheaper engines can be employed than when the same train is drawn by a single locomotive. In addition to the ordinary tracks, means can be provided in short-circuit the machines on the carriages, and it can be used to act as very powerful brakes. The use of large stationary engines reduces the amount of fuel necessary to develop a certain power on the travelling carriage, and if water falls can be utilized, the cost of working such railways can be further diminished. It would probably that such railways can be erected and economi-

ally constructed to facilitate the traffic in crowded districts, or in situations where local circumstances favor their application. From all that has been done during the last few years it is evident that the art of transmitting power by electricity has advanced rapidly, and that its practical application is constantly gaining ground.

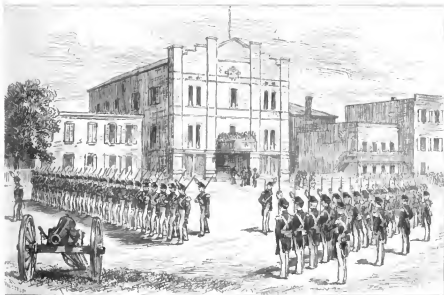
## THE CHICKASAW GUARDS.

On page 423 will be found a sketch of the famous military company of Memphis, Tennessee, the Chickasaw Guards, drawn up in front of their armory building in that city. The "Chicks," as they are familiarly called, have won the reputation by the decision of West Point officers of being the most perfectly drilled company of militia soldiers in the United States. They have won the chief prize for excellence in competitive drills at Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Columbus, Ohio, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and New Orleans, against the "rank" companies of the South and West. In 1878, General Sherman witnessed their drill in the streets of St. Louis, and pronounced them superior to anything he saw at West Point.

The "Chicks" were organized 1874. The present officers are Captain R. E. CARVER, Lieutenant W. L. CLAPP and R. L. HILTON. Very few of the original charter members now belong to the company. We would like to see the famous company break a "friendly lance" with some of our best companies here in New York.



AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—[See Page 431.]



THE CRUKASAW GUARDS AND THEIR ARMOY, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—Painted by F. T. Anson.—[See Page 431.]



A ROMAN VILLA, RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT MALTA.—[See Page 435.]

THE ALCOVE BOAT-HOUSE.

The Alcove Boat Club enjoys the distinction of possessing the most beautiful building in the vicinity of New York. It stands at the foot of a beautiful bay at Bay Ridge, and commands a beautiful view of the bay. From the foot of the building, concrete leads to a platform in the rear of the boat house, and four entrance doors at this point—two communicating with the main boat-house, and two lower floor, and providing direct access to the upper story, and providing ample means for entrance and egress.

Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats. The main floor is 40 by 70 feet, and is used as a room for the storage of boats, tanks, oars, and all the appliances employed in boating. It is arranged as an open-air boat-house, with seats on movable racks, and is transformed in a few moments into an open-air ball-room or could possibly be devoted to other uses.

The second floor contains a ball-parlor, the dimensions of which are 30 by 35 feet, a ladies' reception room, 20 by 25 feet, and octagon in shape, with circular doors in this corner, and a dressing room, 20 by 40 feet, containing a row of the most of the building. The dressing room, which is intended for the members of the club, includes a lavatory fitted up with all the modern conveniences, heated closets, and built-in furniture. It is lighted and ventilated by twenty-two windows, and contains 100 lockers arranged each with a lock, and a most desirable form of movable lockers on wheels in the center.

The Alcove Boat Club is the oldest organization of the kind in the city of New York, and has been in existence nearly thirty years. It has eighty-five or more and thirty-five hundred members, and is one of the most flourishing of its kind in the city. The main building is a fine example of modern architecture, and is a credit to the city of New York. It is a most desirable form of movable lockers on wheels in the center.

Note that the best engine is made at least prices, and is the best in the world. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

The Artificial Food of Infants has been a subject of medical interest with parents, but only the health and welfare of the mother, but a consideration of the infant's welfare, and the supply of proper artificial sustenance. The Vano's Baby Food approaches nature in simplicity, and is a most desirable form of movable lockers on wheels in the center.

BORSODPATA ACID PHOSPHATE. 25 NERVOUS DEBILITY. It acts and Borsodpata Acid Phosphate is a powerful tonic, and is the best in the world. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

Is there a hairless face powder? Yes, Kiehl's American Face Powder is absolutely hairless, and is the best in the world. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

It is a British invention to use wood in building of roofs and the most modern building. It is a most desirable form of movable lockers on wheels in the center.

HEART & LUNGAN'S COGNAC WATER. Who said that the heart was the only organ of the body? No, it is the heart and lungs, and is the best in the world. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

When a woman has a very bad headache, she should use the best in the world. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

Be careful! Address personal letters by enclosing address and name in plain text, and do not use initials. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

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MINTON'S ART AND TILE. 110 N. 4th St., New York. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

ALYON & HEALY. 105 N. 4th St., New York. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

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Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes. Also, open outside stairs from a platform in front two balconies, 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, reaching down to a level 25 feet above the ground, and falls with the boat house, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the country, furnishing all the facilities for the launching of boats.

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

## SUPPLEMENT TO HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED FROM THE JUST GOVERNMENT, containing  
*nothing from a picture by MISS GORELIA V. CORBETT, or*

### "MENDING THE OLD FLAG,"

*a spirited cartoon by J. B. HULL, by W. H. COLEMAN, or  
 a new page by a picture by S. J. COV, entitled*

### "THE SPIRIT OF '63,"

*a variety of interesting literary articles, will be found through-  
 out the supplement of HARPER'S WEEKLY.*

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

By the HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, *read True, True, all contain  
 from Harper's Little's Head by ROSA BROWN, The chest  
 of the number one by W. H. COLEMAN, "Young People,"  
 by F. J. HULL, and JOHN CALDWELL JONES. The boys take  
 on a cruise on the "Wind" have an exciting time while staying  
 on the lines of the great world. The number one  
 is the first chapter of "The King's Treasure" a short novel  
 by J. G. F. HULL, the author of "Aladdin's Bag."  
 etc.; and the concluding part of "Dorothy's Story," and  
 on last page is a series of very funny Lane's Pictures.*

## A NEW PARTY.

THE most astounding suggestion which has been  
 made during the present canvass in New  
 York is that Mr. CORWELL, in avowal for the over-  
 whelming condemnation of his course by the Republi-  
 can party, should found a new party. This enterpris-  
 ing proposition is made apparently upon the suppo-  
 sition that a party can be organized, and that a  
 disaffected politician has only to mix certain do-  
 doses, mix them up in a platform, and forthwith a  
 new party is formed. In the present instance it is  
 recommended to Mr. CORWELL to call for himself an  
 anti-monopolist, and to take command of all persons  
 who distrust the tendencies of great corporations.  
 But a party is not organized like a railroad company.  
 It is the result of absorbing convictions which take  
 precedence of all others. The Republican party was  
 the result of a coalition of Conservatives, Liberal  
 Party men, and Democratic Free-soilers. It was com-  
 posed of old Whigs and Democrats to whom the  
 question of slavery was more vitally important than  
 any distinctive Whig or Democratic policy. It was  
 the growth of the most earnest conviction, and the  
 most unselfish patriotism, and was not due to the  
 petulant whim of a defunct politician. When Mr.  
 HEWARD left the Whig for the Republican party, he  
 stated the considerations which alone persuade hono-  
 rable men to such a course.

There is no more reason that Mr. CORWELL should  
 essay to lead an anti-monopoly party than a mono-  
 poly party, or a temperance or woman suffrage party,  
 or a free-trade party. He is not to be identified with  
 any of those questions. The advice to found a new party should be based upon  
 general consent in some strong public conviction, or  
 some representative character in the person advised.  
 But Mr. CORWELL'S strong convictions, so far as his  
 course and speeches authorize them, are that the North  
 should be distrusted, and that he should appoint the  
 national office-holders in New York. A careerist  
 study of his public career will reveal these great princi-  
 ples plainly, but they are not to be made a founda-  
 tion for a new party. There is, indeed, a kind of  
 CORWELLISM, or worship, of which certain class  
 of politicians, Messrs. DUTCHER, J. H. FORTY,  
 SPEAKER SHERMAN, ex-Marshal FAY, HARVEY BULLY  
 JACKSON, PATTERSON, and F. B. FURNACE, Vice-  
 President ARTHUR, THOMAS MERCER, E. A. CARPENTER,  
 DWIGHT LAWRENCE, and others, are high priests.  
 They conduct the worship with solemn and edifying  
 devotion, and they are doubtless most zealous  
 teachers, but they are not a party, except like the  
 famous party in a parlor. They have nothing to rely  
 upon but Mr. CORWELL, and they have discovered  
 that Mr. CORWELL is himself in neither a political  
 principle nor a public policy. To ask him to be a  
 party is like asking a man who is not a party to be  
 willing to undertake, but very much more than that  
 could accomplish. If he and his followers could suc-  
 ceed in adjourning the Legislature, what would be  
 their appeal to the voters? Merely that Mr. COR-  
 WELL ought to be sent to the Senate. But that would  
 be equivalent to saying that he was justified in re-  
 signing. The new party, therefore, would stand  
 merely for the reasons that induced him to resign,  
 and those reasons are, as stated in his letter of resig-  
 nation, that the President is not a party, and that  
 could not govern the President's course in a certain  
 nomination.

This is rather a slight platform for a national  
 party. Was the President's desert, even were it  
 established, reason for Mr. CORWELL to betray his  
 party or was the President's resolution to do his of-

fer duty a sound reason for Mr. CORWELL'S re-  
 signing? Yet his action offers no other path  
 of departure for a new political organization, while it  
 furnishes the most dangerous precedent. If Senators  
 are to resign because they can not control the Execu-  
 tive power of nomination, there is an attempted revo-  
 lution which every good citizen is bound to resist.  
 An appeal to the voters upon such an issue could  
 result in but one way. Undoubtedly the effect  
 of the quarrel will be unfortunate for the Republican  
 party. But, as the Times well reminds, that is the  
 party which must be paid for following a "Boss."  
 Should Mr. CORWELL fail to secure his election, as  
 seems most probable, he and his friends would doubt-  
 less witness with great complacency a Republican  
 defeat in the forthcoming election, because they would  
 say it was the consequence of not letting Mr. COR-  
 WELL have his way. In other words, they would  
 make Mr. CORWELL the party. This is the natural  
 result of the necessary political system that he re-  
 presented.

It is a ruinous ruin system. It is illustrated  
 by the voters in the Legislature, when his supporters  
 consciously and deliberately withstood the plainly  
 expressed desire of the party to elect some other  
 person, pursuing a course which, while it can not  
 help Mr. CORWELL, must inevitably hurt the party.  
 And the way in which new parties are formed.  
 It is only a way in which men betray their old party.

## THE PRESSURE FOR PLACE.

It is announced that the promise for place in Wash-  
 ington is so overwhelming that the Administration  
 is compelled to consider measures of relief. At the  
 dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in New York a  
 few days since Mr. ALBANY, the Secretary of the  
 society, apologized, saying, "I have been engaged  
 during the last three or four weeks discussing questions  
 of appointment to clerkships in the Treasury Depart-  
 ment. Ten years ago Mr. GLADSTONE, first Lord  
 of the Treasury, and Prime Minister of England, re-  
 said, in a speech to his constituents at Greenwich,  
 "I can say that so to the clerkships in my own office  
 —the office of the Treasury—every one of you has  
 got as much power over their disposal as I have."  
 It is a significant statement, and one which Mr.  
 WADSWORTH wishes that he were free to attend to his  
 great duties as Mr. GLADSTONE. Even those who  
 see most persistently at reform agree that some-  
 thing must be done to remove the President and the  
 Secretary from the ridiculous position of being  
 in Congress and out, which infest the departments  
 and obstruct the public business; and if it be true  
 that a remedy is to be sought, it can readily be found.  
 The remedy is to be sought in his resignation, and  
 in his inaugural address that no reform can be  
 effective which is not founded upon Congressional  
 legislation. Yet the subject is largely within the  
 Executive control. When the four years' act  
 expiring in 1893, during the administration of the  
 President resolved to reorganize every worth-  
 while incumbent as his term expired. His successor,  
 JOSEPH QUINCY ALBANY, adopted the same course, and  
 with the message recommending his own cabinet,  
 the ALBANY sent to Congress the names of the  
 nomination of all minor officers whose terms had  
 expired. Here is a simple and obvious method of  
 relief which is wholly at the President's discretion.  
 Let it be understood that he will adopt this course  
 of expiring no officer except for some sound reason,  
 and a great part of the pressure will vanish.

If also, he will order that the rules already in force  
 for appointments to certain places in the New York  
 Custom-house and Post-office shall be strictly ob-  
 served in 1893, that the rules should be strictly ob-  
 served, he will take a step which requires no aid  
 from Congress, and which has been proved to be most ad-  
 vantageous for the public service. When this whole  
 question of relief is considered, it is not impossible  
 to see the wisdom of the resolution of the Senate.  
 It may be suggested that instead of competition there  
 shall be a simple pass examination, the appointments  
 to be made at discretion from all who pass a mini-  
 mum standard. Such propositions are merely plans  
 to save patronage. The minimum standard will be  
 always adjusted to allow the passing of the person  
 whose appointment is desired. It is, in fact, a plan  
 that ordinarily fails to accomplish the purpose of  
 an examination, which is, first, to abolish patronage,  
 and second to test comparative fitness. The same  
 method which accomplishes these results can be  
 the over-riding pressure for appointment be avoided.  
 It makes no difference, so far as the extent and  
 consistency of the pressure are concerned, whether it  
 is applied to secure an appointment directly, or an ap-  
 pointment for examination, or an appointment after  
 examination. If there is to be any favoritism what-  
 ever, the pressure will be an overwhelming aid to its  
 own.

With the two simple measures that we have men-  
 tioned, and which both the Times and the *Evening  
 Post* warmly advocate, the relief sought can be  
 promptly obtained. Their adoption would command  
 the hearty approval of every honest man, and  
 multitude of citizens who are not suffering for place,  
 and who desire only to see the government honest

and economically administered. How deep and  
 strong the feeling is, and how rapidly growing, is  
 shown in the steady formation of reform associa-  
 tions for that purpose. Within the last two or three  
 weeks, for instance, such associations have been  
 formed in Baltimore and Buffalo and Pittsburgh, follow-  
 ing those recently organized in New York, St. Louis,  
 and in all of these cities the movers are leading  
 citizens of both parties, and of pronounced party sym-  
 pathy and political feeling. They see that the ordinary  
 subordinate business offices, whose duties are  
 the same under all administrations, ought to be re-  
 garded, like the offices of a village, as non-partisan.  
 It is already an immense body of citizens which  
 holds this view, and they are a most intelligent and  
 patriotic class. Their approval of the President's  
 adoption of some simple plan, like those here in-  
 dicated, for routing the army of office-seekers, would  
 be unanimous and enthusiastic. He would find him-  
 self sustained by a powerful public opinion, which  
 has learned from the proceedings of Mr. CORWELL  
 and his success following in the Legislature that the  
 real peril lies to the honest parties and to honest  
 government lies in the evil from which some immediate  
 and radical relief is indispensable.

## FARNELL AND THE LAND BILL.

THE "immortal FARNELL" has somewhat modified  
 his hostility to the Irish Land Bill, and now professes  
 that he will offer no opposition, but he wishes  
 to mean that he will offer no more obstruction  
 than his own purposes require. If he intends to  
 withdraw opposition, it must be because he is sure  
 that he would be abandoned by his supporters, who  
 are not without an earnest desire to see some  
 measures intended for their relief. The Land Bill  
 deals with one of the most important of contemporary  
 questions, and as a way which looks to the relief  
 of the laborer on the land. It is a question precisely  
 that to England and Ireland alike is a big deal.  
 It is shown by a single fact mentioned in a recent letter  
 of Mr. JENNINGS to the *World*. "Spoliation of property  
 in land in England, he says, 'Solicitors tell me that  
 for every man who wants to purchase an estate, there  
 is a hundred men who are endeavoring to block out  
 the man that wants to purchase a farm. It means  
 that there is profound distrust of the conse-  
 quences to great proprietors of the tendencies which  
 appear in the Land Bill, and in the political drift of  
 the country.'

Mr. JOSEPH ALBANY, the agricultural reformer, has  
 written to Mr. GLADSTONE, who replies that measures  
 contemplating further enlargement of the farm  
 laborer will soon be considered, and this at a time  
 when the domestic services of the English farmer  
 are beginning to prove lessening upon the English farmer.  
 What the English farm laborer was thirty years ago  
 can be seen in Mr. OLIVER'S *Walks and Talks of an  
 American Farmer in England* one of the most in-  
 structive and valuable books about England ever  
 written by an American. From the depth of degra-  
 dation which Mr. OLIVER describes, the farm laborer  
 has been probably but little raised, and his enfran-  
 chisement would be regarded by the aristocratic land-  
 holders as a measure that would be viewed with  
 by the old slaveholders. The very objection to the  
 Irish Land Bill is supposed to spring from the apprehen-  
 sion that its principle will possibly be applied to  
 land-holding in England, and that that principle is  
 substantially a question of the landholder's right to  
 do what he will with his own.

English farm rents have fallen enormously, and  
 those in Ireland must be adjusted at a rate which  
 is certain greatly to reduce the revenues of the land-  
 holders, and which will be a serious blow to the  
 lords of the Irish laborer. The vast produce of  
 America is beginning to be felt everywhere in the  
 British Islands. Freight will cheapen, and the pressure  
 will become still more stringent. It is not a fact  
 that the Irish landholder is a man who is not  
 an equitable regulation of rents, and prohibiting arbi-  
 trary evictions, shall not be supported. And the same  
 pressure of the agricultural contest with America  
 because the more hopeful must become the prospects  
 of FARNELL'S system of organization. The remedy for  
 Irish life is, first, the justice of which the Land Bill  
 is a measure, and then hearty co-operation of intelligent  
 Irishmen, Englishmen, and Scotchmen for the com-  
 mon welfare.

## THE TEACHERS' PENSION BILL.

ONE of the most important of Governor CORWELL'S  
 vetoes is that of the New York and Brooklyn Teach-  
 ers' Pension Bill. His message is drawn with care,  
 and is so well timed, and so wisely measured, that  
 the veto is mainly based upon the consideration that  
 the subject has not received mature consideration.  
 The proposition, he says, involves grave questions  
 of public policy, and a further reflection shall appear  
 in a separate debate, but he suggests that the  
 measure can then be perfected. There is undoubt-  
 edly some weight in the suggestion that the bill con-  
 templated a very serious expense, which has hardly  
 been the subject of very general public opinion.  
 It is the indifference of the Legislature that there  
 are as detailed reports of the proceedings, except in

the Albany papers, and the Legislature may take action upon very important questions without general public knowledge of the merits of the case, and with-  
out opportunity accorded the public to be heard. When the Governor is satisfied that in this situation, it is not an unfair exercise of the veto power to stay the proceedings.

The Governor objects to certain details of the bill. It provides, for instance, for retirement after an aggregate service of twenty-five years, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Education, and for a pension not less than one-half of the salary at the time of retirement. He thinks that continuous instead of an aggregate period of service is more equitable, and that the rate of pension should be half-pay, and that the act of retirement should be subject to revision by the Mayor. He thinks the term of twenty-five years short, because it would enable teachers to retire pensioned at forty-five years, with ample opportunity and time for entering upon new pursuits, and it is, he thinks, doubtful whether to destroy their ambition and to render those contented with their pursuit would really benefit the teachers or the schools. He holds, also, that pensions are usually granted only after long and continuous public service of a peculiarly honorable and exceptionally valuable character—any officers, for instance, at the age of sixty-two, after forty years of constant service.

The details of such a bill, however, are readily adjusted if the principle is sound, and the principle upon which pensions for teachers are sought is that teaching in the public schools is the most valuable kind of public service, and that it will be improved in the degree that it is made a permanent career, and that nothing will more effectively improve the consciousness that it is a profession, and not a temporary expedient. It is true that it is not a hazardous profession in the sense that the military or naval service is hazardous in time of war, but if it is conceded that there are those who devote themselves to the public service may properly be pensioned, there can be no objection in principle to the pensioning of public school teachers. There is no general principle which requires that the pursuit to which a pension is attached shall be hazardous in this country, or that we pension only one class of public servants—those in the army and navy, but in other countries civil servants also are pensioned. It is, in fact, merely a question of expediency, and the Governor's veto assumes that the most deserving teachers in the State will lead unhesitatingly to a careful and thorough revision of the whole subject, and to the preparation of a bill less liable in details to the objections which the Governor, not unreasonably, suggests.

LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

It was hardly possible for the law officers of Albany County to remain silent and inactive after the emphatic and unequalled accusations of Mr. TUTTLE's testimony. That gentleman alleged, in his place as a member of the Assembly:

"The sons of A. B. Hanson have been the best-connected and best-qualified in Albany, and when their legal rights were invaded with their own hands, they were ready and anxious to do what they felt to be their duty. I know nothing of what is in my mind to take the responsibility of saying 'No'."

This is quite enough for a prosecuting attorney and a Grand Jury, and Judge ALSTON has properly called this statement the subject. When a member of the Legislature accuses his associates of being bribed, and invites attention to his declaration that he knows who bribed them, that legislator, or his associates and their lawyer, should be made to suffer. Mr. TUTTLE has made the most damaging charges against the honor of the State and of the Legislature, and has virtually asked to be put to the proof of their truth. Every facility should be afforded him, and if he can sustain his allegations against his fellow members, it will no longer have to do with their party which they belong.

The allegation of legislative bribery at Albany is a familiar one, and it is safe to say that, according to common rumor, there are bills passed or decided every year by the corrupt "ring" of Albany. The "Ring" the Legislature" examined a skeptic, when the BRADLEY tale was told. "Bribery in the New York Legislature? Bribery in the Legislature in which TUTTLE used to sit? Incredible! Alas! Such a thing is never known before." The explanation of the "Ring" was not a plot, if it was a plot, was that the quality of some members would be taken for granted, and that corruption of some kind was so familiar that the story would have a strong air of probability. Mr. TUTTLE does not need further. He was only charged by BARBOES and EAWARTS to be said:

"It is an open secret that the candidate of the opposition (Mr. DREW) is not less free from any bad influence. A D. E. Kane that has no confidence and no faith in the integrity of the public servants in their work of infamy and corruption."

Here Mr. TUTTLE makes the most distinct charge of infamous bribery and corruption against Mr. DREW, and does not need any proof, if he does not furnish the evidence upon which he asserts that a gentleman for whom a majority of the Republicans have voted as a

Senator of the United States is an infamous knave, he must consent to be branded himself as a most malignant slanderer, unworthy of association with honorable men, and the fact that the charge was made will show in the recorded contrast which will overwhelm Mr. TUTTLE.

In the absence of anything but Mr. TUTTLE's assertion, Mr. DREW's character is to the contrary to a charge of personal corruption. His relations with the Central Railroad as legal counsel are known, but they have not been hitherto publicly declared, still less believed, to be dishonorable. Are such relations necessarily dishonorable? Mr. CORLEON also has failed relations with the Central Railroad to argue for his former judge who was presumably appointed by Mr. CORLEON's favor. But however true such a position may be for a Senator of the United States, it does not prove him to be infamous or corrupt. So long as the charges in a mere assertion, it is Mr. TUTTLE, not Mr. DREW, who is justly odious, and Mr. DREW may rely upon the protection of an established reputation, and a character hitherto unassailed.

THE POST-OFFICE PAYING ITS WAY.

The postal service of this country is maintained, not for private but for the general benefit. The theory is that the Government is to be paid for the service, and not the reverse. The United States Post Office, however, has been long in the habit of paying its way, and it is not unlikely that it will continue to do so for some time to come. It is a fact that the Government is now paying the Post Office for the service it renders, and this is a very unusual thing for a Government to do. The Post Office is a very important part of the Government, and it is one of the most expensive. It is a fact that the Government is now paying the Post Office for the service it renders, and this is a very unusual thing for a Government to do.

Apparently his hope is to be fulfilled. The theory and the fact of the Post Office's payment of its way, is a very unusual thing for a Government to do. The Post Office is a very important part of the Government, and it is one of the most expensive. It is a fact that the Government is now paying the Post Office for the service it renders, and this is a very unusual thing for a Government to do.

Up to the middle of June, there is to be, in the first three months of the fiscal year, a reduction of the postal expenses of the Post office has been reduced one million of dollars. The estimated receipts for the next year are \$100,000,000, and the estimated expenditures are \$100,000,000. So that a further reduction of about \$100,000 will enable the department to pay its way. Whether an actual profit can be realized remains to be seen. But if it can, it will be a very unusual thing for a Government to do.

BLACKGUARDISM.

As the vituperation of some of our foremost contemporaries in the monetary struggle is evidently exhausting itself, we have been surprised to see by calling their attention to some of the facts which were mentioned here. His exploit after by the late Lord BRACGROVE in his private life, and which are collected by a late writer. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child.

Here, again, is a very neat article of crime, which is a very unusual thing for a Government to do. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child.

It is not, then, and neither do we deny that it has indeed been with the other side of the law, and in fact, it is not a very unusual thing for a Government to do. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child.

EX-COMMISSIONER BENTLEY.

The removal of Pension-Commissioner BENTLEY is an act which, without further explanation, is greatly to be regretted. It is revealed that no fault was to be found with him, and that he was an admirable officer. That he was distasteful to pension agents and others may be the highest tribute to his ability and efficiency, and his removal is a very unusual thing for a Government to do.

If it is a fact, it is a very unusual thing for a Government to do. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child. The young Countess of the late Lord BRACGROVE is a blackguard, and a blackguard's child.

certainly as by passing the same which we have shown (indeed—the same which also can know the extent of the public business, and diligence in the conduct of the public business).

PERSONAL.

Mr. JAMES W. HARRIS, member of the Episcopal church at Cambridge Landing, on the Hudson, was widely known for his literary and editorial work. He was a very successful business man, and his work was characterized by a high degree of ability and energy. He was a very successful business man, and his work was characterized by a high degree of ability and energy.

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HAN'S MOUNTAIN RIVER.

lay down all the morning, and told she thought he played very well considering how few opportunities he must have had of practicing. As she told me—looking freshly toward him—he thought that was just the way it was would have spoken. The pleasant and refined expression of the month was just the same, and there was the same sad, sad grace of the fair hair that escaped from its bonds in fascinating lengths. She thought her face was a little less flushed than Yai—perhaps she did not leave the sunlight and the outside so much.

The evening passed with a wonderful rapidity. When Mr. Tom came back again late the room—followed by a servant bringing better water and things—they found it was nearly eleven.

"I must bid your mamma good-night, and be off," said Frank King to Neddy.

"Oh," she said, "it is unnecessary. Mamma goes to her room early. She will make her excuses to you tomorrow."

In an instant the pale, pretty face had flushed up.

"I mean when you call again—if you are not going back to London at once," she murmured.

"Oh no," he said, quite eagerly, "I am not going back to London at once. I may stay here some little time. And of course I shall still call on your mamma again, if I may—perhaps to-morrow."

"Then we may see you again," she said, glancing, as she opened his door.

"Good night, Edith and I will leave you to your mamma and Yai. And I hope your mamma and Yai are not going to interfere with our morning walk to-morrow. When there is a heavy snow coming in, you see it very well from the New Pier Good night."

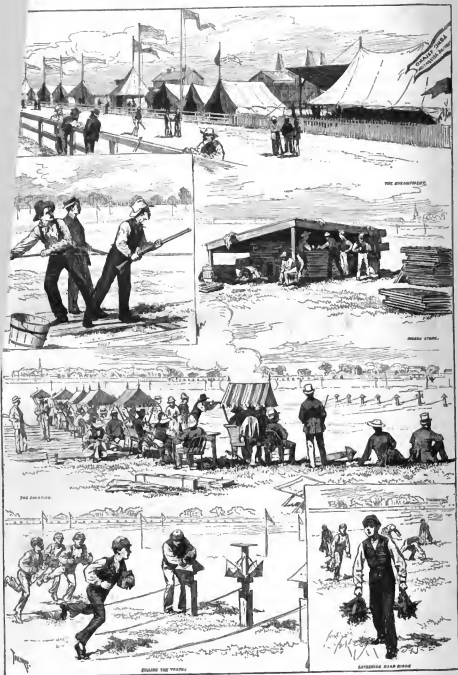
Mr. Mader went up stairs to her room; but instead of sleeping, he tried to sleep, she took out writing materials, and wrote this letter:

"DEAR MR. MONTAGUE NAY.—You won't guess who is below at this moment—IT IS I—writing letters with Tom and Mr. Roberts, I give to King. If I were he, I could call myself Good-bye King, for that sounds better. Edith may be greatly improved, and she always said he was older-looking. I think he is improved. He was not in uniform of course, which was a pity, for I remember him before, but at all events, he wore some plain gold studs, and set a great big diamond on a ring. I can't bear now wanting jewels like that; why don't they wear a string of pearls round their neck? I have been in such a fright. It was not a letter—not in his own









SPORTSMEN'S CONTESTS—PIGEON SHOOTING AT THE BRIGHTON BEACH FAIR GROUNDS, CONY ISLAND.—Drawn by E. De Vries.—[See Page 447.]

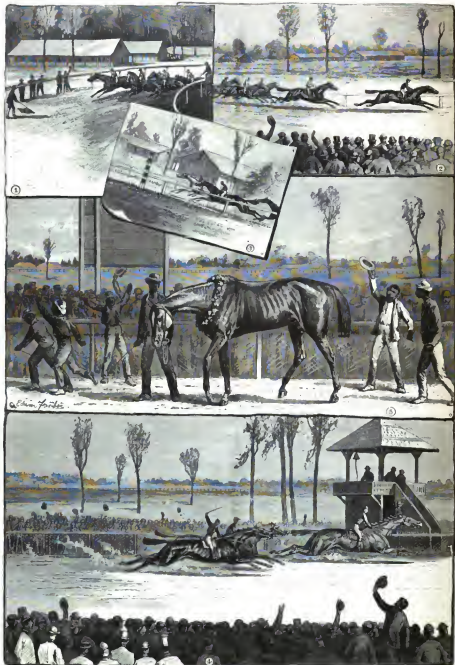


1. Castle Rock. 2. Eastern Yacht Club House and Pier. 3. The Start. 4. Breaking Half-way Rock. 5. View of Marblehead. 6. Marblehead Light-House.

YACHTING AT MARBLEHEAD.—FROM SCENES BY DESSAULT.—[SEE PAGE 442.]







1. The stable from the quarter-mile post—"They're off!" 2. A view over the race, Blackburn second, Maudie and Pencil next, and Glimmer last. 3. The sale and transportation—Maudie and Glimmer go to the front, Blackburn's best! 4. The Finish—Glimmer wins, Maudie second, Pencil third, Blackburn and Cyrus best of all. 5. The victor—Glimmer returning to the stable decked with flowers—Joy of the Maryland contingent.

THE COVEY ISLAND CUP RACE.—Drawn by GEORGE FOSTER.—[See Page 446.]

**THE ARCTIC SEARCH.**

It is nearly two years since the brave Captain Dr. Loew and his comrades sailed in the *Jessie* from the Pacific coast on a voyage of exploration toward the north pole. Two months later the vessel was sighted fifty miles north of Herald Island, steering due north, with the evident intention of reaching the island, or a point near it on Wrangell Land. From that day to this sailings have reached us concerning her, but there is no good reason to fear that any disaster has overtaken her.

Nevertheless, it was thought well to send out a search and relief expedition, and the United States government has accordingly dispatched two steamers in search of the missing ship. On the 30th of June the *Adolph*, recently purchased and refitted for the purpose, and the veteran *Essex* commanding, sailed from San Francisco, and on the same day the *Albatross*, Commander Waldron, with the Herald Navy paid as the same mission. The former will go, on the *Jessie* did, by way of Behring Strait; will visit, if possible, the comparatively unknown world of Wrangell Land, and will exhaust the courage and legions of an accomplished and capable officer in the hunt for clues or other traces of the possible visit and adventures of Captain Dr. Loew and his men. Her further movements will be determined by the results of that hunt.

On the Atlantic, the *Albatross* will proceed to the neighborhood of Spitzbergen, and will explore as much of the seas between that country and Greenland as the weather, and from Greenland to the eastward, as the ice or other obstacles will permit. Her voyage is based upon the theory that while the *Essex* may be visiting the Behring Sea and the waters to which it immediately opens, a vessel which passed, near or less fortunately, through them some many months since, that same vessel, having been carried by the eastward drift, may be casting out on the Greenland coast, or at Spitzbergen, or Frank-John Land, and may be only in need of assistance, which the *Albatross* will be prepared to render.



THE STEAMSHIP "ESSEX" AND OFFICERS—NORTH PACIFIC EXPEDITION.—PROPERTY OF TOWN.

**LUKE BLACKBURN'S DEFEAT.**

THE painful anniversary of losing one's money on the favorite of the race-course was again made apparent Saturday, June 15, the third day of the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, at Sheepshead Bay, when Glenmore defeated Luke Blackburn.

Fully twenty thousand people were on the grounds, all with interest centered on the grand race of the day for the

Coney Island Cup, for which Mr. FREDERICK LORRELLA'S "Furber" and Urena, Mr. G. L. LORRELLA'S Monitor, DUVER, BARNARD'S Luke Blackburn, and Mr. W. JENNISON'S Glenmore were entered.

Luke Blackburn's owners hardly entertained the belief that he stood any chance of being beaten; but owing to the fact that he had a quarter crack on the night previous, and was stiff and sore in the shoulders, they anticipated that he would run six or seven seconds slower than his usual pace.

The odds in Blackburn's favor were such that he was considered for the race; but the owners believed that he would win on up to his neck when seen on the course, with his opponent second him, that his lamination would be forgotten in the excitement. That he did as they thought was true; but the heavy work at the start of the race and a quarter mile race proved too much for him.

The book-makers laid out on three against Luke Blackburn, six to one against Furber and Monitor, seven to one against Glenmore, and ten to one against Urena.

The start was made at the first attempt, Urena leading a billowing pair, evidently for the purpose of making out heavy work, in order that Furber might take advantage of it at the finish. Luke Blackburn, despite the rider's attempt to hold him in check, was second by a neck, with Monitor four lengths behind; Furber was two lengths behind the rear of him, and Glenmore a close fifth. The first mile was run in 1:11, the horses passing the stand led by Luke Blackburn, who was followed by Monitor, Urena, Glenmore, and Furber respectively. On the half stretch of the second mile Blackburn began to show the effects of the starting gate, and at the three-furlong gate Monitor passed him, closely followed by Glenmore. At the three-quarter mile Glenmore took the lead, with Furber a good second, Monitor a head behind Furber, Luke Blackburn fourth, and Urena fifth. The run up the homestretch was an exciting one, as may well be supposed, and when Glenmore passed the two two lengths ahead of Monitor,



THE STEAMSHIP "ALLIANCE"—NORTH ATLANTIC EXPEDITION.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH. THE SEARCH FOR THE "JESSIE".

and two and a half of Paris, Lake Harbison was a draped mosaic, twenty to thirty in the way.

The size of the tree was 1300, and of the two and a quarter, 150, the last tree being the finest ever seen in an orchard.

Gleanings in a chestnut house six years old, by Alex. Gidd, from Letitia, he was read by Mr. William Jackson, of Baltimore, and was ridden by HOLLOWAY.

**METEORIC STONES.**

A METEORIC STONE is known to the 26th of April, 1861, was probably in many respects. It had not the "bullet" shape so frequently described, but rather resembled a small rectangular stone, the vapor of which was scattered in all directions from its explosion. It was about six feet long, and about as wide as a considerable elevation, as it appeared to the inhabitants of two villages, situated near the river about twenty miles from each other, to be immediately overhead at the same time. It was seen at Ames, Falton, Alexon, Vernon, and Fort Adams—places far distant from each other. The stone, which resembled the fragment of common red granite, found for five or six miles, and was followed by a brilliant trail of light, and a leading of many stars. Then occurred a heavy noise, and a vast number of stones fell to the ground. The explosion was followed by a brilliant trail of light, and a leading of many stars. Then occurred a heavy noise, and a vast number of stones fell to the ground. The explosion was followed by a brilliant trail of light, and a leading of many stars. Then occurred a heavy noise, and a vast number of stones fell to the ground.

would be to play chess with him at the rate which he considered slightly, but he appeared to be in a hurry, and when Mohler's opponent stepped into the chair. At last Mohler was obliged to be played, he was to begin on a second day. Mohler's opponent stepped into the chair. At last Mohler was obliged to be played, he was to begin on a second day. Mohler's opponent stepped into the chair. At last Mohler was obliged to be played, he was to begin on a second day.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.**

Made from pure Corn and Soda. The only preparation made in this country. It is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

ROSE-BRAND BAKING POWDER, No. 1 East 10th Street, New York.

**EPSS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.**

It is a strength giving tonic, and is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

JAMES EPSS & CO., Manufacturing Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

**THE SEA-SHORE COTTAGE NEAR LONG BEACHES.**

Strategically situated on the beach, will be opened in due time. For more particulars, apply to the proprietors, JAMES EPSS & CO., No. 1 East 10th Street, New York.

**GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**

**WILL OARLETON'S NEW YOUNG OF POEMS.**

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

**BAPTIST WARRIORS.**

When the Lord will, the night before the day, he will be a warrior.

**FANNY DAVENPORT.**

Christ Jesus, my Redeemer, my Saviour, my Friend, my Lord, my King.

**!!!**

By **GEORGE H. HEFORTH**, Author of "Sunbeard and Port."

New York, July 6, 1861.

**MURRAY & LAMSON'S FLORIDA WATER.**

It is a valuable medicine, and is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

**BOARDS OF ACTS PIOSPIRATE A COOLING BEVERAGE.**

A preparation of Acts Piospirate, which is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

**TAMARINDIEN GRILLON.**

A valuable medicinal preparation, which is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

**FAIRM FESTIVALS.**

By **Wm. Carleton**, Author of "Farm House," "The Legend," and "The Golden Ring."

**STORIES OF PAINTERS.**

It is told of Turner that he had not considered his labors over when he had won his picture in the exhibition; he would still till the hangings had done their work, and then on the workday-day would, by a few magical touches, so alter the tone of his work that all the neighboring canvases looked like pale caricatures of his own.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876. HAKEWELL'S CHOCOLATE.**

**ARKANSAS-LOUISIANA-TEXAS South-Western Emigration Co.**

For more particulars, apply to the proprietors, JAMES EPSS & CO., No. 1 East 10th Street, New York.

**CANDY.**

It is a strength giving tonic, and is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

**SHAVING MADE EASY.**

A preparation of Acts Piospirate, which is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

**JOSEPH'S BROTHERS.**

A valuable medicinal preparation, which is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

**JOSEPH'S BROTHERS.**

A valuable medicinal preparation, which is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.

**70 YOUR NAME IN THE WORLD.**

A valuable medicinal preparation, which is the only one that will keep in its original purity for years.



PURE SUGAR.

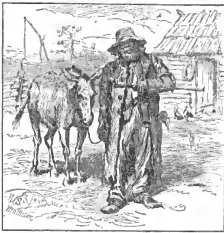
By recent invention, starch or corn sugar (more generally known as glucose, sometimes sugar extremely well by adulterators, however, etc.) has been made such as to try and white so that it can be powdered and mixed with refined sugar. It imitates the standard of color largely, but not being so sweet reduces the assimilating strength, making it necessary to use more of the article to attain the usual degree of sweetness. Large quantities of this mixture are now being made and sold under various brands, but all of them, so far as we are aware, bear the words "New Process" in addition to other words.

As rulers of our age, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the result of a simple analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will serve to explain the false and malicious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mix glucose with their sugars. While not admitting that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do deplore that such a mixture should be presented to us as pure cane sugar. It is to be desired that the public should be made to know that the adulteration of sugar is not new, but that it is being done now as it has been done for many years, and that it is being done now as it has been done for many years.

On each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows: We hereby inform the public that our refined sugar contains neither starch nor corn sugar, neither molasses, nor any other foreign substance, and is pure and of the highest quality. Our Jagers and Sugars are entirely unadulterated. Refer to the above notice in New York papers of November 19th, 1878.

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

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OCT-'SHINDS' EVERYBODY IN HUMILIATION AT ALBANY.

New York: "I did not engage you, Vice-President ARISTO, to do this kind of work."

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1861.

## OUR SUPPLEMENT.

AN ILLUSTRATED FORTY-FIVE CENT SUPPLEMENT is issued gratuitously each week by HARPER'S WEEKLY. It contains an engraving from a picture by Mrs. CORNELIA W. CONYER, entitled

## "MENDING THE OLD FLAG."

with a special Ruler by WILL CARLETON; and an engraving from S. J. COY'S painting,

## "THE SPIRIT OF '76."

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

AS IS OF HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, issued July 5, spoke well of our "Census and Counting," illustrated by illustrations of the recent census of the New York Census Club, drawn by DIVISION. The number also contains "Fourth of July in America," and "After the Day is Past," two Fourth of July stories, by W. O. SYMONDS and KENNETH S. MICHOLSON, respectively. It also contains "Fourth of July," a poem by HORACE POPE, illustrated by the author; "The Bell Ringers of '76," a poem by MARY A. T. SEABER; "General's Prayer," a full-length picture by KATIE; an engraving of the actual scenes of the "Glorious" and "Aunt Lucy's Triumphs," issued Fourth-of-July Comets; and other attractions.

## THE NEW YORK CONTEST.

THE friends of Mr. CORWELL, or such of them as we still reasonably have, have now with everybody else that the contest is over. There has been no reaction of feeling, but, on the contrary, a constantly stronger sentiment of indignation. None of the very few papers which still hopefully sustain him have urged any valid argument whatever. R. MICHOLSON, for instance, they repeat the remark, which his career refutes, that he is a great man, and that the Republican party do not offer to break with him. But they forget that it is he who has broken with the party, open to principle whatever, and betrayed the Republic to the Democrats, and that he now asks for a commission to wage war with a Republican Administration in the name of New York Republicanism. CHARLES STEWART was a great Republican, and a man who could no more have deserted Albany for Michigan, for his own election than he could have betrayed a great trust. He had rendered services to his country which it is given to few men to render, and he had a hold of the public heart which only the purest character, manly ability, manly and real ability can give. But Senator MORTON, a man of very different political character and morality from STEWART, and with trust at the Philadelphia National Convention of 1852, and in an offensive strain toward his colleagues, that the party, because it will represent a great principle, would prove to be very much stronger than any single member of it, however illustrious his services and pure his character.

A party which could lose a man like STEWART and pass on to more signal success, is not likely to suffer from the defection of lesser men, especially when that defection would probably give the party a stronger hold upon public confidence. When SEYMOUR broke with the Republican party, the prominent public feeling was an approbation of a justification of ex-rebel control of the government. That fear took precedence of every other political emotion, and as the Republican party represented continued rebel administration, its success was overwhelming. It was that time the party had public confidence, and the result is due chiefly to a reckless insolence of power, and reliance upon mere party organization, of which Mr. CORWELL is a genuine representative. The Whisky Ring scandal, the Post-Trade-mark scandals, the brutal tyranny of the party machine, the rise of "Bosses," the substitution of mere personal and patronage politics for those of principle and the public welfare, started the country with fear that the Republican party had waded dangerously far with respect, and that a change was indispensable. If Republicans, perceiving the current of public feeling, proposed to take heed of it, Mr. CORWELL moved at them as lamenting other people's sins, and feigning and carrying for the Democratic party. The same would typify the contempt felt by the machine politicians for the public intelligence, independence, and conscience, the forces which really control politics, but which are both inaccessible and inaccessible by such politicians. It was the apparent disregard of those forces by the party machine, which the views of Mr. CORWELL were most influential in its councils, which led to the narrow escape of the party in the election of 1858. To the general spirit and course of the Administration which did itself out of the party of public confidence, Mr. CORWELL was opposed with consistently ostentatious contempt, and at its close he endeavored by the most unscrupulous use of a gaudy gain, and by studied insinuations to other candidates

in the Convention, to secure a return to the situation which had almost caused the overthrow of the party. Baffled in that purpose, he had no course left but to quarrel with the new Administration if he could not control it, and trust to his machine in New York to support him.

Nothing would now shake public confidence in the Republican party more than Republican approval of Mr. CORWELL's position. In the present political situation, where the fury of party is very much repressed, and public attention is directed to economical, efficient, and honest administration, there is peculiar distrust of mere "Boss" methods; and if the party should declare that it desired the acquiescence of what is known by the name of the government, it would less a respect and support which are indispensable to its prosperity and success. Mr. CORWELL himself, in haranguing his own little squad, brought them to stick to him, because the money power was trying to defeat him. There an appeal was the desperate trick of a demagogue. It is not the money power which has produced the well-nigh universal conviction among New York Republicans that Mr. CORWELL betrays the trust they have confided in him. If Mr. STEWART is to be won—which has probably not been established by the assertion of Mr. BRANTER—and if illicit offers have been made by anybody for any purpose, the facts are disgraceful, but they do not concern Mr. CORWELL's conduct in a more far-reaching light, especially his betrayal of a trust. That Mr. STEWART tried to buy a vote for Mr. DEWEY, even were it proved, would certainly be no reason for giving a vote to Mr. CORWELL. It is not, as he alleges, money which is trying to defeat him. It is an unscrupulous, unscrupulous, unscrupulous, unscrupulous public intelligence of the State and of the country which has really defeated him already. In the Legislature that judgment expressed itself as circumstances. Whatever may be the result, the public legislators in voting, there is no doubt that the vote cast for Messrs. DEWEY, WHEELER, BOGGS, and other friends of the Republican Administration represent the student and ardent Republican sentiment of the State, and that the votes for Mr. CORWELL represent no principle whatever, but mere devotion to his personal fortunes.

## A GOOD FLANK FOR REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS.

WE hope that in preparing for the autumn Convention our Republican friends will not overlook the course of the Democratic Administration, which has been manifested since the last year's Convention. In many of the chief cities in various parts of the country, as Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, there are already organizations composed of influential citizens of both parties, and representing a powerful sentiment. In the want of commanding issues dividing the great party, an inevitable tendency of such associations will be to make the question of national platform, and to vote for candidates according to their position upon it. Candidates will undoubtedly be requested to state their views of the subject, and their answers will be scanned by those whose candidates are not desired. It must be conceded that Democratic declamations will be regarded with more doubt, as those of Republicans would be were they out of power. Every friend of reform will gladly welcome all aid and sympathy, but that welcome is entirely compatible with doubt whether the election of HANCOCK might not have accomplished a laudable reform in the Republican press without arousing a corresponding chaos from the Democratic side. We say this only to point out that the demand for reform in a virtue which circumstances favor for a Democratic than for a Republican Convention.

Thus far there have been one Republican and one Democratic Convention held, the former in Ohio, and the latter in Iowa. The Ohio Republican convention very properly affirmed the historical principles and policy of the party. This is more consistent than expedient. It plainly covers the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, but it is less based upon civil service reform, which, although often demanded in the party platform, has not been accepted as a party principle. The Iowa Democrats, however, speak out plainly for reform, and it would not be surprising if the Ohio and New York Democrats should do the same. The Ohio public objection to serious reform in this respect would be a foolish surrender of party advantage, and an aid to the Democrats in recovering power. It is argued that to introduce the mere system is to give Democrats a chance for appointment, and that, if approved, the same system is presumably tried by Republicans on the other hand, to give Democrats an equal chance for appointment would relax the interest in Democratic success of those who have thought that success to be their only chance for the public service. The Democrats are presumably tried by Republicans now, and changes even within the party can not be made, as the New York quarrel shows, without serious consequences to the party. Moreover, since re-

form is to be accomplished, it must be either by some existing party, or some new one. The true Republican policy is to adopt a movement which is natural to the free and intelligent and progressive instinct of the party, not for the sake of public opinion or rapidly rising fame. All that has been actually accomplished in the reform of methods—and it is much, despite all skepticism—has been accomplished under Republican auspices. The reform, so to speak, is naturally Republican, and of the whole of the Democratic platform, it will, it must be confessed, be a Republican, although not a Republican leader. But his famous question, "What are we here for, if not for the office?" is merely a reproduction of the famous phrase of Mr. MORTON, one of the ablest of Democratic (and of all) the victors before the spook. FLAHERTY, in this respect, is not so great a fool as to the Republicans as MORTON to the Democrats. But since the Democrats would not allow MORTON to dictate their platform, the Republicans will make a very great mistake if they permit FLAHERTY to dictate theirs.

## COMMENCEMENT POLITICS.

AT this high Commencement season the instinct of the English speaking man asserts itself in the interest of the young orators in politics. The political ardor of college boys is not very commanding to the old man, but it is a very strong one among the young men, and their criticisms are based upon the eternal principles which finally control political action. The experience of what is called practical politics, which the young men lack, is very often merely an experience of the young men, as they are so often. The real question for the college boys is how they shall apply to the actual situation around them the principles in which they believe, and which they cherish and eloquently sustain from the Commencement platform, or of the public political course, or of the man which has a peculiar genius for politics, they would surely and elevate it. It is a noble and useful ambition. How shall it be gratified, and the task achieved? This is the actual question with which the young men must deal.

At the very outset, if they go to a primary meeting or caucus, they will immediately discover that there is an engaged interest which acts with a common understanding. This interest they will not discover in favor of the party, but in favor of the man, whose views and votes favor its purposes. Where there is a completely equipped and disciplined party machine, as in New York, the young men will find themselves confronted with a leader's bid upon a pole, and they must be prepared to meet it. The man of the highest and most official opportunity is conformity to the will of the machine or ring. In the State of New York, within the last dozen years, there have been many instances of young men entering into politics with all the warmth and purity of principle which inspire the college orator. But General's hat barred the way. They were forced to choose between compromise fidelity to their convictions and cooperation of the party machine, and to choose the one, and running with the machine on the one hand, and running with the machine on the other. At least a dozen striking instances might be cited of such young men turning their backs upon their own principle, and surrendering to the ring as the price of nomination or election. They excuse themselves with a familiar and sleepish sophistry. They agree that it is bad, but that man must do what they can under the circumstances, not supposing that other men are angels, nor that earth is heaven. This is the current talk of "Bosses." But it is no more a justification of disregard of principle in politics than in business or in social intercourse. If the young graduate is not strong enough to refuse personal promotion at the cost of what he thinks to be just and noble principles, he is not strong enough to refuse to purify politics, except by sometimes scrutinizing a ballot.

The practical work of purification which we commend to the young men is first to ascertain the source of the evil, and then to deal with it. A very little study will show them that it is a necessary power, and that its basis is official patronage. The organized interest which they find at the primary, or the caucus, or the caucus, is that office holders or office seekers, its mainpring is public money paid as salaries, and used by party committees as prizes, and drawn upon as a party fund. The organized corruption of patronage is the chief, and the chief means of the maintenance of politics, which intelligently young men perceive, and against which they protest. This is the abuse to the removal of which their efforts must be directed. They can render no more useful public service. If they desire to hold office, and believe that to be indispensable to the maintenance of the principle that very often the condition of holding office is to acquiesce in the abuse, and that they must first correct the abuse if they would hold office with self respect. A private citizen can be of great public service. Even if he can not speak or write in the newspapers, he can inform himself thoroughly of facts, and vigorously enlighten others, and so do his part toward the creation of a public opinion which will compel re-



(Given in HARPER'S WEEKLY No. 1717.)

**The Beautiful Wretch: A Brighton Story.**

By WILLIAM BLACK.

ACTED BY "MARION OF DEAL," "FRANK," "A FRIEND OF TOM'S," "THE BRIGHTON ASSISTANT," "A PASSION," &amp;c.

## CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

A MESSAGE.

CAPTAIN FRANK went back to Whitby, greatly rejoicing that his cord-board, and taking it the basis of some valuable guesses as to the future. There came later from Lewis the Chronist, and Madge was particularly affectionate toward her.

"What pretty flowers you have? You said just after she had arrived—the first time indeed, she went into the dining room."

"Yes, Madge answered, "Captain King will no flowers now or twice, and some of them have kept very well. But I wish they wouldn't die there."

Tom turned away quickly toward the window, and said nothing. Then Tom went down to Whitby, and was most warmly received at Ensignment. Also pretty Mary Conroy, who was still staying in the house, was kind to the ladies, conversed freely; and he was rather anxious;

but he kept a tight hold on himself. "No," he said to himself, "I'm not going to marry any woman; I know too much about that."

He had a royal time of it altogether; but none of all he enjoyed the evening so, when he was in the smoking-room, when Tom was showing exhibits on the beach. It was always, however that evening in wit ploughed fields and woods, and waving with both arms and legs got bent, however there was no festival in that business, and no laughing or turning up at each, and no short-breathing when one mistook. Frank King was occasionally kind to him. Not caring very much for showing himself, he was content to become Mr. Tom's bookman, and they got on very well together. Further, in the smoking-room, at night, these two were there on each other's conversation; for old Mr. King did not smoke—and it was remarkable how interesting Captain King found his friend's talk.

It was mostly about Madge and her sisters, and Frank King talked eagerly, and always could have Mr. Tom have another cigarette, while he was busy devising wondrous persons, and describing himself more and more that Madge was no other than Nan, and that little had been again for him, with all sorts of beautiful possibilities at it. For he could not be kind to the parrot lover that the young lady had shown him, and he had long meant to have say of the steady Blackbird, who was skimming somewhere suspended in the background.

At length one night Captain Frank in a mood of confidence told Mr. Tom all about it, and asked him to say honestly what he thought the chance was. Would Lady Brevintion have any objection? Would Mrs. Bagnard consider he had not known her sufficiently long as to let her? What was Mr. Tom's own opinion?

"Is Frank honest? What do you think of that as a rule? Women here such confounded queer ways. You've seen to get your feet into it if it is interesting. These girls are always worrying people about their conduct—all but Nan. I wish to

know what they were all married; my life is made a burden to me amongst them."

"But what do you think, Brevintion? Haven't you any opinion?—What would you do in a similar case?"

"I?" said Mr. Tom, with a laugh. "I suppose I should ask the girl, and if she didn't like to say yes, she could do the other thing."

"Indeed, you think there would be a choice?"

"What did you?" said Mr. Tom, with another laugh; further than that he could not interest.

Frank King considered for a time, and at last slightly determined to act on this advice. He sat up late that night, composing a letter, anxious, appealing brief, and so he wrote it carefully, all to himself, in the absence, it seemed to him almost as if he were unwilling to remember the verdict she had given at Brighton more than three years hence. Little would he ever again if only she would say yes. Sometimes he found himself thinking of that ball in Spring Garden, and of her first glimpse, and of her smiling shoulders, and anxious face to please, and he recalled that it was Madge to whom he was writing, and that Madge had never been to the ball at all.

This faint interest was left to be disappointed the first thing in the morning, and at the very hour there must needs be two or three days' interval. But it was not so, and he said that he passed this time in terrible anxiety. He was severely pained, as much so that he had begged Mr. Tom, who ought to have gone back before that time, to wait another day or so. His greater reason was that

even with her deserts and laughing condescension, and Mr. Tom was made more of than ever during the few hours longer that he remained in the house. Frank King had not then to think about Nan now; it was Madge Brevintion who had not seen that bit of happiness.

## CHAPTER XVI.

REVIEWS.

NO counter had Nan come back to Brighton again, and had been handled once more by her former partner, but the whole house seemed to be pervaded by a quiet new sense of satisfaction, the sense of which was not even general. The wharves of the steam-machinery worked far more smoothly, even the servants seemed to partake of the general brightness and cheerfulness. Evidently, the spirit of the place had been to the Christmas and congratulated himself on her progress on the walls. Mr. Tom observed that the house was far better managed than Nan was in house. That meant that he found his progress when he was in town, and that there was always a letter on the chimney-piece in the parlour room. Lady Brevintion had all her little things packed up, and so the Madge, that being help was greatly obliged to have a safe and sure confidence. For the work was much easier on this time back with her from about Mr. Bagnard, who followed her about like a quail, being silent by the door of Van Conroy's and himself, and her rain little looks about Captain

Frank King, whose intentions were surely a matter of doubt. No longer in the great, great way, but had started for him, had Madge, the most of "Old Master Nan," and that would say some nice thing to her sister, and then would carry her away on some charitable enterprise.

For the week Christmas-time, and what with continual church services, and evens, and generally made to the well, each night, there was a sort of relaxation in the air, and Nan walked to be cheerful. In consequence, Lady Brevintion was greatly oppressed.

"I do believe, Nan," she said, "that, on Monday, as you were writing me a check, I do believe you only mean of Christianity in the giving away of it."

"And a very good notion," said Tom, who would show her, by his smiling against Nan.

But they came that fatal hour from Frank King. He arrived on a January morning—in a clear and softest morning, just as Nan and her younger sister were going out for a walk, trooped by the middle and the robes of the sun. Madge looked back from the porch of the door, glowing in the midday, hastily opened the envelope, and moved at

"Oh, Nan," she said, "happily, I saw a moment. There is something—something I want to speak to you about. Come into the dining room. Oh, do you know what she is, Nan? Captain King has written."

"Yes, dear," said Nan, mildly and kindly, so she followed her into the snug dining-room.

"I must not show you the letter, now, I'll send the younger sister, except, though she was herself still reading and rereading it. But you know what it is, Nan. And I must send an answer. Oh dear, what shall I do?"

"I do believe you only mean of Christianity in the giving away of it."

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"AND WAS AT HER DOOR."



"IT WAS A CERTAIN SORT."

he hoped to accompany Madge's brother to Brighton, all the same, the crisis of a man's life was not appointed without receiving some unusual disturbance even in the most peaceful. Long before the Kingsport family had assembled round the breakfast table, Frank King had ridden over, on three two or three odd mornings, in the post office, which was nearly two miles off, so that he should not be late for the arrival of the bag. And at last came a letter with the Brighton postmark. He glanced at the handwriting, and thought it was Madge's. That was enough. He got it in his pocket without opening it, went out and got on his horse, and went all across the little town into the square of the house before putting his head into his pocket again and taking the letter out.

No, he was not very appreciative about the result, or he could not have opened the letter that he supposed. But all the same the contents surprised him. He had expected, at the worst, some mild refusal on the ground of haste; and, at the best, an answer kind that she might come to it, and Brighton and talk to Lady Brevintion! But all the writing on the sheet of paper consisted of one word,

"From Madge"; and what accompanied that was a bit of paper on which—well, printed, this time, but a bit of the real letter. It was a pretty beautiful. It contained words without saying more. There was a sort of motion picture about it, and got kind and long.

But Frank King did not know what this—that it was Nan Brevintion who had suggested that answer to his letter.

He never knew how to get home that morning. He was all in a ferment of surprise and delight, he scarcely tried to say it. It was not that—it was the future that he thought to be anxious to see. He had been in his friend's bedroom before the breakfast going had been over.

"Brevintion, I'll go with you whenever you like, now. Whenever you like. I'm going to Brighton with you, now."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said Mr. Tom, without looking up, who was busy with his shoes. "I've heard from your sister, you know."

"I thought so. It's all right, then, is it?"

"I have an. I'm very glad it's settled. And you know I don't want to see you out of the house, but you've been very kind waiting a day or two longer, and I should like to get to Brighton at once."

"I'll start in ten minutes if you like," said Mr. Tom, smiling, having finished with the shoes. "And I suppose I ought to congratulate you. Well, do. She's a very good sort of girl. Only—"

He looked at it, was disappointed.

"What do you mean?" said Captain Frank.

"Well, I've seen a good deal about women and their gossamer sort of hair," said Mr. Tom, with a sort of gloom. "I've always thought of them as being and twisting about. The best way to be sure of them off-hand and take the measure of them from the beginning."

Captain Frank laughed. This was not at all absurd. And then it became smooth knows that Captain Frank was somewhat likely going to London in succession to his promised home, there was a great thing discreet respecting at Kingsport, and even pretty Mary Conroy



"THE MAN SAID THE VERY LITTLE SAILOR, WITH A GRIN."



"I GOBT TO WRITE."

"You ought to know, Mabel," her sister said. "You were not unprepared, surely? I thought you expected it. I thought you would have had your mind made up."

"But it is so dreadful—so sudden—so terrible! Look at my hands—I am all shaking. Oh, Nan, what would you do—what would you do if you were me?"

"Nan seemed to be thinking of something far away; it was after a second that she recalled herself to the question, and then she answered, with some embarrassment.

"Don't you know your own mind, Mabel?"

"Well, I do in a way," said the younger sister, still staring at the letter. "I like him well enough. I think it would do very well; and these would be no trouble with any one. I am sorry for this poor fellow Hensbury; but what is the use of his hanging about

and keeping me nervous? There is no use in it at all—nothing but bother. And I know Captain King is very fond of me, and I think he would be very kind, and you know he is not going to me again, and mamma would be pleased. Do you think I should go to her now?"

"What is the use of going to say one word you know what your mind is?"

If the unhappy Hensbury could only have seen his sweetheart at this moment—staring blankly at the open letter, with a doubt on her face which was most probably inspired by some vague and tender recollection of himself? What might not have happened if only he could have intervened at this crisis, and appealed to her with eyes and speech, and inspired her to defy these terrible authorities in London? But Mabel kept looking at

the letter; and then she shut it together; and then she said, with decision:

"I think it's the best thing I can do. Wait a minute, Nan; I'll go and tell mamma."

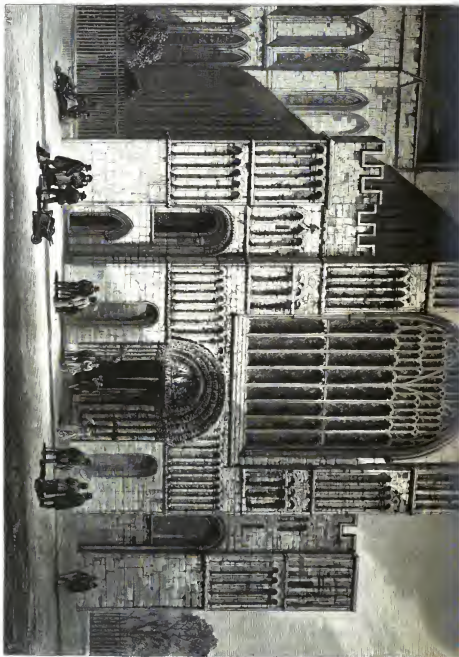
When she came down stairs again she was quite radiant and eager to hear you.

"Oh, I'm so glad it's all settled and over. I'm so glad there'll be no more worry and bother. And really Captain King is one of the nicest-looking men we know—Edith has always said so—and he is so quiet and pleasant in his manner—and very amusing too; that is because he has no pretense. And grateful for small kindnesses. I suppose, being so long at sea, and not seeing so many people, he hasn't got blue! Then he never pretends to be kind. But why are you so nervous, Nan; doesn't it please you?"









ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, No. 16—ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—[See Page 493.]



THE SUN OF THE CONSTITUTION. A SCENE IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787.

Great men in groups within a plain large hall, Good men, and better, the whole in the hall, And this, to succeed in the work they were to do.

To discuss the Charter of the Free, The airman held the pen and Liberty.

It lay upon the Speaker's table, fair And white, as was the nation's hope and aim; And all fell confidant on the man who spoke.

And proudly signed it with a solemn name: The land breaking freedom for a man of France, Freedom, sacred, their plan.

Then, as they signed, Franklin, with that proud air, Which will be his a noble labor done, Said, with a smile, "Behind the Speaker's chair

You must have unseen friends, a painted man, With the horizon crimson, gold, and gray; A strong one, or nothing, would you say?

"For painters in their art oft had he had them, like you and me, to make the sun for the rising and the setting sun.

None for you in the most majestic man, None for us here, and for our own citizens, I sit here without such the painter seen."

"But, Mr. President, now that I see this signed security for what we've done, The promise of the Free, and Liberty, I know I need it in a many name."

Whose splendid beams shall shed the world as soon as they?

Let Freedom shine, 't shall glow as most bright?"

REGINA IN HARPER'S WEEKLY No. 101, Vol. XX. CHRISTOWELL.

By E. D. BLACKWELL. AUTHOR OF "MARY ANNE," "LADY DORIS," "CAPT. HIS CARBON," ETC.

CHAPTER XXV. ON THE DEFENSE.

The view of Christowell, all this time, though he entered into society—as the people who like to be from home express it—was not successful in his wrongs. He had one of the most successful of his wrongs. He had one of the most successful of his wrongs. He had one of the most successful of his wrongs.

"Here's no good for 's to propose to me," said Betty Sage, that only drove him, when he could not help calling her to account for language, because of a lady remark in between last legs, when the day was over, and she was rather alone the Sunday."

"Passes that, read three eyes too hot. Happen, you awarded a bit, if they robbed you time and valued 'em out, if 's kinship Betty Striptoe."

It was not less opinion only (although it carried good weight) in the parish, nor was it less opinion only (although it carried good weight) in the parish, nor was it less opinion only (although it carried good weight) in the parish.

For the better preservation of the peace, as it had been passed in the very hot moments, and already was beginning to do a good deal of mischief to further of this kind. A very remarkable specimen of news had been appointed to promote the peace, as enemy of district constables; but preventing foreign words in English, and the fact that the printing of the news had begun to call themselves "Royal Family."

to appeal to their vigilance. In his own behalf, which he had drawn a few lines across without any previous prohibition, which the man who had redoubt him knew doing, and he had drawn a few lines across without any previous prohibition.

"Physician, had I thought it the leastest and most man-of-war of all insects—in the present condition of moderns; and when it is proved against the purpose of a person that he can not keep the Prince of Evil out of his own house, the sphere of his usefulness is put it in the likeliest form possible—becomes restricted. Reason that was always used to be the master of his passions, and he had drawn a few lines across without any previous prohibition.

"The woman said a hundred times sharp-er than the most rapid part of the storm-try," Jack Waterhouse had said to Mr Short one day. "The man who says things and thinks about them, and then they generally tell them in the women of the time, and the women make the meaning out of them."

"The man who says things and thinks about them, and then they generally tell them in the women of the time, and the women make the meaning out of them. The most time you come out you go, and the most time you come out you go, and the most time you come out you go."

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Mr Short knew very little of Obshamp-ler, and was pleased to see how often he looked, with his quiet old wisdom, and rumpled grey hair, and sharp eyes, and a few dark lines on his forehead, and a few dark lines on his forehead, and a few dark lines on his forehead.

"The man who says things and thinks about them, and then they generally tell them in the women of the time, and the women make the meaning out of them. The most time you come out you go, and the most time you come out you go, and the most time you come out you go."

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Mr Short, without asking, what a noble man, and his work against a lawyer, and his work against a lawyer, and his work against a lawyer, and his work against a lawyer, and his work against a lawyer.

"The man who says things and thinks about them, and then they generally tell them in the women of the time, and the women make the meaning out of them. The most time you come out you go, and the most time you come out you go, and the most time you come out you go."

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THE WATER JUMP.

## A VENETIAN SUPERSTITION

AMONG the curious superstitions with which we still sometimes meet in the antique fancy of whistling for the wind, and I have known cases where naval officers of high rank have cast money into the sea to obtain a fair breeze. This, no doubt, has arisen from the well-known Venetian superstition of casting a ring into the sea to manage its winds. This custom is thought to have been derived from an absurd grant which Pope Alexander the Third pretended to give the people of Venice as a reward for their having assisted in his restoration to the papal chair, viz., that they should "have power over the Adriatic Sea as a man has over his wife." Perhaps this was untrue on the

part of the reformed Pope. There are men—married men—who will say they have, without any grant at all, quite as much power over one as the other! But whatever the origin there may be, the fact remains that the Doge of Venice (generally upon Assumption-day) used to regard the ceremony of ring casting up to a comparatively late period. He would start in royal state, attended by all the Venetian nobles in a thousand gondolas, till he arrived at one especial spot in the Adriatic. There he emptied upon his bosom a large quantity of holy water which he had taken with him for that purpose, and which was supposed to procure a calm. And this strange ceremony concluded, the Doge proceeded with great solemnity to drop into the ocean a very valuable golden ring, at the same time repeating the words,

"Deposcatum in mare, in signum vesti perpetuam tranquillitatis," which, being interpreted, means, "We deposit thee, O sea, in token of rest and perpetual dominion over thee." But notwithstanding this yearly betrothal, the Adriatic Sea, like all other seas, has maintained its independence, receiving the gifts of the Duke of Venice with a smiling face, but giving no promise in return. Indeed, the sea seems to be of a very independent character, for there has never been but one yet whose voice she has obeyed. Even the command of the great Canute that she should come no further was set at naught by her. So, after a while, the Duke, angered at what he considered her willful falsehoods and obstinacy, divorced her, giving her no more golden rings or words of promise.



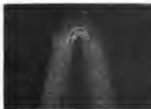
DONATH'S COMET, SEPTEMBER, 1868.

**OUR ILLUSTRIOUS VISITOR**

By **FRANCIS BIRD** had I read in those days, he would hardly have made the father of Prince Hal, in describing the artificial mission of his youth, say:

"By being within view, I could not stir  
But, like a comet, I am destined to."

Comets, no doubt, are very wonderful things when studied in the light of science; but the curiosity they excite at present eras, strangely enough, flows not from their acquaintance with the heavenly bodies, from which they dif-

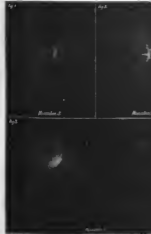


HEAD OF DONATH'S COMET, AFTER PERIHELION.

fer so widely, and not from the condition of dense and evenly distributed igneousness in which the generality of even intelligent men found themselves in the Elizabethan age. When Prince Hal passed away as Henry V., the great dramatic genius believed to cry out:

"Comets, bearing shapes of times and states,  
Breakish post-cyral crowns in the sky,  
But with their wings sweep the bad, kindling men  
That have committed some heavy duty."

And there is no doubt that these lines, so beautiful in their stately splendor as the comets they address, appeared to



VIEW OF ENCKE'S COMET, 1802.

the play-games of that day with a force and intensity that we can hardly imagine, for some and state and late-environmenting stars were frankly believed to be under the influence of these enigmatic visitors.

But when, on Thursday, the 23rd of June, in this year of our Lord last, a half-drawn obscuro-atmosphere, asteroids, Mexican travelers, and a lone policeman—announced in the daily press that they had seen a comet in the north-eastern sky, slender-shaped, with the jeweled belt pointed toward the horizon, and the sacred blade sweeping upward across the sky, no one thought of being scared, no one questioned if "the horoscope were bearing forth the death of princes"; but every one, learned and simple, set to calculating or guessing what comet it was.

Was it the great comet of 1807? Could it be the one of 1861? Could it even be DONATH'S, which delighted the world in 1868, and is, perhaps, the best remembered by the older members of the present generation? There is astronomer's "quest law" for an astronomer answer to each of these questions. Three weeks before a printing telegram had been received at the Naval Observatory at Washington, which read: "Encounter June 1. Eighteen hundred hours comet at hours south thirty degree north, which the initiated interpreted as an announcement by Professor GOULD, astronomer, at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, that he had discovered the comet of 1807 in a certain position, which the interpreters proceeded to identify. The visitor to the northern skies is held by some authorities to be the same as the one seen by Professor GOULD. Others claim that it is that of 1802. And the latest announcement is that it is DONATH'S, after all. What astrophysics the public, so remarked upon, is that the astronomers do not know all about it, and proclaim the distinguished guest with an unshakable confidence as no other at a great ball.

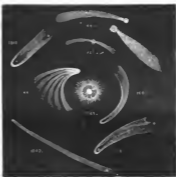
But the astronomer themselves confirm candidly that they are not by any means "up" in the ways of comets. There was the famous one of 679, known as ALEXANDER—it will be recalled that these wayward bodies are appropriated and christened, as it were, by individual observers as if they were a sort of celestial fire-works, and little by little caught and branded the increasing horde—which might, by all the laws of mathematics, to have come around every five and a half years, and which has not been seen or heard of for more than a century. There was the more modern and presumably better-known, comet named by Signer TITUS, which ought to have made its regular coil in 1822, and whose absence Professor ALEXANDER HARRIS was obliged to explain by declaring that it had become really dissipated and irretrievable. The excellent professor went so far as to say that the irregular behavior of this comet would probably be capable of demonstration by the occurrence of a shower of meteors about the time of his next expected visit, showing that, in sporting language, it had literally "gone all in pieces," and the prediction was fulfilled.

DONATH'S comet of 1868, a hero's as generally admitted as one of the most brilliant and presumably well-behaved of the superior class of comets, conducted itself well enough so far as the general public could see; but the astronomers, who had an opportunity to observe it in intimate intercourse, did not counsel from each other that some of its peculiarities were very marked, particularly in the matter of vapors about the head, which sometimes quite shocked their visitors; or, but so does a comet should really be.

The present comet, if it is proper to say, though it is known upon the scene in a very unexpected manner, is being handled by the astronomical police in a manner that most serious general admiration. Professor HENRY DRAPER, of New York, who has started a sort of celestial regatta gallery, has already set up six night several nights to secure a good photographic portrait, and he announces that before he gets through he will have one that will make instant detection in the future perfectly feasible for any member of the force fit for his position. As it is not uncommon in such cases, there has been the greatest



COGGIA'S COMET, 1844.



ORBIT OF YARBERG COMET.

difficulty in securing a good sitting. It is remarkable in this instance to strip the sitter in a chair, or to put a couple of pallbearers to hold him still. He not only is in constant motion, but he has the advantage of being some distance away from the camera, and his present change of position, to say nothing of the way he holds his face and wrinkles (if we may say so), is almost, make the task of the photographer very difficult. But Professor DRAPER is an old hand at dealing with the class of stars, and he has rigged a couple of telescopes, with clock-work in view-



THE COMET OF 1861, AS SEEN THROUGH PROFESSOR DRAPER'S TELESCOPE, JUNE 11.





TO OUR PATRONS.

Over 500,000 people read each weekly edition of this paper, and no wonder that quite 750,000 copies of reading are sent on low bids, and that nearly all the 500,000 are afflicted with some special headache and sorehead.



THE COMET.

"Well, Ethel, have you heard about some comets' comets' somewhere, I don't?" "Oh, a worded here I had said to me at all, at all. I don't know the part's me. But if they do comet's, I hope they'll beyond their leaves or get a half day of substance."

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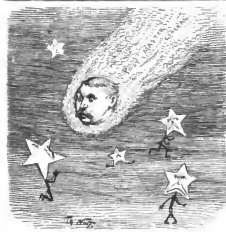
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\* MOTHERS: THE OLD FLAG.—From our Pictures in *Omaha W. Coast*, to the *Provisioner* or *James W. Harris, Jr.*—[See Note on *With Gallies, Part 10.*]

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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## HARRIS'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1861.

### OUR SPECIAL EDITION.

A Special Edition of HARRIS'S WEEKLY was issued Friday, July 13, containing a full account of the attempted assassination of President GARFIELD, with a portrait of the assassin, extracted from a photograph taken at the grand inquest for HARRIS'S WEEKLY, and printed illustrations by our own artist.

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It is HARRIS'S YOUNG PEOPLE, issued July 12, containing a full description, with working plans, of a boy's boat, or fish-tail boat, such as may be built by the most unskilled materials and a few tools may build for himself. It also contains a beautifully illustrated article on good eating habits; a full-page reproduction of MILNER'S painting of "Queen Elizabeth at the Age of Sixteen"; and a good variety of other interesting and instructive matter.

### THE PRESIDENT.

As we go to press, President GARFIELD still lives, and with a possibility of recovery—a possibility which is already certainly if the sincere prayers of all good men of every party shall avail. Nothing has been more impressive throughout the long months that the latter part of his life has been a succession of political friends and foes in a feeling of profound sympathy and grave apprehension. It is plain that a deep personal impression has been produced upon the country by the manly courage and noble bearing of the President, and that henceforth, whatever the issue, he will hereafter a strong hold of the popular heart, and be always mentioned with warm affection. Nothing could be more touching or more totally free from conscious display than his conduct from the moment of his election to the present. The quality of the man has been shown as nothing else could have illustrated it, and the feeling of those who have had most faith in his truly high character has been amply vindicated.

There is always readiness of admiration for heroes, and those whom party feeling may have prevented to deny the heroism of General GARFIELD in his forced marches and hazardous battles in Tennessee will gladly own that President GARFIELD has proved himself to be a hero in Washington. His steady cheerfulness in the face of death; his ready response to the doctor when told that he could probably live but a short time, that if God's time for him had come, he was ready to go; the way he replied to the doctor when he told him that there was one chance in a hundred—“Well, we will take that one”; the constant tender thoughtfulness of his wife, and the brave way in which she shared his children—these are the things that PLATTEN has put into his description, and that we told of all the heroes. So SIMMS offers the cup of cold water to the dying soldier; so the Hudson River engine strikes in his engine at New Hamburg, and sinks to death in the river water. It is the playful or earnest superiority to address disaster and death in the case of a hero; and that is the story of the President's mortal peril.

Meanwhile the whole country seemed to watch of his bedside. In every mind there was but one thought, and every eye aimed the same question at every moment. The heart of a great people beat with a single pulse, and a nation awoke at morning with the fervent hope that the President still lived. Should that hope be fulfilled, it is impossible that this extraordinary feeling, this demonstrated affection and regard of a country, should be met with any sensitive and intelligent and just as the President's. He will feel himself to be concerned even to greater fidelity, and to own in no merely perfunctory way that in the Chief Magistrate, not of a party, but of a people. The situation has raised the nationality of party distinction. Were he really believed to be seized in any way or to any degree, the kind of public feeling which has been expressed would have been impossible. The President's wife, in sympathy and sympathy is only for honorable men. It recalls in this instance also the President's wife. Her late serious and threatening illness, and her bereavement by the railway accident in Ohio, immediately succeeded by this incident, have been felt in almost a severity of soul worthy of her husband's. She commended her also very closely to public affection. In sending her message of womanly sympathy to Mrs. GARFIELD, the Queen of England expressed only what every private mother would feel in almost. Until the President is fully recovered, if he is to live, there will be the same prayer from every patriotic heart. If he is to die, the memory of those last days will be a benediction to the people.

### THE CRIME OF THE CRIM.

It is a very significant fact that in almost every country of character and ability in this country, in European journals, in all private conversation, and evidently in the public mind, the ferocity and insanity of party spirit bred by the spoils system of official conduct, and the resulting cost of the attempted assassination of the President. It is a history in the frenzy of which an ill-balanced man easily loses his wit, or sophisticates himself into committing murder. Every political tramp or rascal in the country may be said to be a member of the cabinet of the President, that except for his speeches and suggestions and whom the party would have been defeated, and that, since the spoils belong to the victors, he has ceased his reward. This fancy would easily become frenzy. Men of certain temperaments would exceed over what seemed to them their neglect and wrong, and the thirst for notoriety, which is one symptom of this kind of hallucination, would soon and in the honest purpose and the unobscured act.

The rivalry of course would be increased by such a furious factional fight in the party as has been seen in New York. The feeling between the two Republican wings has been much more bitter than between the two parties. Each side has claimed to be the only one, and to represent the party, and a light-weighted man, who, with the feeling that he had been wronged, heard those whom he held to have wronged him overheard with curses as false and treacherous, would arrive very readily at crime. The recent discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate an extraordinary success at Albany, should certainly lead every well-disposed American to reflect that, as the traditional peril of a republic is party spirit, whatever infirmities that spirit is a dangerous law at the commonwealth, and that nothing so fatal and dangerous as party spirit and its influence upon the system of spoils. To those into every election, as the prize of success, a hundred thousand prizes, with all their direct and indirect dependencies, opportunities, and temptations, to add the doctrine that every man who "works" is entitled to his reward in this kind, and to intensify it all with a factional quarrel, is to invite the almost ferocity of feeling, and directly to foster such crimes as that which we now deplore.

The cry of the masses, "I am a friend of the State, and ARTHUR is now President," may have shown madness, but it was certainly madness with method. If he be insane, it reveals the influence which has disturbed his brain—influences for which the chief responsibility we think should be laid upon the free party. The deliberate stimulation of his frenzy is a crime against liberty. It is setting upon the safety-valve which the free degree to white heat. The ability to restrain and modify it is the real power of self-government. If we are not successful, the restraint in this country, the republic impotent. Abolition of the spoils system, which is the direct cause of this national calamity, is now the most essential and important public duty. The question is not whether a man should be made a small clerk only upon proof of his fitness, but whether the government of the United States shall be entrusted to able and honorable and experienced statesmen, with time to attend to their duties. If this is a question which we are unable to answer as it should be answered, we are unequal to the task which our fathers set for us. The crime which has startled the world is not the proof of a device in American character or of fatal weakness in American institutions. It is only a sharp and true reflection of the fact that there are certain institutions which are perfectly plain, and which must not be tolerated. Their origin is obvious, their tendency is demonstrated, and their remedy lies in that public good sense of which the fear of party spirit is the enemy, and the general interest in reform, as the most satisfactory evidence.

### THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The universal and profound grief of the country at its probable bereavement has been accompanied with an equally universal apprehension respecting the administration of the President's successor. Mr. ARTHUR's conduct since his entrance upon the office to which he was elected has been most justly and generally commended, and he ought to perceive that in ascending to the great place of President of the United States, should such be the event, he must shoulder all the responsibilities of office, duty and duty, for his behavior worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great people. Undoubtedly an amiable man, not fitted for public affairs, and with a taste for small politics and intrigue, we can easily believe him to be appalled by the position which he would be called upon to assume, he doubtless feels himself to be unequal. There can be no doubt that his desire would be to administer the government for the best interests of the country, but the school in which he has been trained is no less a disadvantage to him than the one in which he was reared. When ANDREW JOHNSON ascended President LINCOLN it was found that his political education and associations would be too strong for him, although it was hoped that his election by the Union

party, and the exigencies of the situation, might persuade him to adopt a wise, patriotic, and harmonious course. The result of the election of the President and the disgrace of his administration, are now familiar facts of history.

The result to be apprehended from a change in the Presidency at this time are of a very different kind. Of the Union, we have no doubt, and the support of the higher places, Messrs. TYLER and JOHNSON broke with the party that elected them, and went to the opposition, and Mr. FILLMORE did much the same thing. But in his case it was a diminution of his party which followed, and in the present instance the result would be probably a party which Mr. CONKLIN, who would have to supply experience and counsel to the Administration, would become its controlling power, and Mr. CONKLIN is perfectly well known. But Mr. CONKLIN is not a party man, and his methods which, however agreeable to some Republicans, are not acceptable to the country. Should the change in the Presidency occur, we shall trust the new Administration with perfect candor. But nothing is gained by stalling, or trying to outguess the inevitable facts, and it is always serviceable to an officer to know precisely what feeling in the public mind attacks his entrance upon his duties.

It is still true, and always true, that who he merits the party which follows, and in the present instance the result would be probably a party which Mr. CONKLIN, who would have to supply experience and counsel to the Administration, would become its controlling power, and Mr. CONKLIN is perfectly well known. But Mr. CONKLIN is not a party man, and his methods which, however agreeable to some Republicans, are not acceptable to the country. Should the change in the Presidency occur, we shall trust the new Administration with perfect candor. But nothing is gained by stalling, or trying to outguess the inevitable facts, and it is always serviceable to an officer to know precisely what feeling in the public mind attacks his entrance upon his duties.

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### A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

THERE is one moral of the great calamity which has befallen the country which was instantly and universally remarked. It will become more and more impressive, for it is the vital danger of our government, and the danger of our country. We never have seen a National Convention known that the nomination of a Vice-President especially is made by a jaded and half-digested mob of delegates without the slightest real objection. At the last Convention the possible President of the country, Mr. ARTHUR, had not occurred to a single one of the six or seven hundred delegates in connection with either office to which nominations were to be made; and there was no member of his party less likely to be selected for a possible President, than the man who would be the defeat of the third-term scheme, it was felt that New York was the birth-ground, that Mr. CONKLIN controlled the regular party organization, that he would not hesitate to connive at the defeat of the party, and to support the man who would be the defeat of the party to the support of the ticket. Finally stated, this was the situation, and for such reasons the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was selected.

Tragic experience has taught us that nominating a Vice-President is an extraordinary possibility or even probable President, and when the catastrophe occurs which makes the subordinate the chief, the party which has taken the responsibility will be held to strict account. Sixteen years ago, when President







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## The Beautiful Wretch: A Brighton Story.

By WILLIAM HUNN.

Author of "Masters of Deceit," "The Man," "A Passion of Two,"  
"The Strange Adventure of a Captain," etc.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)

A STORY TOLD.

"Fare you would like to read the letter yourself, miss?" she suggested.

"Yes, look it, and had little difficulty in deciphering its contents,

though the language was occasionally a trifle hypothetical. It contained nothing less than an offer of marriage addressed to her by a noble in one of her Majesty's household, who said that he was tired of the sea, and that if she would give up her wandering life she would be, and he would serve, as the most graceful, the most useful, and the most useful of his kind, for her, for it appeared that he was a great officer. "No matter," he was willing to become simple J. B. again, for he had his "In-laws," and if as he was she would become his wife, then they would have a good weather proof cottage, a bit of garden, and then a good landscape a day. It was a most beautiful, sensible offer.

"And I'm sure I could do something for him," Kate eagerly said. "I think I could get him something. The Duke's Naval Lord of the Admiralty is a devoted man. And wouldn't it be better for you?"

"No, miss," said she, with an odd kind of smile. "I was glad

to get the letter, for it shows I'm respected. But I'm not going to be married yet. It is too early as far as the sea. I would marry—when I get it might have been better than, if he was still alive. You know when I've been reading a bit, reading along the shore all the way to the sea. I've seen somebody in the distance, and I've said to myself, 'Well, now, if that was only to turn out to be that thick a bit of sea-foam, it would be all over with me, it would be, it would be, and I'll come to you, my dear.' And then some handsome fellow of a fellow has come along, straight, long-haired, pointed beard, and seawater enough about him to say, 'Blessed if you—good morning to you, my dear.'"

"You are very independent," said the sage Kate. "And that's all very well as long as you don't lose. You may lose your life, I'm sure, but you would have a very comfortable home,

and a golden go look after, and your husband might get promotion."

"If ever I marry," said Fat, shaking her head. "It won't be me and my mother's son. It's just an idle spirit or impudent name as the old lawyers. They'd had it all stretched out of them by the hard usage of the office."

"Oh, but can you not?" said Nan, warmly. "The office are English gentlemen. In former days there may have been crabs, but I am certain that crabs no longer. I know several well-known-headed men that could hold it. Why, there is a captain in the navy—"

She stopped in great embarrassment. Her fingering hat, not knowing what to say. "It isn't the captain, miss. He's too great a gentleman to interfere. It's the first lieutenant who can make the ship's hull open, so that it he has a mind to go on an honest man-of-war. There's no longer being could stand it who would light up to it. The merchantman's crew's stand it and won't stand it. It's a man when the flowers are pulled out. You wouldn't find a man's man standing up to the first lord of the admiralty with a lump of sea-bird in his hand and asking him if it was fit to eat. And this here, when being a captain like, he never thought of having the man stopped in terms. "There it is, however," says he. "I will see that no more of that kind of man is bound to my Majesty's fleet." That was the first I heard, when the men were laughing about it to Herby Bond and all there, the merchantman Jack was a better chance if he is a smart fellow—"

And so forth. They had never seen put on to the subjects of affairs and officers, regarded from their old formal pattern of dress; and it was not until they had reached Brighton that the sight of the Lord's (women) revealed that that the old lady in part from her complexion and go in search of another home for the thrushes and blackbirds.

#### CHAPTER XIX SHARING BREAD

Not only was she successful in this work of charity, but she went on to introduce a similar system of doing good in her own and of the town; so that it was nearly dark when the merchant's house in Beachley Terrace. She did not think of asking if there were any children, she never quite knew that she had reached Brighton that the sight of the Lord's (women) revealed that that the old lady in part from her complexion and go in search of another home for the thrushes and blackbirds.

"I married happily myself, and I have never tried to influence my daughter's."

She shook her head a giddy thing. She had only learned to believe whether it was some one she knew who had said so; but those few words of her mother's made her heart jump. She stole away once more to her own room. She no more, anxious mind agitated, feeling she scarcely knew what.

She was not left long in suspense. Her mother came into the room and shut the door.

"I thought I heard you come in, Nan," she said, "and it's lucky you here, for Mr. Jansons is here."

"But I don't want to see Mr. Jansons, mother," she said, breathlessly.

"He wants to see you," her mother said, quietly, "and I suppose you know what it is about."

"I suppose so—yes, I am gone. Oh, mother dear!" cried Nan, going and clinging to her mother, "do not let me know of this! I don't want to see him. I don't want to see him. Mother, you will go and speak to him for me!"

"Well, this is extraordinary," said Lady Brevint, who, however, had far too great a respect for her mother's commands, started over this matter of speaking to her. "That's a strange request. I have just told him I would not interfere. I don't remember it a great matter, you might do a great deal better, from a worldly point of view. But you have always been peculiar, Nan. If you think it would be for your happiness to become a poor clergyman's wife, I will not oppose it. At the same time, I have always thought you might be better."

"Oh, mother, don't you understand?" She spoke in. "It's to ask him to go away! I'm so sorry if he had spoken better, I would have said him before."

"You mean you refuse him, and I am to take the message?" said her mother, starting at her. "That is all?"

"The girl was silent."

"I must say, Nan, you have been acting very strangely. You have led us all to believe that you were going to marry him. Why did you let the man come about the house?"

"Don't speak like that to me, mother," said Nan, with her mother by laughing to spite her. "I don't intend to think of it. I have no regard one to be his wife; I thought it might be right; I thought I could do something that way, and—and I don't intend to marry. But I can't marry him, mother—I don't—don't want to marry any one—I never will marry."

"Don't talk nonsense, child!" said her mother, severely. "There was a sort of happy married settlement in the circumstances. Let me understand clearly I suppose you know your own mind? I can go on and tell me definitely that you won't marry him?"

"Mother, don't put it to that harsh way. Tell him I am very sorry. Tell him I feel hard to think of it. Tell him I am sorry he has waited so long, but if he had asked sooner—"

"He would have had the same answer!"

"The girl's face flushed red, and she said, in a voice not of joy."

"Yes—perhaps so; I think it must have been the same answer of say three—oh, I never, never could have brought

myself to marry him? Mother, does it look cruel—does it look as if I had treated him badly?" she asked, in the same anxious way.

"No, I would not say that," answered her mother, calmly. "A man must take his chance; and until he speaks he can't form an answer. I do not think Mr. Jansons has any reason to complain, except, perhaps, that you don't go yourself and bear what he has to say."

"Oh, mother, I couldn't do that. It would only put him to both of us. And that I don't refuse him, you see, mother; that's something."

Lady Brevint was surprised. The truth was, she was not at all sorry to be the bearer of this message—written at the end of a little letter—she did think that her daughter would be happy to have a better position in life. But she had just been listening to what Mr. Jansons had to say to the himself; and he had said a good deal, not only about himself, but about Nan, and her disposition, and what would best serve her happiness, and so forth. Lady Brevint had been just a little bit impatient; and the question

was whether Nan ought not to be treated in a fair confirmation of the matter as represented by Mr. Jansons himself.

"Well, Nan," she said, "if your mind is quite clear about it—"

"Oh, it is, mother," she answered, eagerly, "quite—quite."

This was an end. Her mother left the room slowly. She had read her footstep would she have had to go into the drawing-room and close the door. Her first thought was to look toward it, so that there should be no appeal. Her next was that it was certainly more and more of her in experience this wonderful sense of relief, now that the die was irreversibly cast.

"It was anything I could do for him," she was thinking—

"Anything—anything but that; and then she looked again to the window and she heard a half ring, and the door was closed again, and some one crossed the stairs into the hall. She felt guilty and sorry at the same time. She wished she could do something by way of compensation. He would not think it was more heartless? For indeed she had tried. And would she not have done him a far greater wrong if she had married

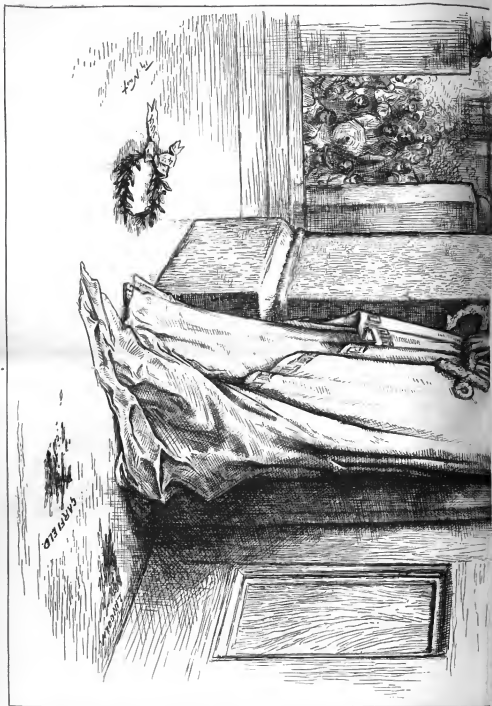


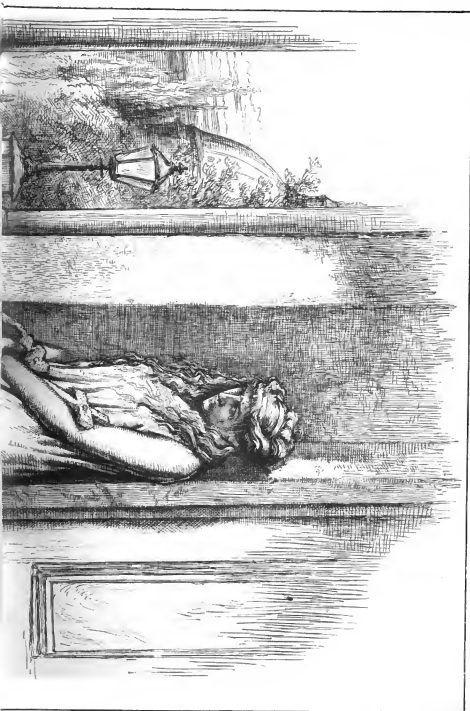
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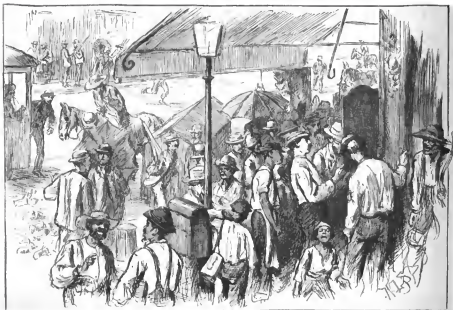












AROUND A BULLETIN BOARD, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.—DRAWN BY W. L. STEVENSON.



ENCAMPMENT OF SOLDIERS ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN.—DRAWN BY W. A. BROWN.  
THE TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON.—[See Page 401.]

THE FAIR AND BAYARD SOLITAIRE, NEW LONDON.—Down in Ocean Beach.—[See Page 492.]





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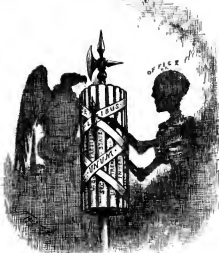
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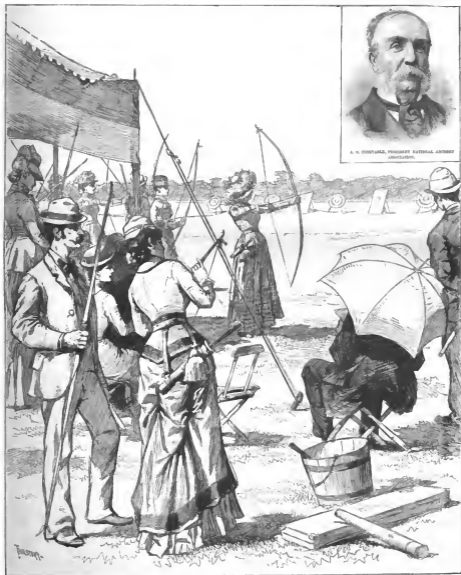
# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1881.

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THE ARCHERY TOURNAMENT, PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.—Drawn by T. de Bary.—[See Page 575.]

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1861.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.  
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

No. 50 of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, containing 76 pages, contains an interesting article by BENJAMIN J. LOVELL, on FUGITIVE SLAVES IN NORTH CAROLINA, with a stirring illustration; an illustrated notice of the members of Congress elected at the late Presidential election; of the election of General Sherman, and other illustrative features.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE FUTURE.

As we write, it seems probable that the President will recover. His convalescence may be long and wearisome; but his vigorous constitution and his cheerful temperament and always will promise to restore him to his family and to his country. Should this happy anticipation be fulfilled, he will emerge from his sick-chamber with an great power and opportunity for wise action as were given to a President. Hence, nature and the course of politics and the wishes of government have not been changed, indeed, by the intense misfortune with which the country has been throstruck. But much has been changed, much is now distinctly seen and anticipated which has been hitherto unperceived. The President is now a too great invalid and ability not to comprehend clearly and justly to estimate the significance of the attack upon him, and the opportunity offered him by the universal affection and confidence which he has received, to set on foot a line of action in the immense affection for him which has been universally expressed. He can now be President in a much larger sense than that of a chief of a party. The best attainment of all parties, the intimate declaration of the press, the actions of the Executive and Senate, is that the attempted assassination is the logical result of the spin system. The Vice President had made himself a party to a ferocious factional quarrel with the President about patronage. But the Vice President becomes absolute master of the patronage in the event of the President's death. A reckless and excitable office-seeker, therefore, departing of an office under the President, men a possible chance for it should the Vice President succeed to the Presidency, would be sure to secure his access to it by murdering the President.

This is the significance of the attempted assassination. GUITAGE may be a man of what is called balanced mind. But nothing shows him to be a man. If he were afflicted with homicidal insanity, it was not a general disposition to murder anybody. There was perfect method in the madness, and it is useless to brush the matter aside as an attack that might have been made upon anybody. Mr. Ash was a reported lunatic at the time of the event we can well believe, for to be an amiable man, and be seen at once that should be accused to the suit of a murdered President, it was in pursuance of the distinction and declared intent of the assassin. It was a concession from him, as he would be in any other more than the ordinary horror of a great crime, for it was a crime which, under the circumstances, and without any thought or act of his own, would have morally tainted his life. But it is not a personal interest of Mr. Guitage, or of Mr. ASH, that is a national concern, which is to be considered. It is of vital national importance that a constant and powerful plea with weak minds for the murder of the President should be removed. A new and appalling peril to the republic system is revealed. The Vice President as an election, as recent experience has shown, may be sent into three factions quarrelling over the spoils of place; and if the Vice President makes himself an active agent of one of the factions, the possible consequences are before us in the ghastly events, and the alarming possibilities of the attack upon the President.

Even General GARFIELD, according to a reported interview, could see no other result, in the event of the President's death by the shot of a disappointed office-seeker, than the disappearance of certain other office-seekers. But at the time when General GRAY was President, if Senator MORTON had denounced him bitterly as a liar upon a question of patronage, had resigned his Senatorship in a rage, and had taken a passive colleague with him to the Senate; if Vice President COLFAX had joined with Senator MORTON in lobbying and intriguing for MORTON's re-election to the Senate, leading a faction solely devoted to MORTON, and more forceful against any man than they thus created the opposition, and if that shot had been fired at the President, which if fatal had been secured what the assassin declared that he desired, the absolute triumph of the MORTON faction, by COLFAX's sale to the Presidency, and by General GRAY's taking office, would have been the nomination of a candidate, and the accidental disempowerment of certain office-seekers.

President GARFIELD can not fail to see that it is the spin system which has led the Republican party in New York, and which has situated assas-

sination. He can not help seeing that if the Vice President chooses to join a faction produced by such a scheme, the temptation to put all the patronage in his hands by crime may really be too strong for weak and depraved minds. All this must be so evident to the President and to the cabinet so it is to the country, and means the ruin of the republic and the ruin and ruin of both parties, they will undoubtedly favor a practicable and reasonable reform. To this end two things are at once possible. The President and the Secretaries may refuse to remove officers who are legitimate reasons, and refuse to appoint merely to gratify any person or politician. This is all within the executive discretion of the President and the Secretaries. It is practicable at once, and the time is fully ripe for such action, which will be supported by the good sense of the country. The next step is the recommendation which the President will undoubtedly make to Congress of legislation which will put an end to factional disputes over the spoils. It will not be forgotten that a bill for this very purpose, prepared by the most distinguished and careful, and with the approval of those who have given most attention to the subject, was introduced last winter in the Senate by Mr. PENNINGTON. The passage of this bill would at once inaugurate a reformed spin system, and would give the President and the cabinet will inform themselves fully of its provisions. It drawn with the conviction that the root of the evil to be removed is personal favoritism in appointment, and that if this be not obviated, the evil will remain. Without the removal of such a system, any removal may be left in great part to take care of themselves. The first great stage of the reform is now passed. In absolute necessity is conveyed, and the question which every friend of reform should ask is, what is the best method of effecting such a reform? Will find that the PENNINGTON bill offers the simplest, most gradual, and most effective method, and the efforts of all the reform associations should be directed to the passage of the bill by clear and open popular discussion of its merits and details.

## THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR MISS GARFIELD.

The generous impulse to raise a subscription for the benefit of Mrs. GARFIELD and the family of the President has resulted in a very handsome contribution. But a question of great importance has arisen, which of course did not occur to the gentlemen who, by the publication of patriotic sentiment, suggested the movement. The question is whether such a gift can well be received by those whom it is intended to benefit. If the President had died of his wound, there is no doubt whatever that the simplest provision would have been made for his widow and family by the country for his family. Should he now succumb, there is not a person who would not desire to have some part in such a provision. But should he recover, as everything seems now to promise, such a gift to any individual family would be a source of embarrassment, and it is consideration for him which should cause the leaders of the enterprise to hesitate.

The case is obvious, and it has been plainly stated. The reason of the regulation that the President shall receive a fixed salary, and that he shall not be changed during his official term, is not that the choice of corrupt Presidents is contemplated, but that the Chief Magistrate must be free even from suspicion of illicit interests. Now in the matter of money the President and his wife are virtually one. Money given to her is necessarily money for his benefit, as it relieves him of all care for the pecuniary welfare of his family. But if a poor man should be elected to the Presidency, and the Standard Oil Company, or the Western Coal Company, or the Great Northern Telegraph Company, or any great corporation, should present half a million of dollars to his wife, the imppropriety of the act would be at once and universally apparent. Yet if a score of individual capitalists, all of whose personal interests were to be affected by Congressional legislation and the President's signature, take a similar gift, is there an essential difference? In the order of party controversy, is there any more objection to the acceptance of such a gift by a poor man than there is to its acceptance by a rich man? It is not necessary to say that the public good would not seem to be affected; and in order to prevent that appearance, he may feel himself constrained to act in contravention of his honest judgment. There are many other cases in which such a gift, if given by wealthy by the business and patriotic gentlemen who

have moved in this matter. The salary of the President is believed to be ample for the expenses of his official position, and there are those who hold that a President should receive a liberal pension upon his retirement. But has the time arrived when it is necessary to provide for the family of the actual President?

## WEIGHED, AND FOUND WANTING.

It is reported that Mr. CORLEISS and his friends affect to suppose that the very nomination of his name is an act of the people, and that it is not the real sentiment of the people. It was necessary, of course, to put forth some such plea to furnish even a tolerable pretext for the resignation. The resignation was effected, during the last few weeks to the plain desire of the people of New York. But the decisive vote of the Legislature, which the CORLEISS interest elected last autumn, yet in which a bare third of the Republicans supported his re-election, was done, as he and his friends knew, to the emphatic opinion of the people in the Assembly districts, and the adverse tone of journals which have been directed to his interests, honestly reflecting the general sentiment around them. Mr. CORLEISS's attitude, though it may be the result of the circumstances of his name, and for which his letter was so feeble and feeble an apology, was not instigated by the conviction of nine-tenths of the citizens of New York of his own party that he was an unfit person for re-election to the Senate. The reasons of this conviction are obvious. Undoubtedly he had great experience, and there were those who thought that he had great ability. He had also, under the impetus of patronage, the control of the Republican nomination. These things, and not great qualities or great services, had made and continued him a Senator. But there was deep dissatisfaction with him as a utterly selfish politician, and his position in the party, and his resignation for the advancement of the party. His resignation suddenly and clearly revealed this fact to the State and to the country. Mr. CORLEISS had unavailingly attempted himself.

It was at once felt that a man who could do what he had done was unfit for the post of Senator. He had left New York without representation in the Senate, he had abandoned the Senate in the Democratic, and he had stung to fury the difference of the party in this, and his position in the party, and his resignation because of any advantage to be gained by the party, but solely from personal anger. It was a most childish act, and the mature man who could be guilty of it proved his essential unfitness for a position which required the greatest wisdom, and clear judgment, and respect for the most official trust, and clear comprehension of the rights of others. All these Mr. CORLEISS contemptuously disregarded to gratify his sense of personal wrong. But he did more. With his acquisition of power, he had endeavored to have himself re-elected to the Presidency of the Senate pro tempore to be elected, and thus exposed the country to the inevitable peril, which was pointed out at the time, of having but one person between the President and the control of the government. This was an act of Mr. CORLEISS to revenge his wounded vanity. The country, the Republican party, the public welfare, the peaceful continuity of the government, were of no importance in his eyes compared with gratification of the personal hostility that he cherished for President GARFIELD. He had entirely annihilated himself, and the country saw him as he was, not as his eulogists painted him. It is surprising that the people of New York felt instinctively that such a man was unfit to be elected President of the Senate.

No tolerable excuse for such an act has been offered. Neither Mr. CORLEISS nor his friends have alleged—-for they could not do so truthfully—that the President had in any degree whatever transgressed his duty, or that the resignation of Mr. CORLEISS had done anything but something that Mr. CORLEISS did not wish it to do. The President had committed an honest and competent man whom Mr. CORLEISS did not like, and the Senate had confirmed the commission. This was the whole case. Mr. CORLEISS's resignation could not affect any thing. It could easily no wrong, if wrong had been committed. It could produce nothing whatever but confusion and peril. The plea that a Senator was unfit to be re-elected, for so many years of the President as to feel as every other excuse that has been offered. Nobody has required or suggested such severity. A Senator has his vote and his voice. Let him oppose with calm every Executive act, and let him stand up with that his responsibility only. Great Republicans as Senators in a Democratic Senate spoke and voted against the infamous measures of slavery. They were beaten, but they stood fast, and renewed the fight. The Republican party, and the whole country, were disposed with a Republican nomination, and so ran away, by his flight changing a Republican to a Democratic Senate. Why should the party and the people who be betrayed for his own selfish interests? It is not enough that he has been given, for now could he? It is not the noise of







"AND THE VIC-CHANCELOR BEGAN TO MAKE CERTAIN OBSERVATIONS."

**The Wretched: A Brighter Story.**

BY WILLIAM BRACK.

Author of "Beauty in Rags," "Fanny," "A Princess of Virtue," "The Unknown Architect of a Prophet," etc.

**CHAPTER XXX**

**A CHAPTER.**

However, Judge's ill temper was over of long duration, and at this particular time, instead of striking her with such an absence of her lover, she was day by day more joyous and generous and affectionate. The change was most marked, and here who was her sister's chief confidante, could not make a bit of it all. Her grief however almost hysterical, and her kindness to everybody in the house was extraordinary. She brought milk for the servants. She provided Mr. Tom with a new pair of shoes, and he was pleased to say that it was the best service she had ever known a girl make. But it was toward Nan that she was most particularly affectionate and caressing.

"You know I'm not sorry, Nan," she said, in a burst of confidence, "and I haven't got a word to say to you, and I don't say for me interesting to anybody. But I know quite who are stouter than I am who are made plenty of. And of course, if you don't have the manner when you're young, when are you likely to get it over?"

"But I don't know who you mean, Judge," Nan exclaimed.

"You did Judge explain at the moment, the confidence."

"I believe it was you, Nan, who told me of the young lady who remarked, 'What's the use of supposition if you don't tell it to it?'"

"That was only a joke," said Nan, with a generous smile.

"Oh, I think there's some to it," said the general Judge. "It doesn't do to be too wise to a young man."

"It is seldom happy, Judge," said Nan.

"There you are again, old Master Hubbard, with your preaching. But I'm not going to quarrel with you this time, I want you advise. I want you to tell me what little thing I should try for Frank, just to be friends all round, don't you know?"

"Friends?" Yes, I hope so," said Nan, with a generous smile. "The best one I tell you, Judge. I don't know, as you see ought to know, what Captain King has in the way of eyes more or such things."

"But tell him Frank, Nan! He, in pleasure me. And I know he would like it."

"Some time later," said Nan, gravely. "Afterward, perhaps."

"When you come to Kingston," said Judge, with a cautious look of length.

Nan was silent, and turned away; the server seemed to look at her as if he were going to be going there.

Frank King was in London was rejoiced for some reason or other, as might be imagined by the situation of things in England on a particular Thursday. On the Tuesday night Nan and Judge arranged that they would get Frank down the next day for the duration of the month.

"And this is what I will do for you, Judge, so it is a moral occasion," remarked Miss Anne, with great satisfaction. "If you will get up such a movement, I will take you to a show, but more than four miles off, where you will find an quantity of last-lingerie for sale. It is a very nice, I say a quantity of a well-made, and the better you know, I don't know if you see me, but I'm so near Brighton it would be better for the show, but I will show you the show, as you will see me going to it, and we can take a holiday."

"But how did you find it, Nan?"

"Some one showed it to me."

"The singing woman, I suppose?"

"Yes, I think of that! I believe she could get together a mob, and she might get a very thing. But she won't touch our money."

"No," said Judge, with a superior smile. "She knows that for

young ladies who could very well afford to go to a better."

"What I should like to see," said Nan, gravely.

"No more moving, Nan got up about eight, dressed, and was ready to start. There is no other servant except her proposition for the day with the slightest report to make. So long as she could get on with a piece of bread to put in her pocket, she left herself to go to her room, and she if the young lady had been about breakfast."

"Judge's room was empty, and Nan thought it strange she should have gone there without knocking at her door as passing. But when Nan also went before she found that Judge had left the house before any one was up. "He could not understand it at all."

"Mr. Tom came down. "Oh," said he, indifferently, "he wants to be mighty clever and find out those letters for himself!"

"But I did not tell her where they were. I only told they were on the road to ——" and Nan, naming the place. The writer had returned his own box and had long since expired."

"All the thieves if the box had not."

"But at lunch, Miss Judge had not returned."

"It is very extraordinary," said Lady Beresford, though she was too lazed up to be deeply interested.

"Oh, yes, but, mother," said Mr. Tom. "It's all Nan's fault. Nan has told her the whole, you'll see, has taken to laughing about the matter with people, and gossiping about families, kitchen, and such things, and so on."

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if it all smothered down. Nan a single breathless—no damn!—what would I do for Jack's sake? It is time I did something to make up for all he has suffered—he was looking as ill— in a similar month he would have died. He wouldn't do. You never say anything like it. Jack has just come back, as good-by; from your loving, loving sister, HARRIET HARRIS.—Do you know who that is, Nan?"

Nan got a little frightened, took the letter to her brother, and gave it him without a word. But Mr. Tom's rage was at once quenched and visible. That she should have diagnosed the family— ill, of course, the whole thing would be in the papers! That she should have charged and glibly let some paragon flourish! But as for the fellow Hanky—

"I told it all along. I told you what would come of it. I know that fellow was laughing her like a school. Well, we'll see how a school like being looked up as a head and water. I'll let her see how a young man, I will let her see how a young man. We'll see how to know that. Some will do not a piece, make— that's what he's doing follows up, don't they? What a lie! Mr. Jack Harris will find that some words make a very good lesson of a piece, at all events."

"So, Tom—don't you, Nan showed. "It is in no one making matters worse. Let us try to make them better. If Judge



"SEE COURT RUN BY THE MAN"



"I WISH TO SHOW YOU A LETTER SHE HAS WRITTEN."

is married, it can't be helped now. We must make the best of it."

He paid no attention to her; he was still staring at the ill-voiced letter.

"That's all nonsense about their going to France. He hasn't money for traveling. She spent all her love in harkbacks—in expensive people, the much? They're in London."

He looked at his watch.

"I can just catch the 3.45 express. Now, you go and tell the others; they won't speak about it all over Brighton."

"What are you going to do, Tom?" said his sister, breathlessly.

"I had out where they are first. Then Colonel Fitzgerald and Mr. Mason must take it up. Then Mr. Jack Henshaw will suddenly find himself inside Wilton's prison."

She caught him by the hand.

"Yes, it is woe!" she pleaded again. "They are married."

"What is the use of weeping? You don't want to make your own name miserable!"

"She has brought it on herself," he said, roughly.

"Then that is what I am to think of you," she said, regarding him, "that some day I may hear you talk in that way about me?"

He never could resist the appeal of Nell's clear, faithful eyes.

"You wouldn't be such a fool," he said. "And they won't touch Madge. It's only that fellow they'll go for—other women besides, to marry a girl for her money."

"How do you know it was the last money, Tom?" Nell pleaded.

"I am certain they were foul of each other."

"I don't want to see my train," said he. "You go and tell the mistress I'm off to London. I suppose you don't know the address of Henshaw's father?"

"No, I don't."

"Well, I'm off. To, to!"

So the brave Mr. Tom departed. But in the comparative silence

of the Pullman car the fury of his rage began to abate; and it occurred upon him that, after all, Nell's counsel might have something in it. He doubtless these two young folk, so he normally termed them, were married by this time. He still clung to the idea that Jack Henshaw deserved punishment—a house-arrest or something of the kind; but Madge was Madge. She was silly, and she had got into a bad way; still, she was Madge. He might be let off with a serious lecture on her folly, and on her disregard of what she owed to the other members of the family. Only the first thing was to find out their whereabouts; the searching in London he done for his sake, and after some fit searching discovered that Mr. Gregory Henshaw's address was Adelphi Terrace, which he at once recalled. Mr. Henshaw was at dinner. He went up his card nevertheless, and asked to be allowed to see Mr. Henshaw on particular business. The messenger was a request to step up stairs into the dining room. He found that occupied by two gentlemen who were doing to







THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM



## "WHY SHOULD THEY KILL MY BABY?"

The girl mother of the Prophet as reported in late numbers of some papers among the acts of the most atrocious assassinations.

Why should they kill my baby?—how he seems to me as he lies.

As when, in the morning twilight, I tossed him up in my arms.

And need for him here to blossom when he should blossom.

And reason for him such a fate as no truly a mother can.

I looked ahead to the sunrise with my eyes long opening.

I had a vision of splendor for my sweet little light-eye.

But little more, I feared that whom he had given named.

How fairly promised bliss would suddenly woe strike him down.

Why should they want to kill him? Because he had not yet his way.

Through Poverty's gloomy woodland on low the open day.

And not a dash of gold cheer to those who were poor in spirit.

That there is none of striving, and Beauty get no use?

Or was I because from beyond he manfully found the best?

To live for poor and lovely, and all the more content?

When he had made his working upon a brother's skin.

As he who pho had struck for mankind to strike down by merit?

Or did I because his mother the hand he reached her best?

No, no! he looks to be charmed up Parnass's glowing light.

Yet in his present life-day he turned from the honors of earth.

And chose and nobly blushed—no—the mother also gave him birth.

Shame to the wretch that struck him, and give that he did not kill.

And try his poor mother's, if she be living still.

May God be merciful all him who think to see to it.

And help me to forgive him—who can not do it.

—Wm. Catcott.

[Pages in Harper's *Western* No. 190, 5th EDITION.]

**CHRISTOWELL.**

By RICHARD B. BLACKBURN.

Attorney at Law, New York.

CHAP. VII. (Continued).

FOR MY OWN'S SAKE.

THAT'S what an agitator is in the presence of a public crop, he is a man who does not

should not fail through failure of his granding.

Right will be known, though cast upon

expressions, who have descended from heaven

in our first belief, to be in a vast, not a

grateful as he beyond mankind, he loudly

seems his gratitude. "What is that of

striving there will be to do? We shall

never get through it," said Mr. Arthur.

"We've you, though? I've do a scene from

of me before breakfast, but afterwards," his

daughter answered, "as a protest, I will

and even you acknowledge that I understand

of this and that. I will not be a prophet, I will

begin with; and there are fifteen of men, but

still, still important, consideration. "If he

coming, but no coming, as a rule, Meggy,

shall an let us, or shall an not an let us

to be like that come you so much excitement,

Meggy?" Her mother said, with some little

regret, for he was just starting up to the

table, with a prospect, "I have no time to say

any more." "Her husband, Lady Towhead, had

heard that he was to be shot, and he was to be

on his way to the gallows. No more to be

of his wife. "It was a great loss," said

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HOW TO GET A REST THIS SUMMER.

## THE HEART OF THE NATION.

George Horrocks. "The heart of the nation is in this room," says FENNER. "The heart of the nation will not go to the old address."

The heart of the nation is strong; from sea unto sea,  
It throbs with a pulsative life, terrible, free;  
It never ceases to labor, no matter what it do;  
The heart of the nation is strong,  
And it will not let them die.

The heart of the nation is true; its hands are as steel;  
Steady and loyal its face, quick to do and to feel;  
It gets that it gives for joy or grief, it will not lie;  
The heart of the nation is true,  
And it will not let them die.

The heart of the nation is kind, tender, and true, and strong;  
It throbs in the sunny path, it beats with the silver song;  
It will turn to an honest lay, to keep the courage high;  
The heart of the nation is kind,  
And it will not let them die.

It will bear them up in its strength, and lighten all their care;  
It will comfort those who lie low, and show the humble prayer;  
So look with a hopeful confidence in them, who raise us high,  
For the heart of the nation is true,  
And it will not let them die.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

The room in the White House in which President GARFIELD lay when he was shot down is an object of interest to all Americans, and we take pleasure in presenting to the readers of HARPER'S WEEKLY a double page portrait of it, engraved from a careful sketch made on the spot by our special artist, Mr. WILLIAM A. APPLETON. Without intruding upon the privacy of the sick room, Mr. ROBERTS was permitted to sit just within the door, where the attendant is shown in our picture, from which position, unperceived by the patient, and without disturbing him, he sketched the details of the room and the persons about the President's bedside.

At the moment when the sketch was taken, Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. BLANE were standing at the head of the bed, Dr. ROBERT A. KNIGHT and General WHELAN were sitting on opposite sides, near the foot, and there were one or two other persons in the room, ready to be of service at a moment's notice, should it be required. The appearance of the room is sketched, without a look the patient must have suffered greatly from the heat in addition to the other dangers to which he was subjected, was working unaidedly, and the temperature was even and comfortable. Our readers can rely implicitly on the absolute accuracy of the drawing, and the picture will be an interesting revelation of the room where "the heart of the nation" was in the room where the President was lying.

## JOHN A. APPLETON.

This portrait, given on the next page, of the late JOHN A. APPLETON, who died at his residence on Staten Island on the 15th inst., in the sixty-fifth year of his age, is that of a gentleman who occupied a deservedly high position among the leading publishers of the time. There is scarcely a household in the United States where the name of the firm of H. APPLETON & CO. has not found its honorable way, and its beneficial influence universally exerted. In conjunction with his brothers, WILLIAM H. and DANIEL S. APPLETON, he became a member of the firm twenty-three years ago, and from that time to the period of his decease took an active part in the maintenance and constantly increasing business of the establishment. Taking an prominent part in what are popularly called public or political affairs, he was a prominent participant in the religious and benevolent societies of his immediate neighborhood, and a benevolent donor to the charities. At his own country-seat on Staten Island, where he resided throughout the year, he delighted in receiving his friends, and in dispensing a good and liberal hospitality. He was a man of fine culture, and possessed an extended knowledge of literature. His way of life was so modest and unassuming as his character was manly, straightforward, and unimpeachable. Mr. APPLETON was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his social intercourse and the transaction of business, and his death was deeply regretted.



MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. SANNER.  
FURNISHED BY C. H. BELL.



DR. D. V. REID.  
FURNISHED BY C. H. BELL.



DR. A. J. WOODWARD.  
FURNISHED BY C. H. BELL.



DR. ROBERT BYRNES.  
FURNISHED BY USA.

**THE HON. WARNER MILLER.**

THE HON. WARNER MILLER, who was on Saturday last chosen to succeed ex-Senator THOMAS C. PLATT, was born in Orange County, New York, August 12, 1819, and graduated at Union College in 1840. On leaving college he began reading in the Fort Edward College Institute, but when the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Cavalry. He served in the Shenandoah Valley with distinction, and was promoted to be Sergeant Major and Lieutenant. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner and remained in captivity till the close of the war. Mr. MILLER then made a trip to Europe, but soon returned, and established himself in the paper-manufacturing business in Herkimer County, and a few years ago he erected a mill at Lyndonville, Lewis County, for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

Mr. MILLER made his first appearance in public life in 1853, when he was elected to the Assembly as a Republican from Herkimer County. He was re-elected in 1874. During his ten years in the Assembly he was an industrial member. In 1879 he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Twenty-second District, and in 1881 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress. In addition to his large manufacturing in-



DR. S. H. SISSON.  
FURNISHED BY F. GREENMAN.



DR. FRANK HAMILTON.  
FURNISHED BY MASS.

terests, Mr. MILLER owns a fine farm in Herkimer County, which he manages himself and all efforts for the promotion of the interests of agriculture and agricultural laborers find in him a warm and generous supporter.

**IN CHARGE OF THE PRESIDENT**

Our readers will be interested in the persons of the medical gentlemen who have had charge of the President's case from the hour when he was shot to the present time. DR. BLISS, WOODWARD, REID, and BYRNES have been in constant attendance at the White House, with DR. AUSTIN and HAMILTON as consulting physicians. That they have managed the case with great skill is admitted by the highest medical and surgical authorities in the country; and their watchful duty and successful care has earned them the gratitude of the whole nation. Mention should also be made of the services of DR. EDWARD EMMETT, whose portrait appears in our double-page picture. He has been from the first a most systematic and efficient nurse, superintending the medical and surgical treatment in a manner of which only a woman is capable. The country has every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the President has been treated by his medical attendants and advisers.



THE LATE JOHN A. APPLETON.—(See Page 284.)



THE HON. WARNER MILLER.—FURNISHED BY THE NEWS OF PHOTODUPLICATION COMPANY.

THE ARCHERY TOURNAMENT.

The third annual meeting of the National Archery Association... Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week...

The grounds, dotted here and there with the party-colored tents...

Twenty-five clubs from different portions of the country...

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For weak and nervous systems...

Do not use chalk or magnesia, or soap powder for cleaning your face...

On Tuesday and Wednesday the real event of the meeting occurred...

On Thursday and Wednesday the real event of the meeting occurred...

Mr. GIBBS of the Downish Club, carried away one of the National medals...

MEMORY IN ANTS.

The general fact that whenever an ant feeds for way to a store of food...

Mr. John Lubbock found it necessary to track the insects by a repetition of several weeks...

These, however, turned out to be identical only as temporary repositories...

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tion, and two days afterward he found "all the survivors at one track that led directly to the old cave...

It is possible that the leaders of the migration may have simply straggled on the old route...

For Inebriated and Sick (If you wish to cure your ailments...

TOURISTS and Travellers Inexpensively and comfortably...

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For weak and nervous systems...

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POND'S EXTRACT The Celebrated Remedy For Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING. For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

For Inebriated and Sick (If you wish to cure your ailments...

TOURISTS and Travellers Inexpensively and comfortably...

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EPSS'S COCOA GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws governing the human system...

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins...

JAMES EPSS & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, London, Eng.

Also, EPSS'S Chocolate Cocoa for children use.

EPSS'S Cocoa is sold in tins of 1 lb. and 2 lb. sizes. It is the most delicious and nutritious...

GOOD BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

DEWEY, A Tale of the Olden Times. By E. W. WATSON. Author of "The Last of the Mohicans..."

WASHINGTON SQUARE. By Henry DUNN. (Illustrated by John G. Thompson.)

EDDY WALKER. A Story. By HENRY JAMES. 2 vols. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE. By HENRY JAMES. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

THE PART OF A MAN OF FIFTY AND A BUNCH OF LETTERS. By HENRY JAMES. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

A STROKE OF SILVER TRAY. A Novel. By ANNE BRONTE. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

GOLDEN AGE. An Epic of Modern Society. By J. W. WATSON. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE B. WATSON. Author of "The Last of the Mohicans..."

STARRING AND POINT. The "North" King. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE B. WATSON. Author of "The Last of the Mohicans..."

CAPE COD AND ALL AROUND BOSTON. By GEORGE B. WATSON. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

HUNTING A Sign of These Times. By WATSON. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

WHITE WINGS. A Tale of the Olden Times. By WATSON. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

HUNTING ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA. The Young Men of the North American...

THE LIFE OF GEORGE B. WATSON. Author of "The Last of the Mohicans..."

FRENCH WORTH KNOWING. (Lectures of American Society.) By GEORGE B. WATSON. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

A BARRAGE BARRAGE of People, Places, and Places. By GEORGE B. WATSON. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE B. WATSON. Author of "The Last of the Mohicans..."

UNDER THE TREES. By GEORGE B. WATSON. Paper, 10 cents. Cloth, 15 cents.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE B. WATSON. Author of "The Last of the Mohicans..."

ASTHMA. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE ORGUINETTE. The most wonderful and productive instrument in the world...

CAMBRIDGE, ASTORIAN, BOSTON, PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH...

MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE CO. 521 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD. LEA & PERRINS.

LEA & PERRINS. The most wonderful and productive instrument in the world...

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LEA & PERRINS. The most wonderful and productive instrument in the world...

Andrews' Peppermint Cure. The most wonderful and productive instrument in the world...

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. The most wonderful and productive instrument in the world...

MAKE MONEY, ALL OF YOU! The most wonderful and productive instrument in the world...

PRIVATE THEATRICALS. The most wonderful and productive instrument in the world...





# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV—No. 1294.  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1881.

TEN CENTS A COPY.  
\$4.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.



A KIIATZA—BOUNDED THE LIGHT-SHIP.—Drawn by J. O. Bergman.

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—36 PAGES.

### NEW SERIAL BY THE AUTHOR OF "TOM TITLIE."

"*It is of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, and also of a well-known literary magazine, published by the author of "Tom Titlie," entitled*

#### TIM AND TIP;

OR,

#### THE ADVENTURES OF A BOY AND A DOG.

*The story, which will be illustrated from drawings by BUCNER, is full of an action as broad and warm; and thus reads like the full-blooded and heartily interesting adventures of Tom Titlie and Mr. Shobe, who is made for an equal sympathy with Tom and Tip.*

### THE METHOD OF REFORM.

Party reversionism is very important in the matter of reform of the civil service. Both parties, as such, are guilty of the abuses which the reform would correct, and the reform association which are now forming in all parts of the country are composed of adherents of both parties. There is no doubt that it was a Democrat, Mr. MARCY, who first formulated the doctrine. To the voters belong the spoils, and this is equally so to a Democrat, Mr. FRANKLIN, who fifty years later, introduced a machine system. In his doctrine, bill to remedy the shameful consequences of Mr. MARCY'S doctrine, and who has just now said, in response to a warmade in Cincinnati:

"We must by law abolish the whole system of rick-picking and after-picking. The reward of work by personal service in the civil service, and, finally, it comes out as an emblem for party service. The result is that the highest prices are given to those who do the dirtiest work. It makes President's office-picking. Give us a plan of a system of a strong reform, where he would, who has informed the effect-asker that he was sick, and we would not see them. Many of these are the best solutions for the purpose of getting things for their friends. It has debauched the civil service of fifty millions of people. It has made GUYTON'S crime possible. We must eliminate it. We must say that it is better if a citizen should be given to man according to their merit, than if by the people merit remains with the people. The spoils system must be eliminated."

This is an apt Democratic reply to the Democratic declaration. To the voters belong the spoils, and this is very proper that Mr. FRANKLIN should have been elected president of the Cincinnati Civil Service Reform Association.

If General JACKSON, a Democratic President, put the spoils system in operation, and the Democratic administration, every Whig and Republican President has followed his example, without any effective dissent except that of President HAYES, who, if he conformed in many ways, yet also demonstrated within certain limits in the New York custom house, the essential possibility of reform. The dilemma is easy to be between the parties, and as time is more ludicrously lost than that which is devoted to appreciating to either the result of the reform movement. The promising fact is that in obedience to an evident public sentiment both parties in their platforms pay their respects to reform, and as it is hardly to be doubted that some efforts at legislation by Congress will be made at the next session, it is well to consider what the principle of reform, and of the better. The general view both of the evil and of the remedy which is held by those who have been interested in forming the various associations in the country can best be inferred from the constitutions which have been adopted. There are two general courses: one is to insist upon the constitution of the parent association in New York. By that association the radical evil is believed to be patronage, or appointment by personal favoritism, and as a reward for what is called party work. From this it grows out of the machine, the machine, the loss of self-respect, the inefficiency, the extravagance, and the demoralization of public life and of politics which are everywhere observable. The objective points of reform, therefore, is the destruction of patronage, or personal favoritism, in appointment. As long as this remains, the chief evil can not be removed. If bosses and committees and politicians are to put men in and out of the public service for their own purposes, there will be no reform.

A fixed term in office, as proposed, can not be provided this would not secure the result. The law of 1825 provided a term of four years for a great number of offices, but patronage totally disregards it. It is the promise of that law that the office is held for the very purpose of turning the office into spoils, that the abuses of patronage have developed into the present danger and disgrace. The First Congress declared that the President might remove at pleasure. The law of 1825 took the office out of his hands, and established the Executive to fill them with his best men, accustomed the country to waste changes, and

made the public service party plunder. The Constitution fixed no term to the inferior offices; and although the First Congress, at the instance of MARSH, recognized the President's power of removal, MARSH declared that if he should exercise the power for another reason, he would be impeached. The constitutional intention is clear. No term was fixed, and removal was to be made for legitimate cause only, such as dishonesty, negligence, or inefficiency. This is the true principle. It is that of the New York Association; and the chief practical aim, therefore, must be to destroy the pressure of influence for illegitimate removal.

It is urged, however, that if to a fixed term of four or five years we add removal only for cause, the evil will be corrected. But if appointment is still to be made by the wisdom of the "boss," knowing that his terms will promptly expire, will be perpetual, and the evil will be always the pressure of influence both to fill places when they are vacant and to make them vacant for "causes," so that there may be rewards for favorites. While this will be the intention of the "boss," knowing that his terms will promptly expire, will be constantly busy with intrigues and endeavors to obtain influence to keep their places. But how is this different in principle at all? Again, what is the remedy for cause? In order to proceed to precedents and legal decisions in New York, "cause for removal" seems to mean some kind of felony provable in a court of law. If the head of a bureau, leaving the right of removal for cause, to the discretion of the department, the clerk would resort to maneuvers and ruses and all the obstructive machinery of the law to compel his superior officer to establish "cause." The absolute and unchangeable condition that would prevent removal for cause, as a matter of fact, would be to the discretion of the appointing officer. If it does not mean this, but signifies a vote at law. It is absurd to suggest it as a benefit to the public service. If it means that the discretion of the appointing officer must be believed of all direct influences. It will not do to expose him to the solicitation of a boss who wishes a removal made for "cause" in order to provide a berth for one of his own favorites. From every point of view, the discontinuation of the reform law in the destruction of personal favoritism in appointment. If that is not prevented, the evil remains. Hence the constitution of the New York Association, and of all the others, lays down the rule that no appointment or removal should be subject to any competition, because competition almost absolutely destroys the pressure of personal favoritism; while a fixed term and removal for cause, if appointment be made at pleasure, merely exaggerate that pressure to greater fury.

### A DELIVERANCE.

The catastrophe of the CORLETTI conspiracy in New York is the most striking event of the kind since the downfall of the old Democratic Albany Regency. The difference between the two, however, is signal. The Regency was a coalition of the almost pure of the Democratic party, with the Van DYCKE, MARCY, FLANDRIN, DIX, BRANTLEY, and CORWELL, while the CORLETTI ring had singularly distinct of intellectual ability, and has maintained its ascendancy by the astuteness of the patronage of office, and the despotism which its patronage makes possible. The names of the leaders of the ring, many of whom have been competitors and active in Albany in the recent campaign to save Mr. CORLETTI from the defeat and disgrace which he had in view, would be an honor and a reward, but the cabinet members of HAYES, and falling in the effort, set up as a Republican Convention in New York to inaugurate a Republican administration. The CORLETTI ring feared ability, and exerted all honorable politics. To announce to you now it is the alternative of direct service (by or defeat). Its sole appeal was necessary. Its instrument was the wages of the public service, which it gave us back away with exclusive reference to its own selfishness and benefit. Its characteristic justice was the Democratic alternative of direct service in buying the vote of Irishmen. It has degraded the Republican name, and humiliated Republicanism; and if it has broken up the Republican protest against it we do not wonder why the party in New York, the reply is that the great body of Republican reformers it is smaller evil than the inevitable alternative, the rule of a Democratic ring. Nor was this surprising. For, with every exception made of the honorable man who were there in the Democratic party in New York, his history is a record of the character and the greatness of the great evil which constitute its strength, justly create an insuperable apprehension of its ascendancy.

On the other hand, while the late Republican ring has been confounding a debasing and degrading power in the politics of the State, we have known some

hesitation in joining the effort to overthrow it, because of the fear that a new ring would arise in its ruins, and no man can be sure. But the overthrow of an existing abuse is always a gain, because the ruin is accomplished, and later is the opportunity of preventing a reversion. It is no reason for hesitating one moment that there may be a new machine that overthrows him is at least partly due to hatred of tyranny. THEED was brought down by an alliance which was also spotted, and he was succeeded by Mr. JOHN KERRY. But no sensible man would deny that it was a great gain to the State of New York alone, but for popular government itself, that THEED was destroyed. Those who suppose that the CORLETTI ring must be succeeded by one equally debasing and odious must remember the difference of conditions. The ring was formed when the war had enormously increased the patronage, when there was practically no question that the leaders of the dominant party might use the public treasury to pay their henchmen as they chose, and when the opposition party was divided with distrust and rebellion. But those conditions are all exhausted. The New York "machine" has justly aroused indignation with the machine everywhere. Instead of general acquiescence in the machine, there is a general and imperative public demand for reform, and the issues of the rebellion are rapidly disappearing.

The attempt, therefore, to erect a machine like that which has been destroyed, in Republicanism in the State would necessarily fail. The power which has overthrown the despoticism is an alliance whose strength lies in the anti-machine sentiment. Even assuming a desire to establish a new ring tyranny, that sentiment would at once weaken and oppose the attempt, and it is quite strong enough to defeat it. Organization, indeed, there must be, but not a machine—not that hatred of independence which has characterized the late regimens, and which has done so much to bring about the present state of affairs. Its character and logical consequences have been seen in the Constitutional contest. The slaves of the machine have had no purpose, no politics, no principle, but to prevent the election of a Republican successor to a man who had no politics, no principle, no purpose. When General SMART decided that by all party tongues, and for the best interests of the party itself, it was his duty to vote for another candidate than Mr. CORLETTI, the party CORLETTI squad denounced him as a traitor and a deserter, and he was called a man "who had made his bed all that he was." There could not be a more striking illustration of machine ascendancy. The squad was supporting no principle, no policy, and no party. They did not care that their country might be lost, and that they were the new spirit of an impostor tyranny, that it might give the Senate of the United States in Democratic control, that it was manifestly, confessedly, flagrantly treasonable to the party; they were slaves of a machine, like the slaves of the lamp of oil in the old days, and had no reason or will of their own. The destruction of this tyranny and the release from this slavery are a great deliverance. It will not, indeed, bring the millennium, but we ask again whether the defeat of THEED and the formation of the party, which was not mentioned in England by the explosion of JAMES L., but what reasonable Englishman regrets the "glorious Revolution?" It did not right every wrong, but it made a JAMES L. CORLETTI impossible in England. There may be another Republican machine attempted in New York, but the public mind is aroused to a purpose which will make such machines as that which now live in ruins impossible.

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

The attack upon the President has had two great and important results. The shock has shown to the great and small of the South that the President was not cutting the spoils system, and it has revealed a strong and kindly national feeling in the Southern States. If every blow has its blessing as well as its curse, it is evident that the blessing of this crisis is to be. The Charleston News and Courier, one of the chief Southern Democratic journals, said, recently: "Should the President die, his blood will be the seed of national confidence and national concord. And if he live, it will be as President of the restored Union." The Charleston News and Courier says of General GARFIELD, "It is a great honor and a great privilege to be called especially a man to justify this last remark. Both as a man and a statesman he has shown through a comprehension of the actual political situation... Without the least loss or compromise of the great principles which are the foundation of the restored Union, his spirit is most generous and wise. His reply to Mr. LAMAR'S speech in the House, five or six years ago, showed General GARFIELD'S great readiness, great ability, and great generosity. His eloquence, his high moral character, and his great ability, but in a way which would not have prevented him from taking his opponent's part with easily sympathy. His tone is every national and partisan discussion—and he has had no word in his mind to be lost. We think, we think, perfectly just, but calm and wholly without bitterness. He has never hated that he was







CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.  
ADMIRAL TO GENERAL: "IT MAY BE NICE."



THE VOYAGE OF THE "KORA"—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS SENT THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—[SEE PAGE 555.]







C. J. STAMLAND.

A SLEETRY DAY—[See Page 66.]







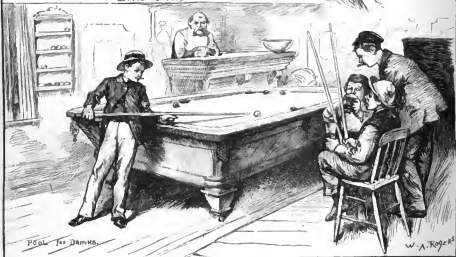




CIGAR STUMP COLLECTORS



LITTLE SCAVENGERS



POOL FOR DRINKS.

W. A. ROGERS

**THE STRACON FIRE.**

EARLY on the morning of July 19 the beautiful city of Syracuse was visited by a destructive fire, which within a couple of hours consumed property of the value of seventy-four hundred thousand dollars. The block in which the fire occurred contained the Wisting Opera-house—an elegant structure, of which only the picturesque ruins remain. The stage was swept, and well appointed with scenery and furniture, and was in great favor with the theatrical profession.

The Opera house and the hall which formerly occupied its site have a history, says the Syracuse Journal, which would be interesting if written. "In one or the other of them have appeared such notables as CHARLOTTE C. ORMAN, CHARLES DICKENS, EDWIN, LARA KEEFE, PAUL FOREST, NELSON, BROWN, and later GRANT and BREWER. The Governors of several States have here upon their stages, together with eminent actors, able lecturers, and literary gentlemen in large numbers, also hundreds of prominent politicians. They have been the scene of convocations which shaped the political future, of conferences which discussed educational and social questions; have been the theatre in which political history was made which will never be forgotten. They was



THE STRACON FIRE.—REMS OF THE WISTING OPERA-HOUSE.—From a Photograph at Nathan & Co's.

where the Democratic party fought some of its hardest battles, and where the Republican party was divided in 1857.

**THE HON. ELSDIDGE GERRY LAFRAK.**

THE gentleman, who has been chosen United States Senator at the next meeting of the Hon. EXECUTIVE COMMISSION, is the son of the late Judge JOHN LAFRAK, and was born in Farmington, New York, October 10, 1818. He was brought up as a farmer, and during the winter months attended the public schools. He spent some time at the Canastota Academy, and also studied civil engineering. After spending some time in work upon the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad, Mr. LAFRAK studied law, and in 1844 he was admitted to the bar. He settled at Canastota, where he has since practiced law. Soon after his admission to the bar, Mr. LAFRAK formed a partnership with Judge JAMES C. SMITH, which continued until the latter was raised to the bench.

Mr. LAFRAK was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and voted for the adoption of the Constitution. In 1858 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-fourth Congress, and has since been elected from the same district (the Twenty-seventh), by large majorities, in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-



THE HON. ELSDIDGE GERRY LAFRAK.—Photograph at Nathan & Co's.



THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.—From Page 501.



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Try a hot drink when going to bed made of the Genuine Brown's Ginger, a teaspoonful or so, and some boiling water, sweetened to the taste. In nine cases out of ten it will act like a charm. It only costs 50 Cents to test it. Try it. Insist on the GENUINE BROWN'S GINGER, made in Philadelphia for more than 50 years by

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

VOL. XXV.—No. 1293.  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6, 1881.

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HARRISON PLUMED BY JACKDAW CRYSTALINE.  
Says: "Perhaps you would like to pluck me."  
—Harper's Weekly, December 10, 1875.



PLECKED OF HIS PLUMAGE (OR PATRONAGE),  
THE JACKDAW IS AGAIN NOTHING BUT A JACKDAW.









DESTROYED BY A CYCLONE.—Four Photographs at Event.

## THE CYCLONE AT NEW ELM

First pictures, engraved from photographs taken immediately after the disaster, show in the most graphic manner the destruction caused by the recent cyclone at New Elm, Minnesota. The town in this disaster, New Elm was thirty-six and one-half miles from the center of the storm, in the same latitude as St. Louis. The most important locality in its early history was its destruction during the terrible storm of 1857. The latter fact was a lesson to the town and the whole town (these days) and each in the debt of the former. The inhabitants then evacuated the town, and made their escape to St. Peter. Most of them returned to town, and from that time to the present the town has had a steady healthy growth.

The cyclone which has laid New Elm prostrate is now back here on Friday, July 13, about half past four in the

afternoon. According to the reports of several witnesses, two tornadoes swept directly over the town, and the work of destruction was accomplished in an incredibly short space of time. The course of the cyclone could be distinctly observed, and seemed to be moving in separate ridges from the north and south. At half past four o'clock dark clouds began to gather with great rapidity. The shadow and lightning were terrific, and the wind blew a hurricane, while the rain descended in sheets. There was a moment's lull, and then the cyclone struck the town. At the end of ten minutes it disappeared as suddenly as it came. An eye-witness says: "In this air almost unbearable heat, sudden beams were struck by lightning; others were lifted high by the violence of the wind, and levelled with the earth; others, again, were demolished by the flying debris from other buildings. Doors of the houses and stores were entirely destroyed. Very few escaped un-

injured, but many had their heads blown off, or were so badly injured by the wind that they will have to be pulled down and reborn."

More than a hundred buildings were utterly demolished by the terrific cyclone, besides those that were more or less seriously injured. Four persons were killed, and nearly thirty wounded, some of them very severely. People who were out on the streets at the time were literally blown up, and numbers were wounded by flying debris. Whole sections of iron roofing were wafted through the air by the fury of the storm, and found in his paper, as can be seen by one of our illustrations. The ruins of Mr. Pletcher's substantial home show the force of the wind. As soon as the first shock was over, the citizens rallied and tried with each other in their attempts to the wounded, but, alas! for the relief of the sufferers were raised, and everything possible was done to make them comfortable.



ENTRANCE DOOR, ST. MICHAEL.



MATRIS CHURCH, PONTA DELGADA, ST. MICHAEL.

THE AZORES.

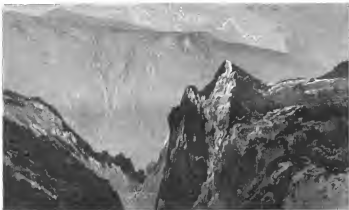
To people who spend their summer in search of the picturesque, and whose experience of Norway and England has taught them how to rough it, we say, Try the Azores. The scenery of the islands is everywhere striking and picturesque. To the unaccustomed they are especially interesting from their isolation and the extraordinary evidence of intense volcanic action which they exhibit.

The islands are nine in number, and geographically are divisible into three groups; the eastern group, comprising St. Mary and St. Michael; the central, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, Pico, and Fayal; whilst the most westerly contains the little beauty islands of Flores and Corvo. The Azores belong to Portugal, and form a province of that kingdom; but although the people call themselves Portuguese, they differ in many respects from their continental kinsmen. They are a hardy, simple, unambitious folk, good-natured and hospitable, and intensely fond of their island homes. The islands are all very small; the largest of them, St. Michael, is only about thirty miles long by from seven to ten miles in width; but, small as they are, they manage to support a concentrated population of upward of a quarter of a million. The density of population, indeed, is even greater than

that of Belgium. Their trade is mainly with Lisbon and England; their exports consist principally of goats and fruit, some especially oranges and pine apples. Fayal and Pico ship a certain amount of a rough and not respectable wine, much of which finds its way into the slummiest dens of London alley.

call Mr. Mark Twain's astonishment at the sight of the numerous objects of the Pyschic ladies. The view of St. Michael's crater is most remarkable piece of landscape framed a compass. It is almost conical like a haystack, but has an enormous projecting lava in front and a long pendant cloak behind. The greatest anomaly in St. Michael is to be found at the east and west ends of the island. At the east end is the forest of the Furnas, situated within a large volcanic hole. Here are a number of boiling springs and geysers, and a beautiful lake locked by a magnificent peak of obsidian. The little village of the Furnas in the volcanic summer resort of the Azores, who congregate here in good numbers during July and August for the sake of the sea-bathing, which are held in great esteem.

At the other end of the island is a still more wonderful crater, which, for some weeks after the summer, rejoices in the name of the São Charles, or Serra Citão. It is upward of ten miles in circumference, and at the bottom are two lakes and a small village. The view of this crater and of the lake, as seen through a narrow gorge near the upper edge of the lava, is one of the most striking bits of the picturesque in the islands. Scarcely less grand is the Colônia of Fayal. This crater is upward of 1500 feet deep, and is almost conical in shape. Departed from Fayal by



GROTTO DEBRO, FURNAS, ST. MICHAEL.

Ponta Delgada, the chief town of St. Michael, is the largest town in the group, and has a population of about 20,000; it contains a theatre and numerous convents and churches; the marble front of the Matris Church is rather quaint. The costumes of some of the islanders are characteristic, and readers of the *Lancet* should well re-

are two lakes and a small village. The view of this crater and of the lake, as seen through a narrow gorge near the upper edge of the lava, is one of the most striking bits of the picturesque in the islands. Scarcely less grand is the Colônia of Fayal. This crater is upward of 1500 feet deep, and is almost conical in shape. Departed from Fayal by



BUVA STEPHENS, FURNAS, ST. MICHAEL.

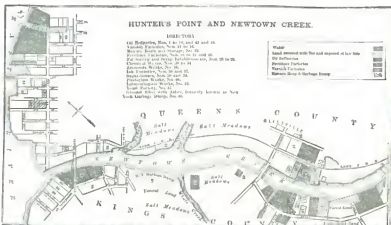


VIEW OF PICO.

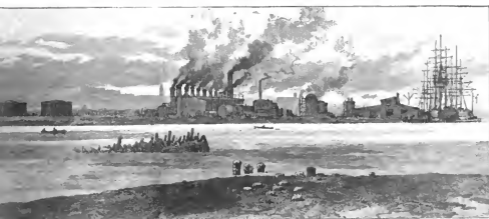
VIEW IN THE AZORES.







UNSAVORY HUNTERS POINT—THE FACTORIES AND REFINERIES



OIL REFINERIES ON NEWTOWN CREEK.



WASTE AND OIL WASTE.



FERTILIZER FACTORY.

NEWTOWN CREEK.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 536.]







THE REFINERIES ON NEWTOWN CREEK.



COALS AND OIL WORKS.



PERWELL'S FACTORY.

NEWTOWN CREEK.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 536.]





*Italian Opera on the Coast**Seaside Stand**A game of Ball**On the Beach**Spanish Melodists**Conversation at the Shore**Hill pasturing*



COMMODORE GEORGE S. MERRILL.  
Postmaster of Plaza Boston.

#### THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The Grand Army of the Republic, ever since its birth a flourishing organization, is constantly growing in numbers and popularity. During the past year it made a gain of nearly one-third, 93,000 new members having been established, embracing a membership of over 2,000,000. This marks the greatest total in the 27th year of its existence. During the year nearly 80,000 were accepted for relief. The fifteenth annual session of the National Encampment, held at Indianapolis, was largely attended, and was one of great enthusiasm. The following named officers were elected for the coming year: Commander-in-Chief, Major General H. MERRILL, Lawrence, Massachusetts; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, General CHARLES L. YORKE, Toledo, Ohio; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Colonel C. V. H. PERRY, Quincy, Michigan; Surgeon-General, Dr. C. RIVERA, Philadelphia; Chaplain, Rev. J. F. LAWRENCE, Worcester, Massachusetts.



GENERAL D. G. SWAIN.—(See Page 542.)  
Postmaster at Raleigh.



EUGENE A. F. ROCKWELL.—(See Page 542.)  
Postmaster at C. M. Rock.



A STANLEY BROWN.—(See Page 542.)  
Postmaster at C. M. Rock.



THE LATE JUSTICE CLIFFORD.  
(See Page 542.)



THE REV. DR. GARVEY.—(See Page 542.)  
Postmaster at A. L. Sullivan.

Commander-in-Chief MERRILL, whose portrait is given on this page, was born in Melrose, Massachusetts, in 1817. When fifteen years old, he went to Lawrence to serve an apprenticeship on the Courier. In his twentieth year he acquired an interest in the Lawrence Association, soon afterward became its editor, and in 1850 was its sole proprietor. For eight years he was President of the Massachusetts Press Association, and organized the party occasions for which it has since become famous. In August, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Lawrence, to which office he has been re-appointed every four years since without filing an application, and entirely without opposition. In August, 1882, he was authorized by the city government of Lawrence, in company with E. T. Clark and John R. Tamm, to raise a company, under the call of President Lincoln for 100,000 men in the next. He organized his Postmaster's company to accept this service. Postmaster-General Hilditch declined to



A CANOE REGATTA IN NEW YORK BAY.—(See Page 542.)

accept the resignation, and granted him a leave of absence. He was elected First-Lieutenant of the company, and promoted to Captain. His company was made Company E. His capture was attacked to the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and went with the famous expedition to Centonia, where it took part in the siege of Fort Hohen and other operations in that department. Adjutant-General Scoville, in his appointment for 1863, especially commended Captain Hazen for his coolness and bravery in recapturing the steamer *Ironclad* from capture by guerrillas. He was Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, M. V. M. from 1865 to 1867, then Captain of the Fourth Battery Light Artillery for four years, and after that was Major of the First Battalion of Light Artillery. He was also well known for years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and the worthy and efficient Secretary for seven years. Not to the old soldiers he is best known by his connection with the Grand Army of Massachusetts. He was the first Commissioner of Post No. 10 Lawrence, organized in 1867, and was one of its active members. He was Departmental Commissioner in 1875, and gained a hold upon the hearts of all comrades by his zeal in the order, and his ready response to every call that the order made upon the Commissioner of the State ever had. He has attended twelve successive National Conventions, and by active exertions has won the confidence of Massachusetts in a position one of the grand councils of the order. His election was received with great enthusiasm. He has been the secretary, vice-president, and member of the solitary order of the Grand Army, for a time a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for two years a Commissioner of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is now Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has the ripest knowledge of its past and present, and an enthusiasm unaltered.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Army will be held at Hingham, on June 1-1881.

WATCHERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

On the preceding page we give the program of several of the gentlemen who have been appointed watchers at the White House since the day that President Garfield was sworn into the office from the city of New York. General Stewart, Colonel Eckert, and Mr. Brown, the President's private secretary, have not yet been appointed, but have exhibited the most jealousy and edge and acute attention of the position, not refusing readiness to accept the information so eagerly sought for by an anxious society.

OUR MINISTER TO LIBERIA.

The Hon. Henry Hingham Garrison, who has been appointed United States Minister to Liberia, was born in Salem on the estate of Colonel William Garrison, of Maryland, in 1816. At the age of eight years, on the death of his mother, he succeeded in making his way to the Free Press. He graduated from the Charles College in 1835, and from the Troy Theological College in 1841.

It is a singular circumstance that his grandfather was brought from the country which is now Liberia, about a hundred years ago, by slave traders and that his grandfather's daughter, Miss Garrison, a missionary, now resides with her family in the same place where their ancestor was born.

Mr. Garrison has not only been an eloquent and able advocate of the Freemen's Cause, and is now abreast with the best minds of his countrymen.

THE LATE HON. NATHAN CLIFFORD.

ANONYMOUS JOURNALIST, whose personal life began in 1847, enjoyed a long and honorable public career as lawyer, and member of Congress, and on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was now on a tour at Hingham, New Hampshire, in August, 1881, as celebrated by Haystack Archibald and the Hingham Literary Institute, and at the age of eighty entered the low office of the Court, by a leading lawyer of Greater Cambridge, where he remained for five years. During that time he was able through the whole course of his long study, besides reading law, to study law, he was admitted to the bar, and at once removed to New Canaan, Mass. There he married Elizabeth Ann, of Newfield, who survives him.

Mr. Clifford was a stout, square, and his brilliant tongue has rarely been in the political field. He served in 1857, in the Massachusetts Legislature, in Congress, as Ab-

lony-faced under President Polk, and as Minister to Mexico. In 1857 he was appointed by President Fremont, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and held that position up to the close of his life. He was a stout, white, and learned jurist, but in politics he was a staunch portion of the views and opinions of the Democratic party. He was steadily opposed to the Republican agitation, and to the whole policy of the Republican party, during the war and also during the period of reconstruction.

"BOB," THE RETRIEVER.

One of the most intelligent dogs that I have ever owned, says a writer in *Chambers Journal*, was a fine brown retriever, of what is called "Lord Falbo's blood," and was named Bob, a perfect specimen of his kind, highly trained in retrieve by land or water, of most dispositions; most affectionate companion; and, with reason, considered to be invaluable. His greatest feat toward little children was invariably seen as if that would be an easy feat to him, as it was of a dog of a name. He particularly enjoyed snuggling and playing with other children, jumping up on their knees, and holding the corners of their dresses, and he would sit with great delight, playing and barking vigorously at each change of position; and if the dog was not to be employed, he would do so. No game was thought complete without "the old dog" as one of the players. His intelligence was of a high order. Having passed his life amongst soldiers, he had learned a great variety in the course of his extensive education. "Make ready, present, fire" was pronounced, walking with military precision till the last and reliable was said, when he threw up his head and sang it in his mouth. He would also do a great deal of standing on his hind legs, and would walk with his front feet slanting back with his sides, shifting first one paw, and then the other, and also the left, being content to stand a while there was no left paw to talk with his teeth.

Bob had acquired a curious trick of lying completely flat on his side, and he might be left for several months, never less in any person was given to do so. Nothing could excite him from his position, and he usually lay down in a most orderly place, letters lying on benches of trees nearly out of his reach; pliers, whips, sticks, balls, baskets, handkerchiefs dropped at any distance—all were alike discovered and restored.

He had not the least objection to being generally, having been accustomed to him from his first days, but he would show a strong and unusual interest in anything approaching the face of a life. Possibly the dog likes any face which is from the front and somewhat in front of some person who is near a railway line. No accident was the prejudice that nearly pertained to play on a railway, waiting a train, some few days a week, but he was so fully engaged that he did not give any notice of any change in the expression of his master's face, or any other circumstance. He did not object to being struck, but he was very easily done, and he was very much done, and he was very much done, and he was very much done.

HOGSPURD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Suggests the system by which the nerve system is fed.

The purity and value of the salt may be fully estimated by the fact that it is a pure substance, and is not adulterated for its purpose and convenience (L.A.).

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25 cents the bottle.

**THE ORGUINETTE.**

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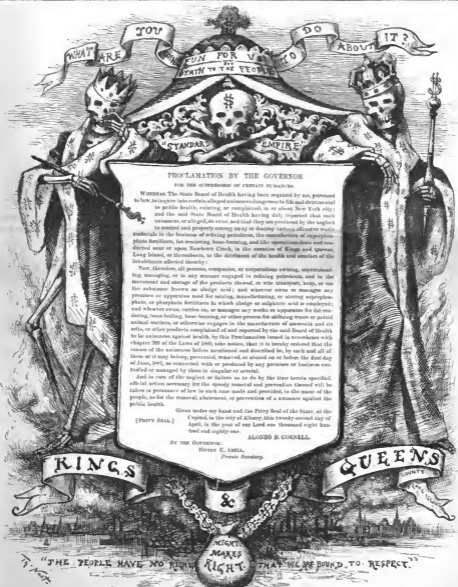
# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13, 1901.

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## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF CERTAIN BUSINESS.

WHEREAS, The State Board of Health having been required by me, pursuant to law, to inquire into certain alleged unwholesome practices in the sale and distribution of public health, existing, or complained, in or about New York city; and the said State Board of Health having duly reported that such unwholesome, or alleged, do exist, and that they are prevalent by the neglect to construct and properly connect up or to dispose of effluents or waste materials in the business of making petroleum, the manufacture of superphosphate fertilizers, fat-rendering, bone-burning, and like operations done and conducted near or upon Newtown Creek, in the vicinity of Kings and Queens, Long Island, or thereabouts, to the detriment of the health and comfort of the inhabitants affected thereby;

Now, therefore, all persons, companies, or corporations owning, superintending, managing, or in any manner engaged in making petroleum, and in the movement and storage of the products thereof, or who transport, keep, or use the substance known as sludge acid; and whoever owns or manages any premises or apparatus used for mining, manufacturing, or storing superphosphate, or phosphate fertilizers in which sludge or sulphuric acid is employed; and whoever owns, carries on, or manages any works or apparatus for the fat-rendering, bone-burning, bone-burning, or other process for utilizing waste or partial animal matters, or otherwise engages in the manufacture of ammonia and its salts, or other products complained of and reported by the said Board of Health to be unwholesome against health, by this Proclamation issued in accordance with chapter 208 of the Laws of 1895, take notice, that it is hereby ordered that the reasons of the unwholesome herein mentioned and described be, by each and all of them or if any belong, prevented, removed, or abated on or before the first day of June, 1901, as connected with or conducted by any persons or business controlled or managed by them in singular or several.

And in case of the neglect or failure so to do by the time herein specified, official action necessary for the speedy removal and prevention thereof will be taken in pursuance of law, in such case made and provided, in the name of the people, so for the removal, abatement, or prevention of a nuisance against the public health.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

ALONZO B. CURNELL.

BY THE GOVERNOR:  
HENRY E. ABBE,  
Private Secretary.

KINGS

QUEENS

&

"THE PEOPLE HAVE NO RIGHT THAT WE ARE BOUND TO RESPECT."

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1892.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

*No. 10 of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, published August 6, 1892, is a special issue, of 16 pages, and is given by Will C. Gilman, author of "From Boston," etc., illustrated by Robert. The number also contains interesting articles on "San Francisco and How to Preserve It," and on "Sanctimony," fully illustrated. Chapters of "The Jew and 'The World,'" by Miss SARAH G. JEWETT; "The Manhattan story," called "A Bit of Fiction," illustrated, "The Jew and 'The World,'" a story from Dickens, with a full-page illustration; and much other interesting and entertaining matter.*

## THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

THE letters of Senator DAWES to the Springfield Republicans upon administrative reforms have attracted general attention, as showing that the question has now definitely entered the domain of practical politics. The Representatives from Massachusetts have also contributed their views to the current discussion, agreeing, however, not upon methods of relief, but upon the fact that relief there needs be. The suggestions of Senator DAWES were presented shortly, and his testimony to the truth of all that has been said of the mischievous absorption of the time of members of Congress by office-brokerage is very valuable. But the suggestion that those who really wish to see a reform should leave the domain of practical reconstructions if members of Congress would agree not to urge appointments made, as a favor rather than a practical remedy for the evils of the present system. Such letters are often written now, as Governor LITTLE has pointed out, not with the thought that appointments are made only upon recommendation; that it is a duty to recommend those whom they personally know to be peculiarly qualified. The abuses of recommendation are familiar enough, but as long as it is the only method of appointment, it would be hard to exclude the best testimony. The true remedy obviously would be some course that would be above all personal influence unless, if members of Congress or their constituents would make it their duty to see that very officer, who would release the State of Massachusetts from the evils of recommending, and of appointing, by the members of Congress.

It is the suggestion DAWES suggests a course in the President. If he had seen the President should refuse to appoint any applicant who is recommended in Washington, or who offers a recommendation from a member of Congress which has not been asked for, and that he should leave to the several departments the appointment of their subordinates, such appointments to be made, of course, with due regard to the avowed policy of the Administration. This plan proposed by Mr. DAWES would require an act of Congress as an appropriation, and it is opposed by some persons that nothing more is necessary. It is wholly within the Executive control. It could be adopted to narrow if the President chooses. It could be adopted by any President at any time during the last fifty years. But since it is wholly at the Executive option, why has it not been adopted? The answer to this question involves the whole question of reform. If any President had adopted it, indeed, it would have been only the plea of a man for his own safety, and he would not have been a reformer during his term, but it would not have been a system outlasting the term of any President. But we repeat, since it is a mere matter of will, why has no President done what Senator DAWES recommends? The reasons are that the system which the present system are now too strong, and too strongly entrenched for the Executive alone to correct. Reform consists in annulling the forces that now prevent the President from taking the course that Senator DAWES suggests. Why does not Senator DAWES refuse to recommend the appointment of any one who brings him a letter? He could do that quite so easily as the President could refuse to appoint. His action would, so far, release the President of the pressure, and if every Senator and every Representative did the same, the abuse of Congressional dictation would be corrected. The duty and ability of Senators and Representatives in the matter are just as clear as those of the President, and their action is just as feasible. Why is it not taken?

The reason of inaction in all these cases is the same. It is that the personal and political influence which surrounds the President and the Senators and the Representatives is so powerful to affect the interest of all of them, and has become so great that no one of them is willing to cope with it single-handed. But this organization and intermeshment of abuse has grown up during the half-century, in which at every moment the President and the Senators and Representatives were very busy and were very busy to take the course which Senator DAWES recommends. Why should it be expected that they will singly at

work in its strength the measure which they would do best to weaken? When the appointments of which the Senator speaks are made, not by direct or indirect influence, nor by any kind of bargain or election, but when every applicant has had a fair chance to prove his qualifications, and the list has received the approval of the President, Senators, Representatives, committee, leading citizens, and professional politicians of every degree will be relieved on the one hand of the burden of recommending applicants, and on the other of estimating the comparative merits of the candidates. But while the present conditions, the President and Congress will not do what Senator DAWES suggests, and there can be no effective change. The pressure can not cease so long as the places in question are filled by patronage or favor and private interests. All needs now to come. The argument for administrative reforms always ends in the necessity of destroying personal favoritism in appointment, and the President's list, recommended by the committee of which Mr. DAWES is a member, is the first long step toward that result.

## PUBLIC DUTY WELL DONE.

THE disclosures regarding the Star Route involve also such as to show how wide-spread and prevalent is the system of fraud which the Administration is pursuing. The peculiar character and extent and the great moral and material consequences of the same were well illustrated in the Whiskey Ring investigation and prosecutions six years ago. They reach into the most unexpected official quarters, they affect persons of unexpected reputation; they involve the employment of the highest official; they are so intermingled to relax the hold of the law. Every kind of influence is brought to bear upon those who conduct the inquiry. Appeals, threats, bribery, flattery, wherever can be supposed to frustrate or to tempt, is employed to prevent the work of public duty. It is the duty of all good citizens to remember that the men who are officially prosecuting such investigations, and preparing to punish the offenders, are not doing their own work, but that of the country.

There is a duty, also, on the part of the Attorney-General, who are exposing and pursuing the Star Route frauds, are entitled not only to the moral approval of the honest and intelligent sentiment of the country, but to a strong expression of it. Such expression not only helps the public officer, but it also helps the public officer. When the officer is plainly seen to be only the agent of the community, required to end the frauds and to punish the wrongdoers, the task is greatly lightened. Nothing has been stronger in helping the several Administrations in their confidence than the vigorous and energetic movement against the public robbery in the postal service. The men engaged in it were silencing the wages of the laborer every where in the country—because the latter which would the losses by the robbery cases at least from the poorest people. Those who are pursuing the thieves to punishment are saving the money of the poor, as well as the honor of republican institutions. It would be a somewhat easier for the Attorney-General and the Attorney General to fall in their official efforts and work at the sideway. But as they honorably prefer to serve the real interests of the country, to recover the public money, and to make stealing from the Treasury very much more hazardous for the thieves, they ought to be enabled to feel, when they raise their arms to strike, that those arms are strong with the strength of the people.

They are, of course, only doing their duty, but their duty is a heavy duty, and they are, in their own efforts and variously expressed those particular officers that the way of doing their duty which they have chosen is most grateful to the country. The difficulties of their task in bringing evidence against those who are guilty of public robbery is most skillful than the manner in which such cases are conducted the letter of law and duty the rules of evidence in courts. They are conducted by men who say, with the private confider, "I want to keep just outside of Star Route." The course of the country, in which the Administration is officially engaged, is that they should be kept just inside of Star Route.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS.

THERE has been a desperate attempt to produce public distrust of the physicians and surgeons who have the care of the President, but happily without success. Lord CHAMBERS, formerly Mr. HONORARY LOWE, lately an officer, and with characteristic candor, but ignored not because so wise by writers with "we" in newspapers, and that as the man who must discuss everything can only know a little of anything, he is necessarily a sniggerer. It is of course, not in the interest of the President to permit his physicians to write upon special themes. But specialists are subject to prejudices and prejudices like other men, and an unprincipled or jealous specialist, anonymously or under the editorial "we" criticizing the conduct of another, may produce very serious results. Even in the art of heavenly harmony it is not so much the comments of one musician upon another, and it

has been sometimes thought that the medical faculty are not wholly free from the disturbances of jealousy and personal antipathy.

The confidence of the public in the ability of the practitioners who have charge of the President must be based upon their good qualifications, upon a practical and honest character, and upon a reputation founded upon the reports of correspondents and the brief official bulletins. The professional position of Dr. ANNEB and Dr. HARRINGTON is, in this community at least, unquestionable, and they have a reputation of the highest character of the President. Dr. BLISS was distinguished as a surgeon before the war, and during the war he was in charge of the largest hospital in Washington, where his professional ability and success were recorded. Dr. BRETHERTON was also an army surgeon, and a physician in large practice and of the best repute. Dr. WOODWARD is well known in scientific circles as a most careful microscopist, which is his special function in this case. And Dr. BOWEN, the Surgeon-General of the Army, is a man of very great experience and high reputation. These gentlemen have the peculiar knowledge and experience necessary in the treatment of this case, for they are familiar with gunshot wounds. They have extensive experience in the possible exposure to toxins, and their observations have been constant and absolute that we are told they seem to their friends to have "aged" in appearance. The names are Mr. EMMET, a homoeopathic physician, and Dr. HARRINGTON, a man of high reputation, and her husband, who, with Mr. CLEM, the steward of the White House, who has now been indisposed by malaria, have been travelling in their care.

The President was suffering from dyspepsia when the case was taken to the President's Hospital, and the maintenance was difficult. As he did not die at once, it seems to have been supposed that he must be well again at once. But he has suffered severely. He has lost a great deal of flesh, and is very feeble, and his recovery will be a long and difficult one. It is due to the professional gentlemen in charge of the President that their competency and exceptional skill should be acknowledged. They have every reason that men can have for their success in their work, and a very plausible reason has yet been suggested for supposing that it would be desirable to interest the patient to other hands. The issue of life and death are beyond human control, but while the recovery of the President will be a long and difficult one, it is to be hoped that the satisfaction of that happy result is well founded.

## THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCE.

THE narrative in our last issue of the contents of the Board of Health with death and disease breeding nuisances about and around the city reveals the necessity of the most constant and vigilant care upon the part of the officers of the Board of Health, if they wish to preserve the public health. What we have said once where of the national officers who are fighting the Star Route frauds is especially true of such a body as the Board of Health. It is engaged in a conflict for the general welfare not only of the city, but it is entitled not only to general sympathy and support, but to positive expression of it. If by the voice of the press and by private expressions the Board of Health were assured of the interest taken in their work by the great number of citizens who suffer from such an annoying establishment as Hunter's Point, the nuisance would soon be abated.

The public has had to look at the pictures of the extensive range of these destructive and pestiferous nuisances, and has seen the progress of the various outbreaks of disease and the damage inflicted in this way, and to read the story of the effects produced by the various nuisances and vapor generated along Newtown Creek, and of the determined resistance offered to the efforts for relief, and understood very well that the Board of Health is a body of vigorous and active officials. The official warning of the Governor was timely and forcible. He has shown such courage in dealing with such difficult questions that it is surprising that in this instance, in so important a proceeding, he should have permitted his authority to be questioned and defied. The law authorizes the Governor, when the State Board have declared a nuisance, to order it to be abated, and in the event of default of his order, to require the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and the police officers of the county to abate it. Two months have passed since the date fixed by the Governor for the removal of the pest, and nothing has been done. Official negligence to enforce such orders fosters disobedience by law by showing that disobedience will not be punished, and we trust that the necessary official action will not be delayed much longer.

It will be observed, from the narrative in our last issue, that the Board of Health of Brooklyn refused at Albany the passage of the bill for the public relief from these nuisances, and that it has been the subject of process indicted in 1878 for persisting in polluting the air of the city of New York. The Brooklyn Board has earnestly represented to the State Board that the pernicious orders do not proceed from Hunter's Point, but are given in connection with the work of this city. If this can be established, the sources of the

plagues in New York should be purified. But this answer is directly opposed to the conviction of the careful and thorough investigation by the special committee of the State Board of Health. Our narrative shows that there is certainly no independence upon the part of the New York Board in dealing with such nuisances as the city, and as there is no question that the vast nest of offensive establishments at Hunter's Point is a great and dangerous nuisance, it is impossible to perceive any reason why such should prevent the Brooklyn Board from taking measures for its removal. If there is any misunderstanding, it should be speedily corrected, for the two cities are equally interested in the preservation of the public health.

**QUESTIONABLE PRAISE.**

One of the most suggestive of current facts in the complicity with which it is said of a public man. "At least his hands are clean; he has made no money corruptly." When such a remark is supposed to be given, it reveals a very considerable amount of public life in character. If a merchant should point out with evident and self-complacent pride a boy in his office as worthy of honor because he brought away from the bank without stealing even a dollar of it, his praise would be almost an extraordinary situation in the office. If a merchant should point out with amazement that the Chief Justice of the United States did not take bribes, every honorable citizen would render the insult offered by the remark to an upright and eminent magistrate.

It is praise of a public man to say that he does not take bribes! Is it praise of any public man to say that he does not steal, or that he does not sell his vote or his influence for money, or use his place to accommodate his friends? Is it to insinuate a suspicion of the honor of the States to be corrupted with money that it is praise to say of one who retires from that assembly that his hands are clean, that he has not made his place tributary to his pocket, that he is not a thief, or a forger, or a swindler, that he does not pick pockets, and has had no money but that which he honestly acquires? Such a man has a right to be offended with this insinuation that he has been associating with scoundrels, and every newspaper which offers him this extraordinary commendation insults the Senate of the United States. Mere commendations to praise a man vehemently for the possession of any one of the virtues which every decent man is supposed to possess, because it suggests that some of the others may be wanting.

Indeed, if all that can be said of a man who has filled a great place that he did not steal or receive money illicitly, he is severely judged. But in fact public men are now so generally found that it is to be honest is a distinction? Those who are suspected of being by passing public men have often been harshly well inspired with the reason of such an alarming fact may be. Why was Mr. TILDEN'S "lift" believed to have played an important part in the election of 1876? What was the principal moral reason for TRIV'S speech at the Doorny dinner? Why is it said that Mr. HOORWALTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, will give \$50,000 toward the expenses of the campaign? Why is it the leadership of important nominations to go in rich men? Why is it a common belief that votes are bought to carry any measure for a great corporation in the Pennsylvania or New York Legislatures? In a word, why is money supposed to play such a controlling part in politics that it really seems to a great many persons to be praise of a public man that he has clean hands are clean? The answer is simple: chiefly because of the necessary doctrine and practice that the general non-political places under government are the proper plunder of a faction of a victorious party.

**COLLECTOR ROBERTSON.**

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON'S character is worth that he enters into the duties of his office with a cheerful and confident. He is not an unknown or retired man, but has many years in his long experience in public affairs. His records in reply to ex-Collector HENRY'S friendly speech were well known. He stated that he should praise the general course of his predecessor, and that no sweeping remarks would be made, but that certain some matters should be mentioned. If it is said that that would be responsible if it were found to its ill effect as a political matter, the remark is a promise not only of continuing but of extending the reforming spirit of appointment.

It is impossible, however, that Collector ROBERTSON should not be associated with the usual force pressure and moral influence of his predecessor. If it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and the policy of the Administration, he will resist the pressure so well as he can. He is honorable and upright man, and he will cooperate with the Department. He is a man who is not a Cross-burner is not a good man only, but Collector ROBERTSON, but a good citizen. There should be no political question for him or for his Chief, but he should be known by his name when pressure is used, and the qualification of the applicant, not the political standing of his "backers," determines the appointment or the promotion.

There is no one in the Government more than Collector T. who is not a man of the past.

place. This dispute of the lower talk that the whole power of the prospective patronage of the Customs house had been employed by the Collector during the late Doorny dinner. The introduction of his old-fashioned views of the duties to be filled and efficient discharges of his duty, and he may come upon the worst and strongest support not only of the great revenue interest, but of the great body of honest citizens, as he resumes to conduct the public business upon business principles.

**THE LAND BILL AND THE SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER.**

As Lord BEACONFIELD'S assignments and collections were laid at auction in London, and at high prices, so an important measure in the history of the land bill of the frontier which was the subject of his Asian policy vanished, and at the same time Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill passed the House of Commons virtually without a recorded opposition. It is singular that the essentially substantial and irremediable character of Lord BEACONFIELD'S imposing program should be avoided unambiguously by the success of the simple, honest, and beneficial policy of his political rival. Among the interesting manuscripts of the late was that of the *Weekend* of May, 1893, and that which was not left as a record more after than the political distress of his illness.

Mr. FARRER, obtained from voting, and there was no extreme vote among that of a handful of irascible Tories. Lord BEACONFIELD'S bill was validly passed, and he was not by a margin that the bill was the fruit of an arbitrary opinion, and really involved the right of each individual to be satisfied with his own land. The British Parliament seems to have been laid away from everything but a desire to have Irish land open upon a reasonable but upon an actual situation, and to seek to do justice under conditions which render it very difficult to observe precisely what justice requires.

Mr. Gladstone's measure of practical statesmanship was more. As a general and constructive amendment. Indeed, few of the famous English statesmen will surpass him. For the great objects of statesmanship, the welfare and peace which spring from justice, some of them are to be found in his bill. His late assignment and the Division of the Law School at Yale College, quotes CERVEN'S famous saying, "Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society." Mr. Gladstone has never forgotten it. Even Ireland will one day have more of one of the builders of a state.

**THE INFERNAL MACHINE.**

If the anarchist want not sufficient two virtues for justice, we should say that there could not be a more efficient possessing than to prepare an infernal machine to explode three or four thousand miles away, and then to dispatch it in the direction of the target across the ocean, and to have it explode upon the spot, and annihilating itself and hundreds of innocent persons. That such an engine of death was prepared in London, England, and sent to England, it is a common knowledge, and the English people have been in the strongest way from the American press that the affair is entirely neglected. In this country no English-able to insure that we may be more than a world in the world is evident, and that there is a unanimous feeling that the street must not be taken to insure the lives of the innocent persons and of those for whom such a idea may be employed.

The law now forbids the carrying of nitro-glycerine on freight ships, but there are stations of a few miles from the harbor of New York that a thousand and not more than ten thousand dollars. If it explodes and kills those that the office is unattended, and the punishment is death, it is not far from the truth. But there is no provision for punishing shipment with merchandise latest in member society.

The crime of an alien general assassination or the kind of it may have occupied the possession of the Legislature. But when in a country it is added that its attempts to be a serious business are taking for the relief of the book-keeping for which the assassination is supposed to be somehow a remedy, the realization, except for the hope of criminality, would be almost certain. Honorable Irishmen in this country who grant the name and the name of their name had are probably interested in securing a reply for the good name of Ireland, while all loyal American must ask whether the principle of non-interference with a crime, existing in the least, the right to be in the asylum, may not be extended to cover the vast area of numerous corporations.

**THE HUNTERS POINT NUISANCES AND THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

Those who had the misfortune to be obliged to travel on the Long Island Railroad a few years ago will recall a vivid recollection of the risks, horrors, and discomfort of the trip. The passenger-car was as shallow as an old-mary's butter, and the motion was such that a person standing was not out of himself. The road-bed and rails were set in such a wretched way that it was the joy of the police, kind, and hatted passengers who had the good fortune to arrive at their destination with the use of life or limb was tempered by the dimmed thought of good luck over the same way. Some sections were as rough as to give one the impression that he was riding over a Western military road. Stagnant were frequent to patch up the rickety, and to be used, or as they constructed and broken to "show" off the lathes and with that current on the way.

REVEREND MEN are reformers, which Mr. CUNNINGHAM has carried on with the spirit of a man who believes that the improvement that he was riding over a Western military road. The road-bed is in excellent condition if the locomotive and passenger cars are fixed to those of our first-class roads; the conductors and drivers are faithfully trained, and in person and dress, ready to give the needed information, and to every way attentive to the

comfort and safety of passengers. In short, travel on the Long Island Railroad has become a pleasure instead of a misery.

There is one serious drawback, for which Mr. CUNNINGHAM is in no way responsible. Passengers who take the train of Hunter's Point, the most accessible station for open New-Yorkers, are compelled to endure the horrible, noisy, and smelly conditions of the train as it passes by the water and spread through the air like the various forms of a chess-board. It was not long ago that the train moved through the water in the air.

In this manner the majority of a New-Yorker's corporation is suffered to interfere with Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S business and to be in the way of his business. It is not to be denied that he has made, and is still making, strenuous efforts to compel the retirement of those nuisances, which have been closed by the Legislature. He has been successful in that the corporations continue to do it effectively the law and the will of the people. It is Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S intention to raise his station from Hunter's Point to Bay Ridge, where his passengers will not be compelled to begin their journey in a state of confusion.

The question for the citizens of New York to decide in, should the corporation announce to the Long Island Railroad removal from Hunter's Point?

**Will the Governor refuse his proclamation?**

**PERSONALS.**

The daily papers of the country have done ample justice to the memory of a man who was one of the most and ablest of the first company who organized the New-York Free-Trade Association. He was not only a great and successful business man, but a man of great and successful business man. He was not only a great and successful business man, but a man of great and successful business man. He was not only a great and successful business man, but a man of great and successful business man.

—Mr. W. J. FARRER, Deputy Secretary of the House of Commons, who was for New York the last part of the month, has been in New York for some time. He has been in New York for some time. He has been in New York for some time. He has been in New York for some time.

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—The Bishop of Carthage recently held a prominent English paper that he had heard some news which when an article of his name was in his hands, and he found it to be a very interesting article. He found it to be a very interesting article.

—The Honorable Mr. CUNNINGHAM will come to the United States, it is said, in October, accompanied by his family. The celebration of the anniversary of the death of a great man, who has been a great man, and who has been a great man.

—REVEREND R. H. BISHOP, who has been so long suffered from a disposition from cancer of the lungs, has recently, after a considerable time, been subjected to an operation, and his recovery is now such that he is able to resume his usual duties. He has been so long suffered from a disposition from cancer of the lungs, has recently, after a considerable time, been subjected to an operation, and his recovery is now such that he is able to resume his usual duties.

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ON NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.—CONGREGATION WAITING FOR A JOB.



1. Among the Islands. 2. An Island Home. 3. Sea Shell Cottage, Round Island. 4. Carlton and Round Islands, from Prospect Park. 5. Alexandria Bay. 6. Looking up the River. 7. A Moonlight Night.

AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.—From SKETCHES BY FRANK R. TAYLOR.—[See Page 550.]







THE DEATH CALDRON AT HUNTER'S POINT.—[See Page 54.]

*Chorus of Boys.* Found about the children go,  
In the poison compartments throw;  
For a chain of perpetual trouble  
Like a hellish bowl and bubble!

New York. How now, you secret, blank, and midnight boys,  
Hiss. What let you do?  
A deed without a name.

Spend a nuisance everywhere;  
With shallop acid food the air;  
Send the stench through every street;  
Mix death-venoms with the heat!

Make them strong and foul, and thick;  
Sicken the weak, and kill the sick.  
We can laugh at all their pain,  
They get the snails—we get the gain!





A HUSBAND'S LECTURE.

"My dear," said the young husband, "do not  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

The phlegm mounds out heavily  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

Just then a footman entered with  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

And called the man and maid, and barged the  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

Fried and fumed his postmodern rage,  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

Meanwhile the wife, serene and still,  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

No more then, she do not at all moved.  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

DEATH AND HUNTERS POINT.

HESTER'S POINT has become a center of  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

They have no remedy. Sometimes the wind  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

Hester's Point, unless for its smells,  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

nation east of miasma and death. The  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

the whole neighborhood soon show  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

the Hester's Point intestine have been  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

the pestiferous air that flows over the  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

the spirit of the west (which always rebed  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

point, the shivers of cholera and the  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

(Given to HARPER'S WEEKLY No. 110, Vol. XXIV.)

CHRISTOWELL.

A Barometer Case.

By R. B. BLACKMORE,  
Author of "MR. MURKIN," "LORNA DOONE,"  
"CLARA, OR CLARON," ETC.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JACK-O'-LANTERN.

JOHN SAGE had been several weeks in  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

It was perfectly capable now of standing  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

"That means that it is good to see me,  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

"Well, John, you know that I am speaking  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

fore he filled it. And then he could not  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

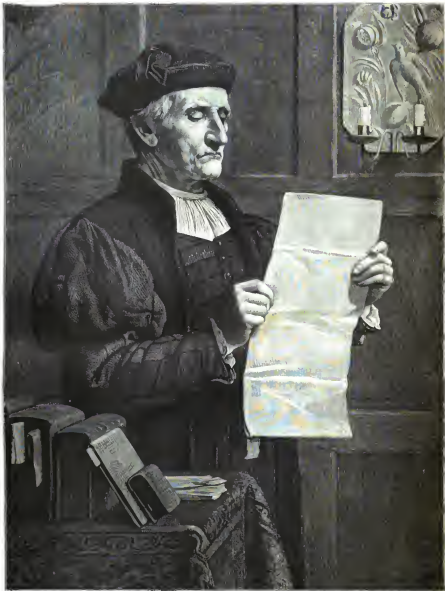
"Well, sir, I never suppose, first, it  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

"Well, sir, I never suppose, first, it  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

"Well, sir, I never suppose, first, it  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not

"Well, sir, I never suppose, first, it  
... As if the exp were not  
... As if the exp were not





THE MAN OF LAW.

## THE LATE BISHOP HAVEN.

THE Rev. EMERY ORS HAVEN, D.D., LL.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on the 25 of August, at Salem, Oregon. He was born in Bowler, Massachusetts, November 1, 1805. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University, and took his degree of A.B. in 1828. His first appointment as a teacher was in America Seminary, where he remained until 1828. The four succeeding years of his life were spent in the pastorate; during part of this time he was in charge of the Malberry Street Church, New York, now St. Paul's. In 1851 he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan; this chair was oc-

cupied in the following year for that of Rhetoric and English Literature. Dr. HAVEN was soon made editor of *Zion's Herald*, Boston, and continued in editorial office from 1852 to 1853. While editing that paper he served a term on State Senate, and was Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Education, and was also a member of the State Board of Governors of Harvard University.

From 1853 to 1859 he was President of Michigan University; in the latter year he accepted the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. In the General Conference of 1873, Dr. HAVEN was a prominent candidate for the office of Bishop; he was elected by that Conference Secretary of the Board of Education; in 1874

he was elected Chancellor of Syracuse University, which office he held until his election as Bishop in 1880. During his Chancellorship the University had \$250,000 added to its permanent funds. Dr. HAVEN was a member of the General Conferences of 1846, 1851, 1872, and 1875. He was Chairman of the Committee on Lay Delegation in the General Conference which provided for the introduction of that change in the Church.

Bishop HAVEN was a man of large experience. He was well figured in mind and character, was a scholar of very various acquisitions, and a sagacious executive officer. His published works are, *The Essay Man*, *Journal of Truth*, and *Shewell*. The last named is a work that shows great



THE LATE BISHOP HAVEN.

scholarship and extensive acquaintance with literature. His contributions to the periodical literature of the Methodist Church have been very numerous.

Bishop HAVEN was a fine preacher and speaker. In person he was spare but life, and showed the evidence of mental thought at the expense of physical exercise. He was very genial and courteous, and in general in his manner as a philanthropist his heart was moved only by love and justice; but he was as firm as a rock in principle and duty. He was a cousin of the late Bishop GILBERT HAYES.

During his last illness he was attended by Mrs. HAYES, his son, THOMAS M. HAVEN, and the family of the Rev. J. N. DENISON, at whose home in Salem, Oregon, he was a guest. One of his last letters, and possibly the last, was written to Bishop T. L. HARRIS. It was as follows:

Salem, Oregon, July 11, 1901.

My dear Bishop Harris.—I find it a duty to communicate to you, and through you to my brother HARRIS, a description of my present condition. I cannot so dictate to my son THOMAS this letter. About the last of June I had serious attacks of apoplexy and fever, which soon developed into a general paralysis, which was relieved by leeching, which gave me various pains and prostration. These have passed to good medical treatment. The fever seems to have organized itself, and the doctor thinks that I am actually gaining in strength, and

will soon be well again. But the fever here is what is called the sleeping fever, and the food remains all through weeks in almost always the reach of lung, putrid matter.

I have participated for the holding of the Columbia River Conference, and hope to visit their conference, if there shall be one. The doctor tells me I will probably be able to go to East Portland, and possibly to the Oregon Conference. Perhaps the Lord will tell me to take care of the California and Southern California Conferences. But I cannot Nevada Conference, and I am afraid, if it depends on me, I will have no freedom. I should like to be able to reach toward New York. I hope a brother Bishop will be there to bid me. There are the facts.

Allow me now to add that during every moment of my painful illness the Lord has compassionately been with me, and I have had a powerful assurance that He is with me, and I am His. May the Lord bless you all! I am, my dear brother and brethren, yours in the love of Christ, and in the love of all our churches.

T. L. HAVEN, par T. W. H. P. A. I did not say, very much this afternoon. The first is all gone. R. O. H.

After this letter was written, Bishop HAVEN failed rapidly, and Bishop HARRIS was informed that his condition was critical, and was asked to provide for the California and Nevada Conferences.

**LEO HARTMANN, Nihilist.**

LEO HARTMANN, a young Russian who was prominently engaged in the attempt to take the life of the Czar in November, 1900, is in this country. He is a member of the chief committee of the extreme wing of the Nihilist party in his own country, and he is commissioned by the leaders of the party to enlighten the people of Europe and the United States in regard to the purposes, the methods, and the motives of the Nihilists, and to ask aid for them. His chief purpose has been published in the Herald a long and accurate account of the attempted assassination of the Czar,



LEO HARTMANN.—From a sketch by M. Currier.

accompanied by a statement of the facts which he remembers, finally the policy in which he has committed himself. This remarkable document is very fairly written, in a style of considerable strength and force, with but little attempt at eloquence, and indicates more than ordinary intelligence,



THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT—ASCERTAINING THE LOCATION OF THE BULLET.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. PEPPER.—[SEE PAGE 344.]



PURE SUGAR.

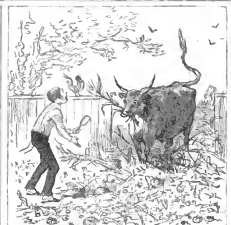
It is a common delusion, much to our regret, that the people generally know nothing of the quality of the sugar they use...

An edition of this paper, we see, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a fair position before the public, as the results of the analysis of sugar brought before us...

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents...

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes.

BAVEY & ELDER, DECASTRO & DOWNER REFINING CO.



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MIDSUMMER BANTY.

FURNISH ME WITH A TALKER. "When we cannot murder one we must claim that it was done for the advancement of patient, for the good of the country, in fact, in the name of Liberty—how we are free!"

Next! Next! Next! (to himself). "I'll go for you, if that's the case."

FRAGRANT SOZODONT. In a compound of the finest and most potent ingredients...

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Made from the finest and most potent ingredients... PARKER'S Hair Balsam.

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LET US HAVE A CLEAN SWEEP ALL AROUND NEW YORK.  
THE NEXT TASK FOR HERCULES COLEMAN.







A BULLDOG RACE.—Drawing by Paul Penniman.



THE VISITS OF HUNTER'S INQUEST.—HOW THE POUL GOONS AGGRAVATE THE MISERIES OF THE SICK ROOM.—(Scene as W. A. Brown—(See Page 564.)







"THE GIRONDISTS"—Page 17











CHINESE LABORERS AT WORK UNDER THE "STORK KISO," HUDSON RIVER.—DRAWN BY JOHN ALSHANSON.—(SEE PAGE 574.)

## MATTHEW VASSAR.

MATTHEW VASSAR, nephew of the founder of Vassar College, and treasurer of that institution since the foundation, died on the 19th inst., at Poughkeepsie, New York, aged seventy-two years. Mr. VASSAR was born in the old VAN KLECK house, in the city where he died, in 1829. His father was JOHN GUY VASSAR, partner as well as brother of the late MATTHEW VASSAR, and his mother was a daughter of BALDWIN VAN KLECK. His father lost his life, when



THE LATE MATTHEW VASSAR.

MATTHEW was quite young, in attempting to save that of an orphan in the nursery who had fallen into a well. MATTHEW'S education was obtained at the Lancaster School, Poughkeepsie, which stood where the Church Street Public School now stands. In 1848 he entered the employ of his uncle, and six years later, when his brother, JOHN G. VASSAR, became of age, both were made partners in the firm of M. VASSAR & CO., and continued as such until 1855, when they sold out and retired from business. He married in 1853 Miss MARY PARKER, a sister of JOHN G. PARKER, of Poughkeepsie. She died in 1881. In 1879 he married Miss IRONIA BEACH, who survives him. He had no children, and, except his brother, leaves no very near relatives.

Mr. VASSAR held but two public offices in the course of his life—namely, trustee of the village of Poughkeepsie, and member of the Board of Education. He acted as treasurer of Vassar College without salary. He was an exceedingly cautious and sagacious financier, and accumulated a large fortune, which in his later years he made use of in works of benevolence. He was a friend and patron of the Old Ladies Home in Poughkeepsie, and subscribed liberally to the erection of the new Baptist church, afterward giving \$2,000 to pay of its debt. Two years ago the trustees of Vassar College desired to erect a new laboratory for the department of chemistry and physics. Mr. VASSAR readily op-

posed the proposition to go in debt for a part of the cost, and declared that if his brother would join him in it, they would pay for the whole. Accordingly the laboratory was built and equipped, and is one of the most complete in this country. In like manner the two teachers erected and endowed the Home for Aged Men, which is one of the most striking and elegant of the buildings for public purposes in Poughkeepsie.

Precisely to his death Mr. VASSAR had purchased the site and perfected the plans for the building of the Vassar Brothers' Institute in his native city, which is to provide a building for scientific, literary, and artistic purposes. It is believed that such provision is made that all his purposes with reference to it will be carried out, and the institute will be completed as a monument to his memory.

## THE LATE HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY, of Michigan, who died in San Francisco on the 27th of July, was born at Medina, Orleans County, New York, July 24, 1826. Till he was thirteen he attended school at Lockport, when his father removed to Comstock, Michigan. Here and at Onasno he worked on a farm and as clerk in a store. At fifteen he began life as an apprentice by coming to Detroit, where he found employment in a tobacco factory at low wages. He advanced rapidly, however, and in twenty-one started in business for himself, where he gave his immense business an international character, being known all over the world.

In a business line he was also, at various times, Vice-President of the American National Bank, President of the Michigan Hotel and Ice Company, and President of the Detroit Fuel Company, besides other interests.

Compled with these, he showed great political activity during the whole of his adult life. His first hold office as a member of the Common Council and Board of Education in Detroit, and was afterward chosen President of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners appointed by Governor CHASE in 1865.

In 1868 he was Chairman of the Republican State Con-



THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY.—Portrait by E. Roman, Detroit.

1st Committee, where he showed admirable qualities by conducting the campaign in a thorough and systematic manner. He received in 1870, by a very flattering vote, the Republican nomination for Governor. In the election following he received 1400 more votes than the GLENN election, and nearly 25,000 plurality over the rival candidate, GEORGE BLISS. He was re-elected in 1874.

His administration was marked on being thoroughly prudent, and in some respects brilliant. He gave special attention to the State educational and charitable institutions. The State Board of Health and the State Fish Commission were organized, and the State militia reorganized, during his term. The tax system also took the place of the



THE LATE GENERAL PATTERSON.—Paint by F. Goodwin, Philadelphia.—(See Page 561.)



SPOTTED TAIL.—Portrait by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.—(See Page 574.)



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HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER

- The English of the Novels, by W. H. EDDING, illustrated by BEHNABY;
The Girl's Awakening Song, by E. M. HOFFA;
The Widow Lee's Son Will, by FRED-ERIC;
On Star Island, by F. J. GIBBY;
The Framing and Hanging of Pictures, by A. F. GARDNER;
A Modern Algebray, by W. H. BEATTY;
The Wheat Fields of the Northwest, by E. S. BROWN;
The Green Smogles, by Professor SIMONS TORRES;
The Last Name, Aeneas;
The Constant Passions Women;
A Landlady;
Short Stories, by James HENNESSY;
Editorial Department;
Editor's Keep Chair;
Editor's Library Record;
Editor's Historical Record;
Editor's Drawer.

The Girl's Awakening Song, by E. M. HOFFA, with illustrations by James Henry Bennett, and engraved by him.

An Old Port, and What Came of It, a Sketch of Wiltshire and its Neighbors, with an Introduction by the Rev. F. M. H. H. H. H.

The Widow Lee's Son Will, a Poem, by MARY W. WALKER, illustrated by FRED-ERIC.

On Star Island, a Poem, by F. J. GIBBY, illustrated by THOMAS HARRIS.

The Framing and Hanging of Pictures, by A. F. GARDNER, illustrated by THOMAS HARRIS.

A Modern Algebray, a Sketch of Wiltshire and its Neighbors, with an Introduction by the Rev. F. M. H. H. H.

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A Landlady, a Poem, by MARY W. WALKER, illustrated by FRED-ERIC.

Short Stories, by James HENNESSY, illustrated by THOMAS HARRIS.

Editorial Department, Editor's Keep Chair, Editor's Library Record, Editor's Historical Record, Editor's Drawer.

Table with 2 columns: Title and Price. Includes Harper's Periodicals, Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Young People.

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The Revised Version of the New Testament. By the American Bible Society.

The Correspondence of Prince Talleyrand. Edited by George Curzon.

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Harper's Encyclopedia of Myth and Folklore. Edited by George Curzon.

Harper's Europe and Guide Book for 1901. Edited by George Curzon.

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February 15, 1891.

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 1248.  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27, 1887.

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT SEA.—DRAWN BY J. O. DAVIDSON.—[SEE PAGE 107.]

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1891.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AS ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

As of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, dated August 23, 1891, with a story for boys by GEORGE CATHER, entitled "The Minute After the Storm," with a picture illustration. The author also contributes "The Boy and the Girl," by the author of "Toby Train," illustrated by BROWN; "Chapter II. of 'Pamper,'" by MISS JOSE LORRA, illustrated by ARTER; "Alone," and how to be alone, with funny illustrations; "Cindy Herry's First Lesson," a page of "M.C.'s," and other illustrations.

## NEW SERIAL STORY.

In this number of HARPER'S WEEKLY will be found the opening chapter of a new and powerful serial story, entitled

## "FOR CASH ONLY."

By the powerful novelist JAMES PAFF, author of "From Rags," "Under the Roof," "Water's Head," "Wanted—Man," "What His Own Car," and other serials which have secured wide circulation to all countries.

## THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

THE late Conference at Newport of the friends of reform in the civil service was a natural consequence of the formation of the local associations. The simultaneous appearance of those societies was the evidence that the sentiment of reform had matured to the point at which organized common action becomes necessary, and that the time had come for a national organization had been naturally formed. The Newport Conference was exceedingly interesting as showing that, without special correspondence among the various associations in the country, their general views both of the evils and the remedy are identical, and that cordial co-operation is therefore assured. Even the difference of opinion which seemed to be disclosed in regard to tenure of office was mainly apparent. The issue contemplated by the Committee is that of efficient service. The limitation imposed by the law of 1886, under the plan of securing greater responsibility, was really devised to make the civil service post-graduate, and it has proved to be one of the chief causes of the present evil. If the public business is to be conducted upon business principles, a fixed term is as unnecessary as it would be in private business, because, if the service be efficient, the expiration of the term would be followed by re-appointment. With a proper method of appointment, therefore, fixity of term is both unnecessary and suspicious. But without a proper method of appointment the fixity ensures the continuance of all the abuses that demand reform. The PRESIDENT will provide a just method of appointment, and if it were adopted, the real reason for a fixed term would disappear, and a return to the constitutional term would be easy. The Conference, therefore, finding that there was a difference of opinion about the expediency of a declaration which would be cordially intrenched as a demand for a life tenure—which is a very different thing, and which is not an object of the reform—was fully agreed upon a unanimous declaration, to which every friend of reform assents, of unanimous opinion. The issue contemplated by the Congressional interference in appointment. The discussion revealed no essential difference of opinion. Even those who favored a limitation of term did not favor reform in office. The result is that all the action taken by the Conference is in regard to the delegates from every part of the country, and stands on the authoritative expression of the practical policy to be pursued.

The PRESIDENT has been criticized severely by those who have been in the confidence which he reported it. He prefers to call those whose views of methods differ from his own "theorists," but he warily avoids saying why his theory of a remedy, or his system of conducting examinations, does not appear to him to be the best. He has given the same, however, as not an advocate of a theory, but of a practice which has been perfectly successful for two years in the great Custom-house and Post-office of the country, that even were entirely practically not proved, its theory would be certainly much less visionary than the Senator's proposal of a pledge between members of Congress and their constituents. Senator DAWES is quite correct in saying that Section 1733 of the Revised Statutes gives the President no power to remove lists. It was under that statute that President GRANT appointed the original Commission, and the rules which that Commission prepared in 1871-72 are substantially those which are now in force in New York Custom-house. But, as President GRANT said in his testimony submitted then to Congress, their whole force lies in the pleasure of the President, and they will give him. They would bind no successor. They

are not law. But the PRESIDENT bill provides a legal method for the action of the President under Section 1733, substituting a law for personal will, and in substance that public opinion upon which, as Senator DAWES truly says, the reform must rest, it provides for equal appointment by competition.

Whether the details of the PRESIDENT bill may not be improved in some particulars we do not say, but when we agree upon the principle of competition, we do not care whether it be by the method proposed by Senator DAWES or be accepted ours. The objective point for all of us at present is not merely agitation to induce the President to use the power that by persons under the statute; it is also to provide a legal form in which those persons may be exercised. For this purpose the Conference urged the passage of the PRESIDENT bill, and the central committee which was appointed will serve as the intermediary of the associations in recommending amendments and recommending actions. Those who are interested in the reform should at once begin the organization of local auxiliary associations to the National Reform League. The Conference favored the formation of such auxiliary clubs in congressional districts. The effect will be twofold. First, they will effect public opinion at every point, and second, they will effect Congressional action. The first result will be accomplished by local agitation, the second by organizing the voters generally, not favor reform, and thus although candidates and members of each party to be prudent in opposing it. The National League itself is absolutely non-partisan. It is composed of voters of both parties, and it gives neither its name nor its influence to aid any party or person. Membership of the League gives no right to support the candidate of any party, but voters to whom the reform seems to be vitally important will naturally lean toward the party whose success seems to them to promise to secure it. In the matter of public sentiment, it is a matter which should be diligently pursued by those whom it may concern.

## THE VIRGINIA BOORBOONS AND THE COALITION.

A BOORBOON Democrat in Virginia writes a letter to the *Evening Post*, in which, as that journal shows him, he unambiguously "gives away" his whole cause. He says that the Boorboons in Virginia stand for the State honor in payment of the debt. But although having all the power, not only have they hitherto contented to add practice to their professions of regard for the honor of the State, but they have not only refused that they will not incur a liability without which, of course, there is no provision for the payment of the debt, and the Boorboon correspondent of the *Post* says in substance that the question of honor between the Boorboons and the Major Democrats is one of comparison only. This is the end of the case. The only argument which the Boorboons could hope to find effective is that of prompt and absolute financial relief. But that is advanced only as the ground for a just case. The real question in Virginia, as we have already indicated, is that of breaking up the old Boorboon party despotism, and of a practical reorganization of the State by acquiescence in the changed conditions that followed the war.

There has been great complaint of the encroachment of the freedmen in all the Southern States. In Virginia it has been a ground of severe criticism, even from Union men, that education was not made a condition of the franchise. There is a fair case. The plain to-day who insist that there should be an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring educated suffrage in every State. But as a reason for maintaining Boorboon ascendancy, this is the mere ground of the case. It is as plain as daylight that there is as anything can be that no existing vote or class of voters will be disfranchised. There will be no returns in travel to shops and stage-coaches, nor in merchandise to bond-lenders. The problem is not how to get the freedmen to vote, but how to make greater safety in travelling twenty miles an hour. The question in Virginia, as in New York, is how to make the suffrage that we have as intelligent as possible. In Virginia, as in New York, the freedmen are not to be disfranchised. The ground of objection which is observed in the renewal of the coalition of the Southern States is due, first of all, to the want of fair play. Experience has shown the new voters that the old voters mean to suppress them as much as possible, and by every means. We gladly acknowledge the exceptions to such a general statement, and we do not say that the exhibition of this spirit is always the same. It is not all right, we believe, that the trials at elections are so handicapped in Virginia as in South Carolina. But there are a hundred little ways, by tracing loose lines intended to effect injuriously the colored citizen, as a class, in which this spirit can be manifested, and these have been the chief grounds of the Virginia case. The Major movement is out of a book in this Boorboon policy, and it affords an outlet into a better situation. The experience of Boorboon domination has not taught the colored citizen to anticipate any

kind of relief from its continuation, and those who, although not nationally Democrats, have supported Democratic State control, ought to see that any law limitation of the suffrage, or any similar measure which seems to them to be a restriction of the Boorboon platform. But nothing is plainer than that the performance has not been in accord with the profession. The issue in Virginia is really between the coalition, and Boorboonism, and those who sincerely desire to see the Boorboon domination become the basis of the State policy can hardly profess that they honestly believe that such is likely to be the result under Boorboon ascendancy.

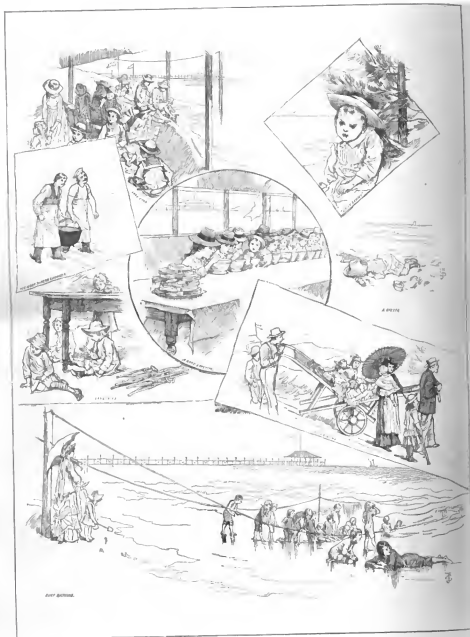
## THE CAUCUS.

DEBTS the late political sentiment in New York, so much was said of the caucus, and so much was it depended upon, that it is worth while to us to demand how and why a legislative caucus is important. The theory of a caucus is that the action of party representatives by any legislative assembly may be better determined by the meeting of the party representatives previously expressed by vote, because otherwise there would be no unity of action, and the advantage of superior numbers would be lost. The assumption is that the admission of a party agreement upon principle and policy, but may differ in agents and measures, and that all will willingly yield the major preference to secure the greater object, consequently it is understood that all who voluntarily take part in the caucus are bound to the majority by the caucus itself. This is the theory of a caucus, and so far is as plausible and reasonable.

But this obligation is plainly subject to certain conditions. The first is that the majority shall be a majority of the voters, and not a majority of the caucus. The second is that the action prescribed shall be as just as to the public nor to the party willful. Of both these facts the individual member of the caucus must be the judge. No honorable man will admit to be bound by votes which are not as honest as his own, and to such men will allow them to bind him to a course which he morally disapproves. For instance, if the object of the caucus be to elect a candidate, no honorable man will respect the decision of the caucus if it be in the point at which the majority of those who have a personal interest in the selection of a particular candidate, or who have been bought or bribed in any way; and he will not permit himself to be bound by the decision if it selects a candidate whom he believes to be personally unworthy, or commits him to the support of measures which he thinks to be injurious to the public. Indeed, the legislative caucus, as now understood, is the point at which the power of the majority is apt to become most tyrannical, because it is the point at which the majority, a majority, that is, a minority of the whole number of legislators, determines legislative action. To justify acquiescence in the decisions of a caucus, therefore, they must be manifestly perfectly independent and fair.

The real value of a caucus, however, even in theory, lies in its deliberative character. Its intention may be to ascertain the will of the majority, but only after candid consultation. This object, however, has now disappeared. The caucus is now a mere device of leading the minority to the previous determination of the majority, and its purpose is to prevent consultation or compromise of views. Party men who are also independent will therefore avoid the caucus meetings of their party, not because they deny the advantage of concerted action, but because they see that the present object of a caucus is to avoid its real purpose. It should be a consultation in which every member of the party takes his part of the proper course to be taken—a consultation which settles by vote the view of the majority, and which then leaves every man's final action to be decided by his conviction of the desirability of the party. This conviction, and not the will of the majority, should be the decisive consideration. The result of this kind of caucus would be that doubtful candidates and measures would be discarded, and those only would be presented which would command substantial united support. In the late party contest at Albany the stippling for caucus rule showed their complete misunderstanding of a caucus from their own professed point of view. Its object, they said, is to ascertain the will of the majority, and that if a caucus is a caucus that majority upon the point in question may be ascertained and verified by vote, the object of a caucus has been attained. Upon their own principle, therefore, they were bound to yield this statement that any caucus which would command substantial support. The "conference" of the Administration members of the kind of caucus which ought always to be held—a meeting for consultation merely, leaving subsequent action entirely independent.





LITTLE (RIPPLES BY THE SEA—SUNNES AT THE SURF HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Drawn by James DICKSON.—[See Page 581.]



MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Photographed by J. F. BROWN, CLEVELAND, OHO.—[See Page 263.]





## MELROSE ABBEY\*

To the stranger who walks from the little triangular village of Melrose by the road from its eastern end, and crosses the stile into the park where the ruins of the abbey, the first impression is that of disappointment. The cause is it will not long remain still under the spell of "the Wizard of the North," and feels a shock at not finding the church to which he is making a pilgrimage all that his fancy had pictured it. It is, in truth, not a large building, and its perfect proportion and the elegance of its structure tend to make it look smaller than it really is. But, like every other beautiful work of art, the abbey grows on the spectator at each new view, and he will find advice in it with the conviction that he has now nowhere a more graceful or picturesque ruin.

The Choir and the Choir of the Abbey of Melrose stands in a lovely amphitheatre, a broad valley of meadow and forest, with the Tweed winding past and the high-topped Eildon Hills raising their graceful forms to the sky. The view a look we give in our present number is taken from a point in a low draw through the intersection of the choir and north transept. It exhibits not only the great west window, which Scotty already calls a "relic," but the very beautiful window and the remarkable choir which rises from this point, with its central tower standing out against the sky, the building has a lightness and a delicate masculinity peculiar to itself. "The choir," it has been truly said, "looks such an aerial being might be supposed to rest on one of the most delicate and brittle of materials." If the stranger comes to Melrose after a tour among the cathedrals of England, he may not fail to notice a difference of style. In fact, the ecclesiastical buildings of Scotland, as a rule, are of the Continental, not the English, school.

The Cathedral of Glasgow, of which we published a view in our number for March 25, 1871, will be seen at the first glance to be altogether unlike in conception in any cathedral north of the Tweed. The abbey of Melrose has no counterpart in the northern kingdom. It is not the greater or less size, or the amount of decoration, which constitutes the difference between English and Scotch churches, but a difference of taste and feeling betraying clearly that they emanated from artists imbued with widely different ideas. Hence Melrose is unapproachable by far classed in any of the so-called styles of English Gothic. The east window, in which

"some fairy's hand  
Twin pillars brought the ether down  
In every Gothic knot had reared,"  
shows, like the trumpet choir, a tendency toward the "Pseudo-Gothic" style, but the trumpet window and the rest of the details have a decorative feeling which is never seen in the remains of contemporary English work. In some respects Melrose has affinities to the majestic master of Melrose. In both, the masses are divided up by light-spacer work decorations, which fall over them like lace-work wrought in stone. There is the very last the superior address of the abbot was assigned to Rotherham who had been born in France, or who had been trained in the French school of architecture. A curious inscription is found near one of the pillars, surrounded by a narrow margin:

"John Wode monachus coluit nos &  
And here in France comit;  
And had in keeping all monach  
Of that Andrew's" by Kirk  
Of Kinross, Melrose, and Perth,  
Of Scotland and of France,  
Pup to God and Mary both,  
And could hold them to keep this day  
Kirk from such."

Melrose (Med. A.D. 1136) the monastic granary, could hold of a very early ecclesiastical establishment. At Old Melrose - a village of houses, five miles down the river - was a house founded by the old Celtic missionaries, who carried the Gospel to the wild pagan Scandinavians. In the time of King FREDERICK II, it was ruled by GARA, a brother of the celebrated ALAN, and is described by HERC the Venetian as a monastery of

\* Melrose Abbey is the seat of the monks of the order of Cisterciensians, who were first introduced into Scotland by King David I. in 1136. For the history of them who may wish to have a complete set of new engravings on wood and stone, see the Edinburgh and Glasgow, which will appear in Edinburgh, Scotland in September 1871.



MELROSE ABBEY

abbot. But, like the other Cistercian establishments, Old Melrose declined before the organized power of the Church of Rome, and became a mere cell in the Abbey of Cuthburgh. Now Melrose owes its restoration to His Majesty King DAVID II, that great builder of churches and monuments. He fought close to the borders between England and Scotland, this house of peace was continually exposed to the horrors of war. In 1329, Edward, gave it letters of protection, and revived the significance of the abbey, but EDWARD III, forced the monks, like the rest of Scotland, to a helmsman's sword. The abbot of Melrose went in the aid of "the good bar James, the Black Douglas," a band of men under the command of "a right steady first, that was stout, dextrous,

handy." This son of the Church was a good soldier, and, according to the chronicler BANNERMAN.

"From a soldier's hand he met,  
And in his hand he had a sign,  
And when the banner passed war  
The straps, he cry'd, 'Down at Bannockburn'  
And for a while and his company  
Inlet upon them a little while."

But this gallant feat of arms, however honorable to the patriotism of the community, was disastrous to their house. The English sacked the abbey, slew the monks, and carried off the silver pax from the high altar. Two years afterward, King EDWARD





Y, SCOTLAND.

BY BRUCE commenced to rebuild it, and added large portions to its already extensive endowments. King EDWARD III. spared the buildings during his war, and in 1340 kept his Christmas within its walls. But in 1360 it was again destroyed. King EDWARD III. passed a night there, and next morning, in more or less season of destruction, the departing soldiers set the place on fire.

The present building is not older than the fifteenth century. Of the abbey buildings nothing remains. The church consists of nave and choir 56 feet long by 77 feet wide, and transepts 120 feet by 44. At the intersection of the cross rises the central tower. In the numerous tabernacles which HENRY VIII. directed

against the kingdon of his brother-in-law the buildings suffered considerable damage, especially at the hands of Sir RALPH ELSBIE just before his defeat and death at the battle of Largs. The abbey seems not to have been completed when the Reformation took place. It may be doubted whether hostile force or honest toil has done more injury to the fabric. To the latter we may assign the destruction of the steeple which now fills every niche. Queen MARY granted the abbey and its estates to her husband, the Earl of Buchan, from whom it passed to the Comyns and James DOUGLAS, who used the stones to build his castle in the neighborhood. Many of the houses of the present village have been constructed from like materials.

names of greater metals, greater chieftains, and greater nobles, now on the roll of their members, but "HAYNE'S second plea," though it did not produce a third, was the GAVIN DOUGLAS, who like GAVIN DOUGLAS has a celebrity not accorded in other more stately and splendid foundations. By good luck Melrose found to revert what Agnes's sons feared to lose. The abbey was not so unsparingly. The bees in which we read of the gray abbey lying so cold and fair on the pale moonlight streams over the raised central tower,

"And bottom and bottom already  
Droop'd from of stem and bony."

are the words which give to the most readers who speak the English

In later times the monks of Melrose had acquired a reputation for luxury. The annals of the Reformation period do not spare allusion to their intemperance, gluttony, and wealth. The latter was undoubtedly great, for WALTER BOWSER estimated that if all the sources of the abbey's revenues were in skillful hands, his income would be now not under £10,000 per annum. The abbey had a house in Edinburgh, where it resided during the sessions of Parliament. The sixty brethren had each a private allowance, and dwellings were like the fellows of All Souls, Oxford, or the "wobbe chapters" of Germany, few with low notes, or motherly deal. At all events, the long series of abbots contain only one celebrated name, that of the second abbot, but a good founder, WALTER. This character was the step son of King DAVID I. and descended through his mother from the earls, the great Earl of Northumberland, who in one of the dramatic personae in Macbeth. He had been abbot of Melrose, and would have been Archbishop of York had not King EDWARD opposed the plan of giving the primacy of the North to one so closely connected with the most treacherous of his feudatories. WALTER was a man of great piety and of ardent spirit, and died in the odor of sanctity. This order his name is said to retain for centuries, and it was repeatedly decreed to oblige the faithful, till an often unrequited, to a good or good sense, include the ceremony. WALTER was, however, unimpaired, and figures in RICHARD'S *Life of the Saints* as St. WALTER. The tomb of ALEXANDER III. was about Melrose, near the high altar. There, too, as evidence of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" will remember, was the tomb of the wisest of the north, SCOTT.

—When would'st thou think this to be,  
And select the wood with a tree of stone?"

A shik marked with a plain cross is pointed out, without the slightest authority, as marking the resting-place of the wisest and his wightful look. One of the carrels of the abbey presents a figure of an Old Man, which, according to the guides, is a likeness of MELROSE, with

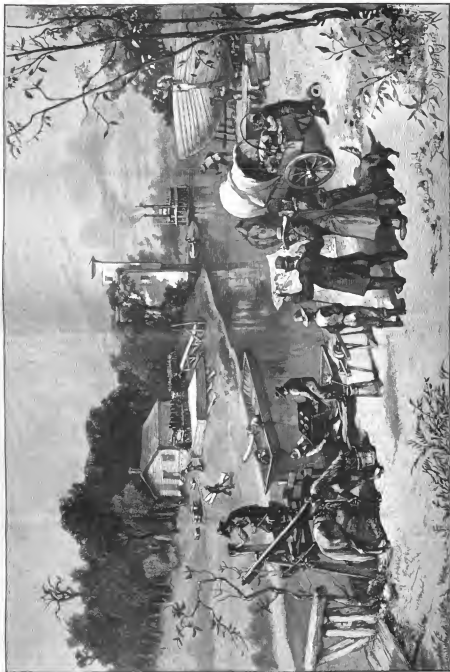
"his high-winded look,  
At which the lowest birds had shook."

But Melrose's greatest treasure was the heart of good King EDWARD. When in lay a dying, he ordered it to be borne by Lord JAMES DOUGLAS to the Holy Land, and there interred. The DOUGLAS and his heirs will not, saving the heart in a silver vessel. He thought it, however, not inconsistent with his duty to join the Confines in their crusade against the Moors. When the battle seemed to be going against the Christian, he drew the silver casket for him the monks of the last-mentioned, saying, "Pass first to fight, or then set'st out to do, and Douglas will follow thee, or die." He was found after the battle, dead, with his body lying above the silver casket. His companions went no farther, but returned to Scotland, and deposited their precious charge within the walls which King RICHARD'S arms and those had passed. Near it lay the bodies of the DOUGLAS who fell at Otterburn, and other chiefs of the great house which began on the occasion the blood-bought crown with gold.

But whether the heart of EDWARD, the bones of MELROSE, SCOTT, or the skeleton of St. WALTER, have given Melrose its fame throughout the world. There have been many monastic communities possessed of greater wealth and power, there are many which surpass it as to grandeur and magnificence of their edifices, many which can boast the







FARMINGTON, HARBORT.—HEAD OF STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION ON THE RED RIVER.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROUSH.—(See Page 565.)



JOHN O'GRADY'S HOUSE, BOSTON.



THE GREAT STACK.



THE GLEED.



BUNGROD HEAD.

WOLF'S COVE.



FISHING BOATS.



BUNHILLIA CAVE.

JOHN O'GRADY'S—THE NORTHERNMOST HOUSE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—(See Page 567.)

THE GAME OF THE BRIDGE.

A singular and characteristic observation is usually noticed at Pisa in regard to the River, since the bridge, over the waters south of the city, which festival takes on June 15. The *Gioco del Ponte*, or game of the bridge, is no doubt shared by some of its ancient peers. It is still maintained with religious reverence in a few instances of custom to be related here. As to the origin, various traditions are cited, so that it is not surprising that the Emperor Hadrian in 115, or by him, who completed the Ponte di Rialto, was the originator of the game, and that it was introduced by a physician named for him, and destined that it should be annually renewed. The most generally received legend, however, is that which claims it as a personal commemoration of the capture of the Ponte di Rialto, and that the game was first played on the bridge, and was then by a banister named Christian Stronzo to another on a mountain side on the city at the foot of the bridge by Messrs. King of Sardinia, and his Italian followers. There is at least no doubt that it is a very ancient game, as it was taught and on the fairs of Avia in 1187, during a storm or severe that was so very able to reach the river on the bridge. It is under the special protection of the Cathedral of Pisa, for, being at Pisa, was discarded at any deviation in the Church of Santa Vincenza by a general order of dress and troops, and leaving that it was only the annual game about to begin, severely punished that it might ensure no fatal accident either then or at any future time. It is believed also to have miraculously interfered, by the intervention of a violent that it was to prevent the destruction of a building on one occasion after last death, making it known subsequently that she had died in, denouncing that the destruction of the population would inevitably lead to be abandoned if had gone on. A curious man performed in her honor in the Church of Santa Vincenza in the last of the month of the day, notwithstanding it being provided for the Cathedral of Pisa, and the abundance of the southern shores of the city, while their opponents, the Cavalieri di Transilvania, reside at a high point of the mountain on their particular shore. These two parties, each divided into six divisions, drew up to regular order on each side of the Ponte Rialto, where they meet in the shock of battle, victory being declared to favor of those who gain most ground from their opponents, and occasionally those that overrun the bridge. Each side has the advantage of attacking in the evening year. The victory are usually so much at variance after night-fall for their possession of the bridge, which, on the following Sunday to celebrate a formal triumph, parading through the streets in procession, and leading their prisoners in the hands of the victors on which the victorious general rides in state.

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As relations of case sugar, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public; on the credit of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, we wish to caution the false and untrue statement of its essential persons, who declare it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mix glucose with their sugar. While not denouncing that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it detracts the innocent character of such a sweet sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get pure sugar used in the confection and baking industry, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels.

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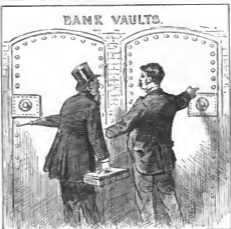
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CAN NOT NEW YORK PROTECT HER LITTLE ONES?—[See Page 61.]









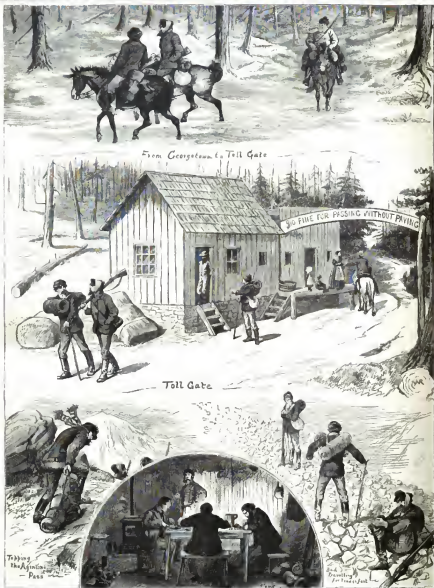
"HOME AGAIN."  
From a Picture at Peace Hotel, A. R. A.











HARDSHIPS OF TRAVEL IN COLORADO.

## ROUGH LIFE IN COLORADO

THE scene of the illustrations on this page lies near the eastern border of the Middle Park, Colorado, which is called in by the Front or Hoary Range of the Rocky Mountains on the east, and on the west by the Park Mountains. It subtends a territory of about 3000 square miles, and contains the famous hot sulphur springs, whose medicinal qualities have attracted many tourists and residents to that region. Georgetown, whence the travellers to our sketch set forth, is a thriving mining town, situated on the Front Range, at an altitude of half feet, about seven miles from Gray's Peak. It derives its prosperity from the working of the silver mines in the vicinity, which are thought to be practically inexhaustible. It possesses a national bank, a

daily and a weekly newspaper, four churches, and a number of fine hotels, besides large reduction works.

The Arapaho Pass, so formidable to pedestrians with leader feet, is a depression in the Front Range about 12,000 feet high. Two miles from the pass runs Gray's Peak to the height of more than 14,000 feet, its sides covered with forests of large evergreen trees, chiefly Douglas spruce and yellow pine.

Travel in the mountain wilds of Colorado is not what would be called a luxury, whether one goes for business or sport. The roads, or rather trails, are in the most primitive condition, and many are the hardships which the pedestrian must endure before he finds himself at the rude way-side inn, where he can put off his boots, indulge in a good wash, and refresh the tender man with a substantial meal.

## THE LAST SALUTATION

THIS picture gives a scene in a French village, and illustrates a very touching custom of the country. So far from succumbing the chamber of death with gloomy assiduity, every effort is made to rob the last hours of their banality of all that would excite or increase depressing thoughts. In country places the coffin is placed in the street, at the door of the house, covered with black drapery, on which white crosses are embroidered. On either side stands a tall family, whose customary dress consists, without light amongst the folds of the drapery. At the feet is placed a silver bowl containing holy water, and a spig of green law, with which the passer-by may refresh the coffin, and for the last time bestow a benediction on



THE LATE GENERAL LESLIE COOHER.  
 (From St. Helena, Linton, & Co.—See Page 581.)

the dead. The preparations for the funeral are made some time before the body is to be carried to the grave. It fills a stranger unaccustomed to such a sight with emotion to see suddenly upon the draped coffin standing at the head doorway. He may see a sturdy country woman take the spot of her, sprinkle a few drops of the holy water on the coffin in the form of the cross, utter a few words of prayer, and pass solemnly on her way. A merry group of children, coming unexpectedly on the scene, break their laughter, the boys take off their caps, all salute the dead, and walk quietly by. Laborers stand a moment with uncovered heads, and stand still as they pass by the coffin.

At length the little procession is formed, and winds its way through the crooked streets toward the little cemetery just outside the village. The priest, bearing the service in solemn tones, walks at the head, followed by the choir boys, one of whom bears the incense, another a tall staff surmounted by a silver cross. The stranger, gazing on the dir's procession until it disappears, will see men, women, and children salute the dead with the same tender respect; and he would have a calmer heart indeed who does not find something very beautiful and touching in this last farewell.



THE LAST SALUTE FROM—(Drawn by A. R. Dorr.)



THE DELANCEY LACHORD TROPHY.—(See Page 581.)



THE LIGHTED BOAT, NEW YORK HARBOR.—(Drawn by C. Goodwin.—See Page 581.)



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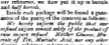
From our evening party here in with one hour for dinner. From. All, from the down up; so, with it, when the water reaches the gang and says, "No way, good, don't see to increase Blower's private garden."

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.

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AN ANKLES' NIGHT IN THE CABINET ROOM.—DRAWN BY W. A. BOWEN.—[SEE PAGE 116.]

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

As of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE about a Chapter 172 of Mr. O'NEIL's next story, "The and Tip," with a fine picture illustration by ROBERT. The number also contains short stories by W. G. STRONG, AVERY CANN, and Thomas Ryan; an amusing and original article for girls by "Lillian," the concluding chapter of "Frankie," Mrs. LILLIAN's interesting story for girls, illustrated by AVERY; besides many other interesting and useful articles, stories, puzzles, letters, etc.

## THE PRESIDENT.

THE opinion with which every sign of improvement in the President's condition is received by the country shows the depth of the national anxiety and affection. Nothing could be more impressive than the long struggle in which the heroic man lies facing death with serene and superior courage. The Sunday upon which it was supposed that he would die was marked by a remarkable condition of the public mind. There was but one feeling—a universal sense of impending bereavement, mingled with the deepest sympathy for the brave woman who is so worthy a wife of such a man. It was then that there was the beautiful sentiment that a loss so profoundly and tenderly lamented would produce no unusual excitement was equally universal.

It has been constantly said and repeated—and nothing could be more true—that the President would return to life and to his duties with the absolute confidence and affection of the whole country. His opportunity would be greater than that of any of his predecessors. For in at least parties would have disappeared, and while his convictions would remain unchanged, his conduct could be entirely independent of any partisan guidance.

Whatever may be the event of the extraordinary contest of vitality with death, the general public judgment of the President will have been unchanged. The firmness and strength of his character would hardly have been known except for this revelation, and the knowledge of it, should he survive, would pledge him all the confidence of the country which is known to his instinctive choice of a course in which he would have the hearty popular support. So much is it to be hoped that he may live, and so fostering have been the prospects of recovery, that until he is once more well there can not be the least kind of confidence of a favorable issue which has been sometimes felt during the long weeks since the 2d of July. Until he is plainly well the country can only watch and wait and pray.

## THE LETTER OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is one of the ablest, most experienced, and most honored of Republican leaders, and his views upon the duties and position of the party deserve and command careful attention. His letter dealing in address the Massachusetts Convention because of ill health contains a presentation of the objects to which Republican action should be directed, and it is interesting to see that these objects are mainly matters of administrative detail, and not of political principle or policy. The details, however, appear naturally from the explicit purpose of the party, which is, the security of equal rights. The reason for the existence and activity of the party is therefore, in the Senator's judgment, permanent, because the safety of equal rights is always menaced, and the essence of the Republican action should address itself to these objects. They are these: to improve the laws for the security of national civil rights; to provide for the purity and fairness of Congressional elections; to establish by law the method of ascertaining the result of Presidential elections and to prevent the exercise by Congress of any appellate or revisory power over the returns; to remove the evils of place-hunting; to relieve the tenure of public offices from dependence upon personal favor or political opinion; and to prevent interferences in favor of places between the executive and legislative branches of the government; to re-adjust the revenue laws with a view to equality of burden and to insulate protection; to secure a fixed and uniform standard of values; and to increase and fix the education everywhere, so far as the national government can lawfully do so.

There is but one point in these propositions to which exception might be taken, and that is, incidental protection of principle, and that is, incidental protection. The opposition would declare itself in favor of the defense of all just national rights of the citizen, of honest elections, of a clear determination by the States of the result in a clear determination by the States of the result in the civil service, of a sound currency, and of all just legal protection of education. Pres-

bably an intelligent Democrat would assert that he opposed anything in Senator EDWARDS' programme but protection of any kind. But in saying this such a Democrat would make a serious admission. There is nothing in EDWARDS' propositions which would not legitimate growth of the principles and policy of the Republican party. There is nothing in them which has not encountered at times strong Democratic opposition in precise if not in theory. It is in their practical results, and not in their theory, that they have defeated Executive HAYES, and who have systematized fraud at elections, who have held that Congress should be a national returning board, who have fostered the spoils system which they practically introduced in national administration, who have favored Executive HAYES, and who have strongly indifferent to national encouragement and aid to education. We do not say that these have not been Republican Government, and Republican notions of Congressional revision of returns of Presidential elections, and Republican defenders of the spoils system. But the whole Republican tendency has been to the equal protection of all citizens, to the security of honest elections, to financial reform, to greater education, and to the administration of the Presidential election, to provide for which Senator EDMUNDS himself has introduced an admirable bill. All that has been accomplished, also—and it is much—for the practical reformation of the evils of national administration, and the national return, if, therefore, a Democrat should assent to the propositions of Senator EDMUNDS, he would virtually concede that Republican sense is desirable. Certainly, if the objects mentioned are desirable, he would be held to have assented to them more likely to be secured by the Democratic party.

The letter of Senator EDMUNDS confirms what we have said more than once, that parties are now upon their feet by their traditions and personalities rather than by their merits and positive merits of justice. A country which has had the experience of this country during the last twenty years does not readily transfer its confidence to a party which has represented previous national and personal misdeeds, and whose trust is a profession of present acquiescence in politics and measures which it has not favored. The political situation is really traditional. The voter who has supported the Republicans party because of its national character and policy is naturally unable to see that the objects he desires, and which grow out of the recent situation, are more likely to be obtained by supporting the Democratic party. Republican duty, therefore, is indicated by the suggestions of Senator EDMUNDS to the party Congress should accept the demand of Congress such legislation as he mentions. Thus if Congress should obey the demand, and promptly provide for determining the results of the Presidential election, for the certain Presidential succession, for the abolishment of constitutional "disability," for the abolition of personal patronage, and for honest national elections, no Republican would have any reason to waver in his party allegiance, and no Democrat who would not immediately concede that they would be soon probably adopted and enforced by Democratic agency. The "burning question" among all those mentioned by Senator EDMUNDS is the improvement of the civil service, to which the party of equal rights, the Republicans are especially pledged, because the reformer method would overthrow the present oligarchical system of personal favor, which excludes the great body of citizens, and open the service to the competition, upon equal terms, of every qualified person.

## THE PENDELTON BILL.

THE AMERICAN objects to the PENDELTON bill that it infringe upon the pleasure of the President, who, even if the bill becomes a law, may wholly disregard it without being called to account. The President will not disagree with the power to be granted, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a given to the President by the Constitution, and it also assumes that when public opinion expresses itself by the passage of such a bill, the President will not disagree. The President may always had ample power to reform the spoils system.

Section 1223 of the Revised Statutes, under which President GRANT appointed the Civil Service Commission ten years ago, conferred upon him so new a power, and so important a duty, that he has already been punished, because the action of Congress in passing the law was far from evidence of a public opinion which desired such exertion. In obedience to the same principle, when Congress refused the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, the effort. President HAYES, by the sheer force of the Executive will, initiated and sustained reform in the New York Custom-house. But the friends of the reform and of the President will not expect to carry out administrative reform by this force of public opinion. They have no doubt that when public opinion has declared itself so strongly as to make the Executive will have the strength to carry out a reform. They have always contended that this is a people's reform, and that it impinge common now,

and will come more strongly until it is effected, from the people.

The Americans say that if the bill should be passed and Mr. ARMY should become President, he would undoubtedly be a supporter of the bill. This is a guess which may or may not be sound. Our own opinion is that when the country shall have declared its desire so strongly as it will have done when the President bill or some similar provision becomes law, so President HAYES, however the bill, when it becomes a law will be the proof that the pressure of public opinion is strong enough to compel members of Congress to take the first step toward the reformation of patronage. However, the bill, when it becomes law, as directly upon the heads of departments in which Congress has trusted the appointment of certain inferior officers. Within sixty days after its passage, for instance, the Secretary of the Treasury must, under certain conditions, classify the persons employed in the customs service, and after the expiration of four months no person can enter or be promoted in any such class, or in any similar class now existing, except according to the provisions of the bill. The limitation of this classification, the beginning, is to customs-house employing not less than fifty persons. Afterward it may be extended by the request of the President.

The President bill certainly does not propose to take any consideration of the views of the President or of the Senate, nor do the friends of reform propose to change the Constitution by statute. But the bill, should it become a law, will do two things: it will declare national policy, and it will give the President the means of enforcing it. It is able to suppose that the movement has gone so far as to affect the action of Congress, that the President will diligently enforce the law, and that he will be the chief agent of the abuse. Even President JACKSON yielded to the pressure of his party advisers rather than to his own wishes. President HARRISON earnestly desired to do what was best for the country, but by his own party chiefs. President GRANT, doubtfully but with good intentions, experimented with the process before yielding. President HAYES, more independent than any of his immediate predecessors, clung stoutly to his own convictions, and was not temporarily derided by his party. President GARFIELD frankly declared permanent and effective reform to be impossible without the consent of Congress. When, therefore, Congress should consent to an imperative public opinion, the passage of a bill like that introduced by Mr. PENDELTON, it will find the President willing and anxious to co-operate with it. To disregard it would be fatal to him. Accordingly, in the present Congress, feeling before public opinion was so general and so strong as it has recently become, there will be strenuous efforts to bring the bill by changes to make it ineffective. But there is no power to infringe a part of the great new actively interested in reform. The President will at once exposed. The knowledge and ability to discuss this particular question are quite as great without the doors of Congress as within. And meanwhile the changes are clear. First, the strong determination that the spoils system shall be abolished, second, that no practicable or consistent method but that of free and open competition has been proposed for its abolition; and third, that the PENDELTON bill provides a simple and feasible application of that method, the effectiveness of which has been conclusively and satisfactorily noted in the New York Custom-house and Post-office.

## DYNAMITE POLITICS.

MR. D. D. FIELDS has introduced as solution in the International Law Conference at Cologne that it is desirable in an extradition treaty where political offenses are concerned that the government of the country so tempted association as a means of obtaining a redress of grievances shall be deemed a political crime within the meaning of the treaty, and that the privilege of a non-refuge shall be denied to persons of this class. This is the universal desire of honorable and intelligent Americans. They will gladly shelter the victims of tyranny, but they will not harbor murderers under the name of political refugees. The restriction may be desired to deter the government of a country, be, indeed, very difficult and delicate, because it must make sure that the charge of crime shall not be a mask for legitimate political offense, and that the laws of the country to which the person is to be sent. There is no doubt that the desire of the people of our country would not agree to return to the King of Dahomy any of his subjects who may have escaped to our shores, and for the reason that we could not trust him to do honestly with them. We are sufficiently strict in a certain degree with every advanced government. Even in the extradition of ordinary and undoubted delinquents we have always insisted upon guarantees that they should be tried only for the offenses which they had committed in the country of their origin. We may all agree to Mr. FIELDS' proposal, without allowing that we ought to have surrendered

CHARLOTTE CORDAY, had she escaped to America, to be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal for the murder of MARY.

But it should be well understood that American Republicans look at no past political assassination. In our eyes it is like a crime under law. But political assassination is as deadly. It makes two of nothing whatever but the wicked death of the innocent and the guilty together. Its purpose is terror, but terror is mere social paralysis. However, its effect can not be limited to the victim. It is a doctrine which makes every man the final judge of the offences of his neighbor, of the probability or probability of other crimes, and of the kind and degree of punishment. It puts every man's life at the whim of any other man, and an indefensible proposition is rejected by the instinct of civilization. MARY was only a bare political assassin. Her proposition to hang the eight hundred Deputies, MARSHALL at the head, on eight hundred acres of the garden of the Tuileries, and his demand of \$20,000 bonds, were defended by the plea of the political assassin. "I am willing to shed a few drops of guilty blood to save millions of the innocent." The French terror, who have seen that any individual might be a September assassin, the guillotines, were all assassination, and if they had not been suppressed, and had gone beyond the Rhine, Europe would have relapsed into savage barbarism. The French terror is not the same as the blood upon the heads of the guillotines. It was the legitimate result of the BUCHTCHOFF tyranny.

Assassination has been always a political method in Oriental and despotic countries, but it has brought there no peace to liberty. The modern methods, however, are not so near assassination. It is the Case of Russia may be a tyrant, but the man who burns down his palace with dynamite, and burns hundreds of innocent persons in the ruin, is no less a criminal. The English may have approved France, but there is no more approval for a man who has killed a hostile death among Englishmen as an pitifully cruel as MARY and the King of Dahomey. If HARRIS had been a Frenchman who had taken millions of ransom from the Russians to distribute among the starving poor, he would have been retained as an criminal under the treaty. If his railway explosion at Moscow had succeeded, and had he murdered scores of innocent passengers upon the chance of killing or turning a tyrant into a martyr, he would be a criminal, although without a treaty he would have been lawfully returned. Let no man be touched in this country without warrant of law; but by all means let us have law to cover every form of crime.

**THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS.**

There are, and there must be, all kinds of counsel upon the medical care of the President. It will be asserted that the case has been wisely conceived and handsomely managed. There are those who will insist that if he had been a laborer stuck in the street, he would have been carried upon a stretcher to the hospital, where the risk of death would have been taken to secure the life by removal of the man to the hospital. There are those also who will maintain that every bad man should have been foreseen and prevented. Indeed, the measure will amount to saying that if the President had been properly treated he would have recovered promptly.

Perhaps the best reply to this kind of remark is to remind those who make it that if any friend of theirs had been shot in Philadelphia, they would instantly send the perfect confidants having examined Dr. AUSTIN, and if New York, they would have been satisfied with Dr. HAMILTON. Both these gentlemen have been with constant attendance upon the President. If he had been that he would be situated at once, it is enough to reply that when they were summoned they expressed themselves satisfied with the previous management of the case, and that the highest foreign medical authorities have agreed with them. The fact is that the President has been attended by half a dozen eminent physicians and that the President has been entirely agreed upon the conduct of the case, when professional accomplishment and skill are familiar, whose devotion has been absolutely untiring and unselfish, who could have had no wish for the patient, for the nation, and for the country, but that of speedy recovery, and who are honorably entitled to the gratitude of the country. No reader of these words would probably be able to name half a dozen professional men whom upon the whole there would have been more confidence than in these, or have had the President in charge. Personal preferences there may be, but it is not the question.

The case, indeed, has been conducted more wisely than is generally shown, that the healing art is largely an art of preparation. If general is the word, and inference, and as any obscure or complicated case there are conditions which can not be anticipated. This has not been conceived in the President's case. It may be for a long time to be ascertained, and recovery was thought to be had a week or two ago. Yet there was always the possibility of miscarriage frankly expressed. The ball was lodged in the body, and its extraction was not known. The consequences

of this condition might be serious. Everybody who has followed the daily reports carefully is aware that the grave possibility has been contemplated. Critics stand at a distance, upon imperfect scientific statements or upon the general possibility of gunshot wounds, were making guesses. However good guessing they might prove to be. Even the critics themselves, had they been in actual attendance, might have reasoned differently. It can not be said, indeed, that the President could not have been saved wisely from this state of things, but he would not be known that he has had the most careful and the most careful care of most accomplished and trusted surgeons and specialists, whose only object has been the wish of the whole country. Skill and knowledge and thoughtful care they have amply supplied. The result to human power could guarantee. Should the President die, it could be strictly true to say that everything possible to save a life so precious and a man so beloved had been done, and that courtesy or impatience is but a national form of the deep and universal anxiety.

**"THE FIRST GUN."**

The defeat of Mr. Stansbury in the contest for the Structural nomination in his district in this State, can not be regretted by any one who knows that a legislator should be beyond suspicion, nor by any Republican who remembers that his party is justly judged to be the party of the State. What is known of the political words of Mr. Stansbury, and the discredit both of his party and of the wing of the party to which he is attached. During the contest with the machine faction they have always pointed to Mr. Stansbury, and have asked, "What is political possibility were in question, there could be any charge between them. This is a kind of alternative to which no man ought to submit."

Mr. ALLEN, who has been nominated to succeed Mr. STANSBURY, and who has served in this public station, and who always with perfect honor and efficiency, is a man whose nomination was due, as is alleged, to a trick of Mr. STANSBURY's friends, who really meant to defeat Mr. ALLEN, the people justice is agreeable, although the result can not be accepted as a deliberate judgment against Mr. STANSBURY. Yet the record of the Convention shows that there was not a majority willing to decline for him.

The record is fortunate for the Republican party if the nomination of Stansbury was as significant as that of nomination of Allen. The record of the Convention shows that there was not a majority willing to decline for him.

**GUTTAU.**

There have been various suggestions of a purpose to take summary vengeance upon the President's assassin in case of the President's death. It is a kind of talk easy to have assumed that American citizens are a poor kind of Modons. That mobs and riots are possible we know, but the people have made legal arrangements to deal with mobs summarily. Will those who have been disposed to wish that the assassin might be placard with red-hot pincers, or torn to shreds with wild beasts, pause long enough to reflect, that the crime of GUTTAU was a barbarism and the attempt to effect it was a crime, and that it should be punished by the law of civilized men, and not by the fury of barbarians?

A mob which should save the assassin, and torture, or hang, or shoot him to death, would injure the good name of the nation. It is a matter of course that a man himself can injure it. If the law is to be maintained, and which is adequate to every such emergency, can not be enforced calmly and soverly, we are still availing. There is criminal condemnation in this country of assassination as a method of practical politics. But the murder of criminals, by a mob would be an act of anarchy.

The quality of American institutions is to be proved, when a President dies by criminal violence, by the prompt and orderly transmission of the government to his legal successor, and by the equally prompt and orderly trial of the assassin, whether the result of the trial should be the asylum or the gallows. There is no room for mob action, nor passion, nor sympathy, nor fear, in the taking of a man's life. It is a matter of course to be governed consistently, where law is maintained. There is no vengeance for criminals, because justice, however complete, is punitive. To foster the feeling which demands "vengeance" upon GUTTAU is to encourage the spirit of assassination.

**SECRETARY BLAIN'S BULLETINS.**

During the President's illness nothing has been carried with more interest or read with more confidence than the regular evening dispatch of Secretary BLAIN to Mr. LOWELL. Indeed, the almost universal feeling is that the reports of events at the White House have raised upon the public as the most accurate and instructive of the bulletins.

It was known to be prepared carefully from the testimony of the physician and his assistants, and it has been accepted as an announcement of the actual situation ascribed to the President and formal than the professional bulletin. There has been relatively an attempt at evasion of any kind, and if the situation were grave, it was plainly stated in the dispatch.

The reports of Secretary BLAIN also do manifestly of precisely those of the President. The reports of his condition have been simple, dignified, and in the best taste, indeed, throughout the whole minutely prepared there has been nothing but the definite detail of whom the President has been surrounded with the same intelligence and modest propriety. Nothing has been more marked throughout than the sincerity of feeling. There has been nothing more than a simple statement of the situation, and what the President has been able to do. There has been nothing more than a simple statement of the situation, and what the President has been able to do. There has been nothing more than a simple statement of the situation, and what the President has been able to do.

**BY BRIEFLET ONLY.**

The Albany dispatches that it is an error that Mr. McEnery has succeeded to the editorship in chief of the Albany Evening Journal. But the correction makes no feeling to change or even to disturb the Albany Evening Journal. It only shows the opinion of respecting and constraining the editorship we have expressed both of Mr. DAWSON and of Mr. McENERY.

**PERSONAL.**

James Foss, of the United States Supreme Court, is so completely as to him that he will never be able to make his own case, but he will not resign until Congress passes a resolution in more his case.

—SENATOR A. AND AMMONY J. DENNIS have presented to the South Park Commission, of Chicago, a memorial favoring, recommended by a vote of their fact, the late PETER A. DENNIS. The memorial consists of a long twenty five and a half column of facts. The nature of the bill favors a protected first for high altitudes, upon which stands the famous stratum, or this is an beautiful landscape, and the memorial is a very interesting and very well organized. Arrived by wireless telegraph, the memorial is a very interesting and very well organized. Arrived by wireless telegraph, the memorial is a very interesting and very well organized.

—MR. HANCOCK GOVERNOR'S appointment as a Lord of the Treasury results the fact that three years ago his father held a similar position in the British Government. The memorial is a very interesting and very well organized. Arrived by wireless telegraph, the memorial is a very interesting and very well organized. Arrived by wireless telegraph, the memorial is a very interesting and very well organized.

—MR. BLAINE, the new Press of Westminster, is invited for the appointment of the new Secretary of the Treasury. He is not widely known as an author or publicist, but it is understood to have good editorial ability, while as a member of the House of Commons, he has shown a fine capacity for the task. He is a member of the House of Commons, and he has been appointed as a member of the House of Commons, and he has been appointed as a member of the House of Commons.

—THE VETERAN AMERICAN BIRD, the oldest member of Congress now living, will in a few months retire upon his sixty-fourth year. One of his long-term, non-scientific, and very interesting, but in sport, it is much to be desired, but it is much to be desired, but it is much to be desired.

—MR. BROWNE, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is invited for the appointment of the new Secretary of the Treasury. He is not widely known as an author or publicist, but it is understood to have good editorial ability, while as a member of the House of Commons, he has shown a fine capacity for the task. He is a member of the House of Commons, and he has been appointed as a member of the House of Commons.

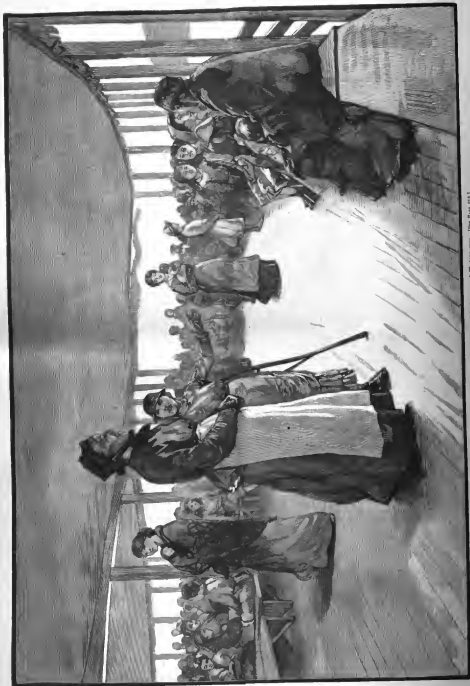
—MR. GLAVESON looked that vigorous and effective support in the House of Parliament on the bill which had a right to expect. Mr. GLAVESON, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is invited for the appointment of the new Secretary of the Treasury. He is not widely known as an author or publicist, but it is understood to have good editorial ability, while as a member of the House of Commons, he has shown a fine capacity for the task. He is a member of the House of Commons, and he has been appointed as a member of the House of Commons.

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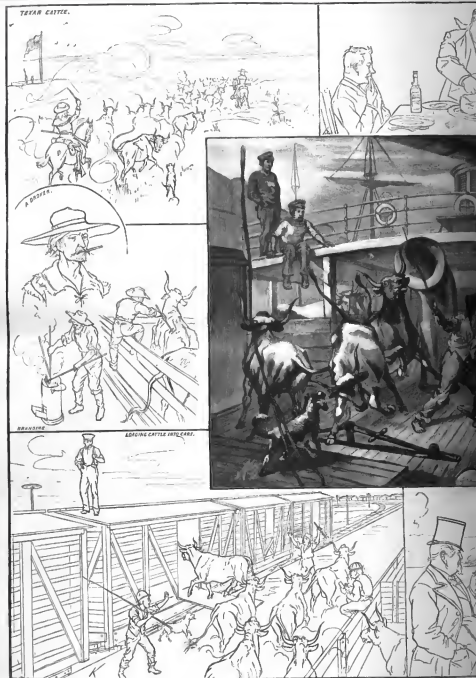
RECUSSION OF FIVE YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR MOTHERS.—Scene at J. W. Arkansas.—(See Page 611.)



THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—DRAWN BY GRANGER AND TULLOCH.—(SEE PAGE 616.)



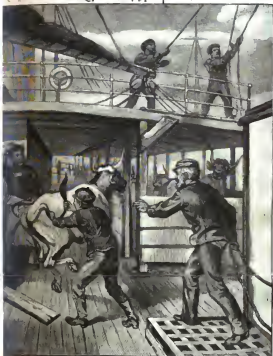




BUT THE GREAT BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.



UNLOADING IN ENGLAND.



CATTLE YARD.



TEXAN CATTLE.



A DRIVER.



BRANDING.

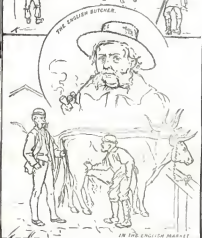
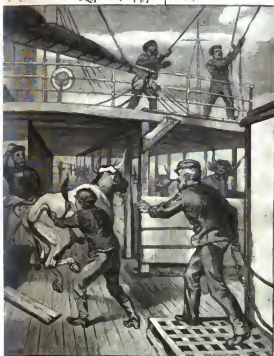
LOADING CATTLE INTO CARS.



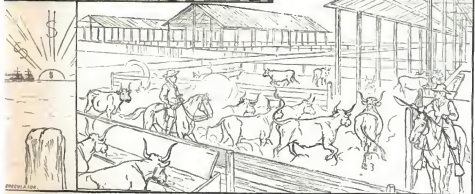
NOT THE HEART BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.



UNLOADING IN ENGLAND.



CATTLE YARD.











"WHO WILL BE DEAD?"

the time if an ordinary volunteer, but he had fallen off. It will cling to the wound, and the doctor warned, "That is very strange."

"Half an hour passed, and not a word was uttered. It is hardly growing warmer? You sit patiently in the patient?" said the doctor.

Another half-hour passed, almost in complete silence, when the doctor touched the medicine with his finger, and it fell off. "Very strange indeed!" A boy said, if I remember, my friend.

The man was brought, the same plunged into it, and in five minutes the pills turned green.

"Half-hour!" cried the doctor, "you there be something in this curious medicine, after all! It certainly seems so. Yes, this wonder-vision-seeing is believing. There in the very patient worked out of your wound, medicine. I confess I did not believe it was a real case of hydrophobia. It was wrong. But then you are as good as well, thanks to this wonderful medicine."

The doctor examined the arm carefully. "It is just as well to adopt every precaution," he said. "Some of the virus may still linger in the bottom of the laceration, and mingle with the stream. That is always the danger in cases of rabies. A case is formed, which manifests different forms, and disappears the reason into the blood."

"What are you going to do, doctor?" said Mrs. Langley, nervously.

"Oh, don't be afraid. I will only touch the laceration with the stick of minute of silver."

But Dr. Wolfgang did not touch them only. He dug down to the very depths with his stick of lunar caustic, turned it about in the laceration, performed a thorough operation, and then said: "Now, my friend, offer medicine your arm, and cover her to her shoulder. The best, better in time. In ten minutes I will send an ointment, which it would be better for her to take."

Langley got his arm around his wife, and they went out of the room. The doctor fell into a chair.

"Half-hour!" he murmured, "is she going to die? I don't know, but I have done up here to save her."

Six months after these scenes, Dr. Wolfgang left his friends to return to Europe. The parting was a sad one, for he had greatly endeared himself to both Mr. and Mrs. Langley.

"I am so very sorry!" said the beautiful young woman; "we shall miss you much."

"You are sure you will not forget me?" said Dr. Wolfgang, trying to smile.

"How could I! You saved my life by bringing the medicine so promptly."

Dr. Wolfgang did not make this clear, he checked.

"I regret to depart without ever being at your side on that wonderful night," he said.

Langley looked at him with some surprise.

"Without laying your eyes upon it, my dear fellow?" he said.

"I have never yet seen it."

"I never saw it?"

"I always saw you very much surprised."

"I remember, indeed. If you brought the stick, and it stuck, and colored the milk with the green poison—the medicine."

"Correct," said the doctor, with great enjoyment; "you smile and green paint offend the eye."



"DR. WOLFGANG PLACED HIS LIFE ON THE WOUND."



"THE YOUNG LADY UTTERED A cry OF PAIN."

Langley and his wife looked at the doctor with extreme admiration.

"What on earth do you mean, my dear Wolfgang?" said his host.

"I mean this, my dear friend," said the doctor. "From the moment when medicine told me how she had been bitten, I was satisfied that the lady was dead. Unless I acted promptly, her death was as sure as anything earthly could be; so I did not lose time. The first thing was to tranquillize her nerves, nothing is more fatal on this occasion than excitement. I told her to lie still, as all physicians are justified in doing, namely, that the dog was not mad, and there was no danger. Then I went for your medicine."

"I thought you said—"

"Correct. I would like to see your friend Mr. Fortner's house, meaning to prevent the same. Madame believed it, and that was no important point."

"I understand, of course."

"Mr. Fortner was absent, and the same was looked up. But a speculation that necessary, in I went on to the village of Trappenhack, where I purchased a lump of sulphur, some green medicine, green paint, but more important than all, minute of silver."

"Then the mad disease?"

"A few words will finish this interesting narrative," said Dr. Wolfgang, smiling. "I shaped the ointment into the form of the medicine with my particles, covered one side with the gum, and the other with the paint, and when applied to Madame's arm, it naturally adhered to that charming object, and afterward entered the with a deep groove."

"Then, after all—"

"I have never, as I said, seen the famous medicine. I really have to curiously about it, dear Langley. The man Carpenter, whom I saved, you said, died last week, you know, in all the ignorance of hydrophobia; and your wife would no longer have died, for she was unquestionably bitten by a mad dog. What could her so contrived, I was on the mad case. Words—medicine! And now, Madame, farewell! With which words Dr. Wolfgang departed."



**THE RON SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.**

By the death of Mr. SAMUEL BUCKLEY RUGGLES, New York has lost a highly respected and influential citizen. He was here in the year 1816, of a Connecticut family celebrated in colonial times, and graduated at Yale at the very early age of fourteen. He was called to the bar of New York in 1831, and soon attached to a successful practice. But the young lawyer was not entirely buried in his books, he became the noticeable extraneous of the city, and invested largely in real estate. He purchased land in the neighborhood of what is now called Fulton Square. He gave to the city much of the fuel of which this pleasant park is composed, and laid out Greenwich Park. The Commodore Hotel, and the cottages on Fourth Avenue which are now giving place to gigantic apartment houses, were on his property. The prison rumors when Mr. RUGGLES began his operations may be explained from the fact that Mr. FORTY COOPER had in the same year an offer of eighteen acres between Fifth and Eighth avenues, south of Twenty-first Street, for \$11,000. Yet the enterprise of Mr. RUGGLES did not prove profitable, and he sustained heavy losses in the panic of 1857.

In that year he made his first appearance in politics, and was returned to the Assembly on the Whig ticket. In this body he became conspicuous for sharp indications, sound commercial views, and real for developing the resources of the State. He devoted great attention to the canal question, and as chairman of the Canal Committee he made an elaborate report on the proposed enlargement thereof. In this he strongly advocated the expenditure of large sums of money—a policy which was described as "extravagant and ruinous," and was made a political issue in the campaign of 1859, when NEWARD defeated MARION. Mr. RUGGLES opposed Mr. BUCKLE'S Canal Commission, and in 1840 he became President of the Canal Board, an office he held for eighteen years. In these public offices he displayed almost popular foresight. He perceived that New York was to be the commercial center of the continent, and that it was impossible to overestimate the importance of the canal system to its future development. It may be said that this city owes its position as the metropolis of America to the canals he advocated and carried through during his term



THE LATE HON. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.—President of the Board.

of office. Having from the Canal Board in 1859, Mr. RUGGLES continued to be a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In the reports which he made to the variously practical body, nearly every financial ques-

tion was treated with striking ability and profound knowledge. His report as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867 is remarkable for the thorough and exhaustive treatment of the subject. It is impossible to enumerate all the statistics, tables, and reports which have proceeded from his pen. They covered a hundred in number, and placed him earlier in the first rank of authorities on financial and economical statistics. In 1877 he was one of the commissioners sent to the International Monetary Conference, and in 1890 was the delegate of the United States to the International Statistical Conference at the Hague. At both of these important meetings the extent, depth, and accuracy of Mr. RUGGLES'S information excited the admiration of his European colleagues. As a politician he belonged to the world; as a citizen who served his State during a long life with real integrity and intelligence, he is a man of whom New York need be proud.

Mr. RUGGLES died on Monday, August 19, at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, in his eighty-second year. For many years his residence was on Union Square, but on the death of his wife he gave up his old mansion, and chose the Westchester Hotel as his residence. He rarely, after his great bereavement, attended public gatherings, but loved to meet his old friends PERCIVAL GREEN and THEODORE WELLS. He was a conspicuous figure at the recent birthday anniversary of our venerable philanthropist, and looked almost young again as he walked to the house of the friend he had known since 1823. He retained almost to the last his active habits, always preferring walking to riding. In June he went to spend the summer at Fire Island, but a few days after his arrival was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. At his age recovery was hopeless. His son, Mr. JAMES F. RUGGLES, was constantly by his bedside, and his daughter, Mrs. GEORGE T. ARNOLD, returned from Europe to give her loving care to her venerable parent. The funeral took place from the residence of his son, No. 935 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Mr. RUGGLES had the merit of foreseeing early the development both of the city and of the State of New York. When he began to buy land, Fulton Square, the very center of the city, was an open waste. When he entered on his functions as the Canal Board, our system of internal communication was in its infancy. He advocated at once a comprehensive scheme—the enlargement



A DOOMED LANDMARK OF OLD NEW YORK.—[See Page 619.]

100378



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Illustration of a woman in a dress, likely for a clothing or fashion advertisement.

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

VOL. XXV.—No. 1594.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

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## THAT SWAMP OF DEATH.

A CITY BALLAD.

Yes, it's straight and true, good preacher, every word that you have said:  
Do not think those tears meanly—they're the first that I have shed,  
But they had of ground and pounded on my aching heart and brain,  
And they would not be let go of, and they gave me extra pain.

I'm an ignorant day-walker—weak for food and rage and sleep—  
And I hardly know the object of the life we dare to keep;  
But I know when days are cheery, or my heart is made of lead,  
I know sorrow when I see it—and I know my child is dead.

No, she isn't much to look at, just a plainish bit of clay,  
Of the sort of petted children you see seeing every day;  
And how she could break a life up, you'd be slow to understand;  
But she held near, Mr. Preacher, in that little withered hand.

I am just a laboring-man, sir, of the kind that digs and delves,  
But I've learned that human nature can not stay in by themselves;  
They will wander out for something, be it good or be it bad,  
And my heart with hers had settled, and the girl was all I had.

There are lots of pretty children, with a dim and dim moon face—  
Let their parents love and pet them—but this little one was mine!  
There was no one else to cling to when we two were cut apart,  
And it's rough—this superstition of the strong arms of the heart!



"The coming, Mr. Preacher, and it's maybe as you've said—  
God leaves children while they're living, and accepts them when they're dead,  
But my heart was n't a-god resting, do the very best I can,  
That 'twas not God's own, took her, but the selfishness of man.

Why, she lay here, fast and gasping, moaning for a bit of air,  
Cried and struggled by the foul breath of the chimney over there;  
I've it climbed through every window, and it crept beneath the door,  
And I tried to let her against it, and she only choked the more.

She would be here with the old look that pass children another girl;  
She had learned to see her pasture, and she did not cry so fast;  
But would lift her pale pinched face up, full of early grief and care,  
And would whisper, "I am dying for a little breath of air."

If she'd gone out with the rhymin, 'twouldn't have seemed so hard to see,  
Or among the cool fresh breezes that come rustling from the sea;  
But it's nothing less than murder when my darling's every breath  
Choaks and struggles with the poison from that could swamp of death.

Oh, 'tis not enough that each man own the very ground we tread,  
And the shelter that we crouch in, and the loam that sets our head;  
They must put their blasted mortgages on the air and on the sky,  
And shut out our little heaven, all our children's play and do!

You see wear the cheapest clothing, and our needs are great and bad,  
And perhaps those fellows they charge a cheaper grade of food;  
But the people all around here, being children, friends, and mates,  
Can believe them that affliction hasn't any under-tale.

Oh, the air is pure and wholesome where some babies ever and rest,  
And they trim 'em out with ribbons, and they feed 'em with the best;  
But the love they get's no less in the kind of love we have,  
If in ours those children's living some one else's child must do.

I'm as granular at the rules of "this do and happy land,"  
And I don't go round explaining things I do not understand;  
But there must be something treacherous in the stirring of the law  
If you've got a dose of poison out of every brick and door.

I have talked too much, good preacher, and I hope you won't be vexed,  
But I'm going to make a sermon, with that white face for a text;  
And I'll preach it, and I'll preach it, till I set our people wild  
'Gainst the heartless, reckless grasping of the men who lited my child.

WILL CARLETON.





## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

AN OLD HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, *issued September 15, opens with a charming story of Southern life in GEORGE EASTBROOK, entitled "A Two-Fold Family," illustrated by a beautiful pen-and-ink vignette. The number also contains "Chips of the Fire and the Ice," a sketch of the Jewish exodus and an unexpected parallel, illustrated by BOGARD; an exquisite full-page picture of "Hark and Sabin," by GIBSON; an illustration "Hark and Sabin," a story which is continued in the continuation of the younger readers; a large picture by FALCON COO, entitled "Hark in the Flow Green"; "Lionel's Last Party," a story for girls; "Hallowe'en, the November," also a girl's story, illustrated by F. C. CLARKE; a chapter on "Fishes of the Great Lakes," pictures, and other attractions.*

## THE PRESIDENT.

THE President was safely removed to Long Branch, and the knowledge that he was out of Washington at once re-energized his public heart. The journey was a touching preparation. Every precaution was perfectly made. All that science and skill and the tenderest affection could do had been done. The risk was averted, and from the moment that he was lifted from the White House to that in which he was borne like the cottage at Elberon the whole country was hushed in anxious expectation. Vast crowds were assembled everywhere, eager to catch a fleeting glimpse of the sufferer, but all were profoundly and pathetically averted, and others as the swift train hurried by, those who said it stood with bowed heads until it was gone. Nothing went wrong. The completeness of the arrangements, so skillfully made for so novel a purpose, showed the ready wit and ability and organizing skill of the Americans, while the profound and universal feeling was such as would wait in such a journey upon no other living human being.

The day was cruelly hot, but the President bore his fatigue and excitement with the same cheerful heroism which has marked his conduct through the prolonged ordeal. His entire day was a playful courage has maintained the country's gaze, and the affectionate solicitude of the country has supported him. He seemed during the journey, according to the reports, to have been entirely composed and intelligent, and the relation was not only to be anticipated. In the story of the extraordinary day the quiet figure of the wife, who will be always associated in tender memory with this painful chapter in our national history, conducted the President's appearance, and the prayer that arose, "joined her name," from the heart of a nation, lifted her name with its reverent sympathy.

It is now felt that in his new home upon the peninsula, without further change of place, the long and marvellous contest must be decided; and there is no doubt that as we write there is renewed confidence in the President's recovery. But it is not the confidence of six and seven weeks ago. The public mind has been educated to undervalue the significance of symptoms. There is a general consciousness of the extreme debility of that strong frame from which so long the life seems to have been ebbing away, and it is necessarily a chastened hope that contemplates sadly the possibility of its own disappointment. But it is impossible not to abate something of the President's own undimmed spirit, which in the midst of the general anxiety is a national benediction.

## PRESIDENTIAL "INABILITY."

We have as yet seen nothing clearer or more recent in the discussion of the question of Presidential "inability" than the letter of Mr. GEORGE THORNTON CURTIS, printed in HARPER'S WEEKLY for the week ending August 27. The situation has naturally attracted many opinions, the most extraordinary of which is that the Vice-President is to decide for himself when to assume the duties of the Presidential office, and, of course, by the same remarkable reasoning, to decide when to relinquish them, or whether to resign them to the end of the term. If there were the remotest possibility that the present Vice-President might survive some morning at the White House, and announce that in his opinion the President was constitutionally disabled, and that he would proceed to exercise the duties of the Chief Magistracy, there would be no doubt that there was the utmost necessity of summoning Congress immediately. As Mr. GEORGE THORNTON CURTIS truly says, there might be a great emergency when the President was totally prostrated, mind and body, and when immediate executive action was absolutely imperative, in which the Vice-President would have no alternative but to assume the duties of the office. But this extreme case of necessary action without warrant of law would suppose either some subsequent condi-

tion of such assumption of power, or some amendment to the Constitution to determine and regulate its exercise.

The truth is, as was discovered in the winter of 1876-77, that there are grave exigencies for which no provision exists, and this is one of them. The issue is shown by the radical differences of opinion. There is universal agreement that if the President should die, the Vice-President would at once succeed to the unimpaired power of the Presidency. There is universal agreement that if the President should be "incapacitated" by the removal of the "meaning" of "inability," and the consequent course to be taken. Death and resignation are positive terms. There are facts which require to be interpreted. There can be no doubt about them. The method of notification to that officer in the case either of the death or resignation of the President is prescribed by law, but it should be distinctly settled by law. "Inability," however, is a negative term. There may be the utmost difference of opinion about it. Neither the Constitution nor the laws provide any method of ascertaining it, and the actual decision forcibly shows the imperative necessity of some legal method of determination while fortuitously there is no immediate emergency. Does any constitutional authority exist to make such a provision? Mr. CURTIS finds it in the clause which gives Congress power to make all the laws which shall be necessary and proper to execute the constitutional powers of the government, and thus he holds to include all powers vested in any one of its departments or in any one of its officers. The President, therefore, may call Congress together, and Congress could at once enact laws for determining the existence and the termination of inability, and providing for notifying the Vice-President and for other contingencies.

But even were this clause not comprehensive enough, even if there were a total lapse of the Constitution upon this point, Congress is the authority to which the country would naturally turn for action. The *Evening Post* has considered the extreme case of the actual incapacity of any constitutional officer to summon Congress. In that event, to insure the continuity of the government, the power must be exercised, and the *Post* holds that the cabinet should exercise it, and ask condonation of Congress. It is an answer to this position to say that the New York Advertiser has the same legal right to summon Congress. There is no question of legal right here.

The question is, in the confined situation, what does the genius of the government require, and what would the common sense of the country approve? If there were to be no doubt about the same question, would it require the constitutional omission in regard to inability. It must be legally determined either by the Vice-President or by some other authority. But every sound consideration prohibits the Vice-President to decide the question, while the spirit of the Constitution and the nature of the government indicate Congress as the proper authority to provide the legal method. The question is becoming important, and it requires satisfactory and authoritative solution. Because it involves the point whether the Presidential power can be in any degree divided, and consequently whether, if called to the office even for a limited term, the Vice-President is vested with complete authority, including a change of the cabinet, and the removal of every officer of the government. This is obviously not a question for the cabinet itself to decide. But it is one which the country would willingly leave to the decision of Congress. It may be that in the present instance the President's condition would not be pronounced to be one of inability, but it is obvious that there ought to be a legal and satisfactory method of determining the question.

## "FAIR TRADE."

The defeat of the Liberals in the Liberal agricultural region of North Lincolnshire, in England, and the election of a Tory, upon a cry of "fair trade," the issue by the Cobden Club of 30,000 copies of the issue of similar appeal upon the subject, and the issue of "Reciprocity" and 20,000 copies of a pamphlet upon "The Reciprocity Crisis," with the sudden general discussion in newspapers and magazines and revivals of the value of free trade in England, justify the prediction that a great English commercial discussion will be very prominent in current English politics. An aggressive article upon "Isolated Free Trade" in the *Nineteenth Century* shows the general feeling of similar appeal upon the subject, and it shows in great agricultural depression in England and general "bad times," the appeal is not unlikely to be answered elsewhere as it has been answered in North Lincolnshire.

There will be a re-opening of the famous debate of thirty-five years ago. The writer in the *Nineteenth Century* quotes Mr. CURTIS's stinging protest in 1844, that it is less than ten years from the time that England established commercial freedom, "every civilized commercial community would be free-traders to the backbone." The failure of the prophecy he attributes to the wantonness of the

principles. The prosperity of the United States and France, the great success in which the protection policy prevails, and in which, according to this writer, wealth is daily more generally distributed, contrast strikingly with that of England, where, of a population of 34,000,000, the average income is averaging less than 10s. 6d. a week each. England gives less corn to feed 34,000,000 of people than it gives forty years ago to feed 17,000,000. During the last ten years a million acres of what has gone out of cultivation has been brought into it, and it increased nearly 2,000,000 during that time, the country is in a position to feed nearly 8,500,000 less. These are the statements which are addressed to those who reason that it is better to grow it, and the result is seen in the Tory success in North Lincolnshire. To the argument that it is the true policy of England to buy grain of America, since that can be done more cheaply than to grow it, and that the money to pay for it is to come from the increased produce of English manufactures, which America will buy, the "fair trader" replies that America does not invest her people from the sale of corn in buying English manufactures, but in sending it to America, and while she exports more than she imports, free-trade England annually imports £120,000,000 sterling more than she exports.

But the argument that excess of exports over imports indicates national wealth is vigorously assailed by the Cobden Club, which shows that the kind of statistical argument is fallacious, because it is a limited view based merely upon trade returns. The larger and true view of new industrial countries, loss of capital, freight and transportation costs, and other sources of income, as that the foreigner pays England more than 600,000,000 annually before the calculation of the exchange of produce begins. The debate is inevitable, and it has, in fact, already begun. But a third party upon the subject is likely to arise, taking a moderate conservative view. This is indicated in Lord CURZON's paper upon "The Revolutionary Party." The moderate view is that England should have free trade with all her own colonies, and put a duty upon imports from other nations large enough to give her colonies a perceptible advantage without materially reducing the home market. The gist of the pending discussion for the United States will be that the friends of free trade have no opportunity of justifying themselves by the statement that the general welfare has been promoted and not injured by the commercial policy of the last thirty years.

## NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Republican campaign in New York does not open auspiciously. The selection of Mr. PLATT for incumbent of the office of Governor, the actual omission of all allusion at the meeting of the committee to a Republican President lying in mortal peril, and the call of the Convention at the most inconvenient point for new voters in the State, and for the sake reasons that it would be more readily manipulated than by the machine, show clearly, as we have not doubted, that the machine proposes to make a desperate struggle to retain control of the party organization. There is undoubtedly, however, profound disgust among the great mass of New York Republicans with a control which kept the party in opposition to the late Republican Administration, and which attempted to arrest it against that of General GARFIELD. Mr. PLATT politically represents nothing whatever but this opposition. Mr. CURTIS put him forward as chairman of the Convention, and he is elected President of the party, and he was elected Senator on January 1, 1887, and he has since been in his private antagonism upon the GARFIELD administration, and he resigned with Mr. CURTIS in May when those attacks failed. They had spent in his private antagonism upon the GARFIELD administration, and he resigned with Mr. CURTIS in May when those attacks failed. They had spent in his private antagonism upon the GARFIELD administration, and he resigned with Mr. CURTIS in May when those attacks failed. They had spent in his private antagonism upon the GARFIELD administration, and he resigned with Mr. CURTIS in May when those attacks failed.

This we say, is an intriguing beginning of the campaign. There is great and universal regret and affection for the President. There is the profoundest sympathy with his prolonged suffering. There is a deep conviction that in the event of his recovery his opportunity for good would be lost, and that it is in the man of all men to improve it. At such a time and under such circumstances, honorable and reasonable Republicans are with extreme regret and the attempt of a faction claiming to be the true and only friends of the President to take command of the party. The first duty of New York Republicans in the present painful situation is to show the strongest and most unmistakable

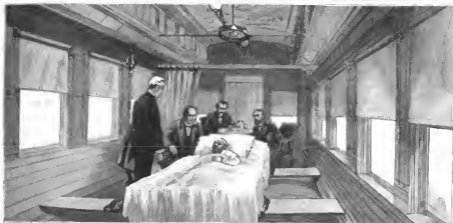




REMOVING THE FURNISHMENT FROM THE WHITE BAGGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY THOMAS E. DAVIS.



REMOVING THE FURNISHMENT FROM THE EXPRESS & HAND TO THE RAILWAY CAR.—FROM A SKETCH BY THOMAS E. DAVIS.  
 1864 WASHINGTON TO ELKHORN.—[See Page 626.]



ON THE TRAIN—THE PRESIDENT'S CAR.—Paint & Perspective by Parr.



ELBERON.—Paint & Perspective by Parr.



ESCORTING THE PRESIDENT FROM THE CAR TO FRANKLIN COTTAGE.—Paint & Perspective by Parr.  
FROM WASHINGTON TO ELBERON.—(See Page 610.)





GOD SAVE THE PRESIDENT!

O Lord of Life, before Thy throne  
Thy sorrowing children bend the knee:  
They lift their fervent prayer to Thee,  
For Thou canst save, and Thou alone.

In every clime, in every tongue,  
Wherein Thy children learn to pray,  
Rise strong petitions day by day  
From hearts with fear and sorrow wrung.

O Fount of Mercy, unrestrained  
Send forth Thy gracious healing power,  
And grant that in this anxious hour  
The bitter cup may pass undrained.

With Thou not hear, and hearing grant  
The world's, the stricken nation's plea,  
That all our sorrowing prayers may be  
Changed to a glad thanksgiving strain?













THE GREAT MONUMENT  
NEW LONDON AND GROTON CENTENARY.—DRAWN BY J. W. HALLAMER.—[SEE PAGE 637.]



CAPTAIN HOWGATE—Photo by Dall.



LIEUTENANT FLIPPER—Photo by Cook.

### CAPTAIN HOWGATE AND LIEUTENANT FLIPPER

A few weeks ago the country was astounded by the charge of embezzlement brought by General HARRY against Captain H. W. HOWGATE, who had been for five years connected with the Signal Service Corps, for a large part of that time as disbursing officer. At the hearing first reported of the time, the charge was "especially startling from the fact that it affects a branch of the service whose purity is so notorious, so to be taken almost for granted. In times of wide-spread corruption, when the honor and vice of a servative age prostrated their effects upon civil administration, when great swarms of whiskey rings and other wretched combinations brought reproach upon the country, the army was not convinced of immorality of this kind. General HARRY's crime being connected with the performance of a civil duty. While politicians, and even men who passed for statesmen, were believed to have grown rich in the pastime service of their country at comparatively small salaries, the army seemed to exhibit modest but good content with the moderate support of their masters' pay."

The amount of embezzlement charged against Captain HOWGATE was at first stated to be five or fifty thousand to eighty thousand dollars. Subsequent investigation swells of the sum which he is charged with stealing from the government is more than four hundred thousand dollars; and so the amount appropriated for the Signal Service had now amounted to about fifty thousand dollars more than that sum, it would appear that, if the charges are true, he must have made away with about one-quarter of the money which passed through his hands during the five years of his connection with the corps. Captain HOWGATE and his friends asserted that he had a perfect defense. He did not, however, choose to await a trial. It is also charged that

Captain HOWGATE has misappropriated funds intended to him by a check in the Signal Corps for the purchase of mining stock.

About the same time that these charges against Captain HOWGATE were made public, it was reported that Lieutenant FLIPPER, the only colored officer in the United States army, stationed at Fort Davis, Texas, had been detected in debauching the government. For several months he had been Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and the charge was that since the 7th of July last he had not transmitted his funds to the Chief Commissary at San Antonio. On an explanation being demanded in reply no reply was received, but a further inquiry being made Mr. FLIPPER stated that he had sent the funds by mail, but had kept no record of the fact, and consequently could not prove it. The funds which he reported to have been sent by mail consisted in part of checks on different banks, given him by the officers of the fort in payment of their monthly bills. A description of them was forwarded to the banks, and it was learned that they had not been presented for payment. Lieutenant FLIPPER was now placed under arrest, and a search was on foot, which resulted in the discovery of what are said to be the missing checks upon the person of a transient.

Lieutenant FLIPPER is to be tried by court-martial on the charges made against him. His side of the story has yet to be made public, and it is worth a speculation on the probability of his guilt or innocence. With the assistance of some friends, proving the results of the trial, Lieutenant



LORENZO BELMONICO—Photographer in New York.

FLIPPER has made good the deficit in his accounts, amounting to a few hundred dollars; and it is to be hoped that the first suggestion of his brother officers, that the wrong done may be a case of yard-measure instead of deliberate dishonesty, may prove to be correct.

### LORENZO BELMONICO

LORENZO BELMONICO, who died on the 16th inst. of Kansas Springs, was generally known to and esteemed by the larger portion of the well-to-do people of this city, while in the better class throughout the United States of those who have visited New York his name is familiar as "household words." To the intelligent coast-landing foreigner his establishment was one of the first and most eagerly sought, and its culinary experiments were seldom forgotten, for in no part of the globe could be found its equal. In an entire great restaurant was there a cuisine so perfect, a service so prompt, courteous, liberal, and intelligent, and, above all, not one in which a high and irreproachable tone had characterized it from its beginning. It was the first



OBSCURATIVE FIRE—PANIC IN A FRONTIER VILLAGE.—[See Page 635.]

of our restaurants, and has a conviction in his mind that an effort will be made to discontinue the same, and restore the same respectable and service as they stand revised in their own houses. There are no reports on any results in advancing news, no dinner on August 7th for the private guests. Indeed, the only thing that is probable at any price, as may be proved, by any one, high or low, is that of the DELMONTE establishment. This was a very important affair as far as it is likely to be later on. No temptation of money, or importantly of reputation, can be seen to be felt by the man; and there is no doubt that this will well-satisfied and thoroughly satisfied. It is not likely to be a success, but an ever-greater plan of success, the very air of his saloon was that of purity, good feeding, and refinement.

It is not clear to our eyes respecting Mr DELMONTE's personal history. The daily journals have described that they will be satisfied and give that will be very satisfactory in the members of his family. It is not clear as to why to add an expression of respect for the memory of a man, who, above all others, has retained and advanced his position, who in the various relations of life was able to keep his position as a man of large standing, a modest department, few of ostentation, and at all points a useful and valued citizen.

NEW LONDON.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

DAVIDSON is just leaving over the rocky hills to the eastward, and is taking the ERYX ARMY, of the Connecticut State Militia, under his wings to see that it is well. It is not clear to our eyes that he looks across the river to the sleeping town. All quiet there. There will be a road to the north-western bank, and will cross the harbor. The sea-breeze has not yet fully this morning, and it is not clear to our eyes that the month is not showing ever inward from hence. The sea-breeze has not yet a brother or an anything around it is right, but he is not a few moments, and sees the effect carefully. He is not clear to our eyes that he is not a few moments, and sees the effect carefully. He is not clear to our eyes that he is not a few moments, and sees the effect carefully.

With a view to the harbor, and to the general, in a man to Captain LATIMER's services. There is a fine of the harbor, being up to the harbor, captain."

It takes the captain, and it is not clear to our eyes that he is not a few moments, and sees the effect carefully. He is not clear to our eyes that he is not a few moments, and sees the effect carefully.

On the way Sergeant ARMY, and presently as puff of white smoke will up from a steam submarine, and then another, and the two reports go rattling from side to side up the broad river, and over the hills, starting the New Londoners by their beds and the Island Farmers at their morning chores.

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of the town have been theoretically put to flight.

But what spell is upon the city? Surely on whatever powder has been burned to cause this total stillness of the air. The wharves alone, a dusky level light over whatever city and harbor. Fortify is certainly it, and wholly unprecedented in it is the regularity of the wind and light and "dash" day of dusk, and now also my neighbor September 6th on "yellow" day.

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EPPS'S COCOA. GRAPEFUL-COMFORTING.

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THE ORGUINETTE.

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LEA & PERRINS'

Improve the most delicate taste and quick activity of a lettuce from a SPECIAL BLEND OF SEVERAL CHOICE VARIETIES...



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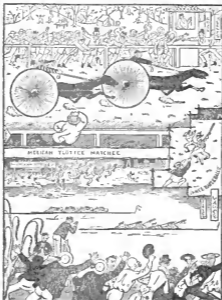
- Harper's Periodicals: Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Young People, Harper's Franklin Square Library, Harper's Catalogue.

Harper's Periodicals: Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Young People.

Harper's Franklin Square Library: A series of popular novels, including 'The Trial of the Century', 'The Boy in the Boat', etc.

Harper's Catalogue: A series of books for sale, including 'The Trial of the Century', 'The Boy in the Boat', etc.

Advertisement for Andrew's Peppermint Cure for Asthma, featuring an illustration of the product bottle and text describing its benefits.



MEXICAN MAN HARMS MUCHER FUNER. [Quoted from a cartoon in a recent number of The First Illustrated Weekly.—By The Kink Club.]

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV—No. 1224  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

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## AT THE WINDOW.

On Tuesday of last week the President was permitted to recline for a short time in an easy-chair at the window of his room, whence he could look out upon the ocean. He had suffered but little pain during the morning, had no been restless, nor had he complained of weakness. It was thought that a change of position would not be attended by undesirable results, and the comfortable iron chair was placed by the window and prepared for him. He was lifted from the bed as the chair, and so easily moved that the pulse was accelerated only two or three beats. Even this slight increase was dismissed? He did not realize

it up; the chair was inclined at an angle of a little more than twenty degrees, and the President lay upon it with his head slightly more elevated than it is upon his pillow. The change proved to be refreshing.

The results of this experiment were so favorable that it was repeated upon the following day. On the 18th, immediately after breakfast, the President remained in the chair of this position to be him sit in the reclining chair again if he were able. They succeeded, but thought it would better give his meal a chance to settle first. It was about eleven o'clock. He asked when he might expect to be seated. They answered, in almost as low, and direct the time at 12:15. At the latter hour, to a second, the Pres-

ident's servant appeared at the door of Mr. Brown's cottage, where the doctors were waiting, and said, significantly, that it was 12:15. The President had kept track of the passing minutes, and had not lost his eye.

On being placed in the chair and whirled over to the window, where he could look out upon the ocean, the President exclaimed: "This is good. I like this. I think I ought to have been taken here three weeks ago." The doctors asked him to inform them as soon as he was tired, and left the room. Time passed without a message. The doctors went to lunch and came out again, and still there was no word from the patient. On going to his room, they found him very unwilling to be removed to his bed.



AT THE WINDOW—A DIED BRUTE IS A WEARY STRUGGLE.

W.A. PUGGER



## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1894.

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**THE VICE-PRESIDENT.**  
The chief Executive power passes to the Vice-President with constitutional tranquillity. There will be no lapse or interruption of the government, no apprehension of any untoward change, but profound sorrow and patriotic expectation. It is, of course, impossible not to remember that every Vice-President who has heretofore succeeded to the Presidency has not carried out the general policy of his predecessor.

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Mr. ARTHUR's political associations and proclivities are well known, and we must expect no miracle. Summoned to the Presidency by a deplorable crime and calamity, his own consciousness of the depth and nature of the public feeling can not fail profoundly to impress and influence him. The duties of the Presidency constitutionally devolve upon him, with all their responsibilities. But the knowledge that they have fallen to him, not because of his election by the people to the office, but by the assassination of his predecessor, must pervade a well-meaning and patriotic man that he can best satisfy public expectation by carefully carrying out the intentions of the President who was elected.

There will be, we are sure, a universal disposition to judge him generously, to expect from him as far as great defiance of the evident duties of his party and office, and to support him in whatever policy may be necessary designed to promote the public welfare.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON received very courteously a committee of the Chamber of Commerce which came to present to him the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the proposed extension of appointment at the Custom-house, which they declare to have been of substantial value to the mercantile community. Mr. ROBERTSON, chairman of the committee, in reply, disclaimed his appointment, and replied as pleasantly, saying that he should preserve the policy of his predecessor, and that the competitive examinations would be retained. This is so far very good, because it shows that the new Department is not disposed to relax the rules which were enforced by the late Administration. But under the circumstances there will be naturally a very close scrutiny of the new order of things at the Custom-house, because the efficiency of the reformed system depends upon the spirit in which it is enforced. Good faith is the soul of the reform. The value of the rules lies in their honest administration. Doubtful or unfairly applied, they would merely strengthen the abuses which they are designed to remedy.

The first thing to be considered in an honest administration of the new system is the character of the board of examiners, and in this the Custom-house has been very fortunate. The President, Mr. ARTHUR, the Naval Officer, and the Surveyor have been well represented upon the board. General WILLIAMS, a Deputy Collector, has been the member for the Collector's office. Mr. COVINGTON, of the Naval Office, and Mr. KANE for the Surveyor's office, who has been lately replaced, however, by another gentleman. The first two gentlemen are peculiarly fitted by social sympathy with the new method, and the experience which is invaluable for the examiners; the examination; and Naval Officer BIRT, who practically organized the system, and who experienced the examination, is one of the simplest and most efficient in the office. The surveyor, Mr. COVINGTON, the experience of the examiners is the most successful of the expressed in the Custom-house is due to the resolute purpose of President HAYES, and second to the loyal acquiescence of Collector MERRITT, and the intelligent, energetic, and honorable cooperation which is rendered by the examiners. The things we have already mentioned, and which no one will appreciate more truly than the Collector, any change in the board of examiners would be watched with interest, because, however good the new system, it will depend mainly upon the known sympathies and views of those who practically apply it. When Mr. ARTHUR was Collector, and Mr. LINSINGER was the

prejudice genius of the examining board, it might have been said that the child was not sent to its parents in time. Under these circumstances the removal of the child from the hands of the "old board" is of great interest to the public. We know of no intention to make any change in the board. But we speak of it because it is at this very point that the friends of reform must expect a sinister purpose to manifest itself. There is a certain spirit, and we know of no other, in the Collector ROBERTSON and the Secretary of the Treasury will come to an understanding. It is that of temporary appointments. The resolutions of inquiry which were offered in the House of Representatives passed in New York, and they were intended to show that Secretary SHERMAN had worked at great disadvantage of the rules. The reply of Collector ROBERTSON nullified this purpose by showing that the observance of the rules had been almost complete. It showed, however, that there was opportunity of great abuse in making temporary appointments, which are not included in the rules. Such appointments are made for three months whenever an increased force may be required for a short time, and they may be renewed for three months more. Now it would be a plausible plea at the end of six months that having passed his capacity by a test of all the candidates, the Collector, in the duties of the office, the number should be permanently appointed without further examination. This would be a very bad and a very effective overthrow of the whole system. For a Collector would select his temporary appointees, and appoint everybody at pleasure temporarily, and at the end of the temporary term to make the appointments permanent. There is no valid reason for not including such temporary appointments in the regular list of competitors. The present system of making such appointments at pleasure offers an opportunity for the practical evasion of the rules, which an unfriendly Collector would seriously improve, and so he would who refused method into discredit. It is the great success of this method in the office in the Custom-house to which it has been applied that encourages the hope that the new order of things, which the Collector will show still further the earnestness of their purpose by including the whole system of temporary appointments in the competitive scheme.

## THE METHODIST COUNCIL.

The great Methodist Council which is now sitting in London is a very interesting and important assembly, and one which will be remembered as marking every part of a great Christian Church. The character of the Council was illustrated at the opening of the deliberations when a sermon was preached by the American pastor, Mr. JOHNSON. This was not only because of the eminence of the bishop as a preacher, but because of the extent, the vigor, and the importance of the Methodist denomination in the United States. Indeed, in the first instance, the Council was organized in London in 1874, while the first in America was held in Philadelphia in 1878. The WHELPLEY, indeed, has been the most prominent name in the Council, and was a High-Churchman, receiving Roman Catholics to the sacrament, and rigidly excluding Dissenters. But about 1740, when "the philosopher of the age was BOWENSON, the scientist was ALBERT, the mathematician was FOUR, and the preacher was ARTHUR," and when "like rocket sticks, the spent joints of CHARLES and ROBERTSON lay all about, and people were to be seen in the streets of London, and many were the missionary, and CHARLES WELLESLEY, and GEORGE WINTERFLEET the preacher, and all the poor in England, to whom the Gospel had not been preached, heard in herbs and fields and on the road, and with rods and staves, the glad tidings of great joy.

Methodism has never lost this original character. It has preached the Gospel to the poor. When JOHN WELLESLEY was in 1770 the number of dedicated Methodists in England, Europe, America, and the West Indies was 60,000, but only in the United States were they organized as a distinct denomination. The organization was effected in 1784 by Dr. COXE, who was assisted by Mr. WELLESLEY. The story of no other denomination of Christians is more familiar or more romantic. It has adapted its teaching with singular sympathy and skill to the needs of the masses, and has been aided by millions. Although refusing the name of a Church, and claiming to be only an aggregation of classes and societies and conferences, its essential unity of faith and spirit and purpose, its simple and direct teaching, its broad and open character, its practical skill into the best detail, constantly recall the completeness and efficiency of the Jewish ecclesiastical system. The itinerancy and the allotment by conference into circuits, and the organization of the whole congregation which led the obedient Jews to persecute Tubal, and to perish unnumbered by strange tortures in Canada. To the innocent system there is no doubt that much of the peculiarly vigorous character

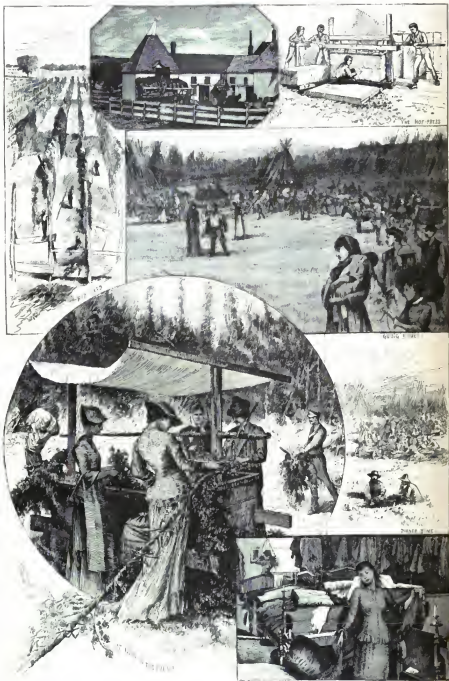
## PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At last the blow so long apprehended has fallen, and the President is dead. His illustrious position and his tranquil courage have drawn to his stricken family the tender sympathy of the world, but for himself, as we said of LINCOLN, he is in no longer happier than in the moment of his death. He had but just entered upon his great duties, and his high and happy anticipations, and with the confidence of his country. Before any hope could be disappointed, a sudden blow has made his presentiment in his death, and his revealing nature and tender homeliness of character, a manhood at once gentle, noble, and perfectly self-possessed; a courage which, as it had not failed in the storm of battle, did not quail before any suffering and certain death. He died with universal and tender respect, which even a long and happy conduct of the government could not deepen, and after suffering such, it seems, was successful. His own dignified, plain, the spectacle of which has so often elevated a whole nation. For many weeks his head has been upon his pillow, his ear to his heart, hoping and praying for his restoration. But during these weeks it has defied the fiercest of his kind, and heard no word which was not thoughtful and generous and cheering. He is dead, and the prayer of his fellow citizens, although not answered according to their hope, has yet been answered in a better way.

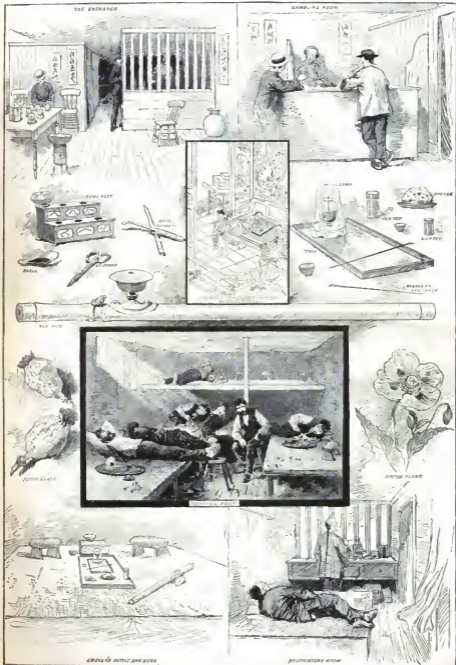
The career of GARFIELD was made familiar to the country last year, and its truly American character, his steady advance from obscure poverty to distinction gained wisely by fine qualities, his remarkable bravery in war, his splendid military and great ability in peace, his public spirit in the best sense, aroused a peculiar personal interest, which the events of his illness have deepened into personal affection. His strong political convictions, and the difficult conditions of public life, which no man could more fully appreciate, never made him a mere partisan politician, but in every emergency he showed the high spirit of a statesman. His intellect, rigorously acute and robust as well as comprehensive, his scholarly habits and instincts, as well as his political conscience and true public spirit, made him a thorough and careful student of public questions, so that his own strong thought was reinforced by the wisdom of others, and his step was sure because it was planted upon principles which are unshaken. If in familiarity with public law and in that knowledge which is gained by long and arduous experience the older and younger ARTHUR engaged him, and JEFFERSON outstepped him in speculative political fancy, no President has excelled him in general cultivation and accomplishment, and in the statesman's temperance and sagacity. The chief of his party in the House of Representatives not only by his personal politeness and mental ability, but by his more comprehensive knowledge, his sincere and effective activity, his perfect self-command and integrity. The Congressional leadership was not the result of his superior talents, but his like THOMAS STEVENS, but it was persuasive and recalcitrant, and left him the friend of the last whom he fostered. There is no Republican who has more to be said for the country, more respect and regard than President GARFIELD.

There are certain touching incidents in his career which will become cherished traditions. None so story, in the Springfield fragment suggests, will forever record the fact that on the morning of the 20th, the kiss at the inauguration, the letter written to his bed of pain and death, the swift journey of him to his life, after acquiring devotion, and their deep mutual affection. There are slight things, but they will not be forgotten. President GARFIELD's death is more than a personal loss, more than the vanishing of an interesting and characteristic figure from the public scene: it is the bitter disappointment of mil-





IN THE HOP FIELDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK—DESIGNED BY W. DE JONH HARPER—[SEE PAGE 642.]



SMOKING ROOM

PROPRIETOR'S ROOM







I wish to do it hand-somely."

The minister took the money.

"This is the third time, Thord, you have been here on behalf of your son."

"Yes; but now I am ready with him." Thord folded his pocket-book together, and said "good-evening," and went out; the others followed him slowly.

Fourteen days after this the father and son were rowing across the lake to Sterilisa to talk over the wedding.

"This throat does not lie steady," said the son, and got up off his seat to put it right. At this moment the horse head in the harbor of the boat as which he was standing slipped, and in trying to balance himself, he fell seaward with a loud shriek.

"Catch hold of the oar," shouted the father, and stretched it out to him. But the son made only a couple of strokes toward it, when he was seized with cramp.

"Wait a bit," roared the father, and waved toward.

The son fell back, gave the father a long look, and sank.

Thord would not believe it; he kept the boat on the same spot, and fixed his eyes upon the sea until, as if he expected him to come up again, some bubbles rose to the surface; still a few more, and then a large one; it burst, and the lake lay so smooth as a mirror.

For three days and three nights they saw the father rowing round that spot, without taking food or rest. He was dragging the lake for the body of his son.

On the morning of the third day he found it, and carried



"THIS IS A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY," SAID THE MINISTER. "IT IS HALF THE PRICE OF MY FARM," REPLIED THORD.

it up over the hills to his farm.

A year had scarcely passed, when the minister, late one autumn evening, heard some one outside the door of his room trying to find the latch. The minister opened the door, and a tall man, with gray hair, and somewhat bowed down, entered the room. The minister looked a long time at him before he recognized him; it was Thord.

"Are you so late now?" said the minister, and stood still before him.

"Yes, I am late now," said Thord, and sat down.

The minister sat down also, waiting for Thord to speak; there was a long silence.

"I have got something with me to-day I wish to give to the poor," said Thord at last. "I should like it invested as a leg-acy in my son's name." He rose, and put some money on the table, and sat down again.

The good minister counted the money.

"This is a great deal of money," he said.

"It is half the price of my farm. I have sold it to-day."

The minister sat long in silence; at last he said, quite gently, to him, "And what will you do now, Thord?"

"Something better. They set me free again for some time, Thord with his eyes upon the floor, the minister with his eyes fixed upon Thord.

Gently and slowly the minister said, "I believe your son has become a blessing to you at last."

"Yes, I think so myself," said Thord, and the big tears rolled slowly down his cheeks.



MILITARY PRACTICE AT CHILLSBOUR—Ducks at 5 o'clock.—[No. 1001.]



**THE LATE GENERAL HUNDELOE.**

GENERAL AMOS EVERTT HUNDELOE, the third commandant of the Army of the Potomac during the war, ex-governor of Rhode Island, and United States Senator from the same State, died at his home in Bristol September 15, aged 83 years. He was one of the original dignitaries of the history of the civil war, and was to almost continuous active service from the day when the first call for volunteers was made by President Lincoln.

General HUNDELOE was a native of Indiana, having been born in the little town of Liberty, in that State, May 22, 1818. His father and mother came here from South Carolina, and went to Indiana in 1814, where they were afterwards married. Mr. HUNDELOE was a successful lawyer. AMOS EVERTT was the fifth child, and he received a good common-school education, but just as this was completed, and he was preparing for a collegiate course, his father's business failed. Mr. HUNDELOE lost his property, and the boys set themselves to work to help him out of his trouble. AMOS entered into service as a clerk in a little country store. He did not remain in this menial position long, however. His father had established a store for a long time to have one of his sons educated as a soldier, and an AMOS appeared to have a greater inclination for a military life than either one of the other boys. It was decided to endeavor to secure his appointment as a cadet at West Point. The proposition of the boy even at this early age is shown by the fact that the entire Congressional delegation of the State of Indiana united in the petition in his favor to the member having the appointment, and he entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1841, having just passed his eighteenth year. He was graduated at the close of 1845, his rank being 1st in a class of thirty-eight.

He served for a time with credit as an officer of artillery on the frontier. In 1851 he resigned his commission, and turned his attention to the manufacture of guns, and invented the rifle which bore his name. He was for a time associated with General GEORGE B. MEADE in business in Chicago, but was an attorney of New York in 1854. During the war he participated in many battles, became greatly distinguished, and attained the highest honors and titles of the service. In 1866 he was elected Governor of Rhode



THE LATE HON. A. B. HUNDELOE.—Photographed by Bell.



THE LATE SIDNEY LANIER.—Photographed by J. B. O'Connell.

died, and in 1897 and 1898 was re-elected. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, his term expiring on the 31st of last March, but he was re-elected last winter for the term expiring in 1907. His wife died several years ago, and he leaves no children.

**SIDNEY LANIER.**

By the death of Sidney Lanier the country has lost a man of real genius, whose work, excellent as it was, gave promise of greater performance to the future. He was born at Macon, Georgia, in 1874, and was the son of a leading lawyer of that city. His health was never robust, and his work was always accomplished under the disadvantages of physical weakness.

In 1897 Mr. LANIER resented to Baltimore, where he became lecturer on English literature to the Johns Hopkins University. In 1895 he published a prose volume, *Florida*, and to the following year he came prominently before the country as the author of the eulogia many of the opening of the Centennial Exposition, May 10. "From his book-length 'height.'" In the same year a volume of his poems was published by the Messrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, in whose magazine he was a frequent contributor. Last year, besides editing a *Book of Prayers* and a *Book of King David*, Mr. LANIER gave to the world a volume on *The Decore*

of English Verse, which was highly and deservedly praised both for its vigor and its originality. He was permitted also in poems, and a member of the "Poetical Orchestra"—an association for the cultivation of classical music, maintained in connection with the Peabody Institute.

Mr. LANIER died on the 15th inst., in Lyons, S. C., County, South Carolina, where he had gone to seek relief from the distressing rheumatism—from which he had been many years a sufferer. He was well known and esteemed in New York, and some of among his intimate friends read of the history men of this city.

**LAWN TENNIS.**

WHEN some seven years ago Major WINDFIELD introduced the game of lawn tennis, he found a jaded public languid for a new out-door position. Cricket had come and conquered, but it had not in itself the element which was already in its decline. It owed much of its past success to its usefulness in bringing people together for amiable out-door social enjoyment rather than to any intrinsic excellence as a game. Making no demand on physical strength and endurance, and not as first played calling for ball hitting skill, it was progressively a game for garden parties. No special costume was necessary to its perfect enjoyment. The skill, whether of mauling or badminton utter, which was best adapted for sitting on garden seats under trees, listening to music diluted with small talk, and eating strawberries, was equally well adapted to the best practice of tennis as at first developed. But cricket, recognizing the fact that it was, after all, but a social game, fell rapidly upon its knees through its development if it would hold its own. And so it grew into a game requiring a talent for grouping combinations almost as great as that required in chess, and a deft union of hand and eye but little inferior to that demanded by billiards.

Its development was its downfall. It was no longer a game for lawn parties. Experts required a five-inch work, which only exceeded the diameter of the ball by half an inch. Of course, except on a social level, could not go to this extent. Again, even when other things were formidable, experts were unwilling to jeopardize their reputations by playing with multiple of diverse weights and unassorted handles, and so they had to take their own mol-



"BROOKLYN," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY AND THE ST. LEGER, AND THE JOCKEY FRED ARCHER.—(See Page 612.)

with them whenever they visited across lawns. There was too much like business, with anything resembling a courtship of persons (save, perhaps, in affairs of the heart) was quite out of place at a lawn party. Hence it came about that cricket was supplanted when lawn tennis took its place.

It is not proposed to set forth in this article the rules and principles of the tennis player, but merely to glance at some of the points of the game. A very excellent English manual, written by one who shows a thorough familiarity with his subject, and handles it with much skill and humor, opens up to us the fact that the best lawn tennis players in England have arrived at a high state of civilization, as high indeed, that would seem to have transpired some when the rules must be made narrower and more rigorous than at present, to prevent the game from degenerating into one of the staid solemnities. The "service," or first starting of the ball, was formerly—two or three years ago—about most players merely relied upon. It is a stroke which may be served played under the most conditions, and in such a manner as not to discover what is the best service, and when failed, to practice that service merely until the requisite skill is acquired, and what is aimed at the service is to serve more for the service. If the tennis player has the ball with sufficient precision, the latter receives them under conditions that vary only with the inability of the server to do his best. Under any circumstances the necessity for the ball, when served, is not within a certain limited area, comprising only about one-fourth of his court, otherwise it is served directly in the case of a first service player.

And it is right that it should be a man, or a rally, and it would be almost in the extreme if the man were such that a served ball could be killed with certainty some and again by a player whose skill is service was not superior to that of his opponent in general play. The correctness of this principle is recognized in the rule which forbids "volleys" the service, that is, striking it before it has touched the ground. The practice which would be to allow the player to kill over the net serves, and would, in effect, reduce the game to service and nothing besides.

Among players, however, who are not first in the service still holds on as an important part of the game, and one which it is worth while to cultivate. Perhaps the most effective of the several styles is the soft overhead service, in which the ball has some room of its own before it is then struck, but serves it off by maintaining a declining trajectory during the whole of its course. The object is to serve in such a way that it is a great service on the firm-arms-arms, indeed, as sometimes to incapacitate a player from using his arm for days together.

Next to the overhead comes the stiff side-stroke service, where the ball starts from an elevation almost equal to that of the net, and falls close up to the boundary line of the service court. The overhead service is an art, whether they be "cut"—that is, made to come on touching the ground, by means of the "side-cut" put against them, or merely tossed over the net. But of all kinds of service by far the most effective is that sometimes known as a "saw," or a "drip-out," which releases the net over a back-hand stroke from the ground, and defies the most skilled player. Whatever be the style of service in this case, the result of the result must, four times out of five, be obtained in the brevity of the ground.

From the article in which attention has been made above we have seen that the game is practised by the best players demands surveillance in relation to the extension of the net. After the service is struck, the crutch player takes his position in the centre of his court on the service line. From this point he remains upon reaching every ball which is returned to him, and a good length is only twenty yards or so, a good length of arm, aided by a quick step, serves or forehand, and justify for the tennis, since every ball that is beyond his reach is almost certain to fall out of court, so we see, however, for an individual player to put his whole trust in this kind of play, for seeking to move uncertain to the ultimate destination of a volley of a ball which has been returned so quickly as leaves the player no time to gauge either fore or afters.

Though, as we have said, lawn tennis is not a social game in the same sense as was stated, it is not without the elements of a social game. In the case, however, the aim is to bring together persons desired in it for the present, and not merely to assemble a number of persons, but to bring together only a few for a social meeting together.

instead of encouraging lawn parties and such like desirable opportunities for practicing their favorite game, the tennis player of a neighborhood habit to form themselves into clubs. The principal club to which New York city is tributary (leaving out of consideration the numerous clubs of Newport and other popular resorts) are the Staten Island, the St. George's, the Woodland at Rocher's, the Orange Club, and that at Jersey City, Newark, Morristown, and Short Hills. The first two are large and important clubs. A very interesting organization is the first instance of a club rather than to lawn tennis. The largest and most important of the clubs devoted to lawn tennis exist in the Orange Club, which, though in its first years, numbers a large and important club, and possesses a very good ground at Morristown. The second of the series of the first instance is the beautiful ground at New Brighton, Staten Island, which, running down to the water's edge on one side, commands a glorious view of the upper bay, while the background is formed by the towering hills of the many beautiful views embraced in masses of foliage.

But New York has by no means a monopoly of lawn tennis clubs. The Beacon Park Club is the chief among several at Boston; and Philadelphia, the stronghold of cricket, has in lawn tennis a very active and successful team, indeed, as a good cricket ground is also a good lawn tennis ground. Philadelphia is a club, and perhaps to take the lead among the devotees of the game.

The first tournament held under the auspices of the National Lawn Tennis Association has recently been concluded at Newport. The exhibition of fine play by the part of St. George's, the winner of the championship, and of those who pressed him most closely, was a revelation to most of the spectators, and the same relation to his regularity in his success in bringing together such a number of first-rate players. A national association, indeed, was all that was wanting to advance the interests of the sport. His striking merits as a game have been shown by the popularity which has accompanied them, and in addition, while they do not regard lawn tennis as the whole duty of man, and the single end and aim of existence, they are not averse to playing it on the same day with other sports and pastimes which have their national associations and their national organizations.

**PRACTICE AT CREKEDORE.**  
The second day (September 23) of the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmore was especially interesting, being marked by the Military Team March at 100 yards, open to teams of five men from any company, troop, or battery of the National Guard.



Special Guard of this or other pieces. The first prize was an excellent rifle, valued at \$200, which will have to be won three times before it is accepted in full payment of any organization. It was won by the Twentieth Separate Company of Dougherty by a score of 400. The group on the day the trophy was won by a team of twelve men from the battalion of the United States Engineers, commanded by Captain J. H. Smith. The team representing the Thirtieth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard won the second prize and silver medals by a score of 370.

In the New York State National Guard Match three won twelve teams of twelve men each entered in competition for the trophy presented by General W. W. Aron. The distances were 100 and 500 yards; each team, consisting of 12 men, was to shoot and toward the target of 500, 50 shots at each.



"DAVE"—THE AFTER PRIZE. Photographed at Boston.

large. The Twentieth Separate Company from Dougherty was the winner. Besides the trophy, a silver medal was given to each member of the winning team. The Seventh Regiment team was next in order, and each team in it received a first medal.

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FIELD AFTER DEATH.

IN ELBERON, NEW JERSEY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1901.

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1881.

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## AFTER ALL.

DESPITE the prayers and tears and earnest pleading,  
And piteous protest o'er a hero's fall,  
Despite the hopeful signs our hearts misleading,  
Death cometh after all!

Over the brightest scenes are clouds descending;  
The flame soars highest ere its deepest fall;  
The glorious day has all too swift an ending;  
Night cometh after all!

O'er bloom or beauty now in our possession  
Is seen the shadow of the funeral pall;  
Though Love and Life make tearful intercession,  
Death cometh after all!

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861.

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▶ A REVIEW containing a double-page picture, THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD, to be read gratuitously with the number of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

## THE LATE PRESIDENT.

THE President's death is an event which suddenly clouds bright prospects for the country, and because there will be any interruption of the normal order of the government, but because a man so eminently fitted for the Presidency by character, ability, experience, temperament, and training, in whom all sections and all parties had confidence, had profound confidence, is snatched from his high place. In his intellect, steady self-command, necessity of bearing, and simplicity of life—the President was the type of the American citizen, and the kind of man to whom Americans look as instinctively loyal. His moderation, which was sometimes interpreted by his party as weakness, is now seen in the revealing light of the last ten weeks to have been that courage of the finest temper which dares to be just, and which alone commands angry States. Calm and self-reliance, and steady self-command, and by his intelligent energy and large experience administrative methods would have been radically improved. Doubtless his previous illness, with his full confidence in the affectionate sympathy of the whole country, would have offered him an opportunity which no President has ever had, and which no President has been better fitted to improve. He was, indeed, a man of very strong political convictions, and his convictions were as a Republican of Republicanism, he was, however, before all, an American, and no man held Republican principles with more intelligent patriotism. Actually and officially the most representative Republican in the country, what LEWIS was to the Republicans of his day, GARFIELD was to the Republicanism of ours. No man saw the drift of political thought more clearly, and while to one could advance his cause, no man more cogently and eloquently than he could do it with a more honorable sense of fair play toward his opponent.

As his character and personality became more evident, they made the party of which he was the representative stronger in the public confidence. Such a personality forbids a policy which would show a party patriotically alive to vital questions, not carefully nursing old wrongs, but bravely securing new rights. The dauntless cheerfulness, not reckless bravado, the earnest and steady heroism of the sick man, which became a man in a great place suddenly confronted with mortal peril, were the earnest of his high official fidelity which we had the right to anticipate. His career, from the earliest part of his life, as a soldier and local legislator, as a soldier and member of Congress—was marked throughout by consistency, the quality which is as great in GIBBERN as in LINCOLN. He was indeligibly industrious. No American public life ever had higher sense of its responsibilities, among which he counted careful and thorough preparation. While others vapored and postured, GARFIELD studied and reflected, and as to the practical sagacity he added the simple knowledge and straightforwardness which no statesman can spare. This was especially the ground of hope in his Presidency. He was a statesman much more than a partisan or a party leader. His normal gaze was calm and comprehensive; his perceptions exceedingly acute and his impulses honorable; his love of truth and justice earnest; his temper conciliatory, so that, without unmanly concession, he had no real enemies; his purpose pure; his methods frank; and carried into the Presidency without real bitterness of opinion, and with the assurance that, emerging from the dark valley, had Heaven so willed, he would have achieved in a trice an era of good-will which that which was called so sixty years ago. But it is not to be. The calm and the thoughtful, the hopes that anticipated such results, as the dawn breaks the sun, have vanished. The brave, patient, high hearted soul upon whose fluttering breath

hang the prayerful anxiety of the world, dies amid a grief such as would attend the death of no living man. For GARFIELD himself it is not to be doubted that he dies at a fortunate moment, with the love of all his countrymen, and the admiration of his enemies, and their faith firm in the great and humane work that he was sure to do. "My Captain! O my Captain!" in the glowing purity of his pure and vigorous manhood, with his bright face to the future, and his strong hand upon the helm, and his eyes set in a steady gaze, as he covers in the afterlife the remembrance of his country.

## PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

With profound pity and sympathy the country looks to the successor of President GARFIELD, because it knows him to be painfully aware of the circumstances under which he enters upon his high office. These circumstances, however, do not affect the constitutional right by which all the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency now devolve upon him. Under the Constitution he is the President, and his title is as indelible as that of President GARFIELD. But he knows—and it is this knowledge which pains him more deeply than any other—how the citizens—that he comes to his constitutional right by a monstrous crime, and a crime designed to make his President. Certainly if ever an American citizen needed the sympathy and the support of the country, it is Mr. ARTHUR, and the very magnitude of the situation will secure him both until he shall do something to forfeit them.

Mr. ARTHUR is known as an amiable gentleman long engaged in the "practical politics" of New York, but with no administrative experience except such as he acquired as Collector of the Port. His associates in the party have been known as "Stalwarts," and the circumstances of his nomination at Chicago are familiar to the friends of the late President, although formerly a friend of ex-Governor and Senator HOLLAND, since that gentleman's retirement Mr. ARTHUR has been a devoted friend of ex-Senator COLFORD. This friendship has exposed the country to some peril, for when Senator COLFORD and his colleagues resigned, at the close of the late session, they surrounded the Senate in the Democrats, and the Vice President retained the chair lest a Democratic majority should elect President Grant, and he had acted in succession to the President. This one of the consequences of the COLFORD surrender is that, while the Senate elects a presiding officer, there is no successor in the Chief Magistracy.

It is a line of course impossible to speak of the policy of the new Administration. Probably no change of any kind will be made immediately. Knowing that he would not have been elected to the great office that he fills, and equally aware of the national and peculiar interest for the death of his predecessor, President ARTHUR's own feelings will doubtless persuade him to show his participation in that sorrow by continuing for some time as it were, the administration of the late President. Mr. ARTHUR had not had time to develop a plan of administration. He had been in office but four months when he was shot, and his policy was not announced; it was only a suspicion of the country founded upon his character and his known convictions and sympathies. It is not to be expected that Mr. ARTHUR will outrage public sentiment by any sudden and flagrant reversal of his predecessor's acts. The welfare of the Republic is involved in his administration. If his interpretation of the party does not lead him to discuss the general views with which President GARFIELD was known to sympathize, if he should suppose that the party can successfully fight new battles upon old lines, and contemptuously disregard progress and reform, Republican regard for the great country which now overwhelms the country would be more poignant than ever. Meanwhile there is a general recognition of the perfect propriety of President ARTHUR's share in the fatal deed of the 21st of July, and an equally general disposition not to embarrass him in his most difficult position. He knows what comes and what men the country and his party have impatiently and earnestly implored, and he knows that to do that which they now would be to disapprove the country, and to ruin both his administration and the Republican party. The tone and spirit of his mood, sympathetic, and judicious (in regard to advice), indicates a determination to press the wise policy.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF OUFREAU'S CRIME.

The violent death of the President is due to the spirit of faction made furious by the spoils system. Except for the parties which we have tolerated in this country for a half century, and which has become corrupted, the people would be a united people, and would not have felt that working for a party as a speech maker or a runner of canvases and ballot boxes gave him a claim to reward in the salary of a place. It is a right to demand such reward as he can get, but it is not a right if he did not receive it. There are clearly in the part of the penalty that we pay for permitting a practice for which as a public benefit is not a

heavy word can be used, and which, while stimulating the deadliest passions, degrades our politics and converts our character.

There are thousands of men in every part of the country, who receive the spoils, who make statements, speeches, or heated discussions in campaign clubs, or give money, or time, or labor in some way to promote the election of President GARFIELD, feel, as OUFREAU felt, that they are entitled to be paid for it by a party which has failed—but they are not in a department in Washington, or in some other of the several public offices and employments, and that those who now occupy such places have had their share, and ought to be turned out to make room for new men. If in the opinion of such men their "claims" are not "recognized," like OUFREAU they believe themselves to be outrageously wronged. If with this feeling they hear the President stigmatized as false to his party and treacherous to his supporters, any one of them, naturally and angrily brooding over his disappointment, may at any moment be stung into a resolution to revenge both himself and his party by a deadly blow. Such a man goes not a step President in a new chaos for him, and that the spoils system is a weak brain stimulating association.

It will not be denied that if there had been a reasonable regulation of appointments in the civil service which secured them to personal merit instead of to "a party," the President would not have associated with President GARFIELD. A madman, of course, may shoot at anybody. But except for the doctrine that the whole civil service is the spoils and plunder of a monstrous party, the President would not have associated with President GARFIELD. It is not fitting for an intelligent and self-respecting people to abet an evil for which nothing is to be said but that it is an abetting done mistakenly thought to be essential to party organization. If the spoils system were abolished, the wrong in the country could have been a more significant and impressive lesson drawn from the national mirror than that the spoils system stimulates such crimes, and that the brave and beloved President has fallen a victim to a public evil, whose nature and tendency no man has more clearly described than he? We trust that there will be such an unmistakable expression of the popular feeling upon this subject that the new Administration and Congress may be leas and less.

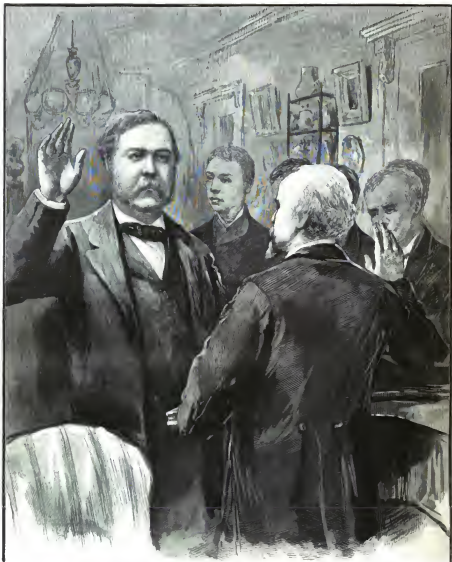
## THE NEWSPAPER.

No paper read at the late meeting of the Social Reform Association has attracted as much general interest in the press as that of Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARREN upon the newspaper. This is not only to the fact of Mr. WARREN's distinction as a literary man, but to his long experience as an associated editor. He is at the head of one of the chief daily journals in New England, and his words are those of practical knowledge. Mr. WARREN puts more clearly than it has ever been put before a point which is of vital importance in considering the question of newspapers. It is that a newspaper is a wholly private enterprise for the primary advantage of the proprietor. The relation of the public to the proprietor is precisely that of the public to the lawyer, and the public has certain say for a certain commodity. But he has no more right to undertake to manage the proprietor's business for him than to manage that of any other merchant. To ask a newspaper for an attention most or for a notice of a private interest is an imposition to ask the grocer to give his sugar and butter instead of selling them, to ask the baker to give his bread, or to ask the lawyer to plead a cause for his living by selling, rather than to give, or by giving them away, and the newspaper is not a public charity, of which the benefits may be enjoyed without price, but it is a private business, carried on for profit, and it has the same right as any other business to refuse what it offers to an advertiser if not profitable return for the cost of advertising will go elsewhere. But if they are satisfied to advertise, it is because they think better returns are equivalent to what they receive. They receive a thing they value for other ends. They have no more right to demand "a notice" because they advertise than to demand of their lawyer a pair of gloves because they have bought a pair.

The newspaper, indeed, from its nature, necessarily establishes a moral and intellectual relation with its buyer which the grocer and the baker do not. It maintains opinions, it argues and appeals; it advocates or proposes public policies and measures, and as its buyers are naturally those who agree with it, the laws of trade make it seek to agree with them. Thus the newspaper is very much what its public wishes it to be. If the opinions of the paper are such as to represent the public opinion, and that public opinion will be supposed, because the proprietor will hardly care to publish his opinions at a great and constant loss. The news, indeed, is to induce the public opinion given by the newspaper, and to induce the public opinion given by the truth; that is the inducement is reciprocal. In every great community the general tendencies of political opinion, for instance, are already determined,







PRESIDENT ARTHUR TAKING THE OATH AT HIS PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—DRAWN FROM LIFE BY J. W. ALEXANDER.

#### TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

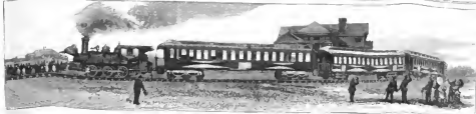
As the result of communications with members of the cabinet, it had been understood that in the event of President GARFIELD's death his successor should take the oath of office without delay. As soon, therefore, as General ARTHUR received the telegram from Attorney-General MACVEIGH announcing the President's demise, several of the Vice-President's friends, who were with him at the time, went out in search of a judge. Shortly after one o'clock in the evening Mr. ELIHC' MOOT and Dr. F. C. VAN WYCK returned with Judge BEADY, and some afternoon Judge ROBERTS came in with District Attorney HOLLAND and Police Commissioner FRENCH. As Justice DEANE came first, he was asked to administer the oath. There were then

present in General ARTHUR's parlor, besides himself and his son and those named above, only General ARTHUR's private secretary, J. C. BIRD, making nine in all. General ARTHUR and Justice BEADY stood in the centre of the front parlor, and the others were standing closely around. It was a very striking scene, the lines of the slight, interesting the impressiveness that all the other circumstances gave to it. At its conclusion there was some quiet conversation before the visitors started for home.

This scene took place on Tuesday morning about half past one o'clock. On his arrival at Washington on Thursday it was decided, on consultation with members of the cabinet, that as he had taken the oath in New York before a state magistrate, and as an national record of the fact existed, it would be better to have the oath administered again

by the Chief Justice of the United States, so that the official evidence that the Vice-President had taken the oath of office as President would appear in the records of the Supreme Court of the United States at the national Capitol.

The ceremony was brief and impressive. There were present Chief Justice WAITE, ex-President GRANT and HAYES, General SHERMAN, the cabinet, ex-Justice STROUD, and a few Senators and Representatives. The Chief Justice read the oath to President ARTHUR, and the latter, after having assented to it, read a brief address, entering the office. During the reading he was deeply affected, and his voice trembled perceptibly. Those present then paid their respects to him as President, and after some informal conversation the assembly dispersed.

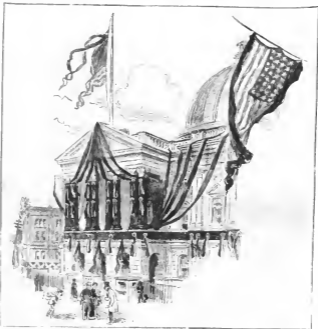


THE FEDERAL TRAIN AT ELBERON.—Photographed by Fox.

## LAST RIGORS.

The unceremoniously impressive and solemn scenes that attended the removal of the late President's remains from Elberon to Washington, and thence to their last resting-place in the beautiful cemetery on the shores of Lake Erie, have been so fully described in the week-end papers that we need not recount them here. Nothing more touching has been witnessed in this country since the death of President Lincoln. The quiet crowds of people who stood with bowed and uncovered heads along the route over which the train passed—the mass armies by which the lying President was borne to the bedside only two weeks before—the draped and lowered flag, the pathetic wailings and private homes decked with the emblems of mourning, all showed the intensity and sympathy of the nation's grief.

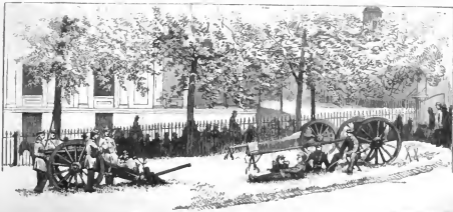
As one of the many incidents showing the intense feeling of the South, we give a picture of the Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, under Lieutenant BARNETT, which fired a mourning salute of minute guns, by order of the Governor of Virginia, when the news of the President's death was received. The view is



THE COURT-HOUSE, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.—DRAWN BY W. F. SIMON.

on Capitol Square, Richmond. It is a noteworthy fact that the first gun on the Confederate side at the battle of Big Bethel, and is supposed to have done the last gun at Appomattox.

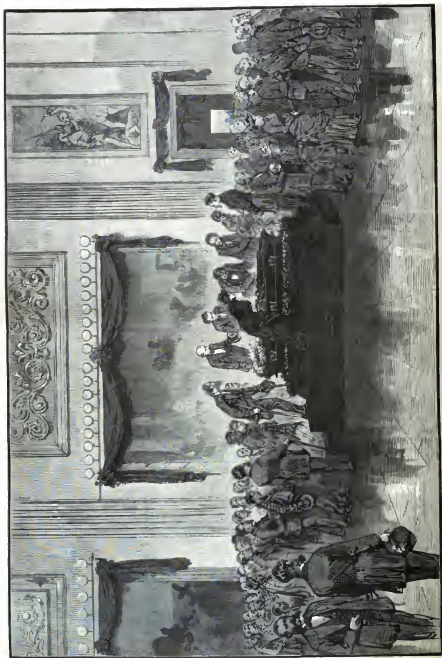
On page 604 we give a view of the Rotunda in the Capitol at Washington, where the remains of the dead President lay in state. Thousands of people passed in solemn and solemn procession on either side of the casket on Wednesday night and Thursday, passing a moment to take a last look at the face of the dead. Among them were thousands of colored farmers from the country, who drove to the city in their poor carts to take part in the last honors paid to the dead President at the national capital. Their weary-looking wagons and shabby steeds beside handsome carriages and richly equipped horses, and the rugged and tooth-stained fore hands from Virginia and Maryland and the colored laborers of Washington moved side by side with the representatives of wealth and fashion, and the juxtaposition rather than in-cluded the masses. A few policemen were present outside, but their services were not required.



THE RICHMOND (VIRGINIA) HOWITZERS.—Photographed by G. W. Davis.







LEAF ROOMS—JING IN STATE IN THE HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL—FROM A SCENE IN CHINA HOUSE—(See Page 661)



ELIZA BALLOU GARFIELD, THE WIDOW OF OUR DEAD PRESIDENT.—Paint a Photograph by J. F. Stebbins, Cleveland, Ohio.—(See Page 662.)







## THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

In accordance with a wish often expressed of late years, President Garfield will be buried in Lake View Cemetery, at Cleveland, Ohio. This cemetery lies upon a high wooded ridge to the outskirts of that city, overlooking the waters of Lake Erie. It possessed peculiar attractions for Frankfort Garrison. Says a writer in the New York Tribune: "Within sight of the highest ground in the cemetery, is the place where the former boy whom destiny had marked for great achievements and great suffering first saw the lake while slipping wood to earn money to educate himself, and was struck by the sight of its resolute striving waves to leave the great world and struggle in its lone affairs. About ten miles to the north is the site of the log-cabin where he was born, and there is still standing the plate little frame house which he and his leather boots with their own hands had built; his widow's mother when their sturdy toll had lifted the family out of the pinching straits in which it was

left by the death of their father. Twenty miles to the east, on the same ridge upon which the cemetery lies (an old shore of the lake in prehistoric times), in the Monroe farm he loved so well, and longed to see once more before death closed his eyes forever."

The catafalque erected in Monument Square, in Cleveland, where the remains of the President lay in state until their removal to this cemetery, was a beautiful structure. It consisted of a platform five feet six inches high, a square pavilion, covered by a canopy, on the apex of which rested a large globe, upon which stood the figure of an angel represented in the attitude of blessing, the hands extended. The wings were extended, the tips approaching above the head.

The dimensions of the pavilion were as follows: The main parts were forty-five feet square; on each of the four sides was an open arch twenty feet wide and thirty feet high; the canopy tapered in an apex seventy-two feet above the ground, and the globe was nearly five feet in diameter. The statue above was twenty-five feet in height, its wings thus being at an altitude of about one hundred feet above the ground.



THE CATAFALQUE AND LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—PHOTOGRAPHS BY THOMAS S. DWIGHT.



SHEPHERD AT GARFIELD.



SHEPHERD AT GARFIELD.



AFTER THE GREAT HOUR.



AFTER THE GREAT HOUR.



THE FUGITIVE TAKEN BY MICHIGAN—MEXICO AND ILLINOIS.—FROM DRAWING BY CALVIN COLEMAN [See Page 661]

SMITH'S TRAIL.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE.

MARRIED IN DEATH.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE TAKEN.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE TAKEN.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE TAKEN.

A SCENE OF THE FUGITIVE.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE TAKEN.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE TAKEN.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE TAKEN.

ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

(A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.)
I saw the Nation, in its native soil,
Trembling with excitement, as never on her soil;
The powerful ones are deep with grief,
And we are hushed by a hushed grief.

...
You that the world's first act in private sorrow,
But better, better than the world's first act,
You that the world's first act in private sorrow,
But better, better than the world's first act,

GEORGE BIRROW AND THE GYPSIES.

I've long without hearing made a remarkable discovery upon their conduct towards the Gipsy people.
...
George Birrow, a man of noble rank,
Was an officer in the army, and began his life
As an artist, but he turned to the study of the Gipsy people,
And he has done so with the greatest accuracy,
In his researches into the habits and customs of the Gipsy people,
Who are still to be found in large numbers in the country countries.

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...
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...
Hopkinson's Acid Phosphate is a most successful remedy for the treatment of Diarrhoea and Mucous Colitis, by the use of HOPKINSON'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

stealing, or of railways, as the expression might imply, but of the result of the law...
...
The latter wrote, the gipsies, in England, in fact, were more numerous than in any other part of the world, and their language was supposed to be more correct than that of any other part of the world.

The latter investigation of Potts, Mitchell, and others, has done much to bring the gipsies of England into notice, and to show that they were not a distinct race, but that they were a mixed race, and that they were a branch of the Aryan race, and that they were a branch of the Aryan race.

HOPKINSON'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR DIARRHOEA.

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...
Hopkinson's Acid Phosphate is a most successful remedy for the treatment of Diarrhoea and Mucous Colitis, by the use of HOPKINSON'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In the general review which the 'Boston Globe' has recently published of the work of the late President Garfield, the work of the late President Garfield is the work of the late President Garfield.

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### OUR PLAN

The article in the *Illustrated*, Nov. 1890, has been... (text continues)

The Editor is a superior article... (text continues)

For the first time in the history of the... (text continues)

The Editor is a superior article... (text continues)

For the first time in the history of the... (text continues)

The Editor is a superior article... (text continues)

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The Editor is a superior article... (text continues)











PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

FROM A SKETCH BY W. A. ROOSE.



# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 1894.  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8, 1884.

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THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD—THE CATAFALQUE AT CLEVELAND.—FINE PHOTOGRAPH BY LEITCH AND NEGATIVE BY TOM R. DYER.—(SEE PAGE 686.)

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

### SPECIAL AFFIRMATION.

*An expression of numerous opinions, HARPER & BROTHERS give below to answer all the following queries of HARPER'S WEEKLY. Attention is called, however, to the fact that the spirit of this publication is to give the national situation as they see it, and not to be used as a mere party organ, or as the organ of any individual or faction. The following are the names of the contributors: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864. The following are the names of the contributors: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.*

### PATRIOT AND PACIFICATOR.

NOTHING was more striking in the outbreak of a sorrow over the death of President GARFIELD than the universality and intensity of sympathy in the Southern States and in Europe. The courts of kings and queens were clad in mourning; the bells of English rural churches tolled, memorial services were held in great cathedrals, and European newspapers, with every sign of grief, discussed with sympathy and intelligence the pathetic event. The demonstrations in England, as was natural, were peculiarly touching. England is "our old home," and to many Englishmen the American republic is a faithful vision of the political destiny of England. Common blood, language, religion, history, and interests bind the two countries very closely, and despite all occasional jealousy and suspicion they watch each other anxiously, and their hearts beat together. On this occasion all England seemed to mourn. The message of the Queen to Mrs. GARFIELD was most fervent and sincere. They spoke the true sympathy of one benevolent world with another, and the irrepressible enthusiasm of the American meeting in London, which burnt into prolonged agonizations when Mr. LOWELL and Bishop STIMPSON alluded to the Queen, was but an expression of the deep and wide-spread feeling of good will in this country. It was doubtless remembered in England, although we have seen no allusion to it there, that the late President died in an English city, one which had been generously given for his use. That, at least, is something which American will not forget. The suggestion in the *New York Times*, that the English flag be raised during the continental ceremonies at Yorktown and Antietam, and that the other side of the other extension of old differences, and of appreciation of the generous sympathy of England during our recent national sorrow, is so just and becoming that we trust to see it carried out.

Not less striking and beautiful was the outpouring of Southern feeling in this country. The illness and death of the President, with the impressive spectacle of his lofty dignity and modest humility, through all the interdenominational, seemed to furnish to the people an expression to a feeling in the Southern States which has been suspected, but not often avowed. There has been no more unreserved, patriotic, intelligent and generous manifestation of sorrow in the national calamity than that which has come from those States, and it is plain that it will have the happiest results in the development and promotion of the moral union upon which the political union finally rests. One of the expressions of the Southern press we print elsewhere. Let that be read with the following resolutions, passed at a mass meeting of members of all parties, in Charleston, South Carolina.

Resolved, That as American citizens we deplore in the death of President GARFIELD, his loss to the country as one of the noblest national institutions who by his noble heart and soul and strength, and whose policy as Chief Magistrate, by his high and unimpaired profession, followed the best and best paths marked out to the fathers of the republic by the great principles which he laid upon the basis of public liberty. That we have national admiration for his noble spirit, and his political distinction, and we do not believe that any death could be more fittingly honored than that of the noblest of the noblest, whose policy as Chief Magistrate, by his high and unimpaired profession, followed the best and best paths marked out to the fathers of the republic by the great principles which he laid upon the basis of public liberty. That we have national admiration for his noble spirit, and his political distinction, and we do not believe that any death could be more fittingly honored than that of the noblest of the noblest, whose policy as Chief Magistrate, by his high and unimpaired profession, followed the best and best paths marked out to the fathers of the republic by the great principles which he laid upon the basis of public liberty.

This is a feeling which is heartily reciprocated in this part of the country, and which it is the obvious duty of patriotic citizens in all our meetings to express. It is to be regretted, although the reasons are obvious, that it should find expression only under the pressure of a great and common calamity. Yet it is another witness upon the benevolence of the South. It has brought Europe and America, the East and the South, closer together in fraternal unity. Patriot and Pacificator are the words that should be engraved upon his monument, as they are written upon the American and European heart.

### THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

As was generally expected, the President has summoned the Senate to meet on the 10th of October. Its first business is organization, which will supply a legal deputy to the Executive power in the event

of the President's death or disability. It is curious that there should have been any discussion of the order to be observed at the meeting of the Senate, because the twenty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes provides that "the oath of office shall be administered by the President of the Senate to each Senator-elect, hereafter to be elected, prior to his taking his seat." No Senator-elect can take his seat until he is duly sworn, and he can be duly sworn only by the President of the Senate. If there were any doubt as to the order to be observed, it could be ascertained by the President of the Senate as he can ascertain. It would seem, therefore, to be demonstrated, as clearly as anything can be demonstrated, that the Senators who have been duly sworn are authorized to organize the Senate, and should at once perform that duty. Nothing else can be done until that is done.

The argument against this course drawn from the fact that newly elected Senators who were may change the party majority of the Senate may influence the vote of some Senators of the organizing majority, but if not, it certainly ought not to delay organization. If, however, such a fact be a reason that Senators should disregard their party feelings, it would follow by similar reasoning that where the elections of an intermediate year show a popular majority against the party majority in Congress, that majority should reorganize its party action. This seems to be a somewhat mischievous suggestion of republican representative government.

Moreover, in the present case, when Republicans complain that the Democrats will organize the Senate, they must remember that such a mishap is among the consequences of the surrender made by Mr. CORELLI and Mr. PLATT when they resigned because they could neither control the President nor the Senate in their duty of the respect to constitutional duties. If Messrs. CORELLI and PLATT had not resigned their trust, President GARFIELD would probably not have been assassinated, and the Republicans, with Senator DAVIS vote, could have elected a President of the Senate. It is not becoming as a party which has lost an advantage because of the reversion of its own chosen representatives to appeal to the other party not to use the power which that reversion has placed in its hands.

The Democratic gain will be the temporary Executive headship of the government pending an election in the event of the President's death or disability. It might be for some results, and it would raise questions, which recent experience has shown to be undecided. But there can be little doubt, we think, that if upon the assembling of the Senate the Republican Senators entitled to vote were in a majority, the Republican and Democratic Senators would know that his first duty would be to swear in newly elected Senators who would give the majority to the Democrats. We can hardly expect our political opponents to be more forthcoming and they will be undoubtedly still a Democratic President of the Senate. Such an officer, however, would not be permanent if a changed majority of the Senate should subsequently decide to elect another President. But, as we write, it is reported that in an informal conversation between Republican and Democratic Senators upon the funeral train of the late President, it was agreed that a senior Republican Senator—probably Mr. AUSTIN, of Rhode Island—should be elected President of the Senate pro tempore, and that the Democrats should name the Secretary, and retain their Sergeant-at-Arms. This is an arrangement which, if accepted by the caucus of both parties, will be a friendly disposition of the question, and one which will become this hour of softest partisan animosity.

### A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

In his brief and admirable speech at the late Harvard Convention, Governor LOW said with just pride that in the bright horizon of Massachusetts politics there had been such a sign as the General Court tried to be the Republican boss, but failing, he abandoned the party. One good result of this situation is that the Republicans of Massachusetts are always true. No critical party Convention has ever made so detailed and intelligent a declaration upon the subject. The Republicans of Massachusetts demand that the public service shall be free to all citizens, irrespective of party, and that removals shall be made only for legitimate cause. The president of the Convention had already made this his opening speech, and the Governor, when the Convention was reconstituted by acclamation, holds the same views. Massachusetts Republicanism therefore means reform of the civil service by definite and stated methods. The evils of

the spoils system are undoubtedly much less familiar in this State than in some other States, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce are more conservative. We are informed, upon sound principles. But the good method, as the resolution states, should have the paramount of law. The impulse of President HAYES did a good deal, but it was necessary that removal should depend upon the personal pleasure of any officer.

In these few good reasons why Republicanism everywhere should not be the Massachusetts movement. The question can be brought out now more clearly. It is not to be met or to be met. If it is avoided, the avoidance is a lead declaration of indifference and opposition. If it is met, it must be met fairly. Generalization and equivocation will not suffice. The party must decide whether it is a spoils party or an anti-spoils party. The significance of the word spoils is perfectly understood; and if there be a disposition to admit that places should be given only to fit persons, and that removals should be made only for cause, it will be necessary to define further how fitness is to be ascertained, whether there shall be an equal chance for all honest and capable citizens, and whether political opinion shall be a cause for removal. There are Republicans everywhere who are most fairly persuaded that upon these points there must be reform, and in Massachusetts, in a Convention of a thousand delegates, there will be a reform of the civil service. It is one of the most cheering of political points.

### MR. MACVEIGH.

Mr. MACVEIGH has resigned, and has requested that his resignation shall be accepted. His return with perfectly kind feelings for the President, and in obedience to conviction that if the President, Mr. MACVEIGH believed, intends to promote the work of reform, including the Star Route reform, he can do it more satisfactorily with some closer political friend and sympathizer. If such is not the President's intention, Mr. MACVEIGH, of course, could not remain. His relation to the President is very different from that of Postmaster General JARVIS, who is an old personal friend and party comrade of the President, and who could become much more naturally and easily one of his political family and advisers.

While the decision of Mr. MACVEIGH is not surprising, his retirement from the cabinet is a very great political loss. He has great personal ability and experience, but his previous capacity and judgment, with his frank political independence, his courage and energy and conciliatory tact, make him no small valuable counselor in administration, and a powerful force in reform.

His brief and, from the lateness of his devotion to the late President, his faithful career as Attorney-General, has made him universally known and respected, and thus will be a great advantage to the public service so suspiciously begun, and that of the Star Route propositions should pass to other hands. No member of the late President's cabinet was more fully equipped for his duty, and his close relations and deep sympathy with President GARFIELD will always associate Mr. MACVEIGH's name most intimately with the brilliant and patriotic promise of the late administration.

### THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Convention will meet on the day that this paper is issued. Its chief general interest will lie in showing whether the party will reverse the verdict pronounced against Mr. CORELLI by the Legislature which refused to re-elect him. There can hardly be any doubt that the Convention will do so. The party has so far shown a more personal policy, and his supporters esteem him because he is CORELLI, and not because they care about the significance of his conduct. Logically, however, it seems to us to be a declaration that if the party will not do so, the Convention will do so. It is a political power to a Senator, the Senator may properly resign, and ask his party friends to commission him to renew his quarrel with a President and Senate of his own party. A few propositions were submitted to a party council, but that is really, as far as anything beyond Mr. CORELLI'S personality is concerned, the sole question.

Mr. CORELLI was elected as a delegate to the Convention, but a fair contest of minds has been made in order to enable him to try for admission. In this attempt, as in his general plan to put the old machine upon the track again, he has three good advantages, with the view of his success, which he knows in explanation of it to those in other States who are not familiar with New York politics. First, he has the organization of the party, that is, a majority of the State and party members. Second, he has the support of the committee, and Mr. CORELLI'S name will be entered upon the roll as a delegate, compelling the rightfully elected delegate to contest his seat. This contest will be a contest of minds to be supported by the temporary chairman, who is Mr. PLATT, will nominate. The question who shall take part in the election of the chairman may easily lead to great confusion. The second advantage is the change of

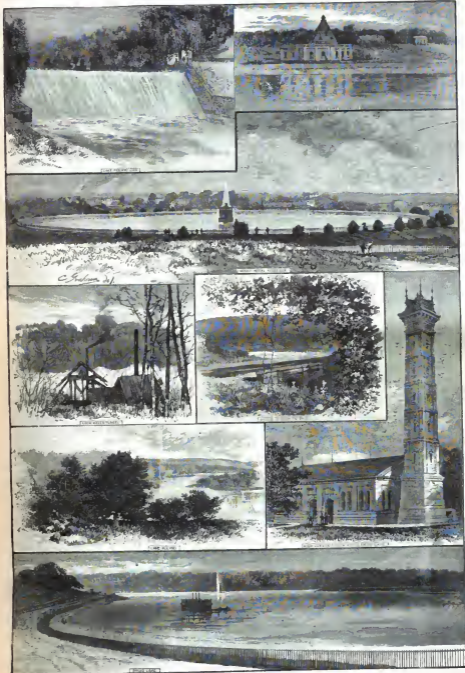




CHATEAU OF SENATOR EDMUND DE LAFAYETTE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRY JACOB.—(SEE PAGE 678.)



THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD—SPRING VIEW OF THE CATAFALQUE.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY LEITCH AND SHREVE AND BY THOMAS E. DAVIS.—(SEE PAGE 685.)



THE NEW BALTIMORE WATER SUPPLY.—[See Page 676.]

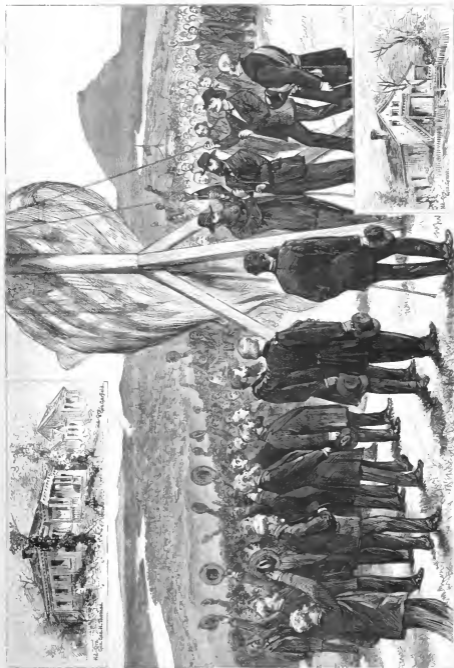








THE FUNERAL OF FARMINGTON GARFIELD—SERVICES AT THE BAPTIST FAULT, LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND.—FROM SKETCHES BY THOMAS B. BURN.—(See Page 684.)



MEMBERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—CONFEDERATE AND UNION SOLDIERS RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES.—FROM A SKETCH BY THOMAS H. BROWN—(SEE PAGE 680.)



ing through the web and wool of his life's story. At one and the same time it passes out eight limbs, each with its own separate life by a huble wheel upon which cotton and mazy criticism are born of the pipe alone.

The smoker imagines himself an important figure, that he thinks he has been in the company of kings and princes, and that the world is a few feet below him. He is the most complete absurdity. I have talked with many habitues, both Americans and Chinese, have once or twice seen a European smoked with them, and have never yet found one who had had such experience. As the smoker's hobby, and not his profession, his beverage, we will be the figures and incidents of his own error.

The pleasurable sensations that follow the first stage, or that of moderate intoxication or delirium, vary in duration according to the temperament of the individual and the amount of the drug used. Following it there may or may not be sleep, but in a more filled with dreams, and rarely comes until the patient goes to bed. Symptoms are rarely seen in a "junk," and rarely of two or three will be found grouped about each other, either in the same person, or in smoking, or chatting quietly and indelicately to one another. In some places there is loud talking from group to group, singing, and occasional dancing. It may, however, be foreign to the practice, and will hardly designate a true smoker. The derelict comes, the nervous one, the one who smokes and hubbles of the pipe, the aroma of the smoking opium, and the different form half by the dim light of the lamp, or lamp, seems to impress a vision with a sense of awe and astonishment.

Smoking, in moderate excess will sometimes produce deep sleep—a sleep, however, devoid of pleasing dreams, but pregnant with harmful phenomena and morbid scenes that terrify and disgust the smoker. The effects often take the shape of the poison the indulgence has for. Hallucinations, delirium, insensibility, and loss of the vital, nervous system and vomiting, and great prostration follow. This happened to me of my own and myself. Some smokers, in moderate excess, may find their tobacco for three to six months, and still they persist; others are never tempted.

The smoker feels after a time that the pleasurable sensations of the first few minutes disappear, and will be unable to avoid the terrible effects that incessantly accompany the effort to abandon the practice. The good spirit of the inspired pipe goes down, the pipe is left plain, and the brain his victim had not met. The smoker that he has lately and indelicately treated once himself and refuses to be abused, and he finds himself no longer driven to his bed with sickened, but driven to continue a practice that he has once abandoned, or man to follow his abandonment. The sick Californian newspaper carried the figures on the following table:

female, were smoking. Dr. Rosenfield, of San Francisco, Dr. Fiorillo, of Stockton, California, Dr. Galt, of Los Angeles, and Dr. Harris, of Virginia City, Nevada, state that the practice is rapidly spreading in spite of the most stringent laws imposing heavy fines and imprisonment, having been passed. In San Francisco no great deal of it is left, because, as many women and young girls were led, and the practice has not taught smoking and other evil practices, but that it is now being necessary to pass a city ordinance to prohibit the same, and is consequently being made. The only effect has been to reduce the smokers, and slow the rate of the pipe smoking, however, is going on just the same.

The following table, obtained through the great kindness of Joseph M. Jones, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, shows how large are the quantities of smoking opium that have entered this country in the past few years. Smoking opium is really distinguished, in the returns, from gum opium from the fact that the latter has been used in the past few years. Smoking opium is really distinguished, in the returns, from gum opium from the fact that the latter has been used in the past few years.

Year	Value	Quantity
1913	\$2,324,000	9,533,236 lbs.
1914	4,873,700	18,510,547
1915	4,193,000	16,466,839
1916	3,843,700	14,988,648
1917	3,300,400	12,748,313
1918	4,427,940	16,443,977
1919	6,047,817	23,410,330
1920	9,726,000	37,716,000

It will be seen that an immense amount of smoking opium, some of which would be devoted for other uses, is being used here. An increase of over 47,000 pounds in the last year of a drug intended solely to powder to the bodies of the Chinese. That increase is not due to an increase in the number of Chinese in the United States may be seen by the following figures: According to the census of 1920 there was in this country a Chinese population of 462,736. According to the census of 1910 there was in this country a Chinese population of 280,000. The Chinese are not, as is often said, so well from 1910 to October 1, 1920.

Year	Population	Deaths
1910	1,092,000	4,512
1911	1,048	3,704
1912	1,071	4,012
1913	1,100	4,276
1914	1,130	4,510
1915	1,160	4,744
1916	1,191	4,981
1917	1,223	5,220
1918	1,255	5,468

The Chinese population at the end of 1916 would have been, then, 92,728 over 54,200, or an increase of 38,528. The Chinese population at the end of 1920 would have been, then, 462,736, or an increase of 368,008 over 94,728.

Year	Population	Deaths
1917	1,284	5,702
1918	1,313	5,938
1919	1,343	6,174
1920	1,373	6,410

Deaths per cent of one per cent on population of 100,000. 1917-1920. 1917-1920.

This gives us an actual falling off in population in the amount of 2400.

Our census of 1906 gives us a Chinese population of 280,000. According to the estimate of the population, on a condition of standing, here we see an excess for the enormous amount of 184,736, or an increase of 156,736, or an increase of 56.3 per cent in the past few years, and more especially the last year. In 1920, with a falling off of 2400 in the number of Chinese in this country, we see an increase of 56.3 per cent in the smoking opium imported, an increase of 237 points in 1919 over that of 1918, and an increase of 11.7 per cent in the falling off of 2400 in Chinese population from October, 1918, to 1920. There was an increase of 1246 pounds in the amount of smoking opium in the last year (1917-1920) amounting to 37,716 pounds.

The increase in the amount of smoking opium may be seen by the following table:

Year	Population	Deaths
1917	1,284	5,702
1918	1,313	5,938
1919	1,343	6,174
1920	1,373	6,410

As an average we may safely say that each smoker consumes 300 grams of opium daily. Multiplying this by the number of smokers, we have 45,000,000 grams daily, and this by the number of days in a year gives us 16,500,000,000 grams, or about 37,000 pounds.

A few estimates may say that ten per cent of the adult Chinese in America are regular smokers. From what we read in Chinese daily papers, and seeing that the average smoker smokes 300 grams, we have a total of 45,000,000 grams, or 99,000,000 pounds, or 49,500,000 pounds, or 24,750,000 tons, or 12,375,000 tons, or 12,375,000 tons.

of American and Chinese smoking, and the amount smoked. In my own, taking American and Chinese smoking, we have a total of 45,000,000 grams, or 99,000,000 pounds, or 49,500,000 pounds, or 24,750,000 tons, or 12,375,000 tons, or 12,375,000 tons.

Besides the opium used for smoking, there is a large quantity of opium used for other purposes. In Chinese smoking, this country, we see an increase in the amount of opium used for other purposes. In Chinese smoking, this country, we see an increase in the amount of opium used for other purposes.

A little of his kind, and needs very of an active person, and needs very of an active person, and needs very of an active person. A little of his kind, and needs very of an active person, and needs very of an active person.

It is hard to know how to stop the habit, but it is hard to know how to stop the habit, but it is hard to know how to stop the habit.

## WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Frankenstein person seen in hearing in the north of Ireland, in the old World as he was in among the ruins of the New. The fellow of Turkey is reported as going north to the north of Ireland, in the old World as he was in among the ruins of the New.

Since Virginia is called the Mother of Presidents, it might not be surprising to designate the north of Ireland, in the old World as he was in among the ruins of the New.

A woman in Chicago has two items on the web, and she has two items on the web, and she has two items on the web.

The British Museum has been opened since the first of the year, and has been opened since the first of the year, and has been opened since the first of the year.

A Democratic justice of the peace in Illinois is to be held by the superior justice of the peace in Illinois, and is to be held by the superior justice of the peace in Illinois.

A farmer in the West took advantage, and that the farmer in the West took advantage, and that the farmer in the West took advantage.

In France the student now possesses an open secret. From what we read in Chinese daily papers, and seeing that the average smoker smokes 300 grams, we have a total of 45,000,000 grams, or 99,000,000 pounds, or 49,500,000 pounds, or 24,750,000 tons, or 12,375,000 tons, or 12,375,000 tons.

before and other domestic animals in grain. The embargo for Russia will range from across the world, and the embargo for Russia will range from across the world.

A Chicago newspaper says the plan of the bluffs stationers of that city, who say that the red revolution of the post-office does not mean the end of the world, and the red revolution of the post-office does not mean the end of the world.

The only death that has been reported from natural causes in Japan, if passing, is that of a man who died from natural causes in Japan, if passing, is that of a man who died from natural causes in Japan.

A newspaper in Kentucky is effaced by a man named John, and when he indicates that the responsible man of returned company will be nature find it to be a half-bred negro, but he has never shown back to him with great pride.

The arrival of a harem of women in this city on the last following President Garfield's death was hardly noticed, as deep and gloomy were the mourning days, and the mourning days were hardly noticed, as deep and gloomy were the mourning days.

The King of the United States, who has been in the United States, who has been in the United States, who has been in the United States, who has been in the United States.

The King of the United States, who has been in the United States, who has been in the United States, who has been in the United States, who has been in the United States.

## THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The remains of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 21st and 22d, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, were a man's name, and the remains of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 21st and 22d, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, were a man's name.

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AMERICAN OPTICIAN.—INTERIORS OF A NEW YORK CITY DEN.—Drawn by J. W. Adams.—[See Page 605.]



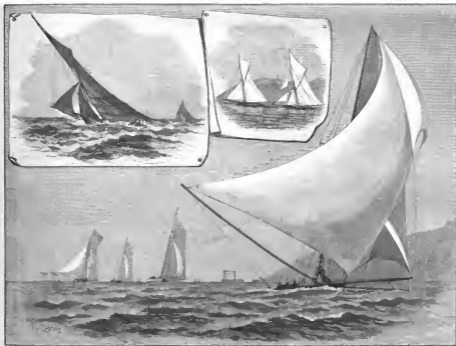
SERGEANT MASON AND THE JAIL WHERE GITEAU IS CONFINED.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN GUNTER AND A SKETCH BY CHARLES GRAYSON.

#### SERGEANT MASON.

On the evening of September 10 a squad of United States soldiers, under command of Captain McILFRAY, went to the jail where GITEAU is confined, to change guard. The squad was driven up in three wagons, and the Captain and Sergeant MASON were in the first. As soon as the wagon stopped in front of the jail, MASON got out, walked a few feet away to a place that commanded the window of GITEAU'S cell, raised his rifle, and fired at the window. The bullet entered the cell, and glanced harmlessly from the wall. Captain McILFRAY ran up to the Sergeant, who stood with his rifle pointed after the shot, and MASON said to him, excitedly: "I fired the shot, Captain, and I intended to kill the scoundrel. I did not expect to get a scoundrel."

He was disarmed, put under arrest, and sent to the arsenal. He said that before having the arsenal he had loaded his gun with a 45-caliber ball for the purpose of killing GITEAU. He said he had been thinking about doing it for several days, and had concluded that it was his duty to do so.

MASON is First Sergeant of Company B, Second Artillery, and is a tall and fine-looking man of thirty-eight. He is a native of Virginia. He is a devoted soldier, and is not a drinking man. Some of them think that he is eccentric. He is a native of Virginia. He is five feet



The "Maigo."

The "Schreder."

THE RACE BETWEEN THE "MAIGO" AND THE "SCHREDER"—(See Page 661.)

arrived in the Confederate army, but he found the Confederates were not in the mood to accept of his aid. There is no record to suppose that any of his men were killed in this campaign. The officers of the jail after having made an examination, are of opinion that CONRATH was not at the instance of himself, but was seized in consequence of lying upon the bed at the time the shot was fired.

The regiment in a few moments, and General ARNOLD, who is believed to be undoubtedly would have led CONRATH had he not been taken in the night. The vessel was driven into an apron of fire by the shot. He was found crawling in one corner of the mill, crying for help and begged and begged to be released to a cell where he would not be exposed. He was removed.

THE "MADE"

The first of the races in American waters with the English-built Swedish cutter *Made* was sailed on September 27 over the Stockholm-Turk track. Under the helm of the cutter was the Swedish boatman Oscar Nielsen. This is the first time a Swedish boatman has been given the American title that the first of the races would have settled to make the rules regarding the yacht, and still have on the water. There was a large number of yachts to field, and the tide was against the yachts. Below the *Made* there was a considerable race. Each carried a load of yachts and yachtsmen. The yachtsmen and their crews had to be taken to the finish. They went over the course many a minute quicker than the *Made*. The conditions for the first of sailing yachts were so fast that all that could have been done, so far as the race was concerned. In the vicinity of the race, the *Made* was better condition throughout for sailing in a match than was the American boat.

On the following day the *Made* defeated the yacht *Wren* by a score of twenty-five minutes, and on the 26th, with a sixteen-mile race, in a match with the yacht *Wren*. The first match is illustrated on page 67.

AT REST.

We give this week a series of illustrations that depict a long history of the discovery of the dead President, and the funeral services held over the remains at the resting place. Our first-page illustration shows the interior of the apartment illuminated by electric light, where the body rested through the night of Tuesday, September 26, when thousands of people from all parts of the United States, passed by in solemn procession. Among those who passed by was the wife of the late President, who remained as long as the funeral services were held. The beautiful wreath reserved by Queen Victoria for the late President, and the wreath of white flowers for the late President, were placed on both sides, leaving space for people to pass between them and the body. They arranged their decorations in great profusion.

The scene at the top of the square was a strategic position and the electric lights and other one hundred gas-lights threw their bright rays upon the lowering pall from all sides. All night long the thousands of people passing to and fro were attracted. Hundreds who went through by day took their places at the end of the line, at times over a mile long, in an expectation to view the coffins as they were hastily situated after dark. Thousands of strangers watched the processions, waiting for the daylight, and many slept in walking cars or nearby wagons.

The tent in which the body of the President was placed, in the square was a model of the most modern design, standing about five feet back from the sidewalk, and some distance from the street. A staircase was placed in the center of the tent, and the steps were being used. At the head was an ornate and beautiful work set by Mrs. Garfield in the lap of a woman, and another seat by Mrs. McKinley in the lap of a woman, which was used by the ladies of the Institute of the Emperor. The four seats were with seats of orange, upon which were arranged seats in great profusion. Outside, a stand was built back to the carriage, which was covered with a black canopy. The carpet was also strewn with orange, white and blue, and laid out in the carriage, which was covered with a black canopy. The carpet was also strewn with orange, white and blue, and laid out in the carriage, which was covered with a black canopy.

The carriage was covered with a black canopy, and the carpet was also strewn with orange, white and blue, and laid out in the carriage, which was covered with a black canopy. The carriage was covered with a black canopy, and the carpet was also strewn with orange, white and blue, and laid out in the carriage, which was covered with a black canopy.

The President's mother left the carriage, but both of them took their hats and went along with the eight with the yacht. General ARNOLD, Colonel COOPER, Colonel HOWLAND, and a few others of the already famous left their carriages, but most of the others remained their places. Secretary HAROLD and WILSON were the only members of the cabinet with the yacht. Mr. HAROLD and Mr. WILSON stood together in front of the yacht. About 3:45 the yacht was launched in a grand style and placed on the water. The yacht, while the *Made* had again played the fastest stroke of the *Made*, and so on. The young officers remained in their carriages, but HAROLD and WILSON stood over the speaker.

A brief and touching address was delivered by Rev. D. D. Bennett, chaplain of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and the first of the address. A song was followed by prayer offered by Mr. HAROLD, and all was over. Many persons stopped in the rear of Mrs. HAROLD's carriage, and all spoke with them, showing a great and respectful interest in those that would their respect. Her carriage was soon given away. The other carriages in the procession followed, and passed the yacht, some driving around the circle, and passed through the long lines of soldiers on their return to the city.

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With this monarchize.—That you use the same  
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit  
As you have done against me. There I say hand,  
My voice shall sound as you do trumpet mine out,  
And I will sleep and humble my knees

To your well-proved, who disclaim—  
And with his spirit sadly I revive,  
To seek the expectation of the world,  
To frustrate prophecies; and to raise out  
Retire opinion, who hath with me done,  
After my coming.—The tide of blood is no  
But proudly flow'd in vanity, till now

Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea,  
Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,  
And flow henceforth in formal majesty.  
Now call we our high court of parliament,  
And let us choose such lords of noble counsel,  
That the great body of our state may go  
In equal rank with the best governed nation.  
—So said Prince Henry when he became King







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SKETCHES FROM LOTS PURCHASED FOR VOTERS BY ONE OF THESE FRENCH, M. PAUL BRISANT, DILIGENT HAS "DRATE AMO"—[SEE PAGE 693.]



GENERAL JOSEPH B. CARR.  
FURNISHED BY THE JONES PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY.

has won a high reputation as an advocate, and is also known as an author. He is a native of Illinois, New York, and is about fifty-five years old. Judge FINCH was in 1860 appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was re-appointed at the beginning of this year.

The Hon. IRA DAVENPORT, the candidate for the position of Comptroller, was born in Rowden County in 1811. His father was a well known physician. He was elected to the New York State Senate in 1877, and was re-elected in 1879.

The Hon. JAMES W. HAYDEN, the candidate for the position of State Treasurer, was born in Bedford, Westchester County, on October 21, 1823. He was prepared for college at Bedford Academy, and was graduated from Yale College in 1844. He studied law with EDWARD WELLS, of Fitchburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He has been Superintendent of Schools, School Commissioner, Deputy-Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Harbor-Master, Deputy-Captain of the Port of New York, Judge-Advocate of the Seventh Brigade, N. Y. S. M., and Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, in which he wears the jewel of the thirty-third degree; he was a Major-General of the Fifth Division U. S. N. Y. Mr. HAYDEN has been a member of the Assembly since 1868, and has held many important positions in that body, of which he was speaker in 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The Hon. LEONARD W. BROWN, who is named for Attorney-General, is forty-one years of age, and a native of Canton, St. Lawrence County. When eighteen years old he entered the office of Hill, Calkins, & Porter, in Al-



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THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

GENERAL JOSEPH B. CARR, who was nominated by the recent Republican Convention for the position of Secretary of State of New York, was born at Albany August 16, 1825, and was educated at Troy. When the war broke out he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second New York Regiment, and a month later (May, 1861) became Colonel of the same regiment to which he was transferred. In 1862 General Carr was made a Major-General, and in 1863 he was made a Lieutenant-General. He has a conspicuous part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, up to the final surrender of Lee, in April, 1865. In March, 1866, General Carr was made a Brigadier-General, and was awarded a full pension in the month of that year. His residence is at Troy, where he is engaged in the manufacture of chain-cable.

The Hon. FRANK B. FINCH, the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, is a lawyer of great ability. He



THE HON. JAMES W. HAYDEN.  
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THE HON. IRA DAVENPORT.  
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has, where he studied law for several years. He then removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and completed his law studies in that city. He was about to be admitted to the bar when the war broke out, and he enlisted in the

Wisconsin Regiment, of which he was Adjutant. His father dying of this war, he returned to his native place, and cared for his father's family. At the age of twenty-seven he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, being the youngest member of that body. At the age of twenty-nine he was elected District Attorney of St. Lawrence County. In 1877 he was elected County Judge, his term of office not expiring until 1883. In 1878 Mr. FINCH was elected a Regent of the University.

General IRRA BROWN, the candidate for State Engineer, is fifty-five years old. He held the office of State Engineer and Surveyor in 1850 and 1856. He is known best from his connection with engineering work throughout the country. For sixteen years he was Assistant Engineer of the Erie Railway, and for many years was Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific road. He has also been identified with the construction and equipment of the Lexington and Nashville, Mississippi and Ohio, and other roads.



FLETCHER CHILDS HARPER.—FURNISHED BY HILL.—(See Page 604.)

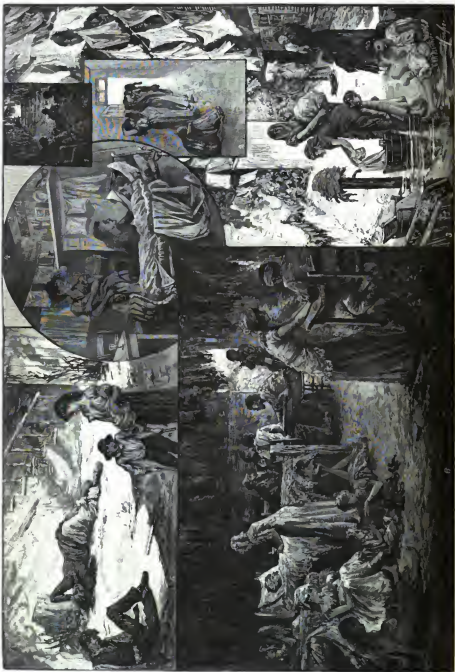


THE HON. NELSON W. ALDRICH.—FURNISHED BY O'NEILL & TRIMMER.—(See Page 604.)









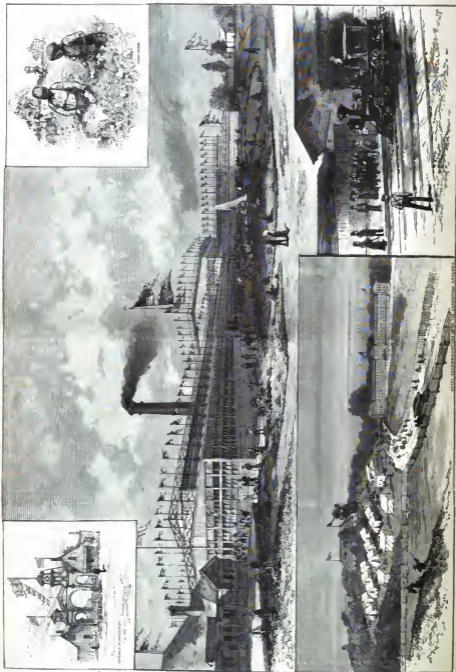
1. Beggar's "Cottage." 2. Highway, Military Avenue. 3. Cotton-Lark, Broadway Street. 4. Home, Eastman Street. 5. Cotton-Lark, Broadway Street. 6. Highway, Eastman Street. 7. Tentacle Life in New York—Mayor Gracie's Tour of Inspection—Scene at W. St. John's Avenue—[See Page 696]



THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MR. CHAMBERLAIN M. DEFEW ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE.  
DRAWN BY W. D. JOHN HARPER.—[SEE PAGE 694.]

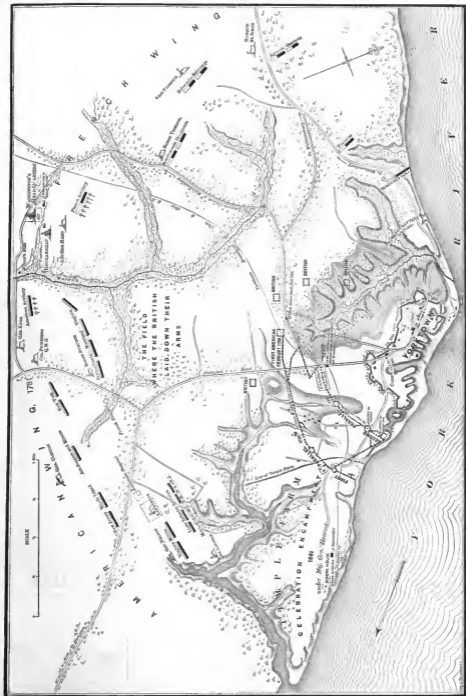






THE ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION.—From Harbison at Risson's Banquet.—(See Page 69.)





PLAN OF TOWN AND VICINITY, SHOWING THE HISTORICAL SITES OF 1863, AND THE CELEBRATION GROUNDS OF 1881.—From Overman, Inverett and Mac.—[See Page 702.]

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

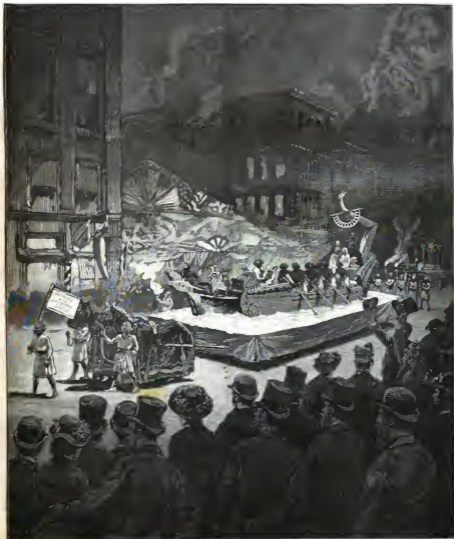
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 1786

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22, 1881.

TEN CENTS A COPY  
WITH A SUPPLEMENT.



THE BALTIMORE OSOBLE CELEBRATION.—From a Sketch by W. F. BRIDGES.—(See Page 711.)

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

No. 192 of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, issued October 16, 1884, is devoted to the late war, a variety of interesting articles and stories, among which may be mentioned a fascinating account of a full-length speech in our early history, entitled "The Story of the Negro Race," with a capital chapter on "The Negro in Canada," by HARRY FISLER; and a short but lively sketch of "A Heroic Feat." The principal illustration on this number is a well-known picture furnished by one of "Illustrator's" most picture artists. Our first offer this week will find annuals everywhere.

It is a NEWSPAPER containing a double page every week from a drawing by HOWARD CHASE, entitled

### "THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS,"

is printed gratuitously with this number of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In response to numerous requests, HARPER & BROTHERS beg to announce that the following number of HARPER'S WEEKLY, is devoted to an all-great detailed account of the life of Mr. GARFIELD, from the receipt of the electoral vote in the month of November, 1880, to his death, and the period following, till the death of President Arthur, July 5, and Aug. 12, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893. The illustrations include portraits of the President, General Sherman, and all of the cabinet. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE result of the elections in "the October States" shows that the political situation is unchanged. Notwithstanding the long possession of power by the Republican party, the Democratic party has been unable as yet to prove to the country that its true interests would be better promoted by Democratic success. Whatever the defects of Republican policy and the faults of Republican leaders may have been, the party has shown such willingness to rebuke such leaders and to correct such defects that, so far as yet we see, no good reason for taking the risk of a radical change. It is not, as is urged by the Democratic journals, that Republicans hold up their party as a model institution, and therefore cannot regard any policy as synonymous with chaos and revolution, but that the Democratic party, where it is in local power and is in a special opposition, neither by its conduct nor its representative organs, general respect and trust. What good argument could be maintained in Ohio or Iowa that the State government should be taken from Republicans and confided to Democratic hands? Unless the theory of party institutions be abandoned, it was impossible for the farmer or the mechanic or the manufacturer in Ohio, for instance, to say that he would be better off if Mr. BOEWATER should take the place of Governor FORYER, and upon the great conservative principle, which is always so strong in this country, of letting well enough alone, they have voted as they voted last year.

A great deal of "searching" is reported. That is to be expected when, in the absence of immediate and unopposed action, candidly and fairly, men think individuals and less an administration. In the famous election contest in Ohio during the war, between HERBERT and VALLANBURGH, those two men stood up bravely for Union and Disunion. Personal considerations were wholly waived. Union men voted for one and disunion men for the other, and naturally an overwhelming Union majority was the result. But the great party contest is not upon such high ground, and each administration claims the possible advantage from new questions. No new questions, however, has taken form so positively as to leave and divide divided parties, as the always question divided the old Whig and Democratic parties from 1850 to 1860. The Republican party is still the party of emancipation, Union, equal rights, honest money, a free vote, and a fair count; the Democratic party is still claiming its right to the money, to the primary and fundamental principles. Every year its platform echo the Republican platform of the preceding year, and its strongest claim to public confidence is that it accepts what it opposes, and affirms what it demands. Hence in any election that it carries the election of this year, the result would be that to want of Republican harmony, not to desire or preference of Democratic principle or policy. Such an election would be no indication of a national revolution, when the two parties were tried upon their general character, the Democratic would be preferred.

It is, in fact, upon this general character that the two parties now are in the contest. The Democratic party who chafe under the rule of the party and plenty of Republicans who denounce the evils and abuses that threaten their organization. Those two dispositions were never so active than during

the last administration. But when the direct issue was raised between the two, each side held its own, and the party of Calves, equality, good faith, and honest election prevailed. Practically the political situation is an armed truce. Each party criticizes its opponent by the means of its newspapers, and great destructive principles upon which it appeals for support. Upon such questions as the tariff, both wish to conciliate American labor: upon the problem of metropolitan both are sympathetic and anxious upon the rights of the civil service, both are pronounced and positive. The Democratic platform counts with few words, but nobody believes that the Democrats in power would seriously reduce the revenue raised by foreign duties. They oppose the "curse of the people" against monopolies, but nobody supposes that they would radically modify the laws of property. They demand reform in the civil service, but the eye dwells upon the signs of the eagerness for reform, but dwells in vain. It is the general conviction that this is substantially the actual situation which holds the parties in statu quo. Members of both parties who are interested in fewer questions want and hope to see their own party take the right position, and in the mean time they see no occasion to transfer their allegiance. In the mean time, also, the country continues to prosper, and prosperity and tranquillity upon the expense of whose party it has become so, naturally hope to see in the administration at Washington evidence that the palpable and pronounced spirit and aims of the party, as they have been again and again manifested during the last two years, are to continue to inspire the party councils and action.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

The organization of the Senate has been a queer business. But the Democrats who insisted upon the passage of such an act complain. It was very foolish to make the majority of the Senate to constitute itself in the succession to the Presidency in case of the removal of the President, because, under the circumstances, all that a Democratic officer could do without national discomfiture would be to resign the office until a new President should be elected. They unwisely sacrificed the prestige of their party for a merely apparent advantage, and must have expected the tables to be turned at the first opportunity. But they failed, for not only did the Democrats temporarily majority wisely, and they used it fitly. Probably they did not expect that the opportunity to turn the tables would present itself so soon. But they should have been ready in the decision, they were limited to select SENATOR DAVID DAVIS or MR. BAYARD'S successor. Mr. DAVIS did not vote at all, and Mr. BAYARD voted with the Republicans. This gave them a mere majority that the Democrats had had, really manifested during the last two years, are to continue to inspire the party councils and action.

The war proceeding is amazing, but the most amusing part of it is that the Democrats are "retrogressed" from complaining. If it was their right, which, legally speaking, is undeniably, to elect a President between the two parties, and it is in the right of the Republicans, being a majority, to do the same thing. The Democrats undertook to play a doubtful game, and they have been beaten. There is one serious advantage, however, gained by the Republican party, and that is the fact that the Democrats have had a direct incentive to crime whenever a change of office is likely to follow a change of the appointing office. This change is believed never to be so probable as when by a single death the party control of the spoils is changed. That incentive is removed by the election of SENATOR DAVIS as next in succession to the Presidency. It is a dull business, but all the considerations and circumstances of the organization should help the anticipation of the master evil of our politics.

## CONTENTED PIONEERS.

"THE AMERICAN," referring to a movement of DON BENJAMIN VICTORIA MACKERRA, in the Senate of Chile, looking to the promotion of judges by seniority, says that it is a pity that Don BENJAMIN is not a better lawyer than has attended the pioneers of civil service reform in the United States. But it seems to us that these pioneers must be exceedingly unreasonable if they complain of old-fashioned. No movement in the country of similar scope and importance has ever made such rapid progress. It is only five years since MR. JENCKES introduced his propositions in Congress, but, except by a few newspapers and a few country editors, no one has heard of it since, and when President GARNEY surrendered to the chiefs of the spoils system, the whole matter was thought to be virtually at an end. Indeed, within the last year we have seen the most extraordinary announcement: "The President will have no objection to the thing." Meanwhile, however, the seed was springing up a hundredfold. In the Interior Department, under Secretary NIGHTINGALE, and in the two great custom-houses and

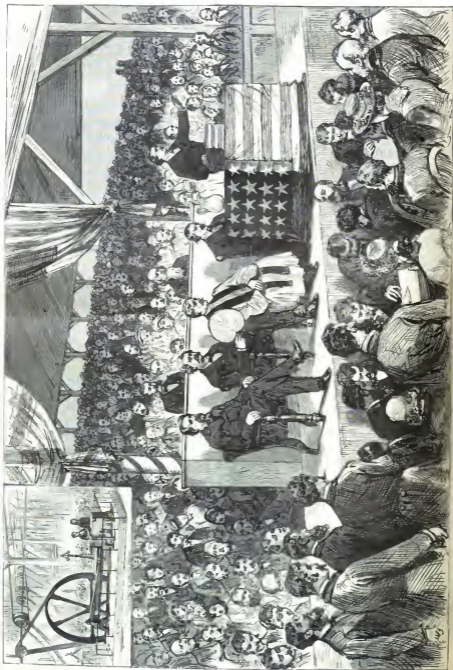
post-offices of the country, the reformed system has been introduced with such success as to render the business community that it had some interest in such efforts, and stimulate them to seek the continuation of the reform. In consequence, the bill was finally passed by the Senate in San Francisco. An admirably drawn bill, providing for a general and gradual enforcement of a national system of appointments, has been introduced in the Senate, with a careful and conscientious report. Members of both parties declare their readiness to refer. No topic is more generally and earnestly discussed by the press. Men of the greatest weight in their several communities announce their conviction of the vital necessity of changes, and the Republicans of Massachusetts declare for a reformed system in detail. The Massachusetts Republicans demand the abolition of office-holding assessments, the due separation of the executive and legislative departments of the government, and permanent organizations to determine fit men for appointment. The New York Convention promises support to the reform. The New York Central machine, the most powerful organization of the spoils class in the country, has been astonished by the rejection of Mr. CLEVELAND'S pitiful entreaty to be returned to the seat which he abandoned as a strategic point in his warfare upon constitutional and honest politics, and the action of the State Convention re-elected in the United States, the only man of the national and personal grief at his death was full of starting denunciation of the evils of the system which has slain him, and of resolution of reform. There is no doubt that the General Administration would have instituted a general and harmonious reformed method of minor appointments, and that the late President, as he had in his inaugural address, would have asked Congress to co-operate with the Executive in establishing the principles of civil service reform. Public opinion demands that this purpose shall not be relaxed, and some kind of Congressional action may be fully anticipated. In any event, at the next Congressional session candidates will be closely questioned as to their views upon this subject, and they will feel that evasion or hesitation will imperil their election.

It seems to us that the progress of civil service reform, though so little reason to complain as any body of officials especially interested in a great question ever had. Their appeal was, as every appeal for fundamental political reform in this country must be, to the good sense of the people, and it is gratifying to find that not only so, but amazing. The twaddle about school marks tests and strictures has been silenced in the indignation of a nation which sees that it is in the system that such measures are meant to protect. CLEVELAND has departed the President. Confidence there is no greater trust before the country. No Convention can avoid a declaration upon it without conceding himself by its startling admission. If Don BENJAMIN VICTORIA MACKERRA is a good fortune, the possessors of civil service reform in the United States, he will be one of the most fortunate of Chilians.

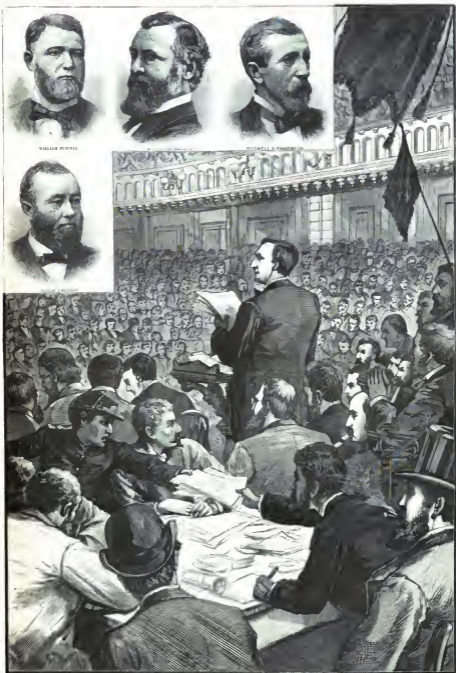
## THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

The result of the election in New York turns upon the degree of harassment that will be shown by the Republican party. If both wings should be allowed to vote, the result would be a declaration in favor of the State; but if the defeated wing in the Convention should secretly oppose the ticket, as Governor DIX was secretly opposed in 1874, the Democrats will win. "The machine" is so far from being a "machine man" to let their opponents "elect a ticket which they have nominated." The machine insists that it is virtually the party. It has been in disrepute, and it is necessary to show that it is the city late year was there of a kind of organization which forbids seven-twentieths of those voters to have any voice in naming the candidates of the party. The machine shows, above all things, its command over the voters in this country. It may be considered as a necessary evil, and it is quite capable of quietly procuring the defeat of the ticket, not openly and manifestly opposing it, or any part of it, open opposition, or any other mode, in which it is in the order to be able to say that nothing else can assure Republican victory. A careful comparison of results after the election will show how far the thesis is actually made as the Convention is in this country. It is in no respect, upon the other hand, that the organization of President ARTER in the loss of his own State, in which he has had the credit of organizing the victory of last year with his 21,900 Republican majority. It is not in the least likely that he will have his account to the Presidency, would be a blow which the machine would set out to inflict upon him, and from which his administration would not readily recover. It is, therefore, not surprising that the machine will feel it necessary to do all that it can to elect a party majority at the polls. But, again, it should be shown in some of the legislative districts, as in the preliminary elections for the State Convention, shows





THE ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION—OPENING ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR COLLETT.—(See Page 714.)



THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, TWEDDIE HALL, ALBANY  
 DRAWN BY W. D. JOHN HARPER.—PUBLISHED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MERRILL, ALBANY.—[SEE PAGE 710.]



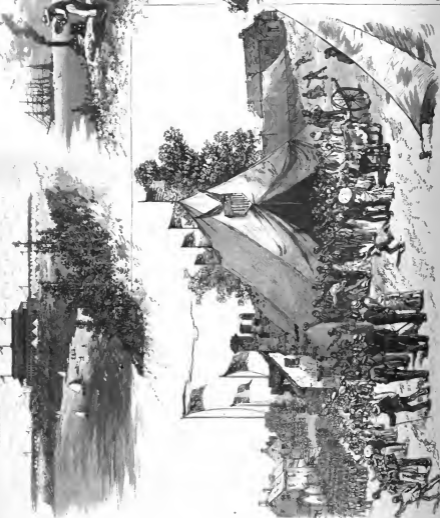




THE GRAND STAND



THE CELEBRATION AT FORESTVALE



THE CELEBRATION AT FORESTVALE.—ARRIVAL OF TROOP, AND OTHER INCIDENTS.—FROM DRAWING BY J. O. BROWN.—(See Page 714.)



THE CITY AND COUNTRY IN THE BACKGROUND



SEE PAGE 714 FOR A FULLER VIEW OF THIS



IN THE TRENCES BEFORE TOKYO—A "MAMMOTH" INSPECTING THE FRENCH BATTERED—BARRS OF BARRS OF BARRS—(See Post 184)

## THE PROLOGUE TO YORKTOWN.

By A. BAKER CORNELL.

YORKTOWN was the last scene of the old Revolutionary drama, a sun that shone before the fall of the curtain; and yet Britain never presented it to the eyes of her subjects more interesting. The famous "siege" was not of itself a very grand affair. Eight thousand men were gathered in front of a very thin wall, and surrounded. There was no desperate fighting; the gallant rush of a small detachment of British, who were the only survivors of the battle of the Clouds. In the month of June, 1781, the British were in the month of the month of June. The British were in the month of the month of June.

When they drank "meat" or fell asleep, they "grazed" the earth so a conifer, capable of existing, and made dreadful havoc. When they drank "meat" or fell asleep, they "grazed" the earth so a conifer, capable of existing, and made dreadful havoc. When they drank "meat" or fell asleep, they "grazed" the earth so a conifer, capable of existing, and made dreadful havoc.

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RECTOR returned to his quarters at sunset, having made arrangements for the combined attack upon Lord CORWALLIS; and on the 26th of September the movement of the troops began.

The march was a *joireaux* affair, and the old soldiers who had followed the flag so long, through much adverse weather, were through the nature of the case, and the lightness of boots. Their uniforms were tattered, but their arms were bright; and behind came the baggage-waggons, and a few new recruits, full of ardor at the prospect of fighting. A short march—it was but twelve miles—brought them to the city of Yorktown, where behind the battlements the English man waited. Toward the left lay the prospect of an open, and they could see the ships of the United and English fleets—*à la vue*. It was just sunset when they came in sight of this vast sea-moat with its levees—September 28, 1781.

On the 9th of October WASHINGTON himself put the march to the first gun, and the siege of Yorktown began. On the 14th of the end came. The American and British carried the English works by assault, and WASHINGTON, standing on his works, heard the long *hurrah*, which indicated the result of the attack.

General KEVIN, standing near him, and talking to him of his own country, WASHINGTON, in his grave voice, so as he slowly closed his eyelids, "The work to me, and well done."

Drama in HARPER'S WEEKLY. No. 180. THE KEY, OR CHRISTLOWN.  
By R. B. BLACKMORE.  
OR "MARY ARNOLD," by LOUISA DODGE, AND "THE CANON," by . . .

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued.)  
THE WAY TO THE COTTAGE.

One day, at the top of the village, she met this lovely principled young man coming from his course of medicine at her father's house of health. . . . Her eyes met those of the Captain's, but she merely bowed her head forward.

"What can you do for me?" said she. "I have come from a sick-bed here." "Like what, Miss Perceps?" he inquired, with some dignity. "I scarcely remember your question."

"You know what I mean well enough. Why don't you go and visit?" "You speak in a strange manner, and with a desire to be off," he answered down to hear out all she had to say. "Why don't you say a little pluck it up, if that is all you mean by baggage for you, a little determination? You love home, and how to see you. Why don't you checkmate the old doctor?"

"Really, you seem to have a most kind interest in my affairs, Miss Perceps. . . . How?" she exclaimed the lady. "It is pleasure that pleases me. . . . With that she showed her own heart, and said, "Good-day."

"This is *not* my fate, and most unwillingly," cried Jack, *sober* after her, as he knew he must do. "Miss Perceps, my dear and kind friend, I will be very glad to explain yourself, if not to see you."

he Miss Arden just to look at. And I don't think she gives any ground for being angry. "Of course she did not. In this life it is little it out of her most sacred corner, which she has not been able to give up. . . . I have made no use of my happy 1000 last year but to give you my love and a thousand pills. . . . You can go and get more, you invariable young man. . . . What a general mind you have!" he answered, with much admiration. . . . "I am sure I do it, when I can't get it. . . . I have no personal undertaking that I use to be."

Backward in coming forward, you will find I did not let me advise you, or when you days of repentance come, you may say, 'This did it.' My step said that it had my beloved parent and child, and as such, when they had a little respite, but I never allowed it. . . . I have seen you so well when I was in bed."

"What a general mind you have!" he answered, with much admiration. "I am sure I do it, when I can't get it. . . . I have no personal undertaking that I use to be."

"I have seen you so well when I was in bed."

"I have seen you so well when I was in bed."

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"I have seen you so well when I was in bed."

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continued to make his years for something else, and the general mind you have!" he answered, with much admiration. "I am sure I do it, when I can't get it. . . . I have no personal undertaking that I use to be."

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"I have seen you so well when I was in bed."

"I have seen you so well when I was in bed."

"I have seen you so well when I was in bed."

make sure, as a show of approval which he could not offer the party who had his own to do, as he was to be left in the hands of the great nation. . . . (To be continued.)

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

The New York Democratic Convention, which was on Monday the 11th and 12th inst, was held in the Fair Hall, Orange street, New York. . . .

Deaths has recently occurred from Chills that is near that country through a gateway near the western end of the Great Wall. . . .

Mr. J. E. Cowan's former Fulfill his signal-ment himself by two recent victories at the English turf—the Cornwell Races on 11th inst, and the Newmarket Races on 16th inst. . . .

A Newfoundland whaling ship in Boston is believed to have committed suicide. . . .

It is believed by way of change that there is a man in Boston over the address of the Paris Convention. . . .

The Lord Mayor of London has received from an admirer in New South Wales a present of two ducks and geese. . . .

There were in it a host of acquaintances, to thank the introduction of her name, however she is called, Pennsylvania. . . .

In view of the distance of the famous island of Lifonien, Eastern Tartary, the Governor-General, he would a state forbidding sailing to the island. . . .



DESTRUCTION OF THE FOURTH AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY'S STABLES.—From a Sketch by CHARLES GUANAN.—[See Page 717.]



RAMON: LODGE OF MOURNING, AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—Drawn by CHARLES GUANAN.—[See Page 718.]



THE LATE DR. A. G. DOUGLAS.  
Promotee at Brimston.—[See Page 712.]

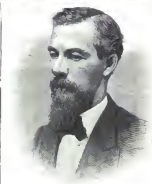
THE NEW GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DR. HERMAN E. SHREMAN, the Republican Governor-elect of Iowa, is one of the self-made men of the West. His origins, however, from good Eastern stock, and were such to the position inherited from honorable parentage, and the habits of industry formed early in life. He is a native of New York, born in Plattsburgh, Ontario County, May 29, 1826.

He was the third son of FURMAN L. SHREMAN. After a good practical education in the public school at Plattsburgh, he learned the watchmaker's trade. In 1845, the family moved to Iowa, where the father had purchased some government lands. There they engaged in farming. While at work upon the farm he employed his leisure hours in studying law, and in the summer of 1850 was admitted to the bar. When the war broke out the north he was one of the first to respond, and enlisted in Company G, Third Iowa Infantry, and immediately went to the front. From second lieutenant he was promoted, in February, 1862, to Second Lieutenant of Company E. He was severely wounded at the battle of Peachtree Landing. While in the hospital he was promoted to the rank of Captain for gallant services on the field. At length, though crippled and still suffering from his injuries, he returned



THE PROMOTED YORKTOWN MONUMENT.



THE HON. FRED B. SHREMAN.

to his company, where, by the aid of crutches, he was able to be so duty; but the demands of patriotism were more than his crippled system could sustain, and he was finally compelled, in the summer of 1861, to resign his commission.

Soon after his return home he was elected to the office of County Judge, Boston County, in which he was re-elected in 1863. He engaged the judgeship in 1868 to accept the office of Clerk of the District Court, which position he held by repeated elections until his election as Auditor of the State in 1874, the position he has held ever since, and which he filled with such marked ability that he very soon came into prominence as a candidate for Governor. On the 25th of June he received the nomination.

THE FOURTH AVENUE FIRE

The most extensive and destructive conflagration that has visited New York in many years occurred on the night of October 25, on Fourth Avenue, near the lower south of the Park Avenue tunnel, and directly opposite the Park Avenue Hotel. The fire broke out in the immense building of the Fourth Avenue Railway Company. A stiff gale blowing from the northwest spread the flames with great rapidity, and despite the best efforts of the brave firemen to arrest them, the entire block consumed by Thirty-second



YORKTOWN—THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS OFF CAPE HENRY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1813.—(DRAWN BY J. O. DAVISON.—[See Page 714.]





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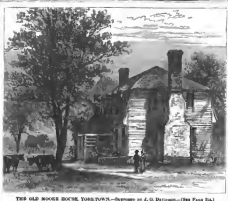
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THE OLD MOORE HOME, YORNTOWN.—Sketches of J. G. DeGraaf.—(See Page 64.)

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YORKTOWN.

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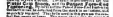
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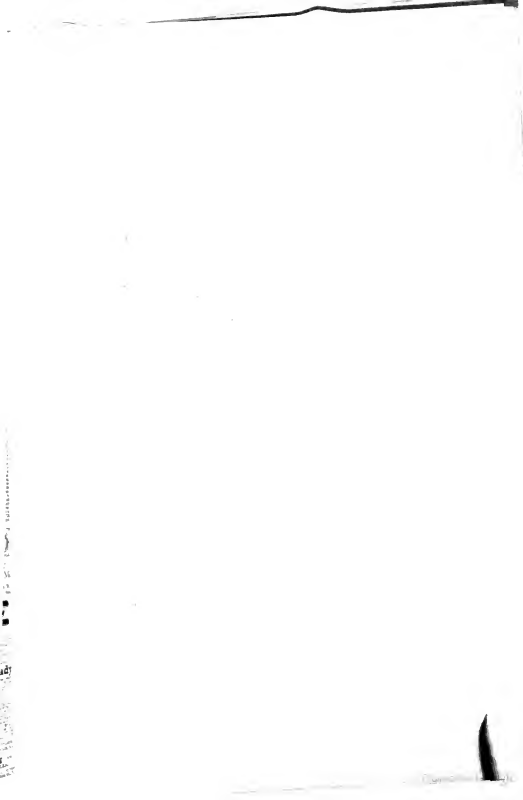
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THE SURRENDER OF

General Mifflin



IN WALLIS.—DRAWN BY HOWARD PYLE.



# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV—No. 1397.  
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EGYPTIAN PRIEST AND SACRED SCRIBE.—From a Fresco by F. A. Bonazzi.

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## YORKTOWN.

THE commemoration at Yorktown closes the long series of centennial of Revolutionary battles, which began in 1872 at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, and which has continued with very great although not uniformly varying interest to that of the surrender of Cornwallis. The most recent in order and significance will be the observance of the signing of the treaty of peace, and seven years hence we may expect a due observance of the completion of the hundredth year of the government under the Constitution. These celebrations have been most important and instructive, and they have been of the greatest service in refreshing the memory of events, which in some cases had faded from the popular recollection, and were very largely forgotten. The opening events of the Revolution in New England are so familiar that the first centennial celebrations were general and enthusiastic, and served to stimulate the public mind with an ardor which did not abate to the last centennial commemoration. The active Revolution not only began in New England, but the preceding drama had been carried on there with the utmost ability and vigor, and the historical and patriotic interest of the most of that time have been largely New-Englanders, so that full and detailed justice has been done to the part that the Eastern colonies played in the great struggle. The three concluding colonies a hundred years ago were Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, and the Revolutionary movement which began in Massachusetts passed to New York, and ended in Virginia. The great campaign was that of New York; the drivers were the military and political leaders of New York, and the active aid of France, which expelled the remainder of CORNWALLIS. Thus the three colonies are united by the most patriotic traditions, and lead in a common gratitude the nation of New York.

The differences elsewhere in the Revolutionary annals between New England and New York, which were close and immediate neighbors, were due to two chief causes, the practical homogeneity of New England, and the immediate dependence of New York upon the crown. The immense territory of New York was not only sparsely peopled, but its population was as heterogeneous as it is now. Even in the seventeenth century, when New England spoke but one language, eighteen different tongues were spoken familiarly in New York; and politically the rights of the people of the province were not guaranteed by charter. There was no lawyer or writer Revolutionary leader than JOHN MORTON SEYMOUR and JOHN JAY and ALEXANDER HAMILTON and GEORGE CLINTON, but there were no fewer than twenty upon the continent than those of the city of New York and Long Island. During the continental epoch the State had several very important commemorations in New York. The first was that of the beginning of hostilities, signalled by a masterly discourse of Dr. STUBBS before the Historical Society. The next was the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the State, in the spring of 1877, marked by a characteristic oration of CHARLES O'CONNOR before the same society. These were followed by the celebration at Kingston of the institution of the State militia under the Ordinance of 1784 upon the battle-field, the celebration at BEAUFORT and Schuylerville the Barnages of BROMBERG's surrender, and the celebration at Cherry Valley, at the old fort of Fort-à-la-Paix, at Waverly, and at the spot of the capture of Fort Mifflin. Other events worthy mention within the State have been forgotten, but we have mentioned the more important.

During all this period the co-operative good-will and indifference of New York were conspicuous. There has been observable—that fact which has led to great injustice in the popular estimate of the Revolutionary attitude of the State. There was several times evidence of the sense of the State of the King's celebration, but we believe that not one was present to honor in person the memory of the first great republican Governor of New York, GEORGE CLINTON, although the Governor BRUCE detained at home by illness, sends an address to him on the occasion. Schuylerville, the seat of BRUCE's surrender, and, upon the whole, the most memorable, because, as we have said, the most decisive field of the war, is only

twenty miles from Albany; the day of the commemoration was perfect; but the Legislature had made no appropriation, we believe, toward the expenses of the day, and the Governor of New York was "represented" by the military family. It is curious to observe at Oriskany was of the most vital importance, and there was an immense crowd upon the field of the celebration; yet, while every school boy in Massachusetts knows the great day of Concord and Lexington very minutely, he is familiarly acquainted with New York who knows little about Oriskany. It is curious to trace in this way the persistence of the characteristics of a community. The misfortune of Virginia being that of her famous battle-field, she has no military and inaccessible peninsula, and the difficulty of providing transport and comfortable accommodation for a vast throng of visitors seem not to have been properly considered. It is sadly true that the only commemoration which foreign guests were laden should have been the one for which preparations were the least adequate. But the great preparation of such an occasion—renewing the knowledge of the details of the events and the preparation of its significance—has been fully accomplished. The daily newspapers have become histories; admirable monographs, like JACKSON'S THE YORKTOWN Campaign, have been published; and while the beauty good will of the people, with France and England has been renewed, the hostile feeling of the same years toward England has been buried in a grave over which "our old heroes" mourn with us. The moral of the long series of continental Revolutionary celebrations is plain, and will be deemed by us men of English blood; it is that the English colonies in America insupportably vindicated the essential principles of English liberty.

## THE ARTHUR ADMINISTRATION.

THE first month will be probably the halcyon month of President ARTHUR'S administration. He took his seat with dignity, modesty, and evident appreciation of the painful situation. He requested the GARFIELD cabinet to remain at least for a time, and the people and the great press forborne all prospective criticism of the Government. There has been very little speculation about the general course of the new administration, but a very general expression of the hope that there would be no violent departure from the accepted spirit and policy of the late President. Other conditions of quietude and universal satisfaction, however, can not last. There must be changes, and with change will come trouble. It is now understood that the Cabinet members of that President's administration, whose success are already determined. The appointment of the cabinet will be the first positive act of the administration, and criticism will soon set in. The London Spectator said recently in commenting upon our situation, and said very accurately that a long run could not be deduced from an air-appeal. But the case is somewhat different in elective and party governments. In such governments the chief executive officers are not elected to certain fixed terms of office, and the succession of a Vice-President to a President does not import any surrender of his views to those of his predecessor.

JOHN GARFIELD and General ARTHUR were both Republicans, and they were nominated by the same Convention, and they were elected by the same vote. Their political views and sympathies and associations were perfectly familiar. It was any error in the selection of either candidate it was an error of which the party and not the candidate must bear the whole responsibility. The voters who elected General GARFIELD also elected General ARTHUR; it is necessary to remember that the success of General GARFIELD'S death or disability, and they elected him knowing that his views and associations were not those of General GARFIELD. It is true that under our political system and practice there can be no direct election of the President, and the general reasons for selecting both candidates as representatives of the same general convictions, and an agent of the same general policy. If for any unexplained reason of expediency this is not done, the voter who elects to do it must expect to pay the penalty, if there be any penalty to pay. They may not plead that there was any understanding, express or implied, that if the President should die, the Vice-President should retain his predecessor's advisers or pursue his policy.

This is a decision which rests solely with the new Chief Magistrate, and it will depend upon his judgment and expediency. If he should elect to do so, the general course which was expected of his predecessor was one which promised greatly to strengthen the party to which both belonged, and to perpetuate its ascendancy by giving the most and confidence of the people. It would be difficult to think of an instance of that party, to forego his own predictions, and practically to continue his predecessor's administration. But this would be an exceptional course. It is to be desirable that the President should not have any views within the party more than those with which he was not sympathized, and that he will adjust himself with kindred advisers. This is the

most fairly to be expected in the change from the GARFIELD to the ARTHUR administration. As Republicans, both the late and the present President were devoted to the same general objects. Their differences were those of the manner of their respective importance of objects. This is a difference which would make, of course, essentially different administrations, and that difference is what must be expected. The questions selected for the cabinet were carefully considered by Republicans, who, could they have controlled the Chicago Convention, would not have nominated General GARFIELD. This view is confirmed by the names most prominently mentioned in connection with the cabinet. They are familiar names, and they are not such as to suggest a continuation of what it was supposed would be the distinctive character of the late administration. Their selection would forecast an administration very different from that which ended with the death of GARFIELD, but an administration, which is to be judged fairly only by its conduct, not by its promises.

## MACHINE-BREAKING.

THE four most machine-ridden cities in the State are New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Buffalo. It is natural that in those cities there should be a great anti-machine feeling, and the most strenuous desire to emancipate the voters and restore the political initiative and control to the people. At present the great political parties of the State are the Republican and the Democratic, and the hands of those who make a business—and generally a trade—of politics, and the announcement of the late President has forced upon the public and the convention a great measure, which is such a situation. A necessary consequence of this interest is a careful consideration of methods for breaking the despotic and destructive force of the machine. Pending the adoption of such methods, no voter will be allowed to vote as a Republican, a Democrat, or a Unionist, but will vote as a voter. In Pennsylvania, Mr. WOLFE has made the standard of revolt against the machine by presenting himself as an independent candidate against the candidate of the machine. We give here a portrait of the great machine breaker. In Brooklyn, a great meeting of independent citizens has nominated for Mayor Mr. RILEY ROPE, a gentleman of the highest character and noble spirit, the kind of man who will be successful in the struggle, and for whom every independent citizen should gladly vote. We give also a portrait of Mr. ROPE, the method of whose nomination is a sign of vigorous political action. In Buffalo, one of the most noted and successful machine breakers and his own says in the meeting which nominated Mr. ROPE, "You must present to us good candidates, or we will smash your machine." In Buffalo, the progress of the most vigorous and successful machine breaker, holds the local administrations in Erie County, and says, boldly and sensibly:

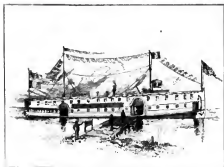
"We shall keep on taking bad nominations, even if we are ever so regularly made, no long as a corrupt machine continues to dole down its offices, but they are not for a Republican party—an independent Republican party—that will support no party than its right, and try to set it right when it is wrong."

That is a system of government by party there must be some permanent and legal remedy for this mischief. In other words, the whole scheme of party nominations by caucus has failed. The people are divided into parties, but in any party have the power of selecting candidates. It is not because they do not wish to select them, but because they are prevented. The Buffalo Address, which has done great good in the minds of the people, and has awakened the people at the polls, and has shown the full courage of its convictions, has lately published two masterly and comprehensive upon "THE CAUCUS SYSTEM," which exposes in the clearest light its fallacy and its danger to the people, and shows the true remedy. The system itself the writer holds to be an unmitigated evil, which can not be amended, and must be destroyed. It is in the caucus, he thinks, that the fatal system has its root, and an reform can be adequate which does not abolish that system. The remedy in one which has been recently often suggested, Mr. MACHILLAN advocates it, and Mr. EMERY'S BROTHER stands at its low hill of last winter. But the writer is not a partisan, and he will not say as much as the writer in the Buffalo Address.

It consists in providing by law for the open and free nomination of candidates for office, just as the first election of the President was made. It would of course leave parties untouched, but it would give to every member of a party an opportunity of voting to select candidates and delegates in a manner regulated by no outside party. No one would be able to be nominated by any nomination so made. But in every district the members of all parties would decide whether they would make nominations in that way or by the usual caucus method. No one would be able to control the nomination at the will of a boss, but the voters of the party would decide whether the candidate of the caucus should be the real candidate of the party. The







FLOATING HOTEL BARGE.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HOTEL BARGE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.



UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THE BEACH.



BEHIND THE BOAT OF CAPTAIN M. PERA ON BOARD THE "TENNESSEE."

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.—From Sketches by J. O. DeWitt.—[See Page 126.]



THE HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SPAIN.

## THE HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

This distinguished statesman, who was recently confirmed United States Minister to Spain, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1803. He was prepared in early college, but, owing to his father's death, he remained on the farm until he became of age, when he learned the business of a painter. Mr. Hamlin is at present 87 years old, and during his career has been a member of the Maine Legislature six years (in three of which he was Speaker of the House of Representatives), member of the United States House of Representatives for four years, Governor of Maine a short time, Vice

President of the United States four years, and Collector for the port of Boston four years. Without possessing the higher gifts of oratory, he is a man of strong mind, clear-headed, and watchful of the interests of his State.

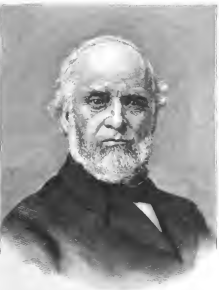
## THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, who succeeds Sir Edward Thornton as British Minister to the United States, comes of a very ancient family. It was founded in the reign

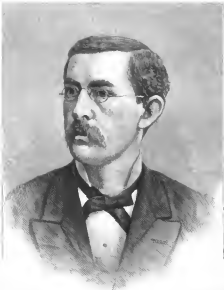


THE HON. LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST.—PORTRAIT BY ELBERT AND PAR, LONDON.

of Edward II. of England by Sir Thomas West, who was in high favor with that monarch, and has furnished several distinguished soldiers and statesmen to the nation. The present Minister, who is the 55th son of the 6th Earl Darraway, was born on the 19th of July, 1827. He has had long and public life, and has served with distinction as British Consul to the Argentine Republic, and latterly in Spain. The family is exceedingly wealthy. Through marriage it became possessed of Knole, one of the largest houses in England. Of venerable, yet vigorous aspect, this immense mansion, which has five acres of leader roof, stands in a park of rare beauty, renowned for the splendor of its timber.



THE HON. RIPLEY BOPPS.—PORTRAIT BY FRANK S. FOSTER.—(THE PAINT BY THE PAINT.)



C. K. WOLFE.—PORTRAIT BY DR. J. B. LEE.—(THE PAINT BY THE PAINT.)







THE NAVAL REVIEW  
THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL—THE MILITARY AND



THE MILITARY REVIEW.—PASSING THE GRAND STAND



ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

AL. REVIEWS.—FROM SKETCHES BY J. O. DAVIDSON.—[SEE PAGE 100.]









THE DEWEY FOUNTAIN IN UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.—PROJECTED BY MR. D. WILLIS JAMES.—FURNISHED BY H. S. WELLS JAMES.—FURNISHED BY H. S. WELLS JAMES.

#### THE JAMES FOUNTAIN.

The new fountain which Mr. D. W. JAMES has just presented to the city of New York is a valuable contribution to the artistic wealth of the metropolis. The study of its design can be hardly said to be interesting as showing how in a democratic country like ours individual citizens perform the work which elsewhere is done either by the community or by some holder of power and state.

About five years ago three of our well-known citizens happened to meet in a German hotel. They spoke of art and of public works, and finally the conversation took a practical turn. They discussed the project of a drinking-fountain, which should at the same time contribute to the physical comfort of the people, teach a lesson of religion, and foster an appreciation of art. The idea thus struck out in social converse was translated in the work which some enthusiastic Union Square.

The suggestion of this fountain came from Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES, who formally presented it to the city, as represented by Mayor TRACY. The outline of the fountain was delivered by another of the party of three, Professor J. L. LEITCH, and CORCORAN. He related how in the preliminary attempts the practical solution of the question which the three friends had proposed to themselves, however, was had in the well-known art critic and historian LEITCH, of Southampton. By one of those strange pieces of good fortune which sometimes occur, James Dewey was in present at the first visit paid to LEITCH'S studio. This young artist had just returned from Sweden to assume the position of head of the Department of Sculpture at the Art Academy of Stockholm. "There is the man you are looking for," said LEITCH



THE LATE CHARLES VAN DUSEN.  
FURNISHED BY H. S. WELLS JAMES.

to his American visitor, and in a few moments it was settled that he should make a clay model of a fountain for the inspection of the gentlemen who he intended to erect one. Dusen was a pupil of BUSTELLI, whose fame is identified with the memorial of LEITCH in the city of Worms. The master had lately completed the plan of this great work, and modeled the central figure, whose death called him. The task of carrying out his ideal fell to DUSEN.

The clay model prepared by Dusen was exhibited as "a design for a fountain in New York" in the Art Academy of Stockholm, and was approved by our fellow-citizens who had undertaken to erect it. In 1877, a contract was signed for the execution of the work within a period of two years and a half. "Like many another work," said Professor CORCORAN, "which has been the fruit of conscientious toil rather than mercenary ambition, it lingered long beyond the allotted time, and then fulfilled a most auspicious prophecy to its intended end, to wit, a large discipline of necessary patience and faith." This delay, however, arose from an original error on the artist's part, but from his desire to faithfully execute a work which he felt to nature and conscientious attention to detail should be so fit for a monument as for a public park. Every single figure in the group in Union Square represents a living model. The motherly least made visible in the emblem of charity is the leading idea of the composition, and the sculptor's own wife and child stood for the bronze mother with the baby on her arm, while the



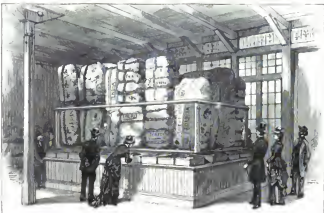
THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.—ARRIVAL OF SINCLAIR'S BATTERY, FROM FORT HAMILTON, LONG ISLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. P. BROWN.—(SEE PAGE 705.)

little one trotting by her side is taken from a boy whom the Frenchman regarded as a model of grace. Other designs than those arising from the artist's conscientiousness occurred to keep back the completion of the work. The painter model in the country gave way, and models were acquired in London, Lyons, and the neighborhood of the entire group was a really successful, disaster came. The front of the avenue winter of 1879-'80 presented the actual scene, and one morning December found the day on which he expended two years of toil lying a heap of shapeless rags, on the floor. But he bravely resumed his work, and in the course of this summer the house group and postament arrived in one shape, whereas the granite pedestal from Sweden had preceded them.

The beautifully modelled group which covers the fountain has, it is true no claim to originality of conception; it takes its place in a long succession of designs hampered by material tradition and approved by the verdict of mankind. Illustrated as a work of art, the symbolism of the group is singularly appropriate to this beneficent institution by the physical conduct of the people. It may be regarded as a symbol of Christian kindness and charity, leading those who weary hearts to the living fountains of refreshment, and so work it will be looked upon with admiration and gratitude. The example of Mr. JAMES is well worthy of imitation.

THE ATLANTA FAIR.

The great Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, of which we have already given a full account, continues to attract the interest of the country, and the beneficial influence it will



SPECIMENS OF COTTON FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

have upon the industries of the South becomes every day more apparent. It has drawn thousands of visitors from every part of the country, and it can not be doubted that many clear-sighted business men from the North and West will observe that the South presents many fields for the profitable investment of capital. The Atlanta correspondent of the Boston Post writes with regard to this point:

"There is now to be met the student of industrial questions than any other fair in the world ever showed, and perhaps there is less to interest the mere sight-see than any other fair ever held. Everything is systematic; every exhibit is so arranged for rapid. Every feature of the exposition is so rich as to rival our. Every mineral, metal, and product hints of a rising world, of untroubled peace, and of a boundless possibility of agricultural development and chance for manufacture, whose greatest drawback is that their phenomenal promise shows no signs of being. When a man begins to tell you of the mineral wealth of North

and most widely known and deservedly esteemed citizens of Albany. When ten years of age, he entered his father's printing-office, where his administrative talents, and where it continued and added, not only in letters, but in the general business of life. Though in all respects self-taught, he was a very accomplished man, and was noted for the grace and refinement of his manners, and for his strikingly amiable and handsome presence. For many years he was State Printer, and at the same time occupied responsible positions in the leading mercantile, manufacturing and corporations of Albany. From early manhood he was an ardent student of literature with very many of the leading men of the State, of all shades of political opinion, who were called to the capital by legislative or official duties, and was held in high esteem by all a life when he became acquainted. In how power-awful was of Albany's best citizens.

Georgia, Eastern Tennessee, and Western North Carolina, it is never possible on historical geographical map, you can ascertain the distance as well as to have a realistic and vision of wealth make you do it. And the simple truth is that greater fortune was the successful development of this region than the ruling kings of the Pacific slope have accumulated."

The same correspondent truly observes that the Anglo-Saxons have never seen any other territory so rich as parts of the South, and that it has held no other territory so long and developed it as a little. The Atlanta fair will do much toward awakening progress and enterprise in all their regions.

THE LATE CHARLES VAN BENTHANK.

MR. CHARLES VAN BENTHANK, of Albany, who died suddenly in this city on the 19th of October, at the age of sixty-five, was one of the



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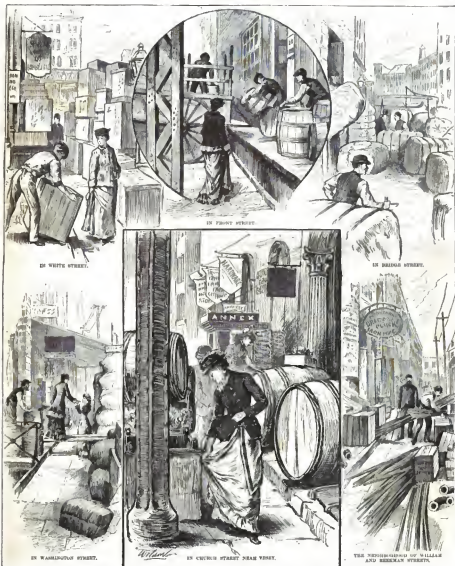
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JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 198.  
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## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—IN PAPER.

The Third Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE begins with Number 99, issued November 1. Among the illustrations are "The Land of the Living," "The Boy and the Dog," "The Boy and the Cat," "The Boy and the Horse," and a capital page by Mr. J. W. Brown, illustrating the first part of "The Surprising Exploits of Tom Swallow, by J. F. Johnson." The "Young People" is published every Saturday, and is sold by all news-vendors, and also by Mr. A. W. ROBERTS, at a reasonable price on all "Wholesale and Retail" orders.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE most striking fact of the present political situation is the universal disposition to vote independently. An illustration of this is afforded by the Brooklyn in regard to the Majority. As we stated last week, a large and representative meeting of Republican citizens nominated Mr. RIPLEY BROWN. He was supported also by the Young Republicans Club, its machinery organization. The regular Republican Convention refused to nominate Mr. BROWN, and selected General TRACY, who represented the machine. As there were already the Democratic ring and anti-republican in the field, this left TRACY isolated. The result of a Republican conference was the withdrawal both of Mr. BROWN and General TRACY by mutual consent, and the substitution of Mr. SEYMOUR LOW—a gentleman in every way of the highest qualification, and with the respect friends and support of Mr. BROWN. This is a great triumph for independent Republicans, and shows that unflinching determination to break the machine, even at the cost of temporary defeat, when united with thoughtful organization and vigorous and different work, will succeed.

Still another significant sign of the determination to overthrow the tyranny of bosses, large and small, was a late admirable article in the Times upon the Republican nomination of Mr. ARTHUR TOWNSEND in Mr. MORRIS'S district in New York. This article points out, in harmony with our remarks upon machine-breaking last week, that in the present state of the political mind, and the feeling of the people, it is necessary to secure a regular nomination may result in defeat at the polls. The reason is that the caucus, or nominating body, very often totally misrepresents the constituency, or electoral body. The present and future of the party will therefore be to organize, and adhere to their will in the condition of securing the nomination. This defiance may be regarded by the opponent as a disgraceful avowal, and proceed from no ill intention. But the intelligent and independent voter will inevitably ask whether a candidate who thinks it necessary to court the favor of the machine by compliance with its whims may not think it equally necessary to court a continuance of favor by continued compliance. It is a most encouraging fact that it is now becoming evident that defiance to the machine may be a fatal disadvantage instead of a guarantee of success. Indeed, one of the worst mistakes of the machine system is the constant use of young and untried men whom a generous exhibition leads into politics, but who find that the condition of present success is wearing the collar of a boss. The contrast between the career and the public standing of Comptroller WASHINGTON, now nominating for Congress after acknowledged admirable official services in the State, and that of some young men his associates, who in the vain hope of securing success, have submitted to the yoke which WASHINGTON has so bravely spurned, is full of instruction and warning, and an encouragement to those who believe in honest political independence.

The wonder of unmanufactured foreign and domestic opinions of our politics is that one should apparently exclude from public life the very men who serve the public needs. The theory of popular government is that the best and most fitting citizens will be selected for public office by the free consent of their fellow-citizens. This is still true of many communities in the country. But the real republic of a hundred years ago is now merged practically in a government by great cities. The State of New York, for instance, decides a national election, and the city of New York determines the vote of the State. The explanation of the misrepresentation of the desires of great communities to be found in the fact that the city machinery has often a vote in the selection of the action of candidates. Undoubtedly the moment that this is distinctly seen, and it is understood that nomination by caucus or convention is a vote of a large nature, but an expedient which, upon a whole, has done more for the people than any other method. Its object will be to do what the present delegate system of nomination promises to do, and often does not, namely, to give the nomination

to the constituency which elects. This can be readily done, as we pointed out last week, by legally providing for a nomination or for an election. The vote of the constituency should be taken for candidates. The publication of the result would show the real preference of every party. "Rings," of course, could marshall their benches to vote for particular candidates, but rings would prevail only by the apathy or indifference of the great body of citizens. As nominations, however, would be impossible where there were active interest and positive preference.

Interest in the nomination of candidates would be kept alive by the inference that the election of such a change in the method of nomination would be an admirable supplement to a system of civil appointment by merit. The two would go far to answer the question how the better class of citizens who can not give their time to political management can be brought actively, and without great sacrifice of time, into office positions. That which withholds them now is not indolence. It is simply that they can not spare the time and that they feel it would be a useless sacrifice if they could. A large proportion of these citizens vote at elections. They would vote as willingly at nominations. By a proper legal provision of the kind of nominations that we have mentioned in Brooklyn would become the rule, and not the exception, and the expense that might attend a system of nomination regulated by law would be repaid tenfold by the result.

## MR. WINSTROP AND HIS ORATION.

MR. WINSTROP, the orator at Yorktown, belongs to the school of oratory and statesmanship of which Mr. EVERETT was also a distinguished example, and it is a singular coincidence that during the War, which closes the centennial military epoch, Mr. WINSTROP was the orator selected to commemorate the first and the last great battle of the Revolution, Bunker Hill and Yorktown. In the old Whig days when Mr. WINSTROP ruled Massachusetts, and Mr. WINSTROP was Speaker of the House of Representatives, the political prospects of no public man seemed to be more promising than his. But upon the great question which transcended all others, Mr. WINSTROP went with Mr. WEBSTER, and not with Massachusetts, and political career at once forever ended. It is a striking and interesting fact in our political history that in the slavery debate, while the Whig leaders of Massachusetts, Mr. WINSTROP, Mr. CHASE, Mr. EVERTS, Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. SUMNER, met one day, the only party of Massachusetts went abroad. The anti-slavery sentiment fortunately found a young Whig ally, and admirably equipped in his political gifts. His oration at Yorktown had been really supported by the question of slavery. The sentiment of Massachusetts was actually antislavery. But the situation might have been very different, and the result for a time doubtful, if the leadership of the new Massachusetts, in the old Whig school, had not been instantly assumed by such men as SUMNER, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JOHN A. ANDREW, CHARLES ALLEN, STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, JOHN G. PALFREY, Dr. HOWE, &c. Two years before the close of the campaign of the Republican party, in September, 1854, at the Massachusetts Whig State Convention in Faneuil Hall, Mr. SUMNER made a fervid appeal to Mr. WINSTROP to add to his great titles of Defender of the Constitution and Defender of Peace the still more illustrious title, Defender of Humanity. Mr. WINSTROP with cold courtesy acknowledged the kind sentiments of Mr. SUMNER, and regretted the difference of opinion.

It is a pity that Mr. SUMNER addressed an opposition to Mr. WINSTROP, whose Representative in Congress severely condemning his support of the Mexican war and his general course upon the slavery question. The letter ended forever the personal relations of Mr. WINSTROP and Mr. SUMNER.

Such reminiscences naturally recur in reading the Yorktown oration, not because of any tone of melancholy regret for the past or dependency of the future. It is they are not in the discourse, but merely from the omission of a distinguished name, and the appearance of a political figure once so familiar, but so little known to this generation. The oration was, of course, in no portion or personal sense political, and is interesting not only in that it has broken its former position of the center. It contained a comprehensive historical review, followed by a calm and serene statement of certain obvious national tendencies and points, and an appeal for the maintenance of the great securities of liberty and union. Among them the orator especially signalled popular education, which must be encouraged and enforced as the condition of all the rest. He urged it as a duty of the Government. President LINCOLN, by the same, and President GARFIELD, in his inaugural address declared that all constitutional powers should be summoned to meet the rapidly growing danger of ignorance. No cessation of diligence in this respect will do us any good. It is a disaster to our modern wealth, says Mr. WINSTROP, as these increasing numbers of ignorance to our moral and political welfare. "Slavery is but half abolished, emancipa-

tion is but half completed, while millions of freemen with votes in their hands are left without education." Rev. A. D. MAYO, who is an authority upon the subject of education, has recently written from a tour of the most careful observation in the Southern States. His testimony is invaluable, because it is that of an expert, and not of an amateur. Mr. MAYO says that only the best informed Southerners have any idea of the extent of the ignorance, and that, and, of course, in meeting them, there are all.

"The 4,000,000 of blacks are a people unknown to the South, because of their ignorance, and as are the European white people who form the majority of the population of the North. This Kentucky, for instance. A third of all the voters can not read their bibles, and three-fourths of the voters of the South can not read newspapers, and the percentage of the North. Outside of a few cities, there is no adequate newspaper circulation, there are no libraries, and the people do not travel. And yet we must confess that they are superior to being and doing all that can be expected of American slaves."

Mr. WINSTROP and Mr. MAYO agree that "the South" is not rich enough to deal with the danger. Mr. MAYO says that the people of the Southern States have done more than any people ever did under the same circumstances. He speaks very gratefully of his warm reception from Virginia in Texas, and urges the passage of the bill for developing the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the promotion of education. He advises also the establishment of normal schools to supply trained teachers. "Free government," said Mr. WINSTROP, "must stand or fall with free education." His oration was one of the best that he ever made, if he said, it should be divided as a treatise, it is so only as all great truths are treatises, and this is one which can be digested only at a leisureable time. It is perhaps a triumph of the years that bring the philosophical mind that the character of the mature years of Mr. WINSTROP contains nothing which his old leader Mr. WEBSTER and his old antagonist Mr. SUMNER would not equally approve and commend.

## MR. BLAINE'S PANAMA LETTER.

THE letter of Secretary BLAINE upon the Panama Canal was written on the 25th of June last, and was so transmitted to the Senate under the resolution lately adopted. The letter states with admirable frankness and firmness the traditional and reasonable position of this country, and it will be universally assumed. The position is that which was stated by the Administration of President HAYES. By our situation our interest in a waterway across the Isthmus of Panama is not a mere matter of convenience, but a matter of treaty with Colombia, and the guarantee must not amount from any other power.

As Mr. BLAINE truly says, in time of war we could not prevent the passage of armed hostile expeditions through the Panama Canal, and it is a matter of treaty that connect the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the country and of Colombia; and we should take all necessary precautions to prevent an offensive use of such a line of communication. The Secretary points out that the United States have recognized European guarantees of neutrality respecting European states, and did the suggested European guarantee contemplate a channel of communication in the immediate neighborhood of European states, and in which their interests were necessarily commanding, the United States would find no fault. They desire to live at peace with all other states, as their conduct and the character of their arrangements prove, and they claim no more than they willingly grant.

The letter is a temperate and dignified document, stating our position with full spirit and courtesy and without any unnecessary allusion to the merits of any such proposition as a joint European protectorate, had it been advanced. But whether the project was newly a tentative rumor or a design seriously entertained, the letter has afforded to every citizen a most other illustration of the skill and ability with which Mr. BLAINE has managed the department confided to him. He has what may be called the American instinct, no excessive regard for our Foreign Secretary, yet restrained in its official expression by an equally American tact and good sense.

## CABINET CHANGES.

THE President's nomination of Mr. MORRISON as Secretary of the Treasury was received with general satisfaction, not only because of his peculiar fitness for the position, but because of the political significance of the selection. Mr. MORRISON is a man of conservative views, moderate and conciliatory, and in the stormy politics of New York he has occupied a middle position. His nomination showed that the President took a large and wide view of the situation.

This view is confirmed by the nomination of Chief Justice POTTER, of New York. Judge POTTER has been long in public life, although long out of office, and his ability is unquestioned. His natural inclinations were always most positively political, and while he was in the Senate of the State, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1857-60, he was the Republican leader. He is a man of positive conviction





## THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

THE LINCOLN home at Springfield, Illinois, was built in 1841 by the Rev. THOMAS H. SMITH, who, in 1843, performed the marriage ceremony between ABRAHAM LINCOLN and MARY TODD. Mr. LINCOLN bought the house soon after it was built. It was a story-and-a-half cottage, and during one of Mr. LINCOLN's trips from home, Mrs. LINCOLN, as a surprise to him, had it run up to a full story, which so inspired it that on his return Mr. LINCOLN did not recognize the



THE LINCOLN HOME.

place. In front of the cottage there still stands an elm-tree planted by the illustrious man. When he became President, the little homestead was neglected, and fell into decay. It has now, however, been put into habitable order, and painted white. Its original color was brown.

Being curious to see the law office of the first LINCOLN & HARRISON, the writer looked it up. It was only a plain little room, but a reader recollection hangs around it, for up and down that room the young lawyer peered in his nervous state the death of his first love, ANNA H. HARRISON.

When Mr. LINCOLN was studying law he resided some distance from Springfield. On his way to the city he had to pass through the small village of PETERSBURG, about fifteen miles from the capital. He used to ride a mule or a horse here. He sat a funny figure, for he used to take off his shoes and stockings, and sit them on the back of the horse. With a book in his hand, his mustache curled well up, and his long bare legs dangling over the sides of the horse, he was totally unconscious of the amusement he afforded the village children. One day the father of one of them caught them laughing, and said, gravely: "Cried down, do not make fun of this man. He is very talented, and you will live to see that he will make a mark in the world."

One of those children, a little girl, when grown to womanhood, was one of the mothers who pressed forward to see his body as it lay in state, and as she bent over the coffin, there flashed back upon her memory the recollection of the sweetest youth whose early days contained as much of hardship. Her father's prediction had been verified indeed.

Mr. LINCOLN's statue is a work of art. It stands eleven feet in height. Beneath the vault of arms at the foot of arms of the United States. The statue was erected at the cost of \$247,000. At each corner of the shaft a circular pedestal

has been to dismount them to the height of twelve feet. Two of these pedestals are surrounded by groups of statues in bronze, one representing the Army, the other the Navy. When finished, there will be groups of the Cavalry and of the Artillery.

Oak Ridge Cemetery derives its name from a forest of oaks, and is situated about two miles north of the capital. Here lie the remains of President LINCOLN. They repose in a catacomb, with an arched ceiling, and a marble floor twelve feet square. Upon one end of the sarcophagus is carved a wreath of oak leaves, surrounding the name LINCOLN, and outside of the wreath are the accessible words, "With malice toward none; with charity for all."

Two crypts contain the remains of Mr. LINCOLN's deceased children, and those yet unscathed are designated for the remaining members of his family. Mrs. LINCOLN has often been heard to say that she will never be buried there.

Memorial Hall is a room in the southeast, twenty-five by thirty-two feet, and is designed for the reception of memorials of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Among those preserved there is a block of stone taken from a wall of Rome built during the reign of NERVA TRAIANUS, and a block was sent to the President by some Italian patriot. The inscription is in Latin, of which the following is a translation: "To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President for the second time of the American Republic, the citizens of Rome present this stone from the wall of NERVA TRAIANUS, by which the memory of those brave warriors of liberty may be associated. Anno 1862."

## IN THE SOUTH OF HOLLAND.

The scenery of Dutch Barbant has, of course, nothing grand as strikingly romantic about it, but in parts it is all smoke, and recalls to early mind the pictures of HOMERUS. Rivers and canals abound, but, as a rule, the land is low flat and the landscape rather less picturesque than in other parts of Holland. There is a good deal of heath, and so are the large dikeless meadows, but, on the whole, the country is not uninteresting.

The inhabitants are generally honest, industrious, and so far as not expression given, remarkably honest; the upper classes rather reserved, but most refined in their manners, and strongly hardworking. We suppose the ladies here must have inherited their dark eyes and hair and their slight complexion and delicate skin must have come to them



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

from their Northern ancestors. The most important towns in Dutch Barbant are Bergsma-Zoom, in the extreme west, Biele-Hoo, in the north, and Breda, near the center of the province.

Bergsma-Zoom is an interesting though rather dull old town, about two miles from the East Field. It contains a very old church, of a plan not uncommon in Holland, the nave, choir, and transept all being the same height. Like most of the old Dutch churches, it is exceedingly plain, and ended with a wooden barrel vault, instead of a spire or ornament of any kind. The nave alone is used as a Protestant church. The old gate is a picturesque object.

Breda is another prettily situated upon the river Merck, where the Blyder falls into it. The view of the town from the banks of either of these rivers is very striking. The combination of architecture, trees, ships, and water is thoroughly Dutch. The Protestant Cathedral is one of the best churches in Holland. It has a noble tower nearly 250 feet high; formerly it was still more lofty, but the upper portion, a block assisted by two open balconies of stone, placed one above the other, was destroyed by lightning at the end of the seventeenth century, and the present bell-shaped steeple erected in its place. The church is rich in mosaics. This erected to the memory of Enslawment the first and second of Nassau is a remarkably rich and important example of late Gothic work. In the choir are ser-



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT—THE ARMY.



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT—THE NAVY.



1. The Old Bridge at Maastricht. 2. Maastricht. 3. The great Organ at Babelo Dec. 4. Babelo. 5. View in the Minster, Barmen. 6. Old Gate at Bergkap-Boon.

IN THE SOUTH OF HOLLAND.

ered remarkably fine beams and well-carved stalls. The front is of stone gilt, and is a most elegant example of early Dutch Renaissance work. This beautiful church is in a sad state of neglect. The same stone is used for the purposes of a walkway, and when our artist saw it the transport were escorted into a drying room for the clergymen and his family; a line of "walkers" about 100 feet long extended from end to end.

Babelo-Dec, or, as the Dutch call it, Bergkap-boon, or Barmen, has had the distinction of adding a new word to the English language; the word "boon," signifying rubbish. Bergkap-boon is celebrated as manufacturing the waxy worst linen in all Europe, which is largely imported

by the London letter-men, and the term "Boek butter" came by degrees to be applied to all artificial butter, and even to rubbers of other kinds. Boek is a fine town of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, and the most magnificent cathedral in all Holland.

Dutch Lank is a province isolated from the rest of Holland, and cut up into three distinct portions. The principal towns are Venlo, Barmen, or Barmen, and Maastricht. Barmen is an interesting old town with gabled houses, a large cathedral dedicated to St. Catherine, one of the very pleasant Gothic architecture, and a beautiful Renaissance church called the Minster, containing a finely carved Gothic altarpiece, and a monument to Girardin

III., Duke of Nassau. The town is surrounded by thick ancient walls and towers.

Maastricht is a very striking-looking town, full of churches and ancient buildings, with a very picturesque bridge crossing the Meuse; the town is rather firmer than Dutch in general character. Its chief objects of interest are the old cathedral, with its splendid porch and five towers, and the ancient Church of Notre Dame. Maastricht possesses probably more decorated churches than any town of its size in Europe. Our artist examined fifteen or sixteen of these ill-used buildings. They serve as a *caff*, teacher as a stable, and as a work-house; the beautiful old Dominican church is a kind of storehouse for municipal decorations, etc.







A GAME OF FOOT-BALL—A "SCRUMMAGE" A.







"Back!" I knew well enough when you growl like that, and the second moment Jack's head to help him up, although his legs were shaking, and his teeth upon the chalter; you come to such a stop, and I'll be glad to do a good job for me in any way. You don't know you, neither Wootton? But I won't make an excuse, sir, after what you do in me."

"I tell you, my friend, that you must be a fund if you think that I want to punch me. My father never said a word to me in the wild days. My father in the best man of all the world. And I quite agree with you in that. Why I'll be glad to do a good job for me in any way. You don't know you, neither Wootton? But I won't make an excuse, sir, after what you do in me. You are a plucky fellow, and you deserve them; and I will not even ask you what your name is. Now get your clothes on, and finish up the wine, which you understand better than I do. If you had been working to be called a peon, you would have known how to do those ducks etc."

"Well, sir," said the man, as he went to wash and dress himself, "is this time that I have told you here. Though I never would have told you, if you had asked me. John Wootton very rarely obtained the wild-duck by going around the pool and waiting in from the opposite bank, where the ground was firm enough. The ducks, when they came and gave them to the graver, who expected to see his mouth of with them."

"You have done me a real good turn," he said, thinking none of this business, as he would be judged of the man, who was so gallant as to saving him; "and very few men ever does me a good turn. If in any of my power, sir—no, I believe it is, you shall have a good return for it. I will not say that you don't know who I am?"

"I give you my word," answered Jack, with a smile, "that you may be the man who I'm glad to see you, sir. I don't suppose he is such a good shot."

"This gentleman pleased the man almost as much as anything, and his early manner, which had long been giving away all together now, as he spoke with a soft and deep tone."

"I'll tell you who I am, Sir, Ralph Wootton, then. My name is 'Griff' Wootton, and I keep the 'Haven,' the 'Haven,' the 'Haven.' I have often seen you, sir, both on horseback and afoot, and I'm sure you would be glad to see me. You are to be a dinner party (somebody say) here next Friday, of some sharp, sharp, and not too particular for their virtues, none as large as they are good. They made a great one about ducks; there must be ten ducks to be made of the man, and the Lady's motto for the day was 'Well, sir, we got up the ducks with barley meal, and melted the very day to stick them, and then some of the 'Haven' got up from the sea, with a starting list of little men waiting for them, and away goes one fine fat duck, a winking. I found a tremendous quack-quack in the night, and out of bed I jumped with this blue gun; but I might as well have fired at the moon, or the comet. So I made up my mind to go out on a little duck for them; for they would not come on me in the ground then, and the valley had in it!"

"You must have got a capital gun," said Jack, "to kill these fat ducks so close as you do. It is none of the way you do, you would do."

"I picked her up in Spain, sir; she is of Spanish breed, and she will do you a state at fifty yards, sir, and that is more than my English gun will do."

"I don't know what her virtues are. You are a striking, you are well. You have been in the tropics, I dare say, yes. You are still not unacquainted. If you could see this, the night air from the hills will give you nearly such an end of you. Come along; sir; I will help you through your traps. The 'Haven' was getting up very stiff by this time, as a man of thirteen years and six doovers to be, after going through so much of long walking, and so much of his eyes upon the stretch, and then falling into a faint, and being dragged out, and put to bed by night. "So, you may be the man who I'm glad to see you, sir. I don't suppose he is such a good shot. You are to be a dinner party (somebody say) here next Friday, of some sharp, sharp, and not too particular for their virtues, none as large as they are good. They made a great one about ducks; there must be ten ducks to be made of the man, and the Lady's motto for the day was 'Well, sir, we got up the ducks with barley meal, and melted the very day to stick them, and then some of the 'Haven' got up from the sea, with a starting list of little men waiting for them, and away goes one fine fat duck, a winking. I found a tremendous quack-quack in the night, and out of bed I jumped with this blue gun; but I might as well have fired at the moon, or the comet. So I made up my mind to go out on a little duck for them; for they would not come on me in the ground then, and the valley had in it!"

"I dare say. But you are not very young now, and I have often heard my father say that he had been here, but he had been long ago upon a horse by the night air on these hills. I shall see you very soon, and I am sure that you are not a bad shot. Is it the 'Haven'? I should say, at a guess, at least five miles."

"Better than that, sir, and all rough walking, but the second moment Jack's head to help him up, although his legs were shaking, and his teeth upon the chalter; you come to such a stop, and I'll be glad to do a good job for me in any way. You don't know you, neither Wootton? But I won't make an excuse, sir, after what you do in me. You are a plucky fellow, and you deserve them; and I will not even ask you what your name is. Now get your clothes on, and finish up the wine, which you understand better than I do. If you had been working to be called a peon, you would have known how to do those ducks etc."

"Well, sir, let me thank you for the Wednesday. Friday my dinner is to be, as I suppose, or whatever they may call it. What Saturday will you do me an answer? You say, as well as any day; or best of all, I might say, because I'm coming to find you that day for a quiet little bit of shooting. I'm coming all alone, and will call upon you, if you like, at your own place, 'the Haven.' Or if you like it better, I will meet you, sir, or at least not to stop there for any time of that. But you know the Island House, of course. Would you mind going to the 'Haven' for about three or four o'clock on Saturday?"

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"HE WAS QUESTIONING A TRAMP."

would relieve their horse with an inn in John called to himself. The next morning the country.

The summer season came and went. Abraham Browning came and went once a week, and sometimes twice, and John Paul remained on the farm. He grew to be a favorite, and his wit and sagacity and physical strength, with his great good nature, made him popular with the young men around. Abraham did not like him, however. With Rachel he got along famously. She had loved him first from the first, never forgetting his opportunist championship. Then he read an account of the case, and was full of admiration, and he was full of admiration, and he had traveled a great deal. In his wanderings he had picked up a deal of knowledge, and he looked and felt for him, and he had made a good farmer, as the farmer liked him too. But Malibu, whose spirit had been getting better and better, at length grew quite gloomy, and his gloom was shared by his wife, and even infected Rachel.

The cause of this trouble John Paul learned one day from the talkative clerk at the store where the Stacey debt, and with it he got some of the family history. It appeared that Rachel Taylor, the younger sister of

Malibu's wife, had eloped and married a stranger twenty years ago and twenty years ago from New York, who had accidentally met and fallen in love with her. Rachel had been married for nearly ten years, but never fully settled. Forth, who was in the downward curve, came got tired of his pretty wife, remained his disposition, and was driven to walk down two years afterwards, leaving his widow with a considerable child. Rachel thought she did long survive her husband, who proved to be her best at the death of her husband. She had managed to get Malibu Stacey, who believed in him, to become headman in a case involving it, afterward turned out a questionable transaction. Malibu and the judgment, but was obliged to mortgage the farm, which had been in the Stacey family for four generations. He managed the little Rachel, took her to the West Town school to be educated, and let by his accumulated money and front to discharge the mortgage. The bank in which he kept his savings books, and he not only lost his store, but was unable to meet the interest for a year. The mortgage was in other hands—a rich New Yorker held it—and proceedings to foreclose had been begun. If Rachel married Abraham Browning, who was rich himself and a rich man, she would be in a difficulty. "They say that Rachel hangs back," concluded the clerk. "I rather guess she'll give in at last. That's the way Malibu'll pull through, in my judgment."

John runs here after leaving all this, and found Abraham Browning there. The young Quaker man got up quite naturally to shake hands, to be sure, but his old belief cut was of the finest altered household, and his head bowed under the weight of his own thoughts. He hesitated to suggest, and was treated with much of consideration by the farmer and his wife. Rachel seemed to be a little embarrassed. John glanced at her a little curiously, but she avoided his eyes. The hired men went out after he had taken his supper, attended to his horses and cattle, and this done, came into the house. It was usual for the family to sit together for an hour or two after supper before retiring to rest. It was their main recreation from daily labor. But the old couple had retired, and John retired also, leaving the younger couple together.

John sat on the window in the dark, looking out on the night, and thinking. It is a little while Abraham Browning left, and he heard the wheels of his wagon driven after the fashion of John, the son of Nimrod. He got up, and he took a step of Rachel on the stairs on her way to rest.

The next morning John went out early to see to the horses and rails. When he returned to breakfast he observed that Malibu was not and moving habits of speech, Isaac Malibu, and Rachel dismissed John. John did not object, and then went to the field with Malibu. But he soon made an excuse to re-

turn to the house. Rachel was alone there, seated with her feet buried in her hands, and an intent on her thoughts that she did not hear him come in.

"What is the trouble, Rachel?" he asked. The girl started up, and the blood rushed to her face, but she made no reply.

"Is it to be a wedding?" he continued.

"John Paul, there's that?"

"Or did you read Abraham E. about his business last night?"



"THEY HADN'T KILLED HIM! THIMMY INQUIRED THE 'GOL'."

"What is that to do, John? There is supposed to be an, and is very, and now they say— What is it to do a better I have not?"

"Rachel" said, by talking her trembling hand, and raising it in a sign of her effort in a whisper. "It is everything to me, for I have my dear."

The eyes of the girl filled with a sudden light. "There's how it is?"

John said the answer to his question he felt, but at the sound of Malibu Stacey's heavy step on the stairs, Rachel made her escape.

"What keeps her in the house, John?" inquired the farmer, entering the room. "We have work to get through with."

"Let that pass for a moment, Mr. Stacey. I have something to say. It is about the mortgage on the farm?"

"Why does she ask?"

"From so kind curiosity. What is his name, and where does he live?"

"He comes to Philadelphia, and he lives in New York. It is his lawyer, Woodford, who has the business in hand."

"I'm glad," said Charles Woodford. "But in that case, make yourself perfectly easy. I can arrange all that for you."

"Is there anything else, John Paul? Does that think Woodford would do it for me?"

"Why not? He never refused me anything I wanted yet, from the time we went to the same school."

"That must be out of my mind, John. The Philadelphia, they say, is worth a million of dollars. Have they expect to influence me? If I didn't have the horse, I should say they'd have drugging."

"The man you speak of is worth more than you are, I believe, but he'll give you all the time you need. Let us see. This is nearly eight. The mail comes at ten. I have time to write a letter with you, and get to the post-office in good time. You'll have an answer by tomorrow evening."

Without further words he went and harness the horse, and drove to the village, leaving John staring in amazement. When he came back, the farmer was still in the house with Naomi and Rachel, discussing John's freak. During that day and next

morning Malibu went glumly at John at times with an expression made up of hope, and suspicion of John's wealth.

At noon next day John quietly looked up the horse again, and without making noise, drove off, with a restraining smile to Rachel's inquiring looks no was done. This was known before the mail was sent, and John had on his Monday afternoon tea. He did not get back until supper-time, and then handed a letter to Malibu, in presence of

the roof. It was postmarked "New York," and the farmer opened it with trembling hands.

"I John," said he after he had read it, and handed it to Naomi, "does make an vain boast. Woodford says I can have all the time I want. This has done me great service. I only wish I knew how to read English."

"Perhaps you can," said John, smiling, and taking Rachel by the hand. "Suppose you let me take care of this young lady for a fortnight?"

"Why, Rachel?" cried Malibu, in astonishment. "Does she and John?"

But Rachel's answer was not distinctly to Naomi, but her face shone to John Paul's contentment.

"How dare I think about women to support a wife?" inquired Naomi, with a last effort of appearing largely to Abraham Browning.

"Then you do so foolish in that sense," returned John. "But I have a confidence to make. I have in some measure devoted my. When you asked my name, I just said—"

"And has been given a name to which she has no right?" demanded Naomi, severely.

"I have a right to that name, but there is more of it. I am John Paul Fitchner."

"Fitchner?" exclaimed Malibu, in a light tone to his wife. "Then there is no Naomi."

"I have been in West Chester, and made an assignment to your wife. I hope she'll be a little more in you, Malibu. You see, I had been taking a pedestrian tramp for health and amusement, and you came across me just as I had run off with my horse and gear, and you about to take the man for loose. This face of Rachel's attracted me, and she's the captress of my life and soul, and you. I can have by her light, and she's laughing."

"They will not down to supper. The farmer and his mistress were with great attention—" For what was she to receive, the Lord made me truly thankful!" and John, who bowed to Naomi and Rachel, dismissed her to the tablecloth, surrounded with a few wet

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

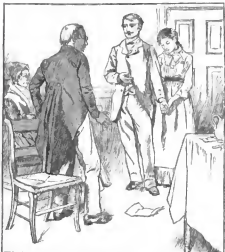
"Amos?"

"Amos?"

"Amos?"

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"Amos?"



"SUPPOSE YOU LET ME TAKE CARE OF THIS YOUNG LADY IN FUTURE?"



HON. HORACE RUSSELL.—(From a W. ELLIOTT.—[See Page 743].)

**JUDGE TYNER'S SUCCESSOR.**

Mr. FRANK HAYTON, who succeeds Judge TYNER as First Assistant Postmaster-General, has rapidly gained into prominence in Iowa politics and Western journalism, and has also attained to considerable influence in the party in other States. He is a young man, about thirty-one years of age, positive in his convictions, clear-headed, fertile in resources, and as a leader possessed of an unusual degree of tact and skill. Personally he is very good and warm-hearted.

Born in Coles, Ohio, in 1870, Mr. HAYTON learned the printer's trade in the office of his father, BARNES HAYTON, who published the Coles Republican. When the war came, he entered the army as a private, at the age of seventeen, and before he was twenty he was a Lieutenant. After the war, he served as local editor on his father's paper until the family were afterward removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where the elder HAYTON bought and published the *Journal*, a leading weekly paper of the State. Young HAYTON was local editor until the death of his father, when he became the editor, and joint proprietor. In 1894, Mr. HAYTON bought a half interest in the *Intelligencer*, July 25, 1897, and at a date later date became the sole proprietor



FRANK HAYTON, FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

and editor-in-chief, and quickly raised the paper to its present prominence in State and national politics.

Mr. HAYTON is possessed of the intellectual vigor, practical business methods, progressive ideas, and attractive pos-



THE LATE ALFRED DORTON.—(From a GUY PHARMAN.)

**THE LATE ALFRED DORTON.**

The very little resort in Pelton Market where Mr. ALFRED DORTON for many years presided for the taste of connoisseurs in oysters

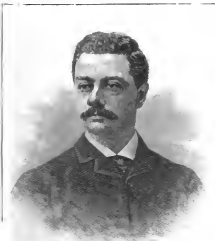
was perhaps better known throughout the city and country than any other establishment of a similar character. From his very school days Mr. DORTON had been in the oyster business. Beginning an assistant to his father, who kept a small stand near Pelton Market, he soon invented his savings in a few benches of oysters, and opened business on his own account, and considered himself fortunate if he succeeded in selling ten or three benches a day. But his business began to increase, and in a little while he was able to open a stand, furnished with a couple of tables. The fame of his "stays" and "fins" and "beards" soon spread through the city, and in a short time his accommodations proved to be too scanty for his custom. He then formed a partnership with his brother, FREDERICK DORTON, under the firm name of A. & F. DORTON, and opened the stand at No. 36 Pelton Market, where he remained until the time of his death. The DORTONS gradually added a handsome business to their retail trade, and they were also among the first to export



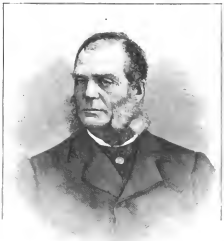
THE SCOFIELD VAULT—TEMPORARY RESTING-PLACE OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S REMAINS.—(From a LAMSON.—[See Page 730].)



small quantities that will give to the administration of the duties of the department to which he has been called every guarantee of success.



MR. SETH LOVV.—(From a GUY PHARMAN.—[See Page 743].)



HON. CHARLES J. FOLGER, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—(From a THOMAS.—[See Page 730].)

eyes in Europe. Many years ago they made a barrel of the same composition that could be adopted as a present to Queen Victoria, but which her Majesty returned but thanks through the British Mission. Since that time many thousands of barrels of waxes have been shipped annually in England and the Continent to the great satisfaction of American travellers as well as of the natives.

Mr. Donnan's Pelican Brand establishment was before long immensely popular, and obtained a world-wide celebrity. Inaugurated visitors from almost every State taken to Donnan's before they left our shores. The Prince of Wales, TRAVELERS, ENGLISH, WILHELM COULD, and hundreds of other European Emperors, had been entertained at his well-served tables; and it is related that at one time there was seated there a company of capitalists that represented in the aggregate one hundred millions of dollars. The establishment was a kind of gastronomic Mecca for pilgrims from all parts of the country.

When the Republican party was organized, Mr. Donnan became one of the most active members, and in 1875 was elected an Alderman of Brooklyn on the Republican ticket. In 1879 he was again elected Alderman and Secretary, and he has since always addressed him as Liberator. There was one only political office which he ever held, and to which he was appointed, although frequently pressed by his friends to accept important municipal positions. He was a very chaste, generous, and upright man, highly respected by all who knew him. At the time of his death, on Tuesday evening, October 15, he had reached the sixty-fourth year of his age.

**THE SCOFFED VAULT.**

On the preceding page we give a picture of the exterior of the recently vaulted in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, where the remains of President Grant have recently been laid, to await the completion of the tomb which is destined to be their permanent resting place. Two years will probably elapse before the final removal. The bronze tablet which we see in the middle is also shown, as it appeared in the public reach notwithstanding its small size.

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There is no Fear Lotion in thoroughly reliable one prepared by Wm. H. Baker & Co., the druggists of 121 West Avenue. Ask for Baker's Cream of Balm and take no other. Sold every where at 50 cents.—[Cons.]

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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Gas-tight Durable Furnaces. Roynton's. These furnaces have had constant and severe use during the past 25 years, and are in good condition to-day.

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This is the best and most reliable of all cough remedies. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

**PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION**  
This is the best and most reliable of all cough remedies. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

**FISHERMEN'S TWINES AND NETTING**  
This is the best and most reliable of all twines and netting. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

**PENSION APPLICANTS ATTENTION!**  
This is the best and most reliable of all pension applications. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

**Floreston Cologne**  
This is the best and most reliable of all colognes. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**  
This is the best and most reliable of all tonics. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
This is the best and most reliable of all hair balms. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

**EARL & WILSON'S HAIR OIL**  
This is the best and most reliable of all hair oils. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

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**MART'S SCIOPICOS**  
This is the best and most reliable of all Mart's Sciopicos. It is a most valuable skin medicine for all cases of itching, redness, and eruptions of the face, neck, and hands. It is also a most valuable hair dressing, and will keep the hair soft and glossy.

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 1708.  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

THE GREAT & COPY.  
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Hon. B. F. Spain, Governor Jarvis, Hopkins & Cass, Connecticut, North Carolina, S. A. Lowry, Governor Eggleston, H. J. Emswiler, Governor Oglethorpe, Governor Best, Governor Bacon, Governor Buchanan, South Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Florida.

THE ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION.—RECEPTION TO VISITING GOVERNORS.—FROM A DRAWING BY HENRY BRADLEY.

## GOVERNORS AT ATLANTA.

Thursday, October 27, was a gala day in Atlanta. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Connecticut, and ex-Governor Bacon, of Illinois, were received as guests by Governor COCHRAN, of Georgia, and were tendered an enthusiastic reception in the Exposition Building. After making the rounds of the various rooms, and inspecting the exhibits, the guests were conducted into the main hall, and ascended the platform. A few palatial, entitled "The New South," by MOORE, presented in the background of our illustration, was unveiled, and was greeted with warm admiration by the audience.

Governor COCHRAN then welcomed the guests in an admirable speech, in the course of which he said that several of his kind were "the exact and best means of bridging the people of these States in one great, glorious, grand fellowship," and that the "sturdy of good-will" would

"brighten the golden sheaf" that holds these together. The visiting Governors responded in a similar train of thought. Governor JARVIS, of North Carolina, spoke earnestly of the vast but undeveloped resources of the South, and of the almost unlimited which awaits capital and immigration from the North, but he added that the great problem of development and prosperity must be worked out by the people of the South for themselves. "Young men," he said, "the future of your country depends upon you. There is one thing that I love, and one thing that I turn my back upon. Wherever I see a young man in the South that is not stirred or schooled in truth, I want to take him by the head; and whenever I see one that is a leader, and able, I have no kind word for him, but good-by to him." After the speeches the guests sat down in a grand atrium of the Exposition Hotel, at which the speeches were full of generous sentiment and pleasant banter.

An interesting incident occurred while the Governors

were making the round of the buildings, and that was the manufacture of two suits of clothes—one given to Governor COCHRAN, and the other to Governor BACON. The cotton used in these clothes was picked, ginned, spun, and woven while the Governors were on the ground—a wonderful and perhaps unprecedented illustration of expeditious textile manufacture.

On page 756 will be found an illustration of a singular contrast between the old and the new to be seen at the Atlanta Exposition. At one place in the Main Building the most perfect and most delicate specialties that have been made are doing their serious work of making thread. A very New England girl busily manages the wonderful power of mechanism, and finds time from her spinning of a hundred spindles at once to smile at the old grandmother on her left, who slowly, with much buzz and ado, and an unlight "head rag," spins one thread on a spinning-wheel whose sturdy structure tells of a kindred years of service.







THE OLD WALTON HOUSE.

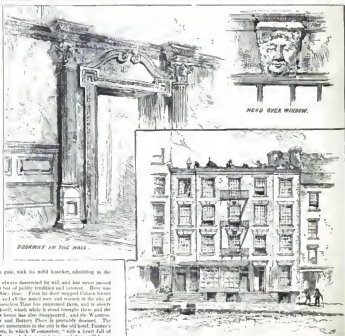
One neighbor of the old Walton house, no long the most venerable and interesting historical relic of Franklin Square, is disappearing as we write. In a certain sense, indeed, the stately old mansion has been disappearing for many years, for it has been gradually shorn of its distinctive character by advancing time, and it presents only a half-faded shadow among neighboring houses, and was evidently a prominent house—a noble's board-house—set in its half-ruined glory and without trace of its former grandeur. Long familiarly with the aspect of old-fashioned old houses, we have a natural regret that it is vanishing forever; and it is with something of the feeling that Washington described, in his lines upon Fort Castle—

"I was thy neighbor once, then rugged  
 and old—"

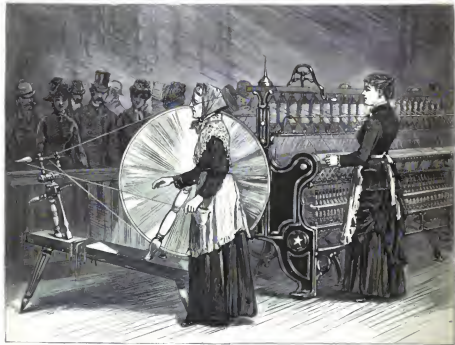
that the looking of Franklin Square watches the demolition of the old Walton house.

St. George's Square—now Franklin Square—upon which the house was built, was a remnant of old Queen Street, the fashionable center of a century ago, and it was called Franklin Square, not from WALTON FRANCIS, the old merchant, whose fine red, stone-fronted square, but in honor of Dr. FRANCIS WALTON, FRANCIS's eldest daughter, who was the first wife of Dr. WALTER CLAYTON, and his home upon the square was for a time the home of W. CLAYTON. The Walton house was built about a hundred and thirty years ago. It was probably the noblest house of its time in the city. It was "square," with a breadth of two windows upon the upper two of the three stories, and it was entered by a "wing" rising a few steps above the street. There are men and yet old who remember the house before the later changes, the old steps, and the velvet door. The grounds extended to the river, and by the side of the house upon the creek was the massive garden wall over which hung the heavy balcony of slate and iron. In the wall was the garden gate, with its solid knocker, admitting to the private garden beyond.

The evening of the old Walton house has always descended by will, and has never passed by deed. But it is the voice and only of family but of public tradition and interest. Here was the residence and splendid hospitality of the days that—From his door stepped Citizen Henry with his bride, the daughter of General Cayser, and all the noted men and women in the city of the last century, were his familiar guests. Remembrance Time has consumed them, and it slowly delivers their memories, and now the house itself, which while it stood brought them, and the old time never, is gone. The WALTON FRANCIS house has also disappeared, and the WALTON was built centuries at the corner of Broadway and Battery Place is probably deserted. The remaining house of some interesting Revolutionary association in the city is the old hotel, Faneuil's Tavern, at the corner of Pearl and Broad streets, in which WASHINGTON, with a host of his love and greatness, took breakfast of his officers. A few years hence and there will be no longer an old New York.



THE OLD WALTON HOUSE.—DRAWN BY CHARLES CLAYTON.



THE ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION—SPINNING, OLD AND NEW STYLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY BRIDGES.—[SEE FRONT PAGE.]

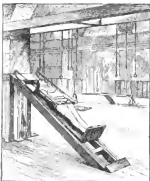


FIG. 1—FIXING FRAME.



FIG. 2—THE TREADER.



FIG. 3—HAND-RESTRAINER.

**THE FORTNIGHT GYMNASTIC IN THE WORLD.**

By WILLIAM WALKER,  
Author of "How to Get Strong and How to Beat It."

Never contrivances meet you at every turn. All you wonder when they all come. If one of your shoulders is higher than the other, they make that side horizontal frame-work, against the point to your shoulders and lift, and gradually but surely the crooked spine slams back to its place. Facing next this short horizontal bar, which slides up and down in a frame on the wall, draw it down a few inches, an ounce or two from the floor, and also dropping your chest from front to back till it seems larger than ever before. Here is a short iron bar, by turning which on both ends and rubber straps, and also the sides of your waist, as if working with a steady hammer for. If you turn one of your feet in, put it in this shoe over here, and turn it over for outward, use far toward, your feet each time tugging away at another still rubber strap. The shortest rods and machine, getting now the daily and repeated breathing, and the knee-joint being thrown into a new yet correct position, at once gets easier to train the entire foot.

Watch that slender youth with large forehead, glasses, and bushy hair, use now what he is doing. He attacks directly under two small large handles, from each of which a steel cord runs upward a little way. Then the two cords unite in a single rope, which runs over a pulley, and down in a weight box on the floor. Now he reaches high up over his head, grasps the

handles, and then leans each downward, raising his knees out at an angle as wide of him as he can, with elbows straight, and promptly his hands are down at his sides. Gradually he raises them again till high overhead, then leans down, and so continues. At each stroke he raises the weight box at the other end of the rope, and whatever weight there is in it. But he does far better—in fact, an

his lungs get in more air than usual, and so expand into the new and enlarged space he is giving them. What a way he did not find out this very moment, how good it surely could anything better fitted for his very back have been devised. Evidently used to doing, anything for his deal of it, an evidently aimed to doing, anything for his body worthy of the name of exercise, his last weight held,

through, nor stay, and that perfect vital system will now stay on excellent chance of breaking completely down just when that iron had half-stained hair is most eager to accomplish some important work, maybe to make great money, or a little forward in power or influence; may be to save some. He may perhaps be a prodigious mathematician, but better for him had to see the hand of Fate, and given the deal of the study hours in that head, study to securing the broad chest, the sound digestion, the power of endurance, which his state may be so valuable to us at those times in life when the ability to do hard and continued brain-work, perhaps for days together, and on only patches of sleep, page line who can stand it as he could never otherwise be paid over those papers looking. Had this young gentleman fallen into the hands of a harsh ten years ago—yes, or better yet, fifteen—the world have gone through life a vigorous, hearty man, of moderate vital and muscular power, instead of weak and half-built, liable to go all to pieces under some attack of disease which he might otherwise have weathered almost with impunity, or more likely have never had. And what is this body full of love than (Fig. 1)? He seems to be making it comfortably—a plan so done by the average student here; indeed by his down to his exercise. What



FIG. 4—A LIFT.

excellent thing; he directly enlarges and widens his chest, opening his ribs apart, stretching the little muscles between them, so they have plenty never been stretched one-quarter part enough before. Various having extra weight, and



FIG. 5—SUPPORT LIFT.



FIG. 6—SUPPORTING PARALLEL BARS.



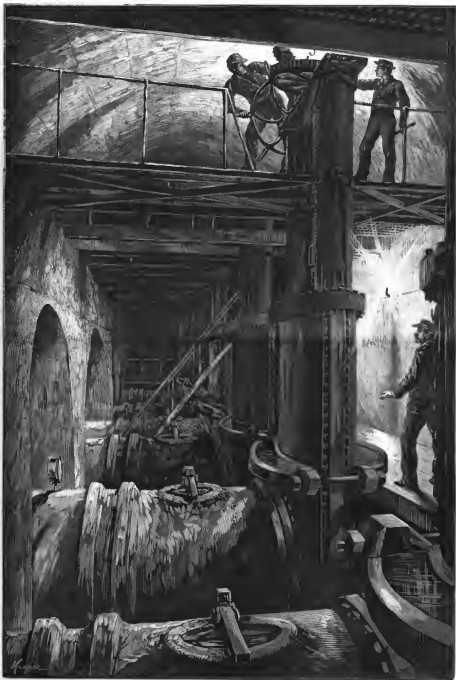
FIG. 7—PULSED MACHINES.







KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.—(See Page 164.)



SHUTTING OFF THE CHIMNEY AT THE CENTRAL PARK RESERVOIR.—DRAWN BY W. ST. JOHN HARRIS.—(See Page 504.)









O. L. BALDWIN, CAREER OF THE NEWARK NATIONAL BANK, NEWARK.—From a Photograph of A. Kim.

#### THE NEWARK BANK SWindle.

We have lately had a considerable number of banks arrested and thrown into prison. There seems to have been one of those periodic times of good luck in capturing these enemies of society. They were all of them very bad men, no doubt, but they had the virtue of their faults, if we may say so. They loved great danger, took their lives in their hands, devoted enormous energy and much skill to their tasks, and after all, followed the least of motives dictated by birth and environment. It is well they are in prison, and society may be pardoned a sense of untold gratification, as well as of anxiety, in their fate. But what of men like Mr. O. L. Baldwin, founder of the Newark National Bank at Newark, in the State of New Jersey? Is he any better than the gentleman in party-colored trousers who carried a letter to the various State-prisons? Is he not a cheat more blamelessly, more successfully, more detestable? Baldwin is a man in the prime of life, of good family, a member of the Church—the House of Heaven is sweetened for the devil's service. He was a capable man of business, with every opportunity for legitimate fortune, fettered by the respect of his fellow-men with every incentive for honest living. He has betrayed a high trust, stolen, or added to stealing, five millions and a half of dollars, wasted the name of an honored family, thrown into confusion and chaos a large part of a busy and industrious community, and brought disaster and disaster upon the most important and best devised financial system the government has ever founded. For all this what was his motive? No one knows, perhaps not even he, clearly. He does not seem to have had the temptation of outrageous vice, or the desire for ostentation, or the acquisition of an excessive social position. Apparently his first fault was one of inescapable weakness, his subsequent career the consequence in part of attempts to recover himself, and in part of a mad infatuation with his crime and ignominious criminal proceedings. But whatever the immediate motive, the underlying cause, or, at least, the indispensable condition, of his long course of swindling was the insidious corruption of his sense of duty, and this is an element in all such cases, and is the whole frame-work of the community, which is really its foundation.

There is no sinner less of the essential honesty of a people

than the way in which financial trusts and the violations of them are regarded. It is in the course of the observation of an honest business man that he regards other people's money as more sacred than his own. He manages it with greater care; he protects it more vigilantly and manfully; he sympathizes with antagonists not only from other's fault or greed, but from his own consciousness or weakness. If he reports it unwittingly, he guarantees it; if he loses it, he makes good the loss. This instinctive, unvarying fidelity to trusts is the characteristic feature of business life. It is where it fails, and counteracts all the laudable and deserving influences of the struggle for gain. Where it does not exist, business sinks to the lowest level, and all its nobleness, its greatness, its greatness, comes out. A business man without this sentiment is always practically a thief, having the professional thief's excuse as his conscience. Compare, at either extreme, the graphic record of Baldwin with the story of the Finney's Benevolent Fund in the hands of the late James K. Hartz, its treasurer. From 1841 to the day of his death Mr. Hartz administered that fund without the loss of a single cent. Indeed, vigilant, faithful, he gave to this work as patient service, an unswerving skill, as well directed energy, as to his own interests, and more. He leaves a name that is a priceless heritage to those who bear it, and what is more worth, an example which, to thousands who know it, is like that of the knight without reproach, whose blazoned banner lives in song and story.

But we ought not to forget that it is not in the previous part in exceptional integrity that we find the real evidence of the average public standard of character. It is in the general treatment of such crimes as that of Baldwin, and still more in the general opinion of the circumstances and methods which make these crimes possible. It is not Baldwin's morality any more than the blind allegiance, the lazy indifference, of the directors that sit among the assets of the Newark bank. Their was no distinct trust act, and was in a sense superior to his. Their



JOHN A. CHILD, LATE TREASURER OF THE NEW YORK FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND.

name lent strength to the bank. It was under their shelter that he misled the institution. Doubtless it would have been difficult and unpleasant to verify his statements, to count his cash, to examine his accounts. But that was what they professed to do. If they had not the time or the patience for the work, they had no right to stay where they were.



CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, First a Partner in Bank F. Swan.

On that bright Sunday morning when their cables called them together to tell them that he had stolen everything but the bank building, they offered to make up a million of dollars to save the bank. But it is not from a generous impulse that directors' duties must be discharged. It is in painstaking vigilance from day to day; it is in the care and thoughtfulness of detailed business that they can show even to the obligation.

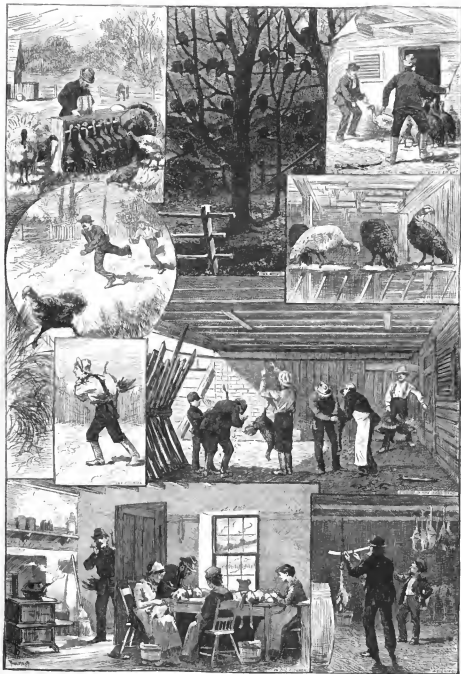
#### SHUTTING OFF THE CROTON.

The recent copious fall of rain has happily averted the danger of a water famine, with which New York was threatened in consequence of the long-continued drought of the summer and autumn; but the lesson of the great peril to which the city was exposed should not be forgotten. At the time when our supply falling there was only a fortnight's supply of water left; and no one can imagine the horrors to which the people of New York would have been subjected had the supply failed even for twenty-four hours, if any nothing of the terrible disasters which would have ensued had even broken out in the city. The Fire Department would have been helpless; the spreading of a conflagration might have been prevented by blowing up buildings on its track, but a strong wind might have rendered even this measure unavailing.

Although the danger is now happily a dread of the past, it is obvious that the present means for supplying New York with water are inadequate to the needs of the city, and will become more and more inadequate from year to year. It has been demonstrated that an unusually protracted drought will put the city upon a short allowance of water, and except the most extreme measures to avert a complete failure of the supply. The partial decrease in the flow through the city main, caused by shutting down the gates at the Central Park Reservoir to within three inches of the bottom, as shown in our illustration on page 765, cannot so little inconvenience and annoyance, and give people a slight foretaste of the misery they would suffer should the flow of water have been still further diminished. What happened that summer may happen again, and effective measures should be taken at once to prevent a worse disaster in the future.



THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL HOSPITAL, WILTON, CONNECTICUT.—From the Architect's Drawing.—[See Page 766.]



RAISING TURKEYS FOR MARKET—From sketches by HERRARD McCORMACK—(See Page 761)

COKE'S ASTHMA CONQUEROR.

No medical remedy has ever been greater known to mankind than this...

EPSS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of diet...

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS' SOUP, GRAVY, STEAK, HOT & COLD, FRICASSE, SAUCE. Includes image of a bottle.

THE ORGUINETTE.

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BOISFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE A NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

It is a pure and healthful food, and especially adapted to the preparation of good soups...

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WHY

Because it quickens the circulation, opens the pores...

AND IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Scrofula and Diseases of the Blood, Rheumatism, Etc.

Illustration of a woman in a long dress, part of the Baker's Cocoa advertisement.

Illustration of a hand holding a brush, part of the Dr. Scott's Electric Flesh Brush advertisement.

Illustration of a hand holding a brush, part of the Dr. Scott's Electric Flesh Brush advertisement.

Illustration of a hand holding a brush, part of the Dr. Scott's Electric Flesh Brush advertisement.

MARSHALL ADELPHI PATTS. STEWART HALL.

Advertisement for Marshall Adelpi Patts, Stewart Hall.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH.

Advertisement for Dr. Scott's Electric Flesh Brush.

WHY

Advertisement for Why.

A Beautiful Clear Skin, New Energy and New Life.

Advertisement for A Beautiful Clear Skin, New Energy and New Life.

MINTON'S ART AND ENAMELED TILES.

Advertisement for Minton's Art and Enamelled Tiles.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH.

Advertisement for Dr. Scott's Electric Flesh Brush.

WHY

Advertisement for Why.

AND IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Advertisement for And is warranted to cure.

Free! CARDS! Free!

Advertisement for Free! Cards! Free!

Not a Wire Brush but Pure Bristles.

Advertisement for Not a wire brush but pure bristles.

A BEAUTIFUL BRUSH, LASTING FOR YEARS.

Advertisement for A beautiful brush, lasting for years.

TESTIMONIALS.

Advertisement for Testimonials.





# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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THE GRAND STREET TENEMENT-HOUSE DISASTER.—Days of Horror and Tragedy.—(See Page 775.)

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—36 PAGES.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE No. 107, issued November 18, contains an abstract of special addresses the usual establishment of its brilliant serial story; an article entitled "A Dangerous Floating," description of the old Volunteer Fire Department and the organization that has succeeded it, with illustrations; a lively review of the game of Tennis; Two new articles; a new illustration; a short story in "Each," written in a pleasing style by a talented reader; and a young; an admirable short story; another sketch by Jimmy Brown, more humorous than ever, illustrated; together with art pictures, short articles, poems, and other entertaining matter.

## THE AUTUMN ELECTIONS.

MUCH and various minds have been drawn from the results of the autumn elections, and certainly they were full of significance and good cheer. There were no great questions of public policy upon which the country was to be polled, and the election, therefore, merely tested the power of party traditions. It was in every way a fair trial of every kind of local, personal, and special influence had full play. The result, upon the whole, is a striking illustration of political independence. There was a general "wrenching" of "binding," and the machine was everywhere most hopelessly shattered. Some of the more striking proofs of this disposition we consider elsewhere. A thousandfold more than party triumphs, they show political health and vigor and energy, which are the sure foundations of national welfare. Even so starchy and devoted and uncompromising a Republican "regular" as Mr. THURLOW WELLS is reported to have voted for the Democratic District Attorney, and to have said as he did so that Mr. FORSTER would not miss one vote, and he would therefore compliment an old Democratic friend, Mr. McKean.

Such an a doctor's advice, of course, an interior glimpse of parties which is most instructive. The Tammany feud in the Democratic family seems to be as bitter, and it is evidently as numerously strong on each side, as ever. The Republican difference is not less determined. The "Cats" and the "Orange" and "Cape" counties the machine and anti-machine wings resolutely opposed each other, and to the point, in some instances, of supporting the Democratic ticket, and the general result is the same everywhere. The defeat of the machine all along the line. The spirit of open hostility of the machine wing is held responsible for the general reduction of the Republican vote, and the harmony which was manifestly preferred does not distinctly appear. In Pennsylvania, also, the CARBONE machine has been impudently worked, and the general situation is very analogous for all who think that voters are to be bought, coerced, or swindled, and that political corruption, Republican management in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, before the National Convention of 1860, not only showed intelligent Republicans what machine methods and objects were, but showed also how dangerously near to success the machine conspiracy came. This was followed by the Senatorial assault upon President GARFIELD, and by the circumstances of his assassination. The country has been thoroughly startled by the machine control of our political life, and the autumn elections record the results of the warning.

It is plain that the profound distrust of the Democratic party is not allayed, and it remains to be seen whether the Republican party will find its way out of factional feuds and personal politics, or whether it will turn its power to the accomplishment of results which the country needs and more distinctly desires. If it declines to accept any new issue, the new issues will make new parties. In 1860, Mr. SEWARD regretted that the Free-soil party weakened the anti-slavery element in the Whig party. In 1861, Mr. SEWARD saw that the Whigs as such would not meet the new questions, and he became a Free-soil man. Mr. BURGER entreated Mr. WEBSTER to lead an anti-slavery Whig party. Mr. WEBSTER declined; but the anti-slavery movement did not hesitate, and WEBSTER, in the form of a Whig of the country, wrote a leaflet against WEBSTER'S name. President ARTHUR, naturally anxious not to close the line of Republican President, will see, perhaps, that the great achievements of the party and ardent party still are not enough to save it in the face of new questions and the demands of a new generation. The Republican party covers negatively by the national distrust of the Democratic party, but as yet not positively in the form of a Whig of the country, while intelligent Republicans will act with great interest the announcement of the policy of the new Administration, whether made in the form of recommendations to Congress or in that of Executive ap-

pointments. Every word and act will be significant. The autumn elections may well warn the President to study carefully the signs of the times. If he reports in regard to the new cabinet and the general policy and character of the Administration should prove to be correct, it will be clear that the usual fate of Vice-Presidents who succeed to the Chief Magistracy has overtaken President ARTHUR.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH.

Mr. MACVEAGH is sharply reproached in some quarters for insisting upon retiring from the cabinet, and there are stories of angry passages between the President and the Attorney-General, which have been authoritatively denied, and which these may believe will be found to be untrue. Our understanding is that the Attorney-General offered his resignation in good faith, and with equal sincerity asked that the President would select a successor as soon as practicable. The late Secretary of the Treasury resigned at the same time, and a successor was proposed. We can not see that there would have been any difficulty in an equally prompt nomination of a successor to the Attorney-General. Every member of the cabinet is bound to decide for himself when he will retire, but no man would be smaller than Mr. MACVEAGH to agree that in the exercise of that unquestionable right he is bound as a good citizen to see that no injury results to the public service.

It is strongly alleged that any such injury could follow the retirement of the Attorney-General. The work that he had done in the Bar Route case would not be prejudiced by his withdrawal. The conduct of these was almost in the hands of Mr. BLISS and Mr. BRETHER, and of course all Mr. MACVEAGH'S personal information, wherever it may be, is in their disposition. It is an unworthy reflection upon the President to say that he regarded the Bar Route case as a legacy from his predecessor, and that he insisted upon refusing Mr. MACVEAGH'S resignation in order that if the prosecution should fail, his own administration might not be held responsible for the failure. If Mr. MACVEAGH should resign, he would remain as Attorney-General of the ARTHUR administration; and if the prosecution should fail, they would fall under that administration. They are not Mr. MACVEAGH'S personal information, but the personal information of the people of the United States against public officers, and it is as much the duty of the ARTHUR administration as of the GARFIELD administration to press these with all ability and zeal.

It is also alleged that Mr. MACVEAGH'S resignation was a public affair, and that it is as much the duty of the ARTHUR administration as of the GARFIELD administration to press these with all ability and zeal. It is also alleged that Mr. MACVEAGH'S resignation was a public affair, and that it is as much the duty of the ARTHUR administration as of the GARFIELD administration to press these with all ability and zeal. It is also alleged that Mr. MACVEAGH'S resignation was a public affair, and that it is as much the duty of the ARTHUR administration as of the GARFIELD administration to press these with all ability and zeal.

## THE MORAL VALUE OF A NAME.

We hinted last week at a pregnant anecdote of the Newark Bank robbery. It is simply that respectable men should respect their own names, and not continually assume responsibilities which they do not mean to undertake. We know a club in which the most important members are named after the names of their admission has no weight, because he gives it to every one who asks him. We know a public affair for whose retention scores of voters signed a petition, but when they all wish to be removed. They signed for the sake of a name, and that the name of the club, because they do not like to refuse. Distinguished authors in the same way make great trouble for editors by letters pressing lesser writers to whom it is not their distinguished authors willing not to give so small an name as their names. Every man who has places at his disposal receives scores of letters in which respectable persons ask to have seen of whom they know nothing appointed to places of honor, and to assume an equal share of a name, and many persons a kind of cool selfishness not to give their name, which costs nothing, and which may be of signal service to some needy person.

When it comes to illustrations of a leading and a practice which often follows result in crime and disaster like that of the Newark Bank. Most speaking, when a man gives his name he assumes all the responsibility that naturally flows from his act. If B is asked to sign a petition to remove A from office, A's name, and if it goes to protest, he is justly held. It is no excuse for B that he trusted A. If the petitioner turned out to be a rascal, B must take his share of the responsibility. It is no excuse for B that he trusted A. If the petitioner turned out to be a rascal, B must take his share of the responsibility. It is no excuse for B that he trusted A. If the petitioner turned out to be a rascal, B must take his share of the responsibility.

them from responsibility, but the consequences show how strikingly true when the consequences of a man's name are of such a nature as to involve others in loss and suffering. When a man becomes a director of an institution which invites deposits of money, he assumes responsibility that he personally knows the institution to be honest and safe. If he does not know, he has no business to know as long as his name appears as a recommendation, he betrays his responsibility, and is morally guilty of the ill results that follow from his ignorance.

It may be said that he can ask his name to be a very small favor, which he can easily grant without the least trouble or cost to himself, he may justly say that, on the contrary, to ask the support of his name is to ask the greatest favor that he can give. The relations of human society, like the transactions of business, proceed upon credit. It is in faith in character that induces B to sign merely because he sees A's name. Now to discover that A's name has not A's character behind it, is a grievous shock to our moral confidence. If the test name in New York would be called the most responsible names in New York would be asked what the men themselves do not know, the truth is that they do not know. It is a grievous director of the Newark Bank has totally destroyed the value of his name. Nobody will trust it again. It will be regarded as a decoy or as nothing. There was no ill intention. They are all doubtless honest in the most ordinary sense of the word, and the remark of the merchant to his clerk whose cigar had kindled the fire that destroyed the warehouse. "Oh, sir, I didn't mean to do it." "Tran, my boy; but that is not enough; you must mean not to do it."

## IRELAND, 1798-1801.

THE Home Rule League of Ireland has prepared a manifesto which naturally recalls the century that occurred next year of the independence of Ireland. It was in April, 1793, that HENRY GRATTAN moved in the Irish Parliament "that no person on each side of King, Lords, and Commons in Ireland has a right to make laws for Ireland." Two years later the British government yielded, and on the 16th of April, 1795, the declaration of independence was brought forward, and accepted by the British government, as seemed on behalf of the government. What was complained was the usurpation of the Irish Parliament. A day of thanksgiving was appointed, and almost the first measure of the free Parliament was a declaration of independence. It is in our opinion, unjust to the GRATTAN administration, totally neglecting the fact that the present situation is mainly due, not to Mr. GRATTAN'S tyranny, but to Mr. PARSELL'S folly, and that also, and that the British statements since the union Mr. GRATTAN held virtually the views of GRATTAN. Yet the historical statements of the manifesto are very inaccurate.

Our manufactures upon 1800 have been nearly extinguished. We have had since the union four or five famines. Our country has been depleted by 2,000,000 since 1840. While England is relatively to taxable, ability the most highly taxed country in Europe. Ireland is taxed in proportion to her population as if she were fifty-nine times average taxation acts in force here. And despite the promise at the union of equal rights and privileges with the people of Great Britain, the proportion of the voters to the male population in England is one to four, in Ireland one to five, and in Scotland one to four. The final demand of the League is that of GRATTAN:

"What we ask for is only what is enjoyed by every other British dependency included by a white man; it is only what the House of Commons has granted to every other British dependency since our union which every nation should see; these affairs which concern Ireland as being left to the care of an inferior body, and which should be removed."

Now the British minister whose the manifesto really argues has frankly declared his desire to see such a relation between the two countries established, and there is no doubt that if Mr. PARSELL had been of the same mind as Mr. GRATTAN, he would have been a friendly ministry in a friendly spirit, he could have won on GRATTAN'S distinction of arranging a friendly, wise, and mutually satisfactory union in place of the present unhappy land. That he has not done this, but has done the opposite, is a grievous error, and a grievous error in that of Great Britain, is not Mr. GRATTAN'S fault, it is his own fault. The generous and noble spirit which made GRATTAN a sacred name to Ireland, and a name which has been the inspiration of every patriotic, is not that of Mr. PARSELL. He may be called the leader of Ireland, but he is not a leader like FLOOD, or GRATTAN, or O'CONNELL. He has made a wise and friendly union very much more difficult, and he, not







THE HON. L. F. STEIWER, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MINNESOTA.—Portrait of Steiwer.

GEN. JEREMIAH M. SEAL, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF WISCONSIN.—Portrait of Seal.

THE HON. W. E. CAMERON, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF VIRGINIA.—Portrait of Cam.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS, GOVERNOR-ELECT, Portrait of Rollins.

## NEW GOVERNORS.

Elections for Governor were held in five States this fall—Maine, Nevada, Virginia, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In Massachusetts, Governor Lusk, whose portrait was given in the WEEKLY for January 30, 1901, was re-elected by 20,000 majority. Minnesota gave a majority of about 8,000 for the Republican candidate, the Hon. L. F. Steiwer, although there was a general feeling of equanimity in the minds of both parties, and the vote was tight in comparison with that of a Presidential election. The same feeling prevailed in Wisconsin also, where the majority was one-fourth less than five years ago, and the total vote was still further reduced by the almost insupportable condition of the country made in the northern portion of the State. This will account for the small plurality by which the Republican candidate, General JEREMIAH M. SEAL, was elected. The Democratic candidate in Mississippi, Mr. EUGENE LOWMY, was of course elected by the Democratic method usual in that State. The contest in Virginia was very bitter. There were to be elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, one-half of the State Senate, and a full House of Delegates, and of the same time an amendment to the Constitution of 1870 was to be voted upon, striking out the

requirement for the payment of a capitation tax on a poll in other respects. The Anti-Slavery or Republican candidates for State officers were elected by large majorities. The Republicans also secured a majority in the State Legislatures, and the constitutional amendment was adopted.

## THE NEW SUBROGATE.

The election of Mr. DANIEL G. ROLLINS in the important position of Subrogate in this city gives unqualified satisfaction without distinction of party. The integrity of his character, and the marked ability with which he has filled public offices in the past, have won for him the entire confidence of the community. Mr. ROLLINS was elected by a large majority over the candidate endorsed by Tammany Hall. Mr. ROLLINS is a native of Great Falls, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1862. His father was the Judge of Probate of Merrimack County in that State, and was a very popular man. Young ROLLINS was a very bright boy. Having finished his early schooling in his native village, he entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated before reaching his eighteenth year. He was assistant of his class, and among his fellow-graduates were many young men who, like himself, have since in distinction in their chosen walks in life.

Mr. ROLLINS studied law in the Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1882. He was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in 1883, and practiced his profession in Portland, Maine. In 1890 he came to this city, and accepted the appointment of Assistant United States District Attorney under JAMES B. ENDICOTT, and retained the position under the subsequent administrations of United States District Attorneys EVERTY and PARSONS. In 1893 Mr. ROLLINS returned to private practice as a member of the law firm of which Mr. THOMAS HARRIS was the other partner. He practiced extensively in the United States courts until January 1, 1901, when, at the request of Mr. FERRIS, who then took office, he accepted the position of Assistant District Attorney. Mr. FERRIS had great confidence in Mr. ROLLINS's ability as a public prosecutor, and in the latter part of his administration retained to him all of the more important prosecutions in the courts of General Sessions and Over and Terminus.

In January last Mr. ROLLINS was appointed by Governor CONNORS to fill the unexpired term of the late Mr. FERRIS in the office of District Attorney for the City and County of New York—a position which he has familiarly with its duties, occupied at a number of eight years as Assistant District Attorney, qualified him to hold with general satisfaction.



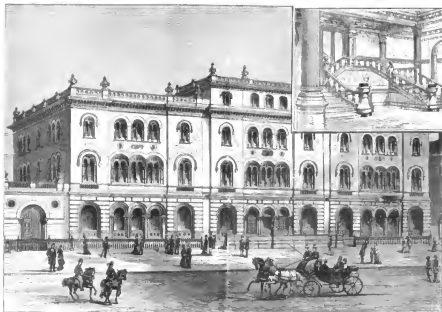
The "Atlantic."

The "Trent Water."

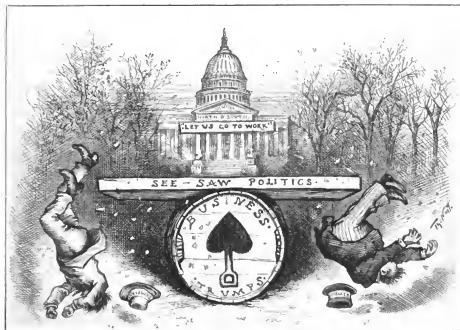
The "Hudson."

The "Queen."

THE RACE FOR THE "AMERICA" CUP—COMING UP FROM SANDY HOOK.—DRAWN BY J. O. BARBER.—[SEE PAGE 771.]



THE NEW PORTION OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY BUILDING.—(See Page 754.)



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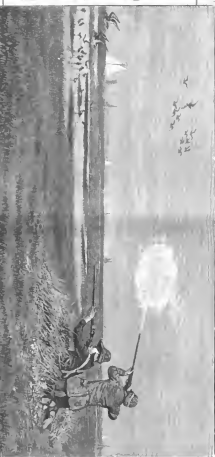
WALKING.



DISPOSING OF A STAFF OF WALKING.



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WALKING.



WALKING.



OF INTERESTING.



WALKING.

SHOOTING.—Shots in A. K. Finner.—[See Page 779.]



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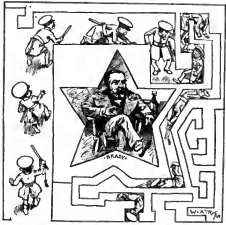
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Vol. XXV.—No. 1201.  
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“WHO SAID ANYTHING ABOUT THANKSGIVING DINNER?”

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

The *Illustrated* issue of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, No. 101, published November 18, contains a spirited cartoon by Miss Linn, entitled "How much more, how much more, how much more?" First, L. J. FAY'S "dividing discipline;" "The World of Gleanings," "Astronomy—a new view of;" "The Fall of Man," "An illustration;" "The Fall of Man," "A pleasant full-page advertisement on 'The Fictions of Nature';" "An article with short stories, editorial poems, games, and general progress to the present season.

## THE TRIAL OF GUTTEAU.

THE opening of the trial of GUTTEAU had three striking incidents—the sensible ruling of the judge that the jury should not consist of shots, the difference between GUTTEAU's counsel upon the question of delay, and GUTTEAU's conduct and address. Of the terrible crime that was committed, and of its perpetration by GUTTEAU, there is no denying. There has been no other question from the first than that which has caused now rage, and which, indeed, is always raised when there is the least chance of securing punishment for it. It is a matter of fact that GUTTEAU is a very delicate and difficult question, but it is a probable theory, supported by scientific observation, that there is a state of mind and of the will which may be called strictly insanity, yet which does not release a man from responsibility for his acts. There is undoubtedly a general conviction among those who have carefully observed the story of this crime with intelligence and not with mere prejudice, that while GUTTEAU is a man of weak and what is called ill regulated mind, he is not an irresponsible one. There is still a further question. Assuming that a person who is born with a feeble will, and who "lets himself go" without even attempting self-restraint, may do things the possibility of such conduct, ought he to be relieved of the penalties of crime that he may then commit?

If it be clearly established, as in cases of certain diseases of the brain, that a man in no more responsible than a sleep-walker, he can not be rightfully punished, although he ought to be secured from all opportunity of doing harm. But it will not be alleged that anything of this kind has yet appeared in the case of GUTTEAU. His conduct, from the moment of his imprisonment, amply illustrates the natural excitement of a man who has always "let himself go" in the appalling circumstances in which he finds himself. There can be no question as to his responsibility. It is generally observed that men who hold themselves to be divinely commissioned to kill other men bear themselves tranquilly and firmly, like the men in Massachusetts a year or two ago who offered his own child as a sacrifice to God. GUTTEAU, ill regulated, mentally and morally chaotic and desperate, GUTTEAU evidently is, but for nothing has appeared which would properly acquit him of responsibility. A man who would deliberately send himself down might not to escape the penalty of crime committed in drunkenness; and men—and their name is legion—who "let themselves go" must be held to the responsibility of their deeds.

The general condition of the country at the time of the shooting of President GARFIELD—a conviction which has only deepened and strengthened with time—is confirmed by all that GUTTEAU has said and written. The conduct of the President was due to the state of affairs, which, as well as the President, a morbid, desperate camp-follower of a party to whom he had "work" for the party entitled him to an office, and that he is wronged if he does not get it. GUTTEAU's first act, and that in the eyes of the President, was bestowing patronage unwisely. If GUTTEAU had known that place did not depend upon personal favor, he would not have fancied that he was entitled to a place, and that the President was doing mischief and impugning with it the honor of the Government. If GUTTEAU's crime was the act of a crazy man, and all that he says is more saying, it shows at least the fixed bent of his mind. If he be not crazy, it was the act of a man made madly mad, desperate by the state of affairs, in which, as Mr. HERBERT Spencer wisely said at Buffalo, "loose revolution and civil convulsion." It is one of the blessings which spring from the calamity of GARFIELD's death that it has drawn the attention of the country to the imperative necessity of a remedy for the evil to which he was a sacrifice.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSOR.

The World announces what we trust will prove to be a fact, that Senator BECK will offer to the Senate the CHUTEAU resolution of 1856 respecting proper provision for the Presidential succession. That resolution required the Congress to assemble January to examine the whole subject, and to report by bill or otherwise. The reasons for such action are very much more obvious now than when the resolution

was first introduced, and the President, with peculiar propriety under the circumstances, could call the essential situation of Congress to the whole subject of the Presidential election and succession.

The provisions of the Constitution upon the point are general, and experience has shown the imperative necessity of careful definition by legislative enactments. The provision, for instance, in regard to the Congressional count of the electoral vote is open to absolutely different interpretations, and the function of the Vice-President is left equally vague. The independence of the President is a matter of course, and the Constitution. It is possibly argued that it must rest with the Vice-President. It is argued with equal plausibility that such a view is preposterous. Yet experience has shown that civil war may turn upon every point. There is no doubt that had it not had the difficulty of 1876 arisen twenty years before, it would have produced a civil convulsion. Not only Mr. CHUTEAU, but the great conservatism STORY and KEAY, and the most sagacious of political leaders, such as Senators HOWARD and ESCOFFER, have devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of the electoral count, and have prepared admirable bills upon the subject, which Congress could not do better than carefully consider and pass.

The succession is not less an unsettled question. If the Vice-President had been disabled at the time of President GARFIELD's death, there would have been a question of the chair until a declaration of emergency had been held, or until the Secretary of State, or the cabinet, or some existing and recognized authority, without constitutional or legal warrant, and by the sheer necessity of the case, had called an extra session of the Senate to elect a special officer. To state that such a situation exists is to demonstrate the vital necessity of action. Nothing could more fully secure the national commerce than to tolerate the further continuance of such uncertainty upon such a subject. There is no party question, and the certainty sought is wholly in the interest of a common patriots, and neither helps nor harms any party except that which should oppose or retard the necessary legislation of Senator BECK's resolution, and it will be accompanied, we hope, with a renewal of that of Senator EDMUNDS, so that the whole question of the Presidential election and succession may be disposed of at the coming session.

## THE STREETS.

The problem of dirty streets has not yet been solved, but it is one of the most important for a great city. The Committee of Twenty-one did not only fail, but even if they did not have their way completely. At least they assumed the State thoroughly as well as the streets, and the present bill, if passed, would have secured excellent results had its powers been entrusted to a more efficient agency. The fact remains, however, that popular government is made immensely ridiculous if it can not keep the streets of a great city clean. If it is inadequate to that result, the same forces and obstructions which prevent its success will befit it in other and more important objects. The streets of New York and the Capitol at Albany are perpetually the scenes of the same kind of popular government at those points. One is a huge pile of extravagance and inconvenience, the other an filthy after enormous expense for cleanliness.

It is not, however, the expense, but the waste, that is to be condemned. No city can be kept clean without a large outlay. Unless we see reinforced, the model cleanliness of the streets in Paris is obtained at a cost of \$3,000,000. The force of men is not less than four thousand, and that of horses, carts, and sweepers is very large. Intelligent estimation of the number of persons for cleaning the streets of New York place it at something more than one thousand, and this is about the force contemplated by the bill of Albany, as proposed by Professor CROFT, a member of the Board of Health. This bill provides in detail for the "block system" of street-cleaning, and assigns the whole care of this duty to an independent bureau of street-cleaning, with a superintendent at its head, and three deputy superintendents. The Mayor is to appoint the superintendent, and to remove him for misconduct, after an opportunity given him for explanation, and the superintendent is to name the deputies under the same conditions, which are to apply also to all other officers and employes of the bureau. The annual salaries of the officers, including a surgeon, a paymaster, necessary clerks, and thirty inspectors, are not to exceed about \$70,000. Not more than one-third of the street sweepers are to employ more than two hundred and twenty-five men, with suitable carts and horses, and an additional force for sweeping parks and, at the discretion of the superintendent, the men employed are to be organized by a medical board as to their physical condition, to be classified and uniformed, and engaged in three kinds of labor—street sweeping and cleaning, collecting garbage, and collecting and removing ashes and refuse.

For all these things, the bill is to be construed as limiting in any way the powers of the Board of Health.

The subject is one of the highest importance to the

city, and the present arrangement can not be considered to be satisfactory. The Board of Health may be presumed to be in favor of the bill, and it is, as well as any manorial body or observer, and a bill which has its sanction ought to be very respectfully considered by a Legislature, which must necessarily know every side of the subject. The bill in question has two great recommendations attached to it, and it provides for prompt removal. It would be better if politics could be wholly excluded from the bureau; but it is a business task to try to remedy that defect by practical means, and it is better to have a bill as yet so better plan proposed than that of the bill.

## MORMON MISRIONS.

A STRIKING but impressive mission. In view of that prompt and careful promotion of education in the Southern States to which Mr. WETTERER earnestly called attention in his oration at Yorktown, we are furnished by the fact that Mormonism is sending its missions and ministers into those States, and that the public mind is startled and alarmed by the invasion. Its Treasurer and in Georgia there is an organized Mormon effort to proselyte. The same Address and its institution declares to be extraordinarily successful, and the same journal asserts that Mormonism in this country must be put down at this. This, however, is not more rightly apprehended by law than the case deal with the matter both concisely and peacefully, and without involving innocent persons.

The first assurance is to retain Utah as a Territory, and to forbid it to become a State so long as polygamy prevails. A present provision is about 184,000, which number the larger part is probably Mormon. The Mormon plan for polygamy is that it is with "the Saints" a religious institution, and therefore that it can be no more rightfully proscribed by law than the celebration of the mass. The reply to this is that under the laws of the United States, in all places and Territories subject to its jurisdiction, bigamy is a crime punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, and that polygamy is a practice which no civilized state can safely tolerate. The trouble in dealing with the subject, more than with other forms against the law, is that organized organizations has planned the practice in Utah until it is sustained by local public opinion, which seriously embarrasses the course of law. A case of polygamy must be proved before a jury, and in order to prove there must be a present proof of such marriage, but it is scarcely possible to impose a jury without a Mormon. These facts, and the distance and isolation of the Territory, with its own peculiar religious opinions, altogether favorable to polygamy, and the fact that the violation of the practice, have made prosecutions languid and ineffective.

But obviously a determined purpose in Congress not to touch the courts of the Territory, legislation especially directed to the subject, would soon control the situation, and put Utah polygamy in course of extinction. The subject has been hitherto tenderly and feebly managed. The Territory is remote, and its population has been mainly recruited from Europe, so that the question has been in no way forced upon national attention. The Southern Mormon mission, however, may be the means of arousing a strong feeling in that part of the country that energetic and positive action may be taken by Congress.

## SCRATCHING A SCHEDULE.

THERE was great wrath two years ago with the conservative practice of scratching. But those who recall faintly have now discovered that there is a "scratch" in the Republican ranks. The Young Republicans in New York who decided to vote as they were, and not as a party machine chose, and they were vigorously abused and ridiculed. Except, however, for the case of John KANE, they could have scratched to some extent. The "Young Republican" were the proof that political independence had not been utterly crushed by the machine, and that Mr. GARFIELD's definition of the Whig party as "a man's opinions are not determined by blackguards" is applicable to a part of the Republican party in New York, which plainly held the balance of power, and must be taken into account even by a machine. And now the other part has come to be the scratching in fact, and, however, it was a victory of another description. "Scratcher" Foughl—jays-law here between the lines" was the machine answer, which entitled to remember that man who shows the courage of his opinions are not determined by blackguards. The machine tried its own way again the next year, and it was characteristic; and it was again "scratched" again" by the national Republican Convention, which was a victory of another description. The machine, of course, claimed the glory, and proposed either to control the Administration or to depose it. But it encountered a master, and the course



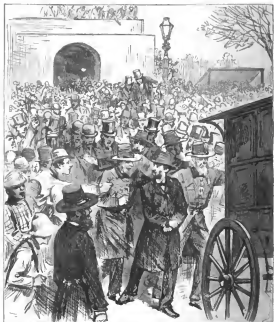




FROM THE JAIL TO THE COURTHOUSE.



SCENE OUTSIDE OF THE COCKET-HOUSE.



FROM THE COURTHOUSE TO THE PRISON YARD, AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.



A CROWD WAITING FOR THE COURTHOUSE DOORS TO OPEN.

THE TRIAL OF CHARLES JULIEN GUYEAT—From HARPER'S by J. O. DAVENPORT.

**THE TRIAL OF GUYTON.**

On Monday November 14, commenced the trial of CHARLES JULIUS GUYTON, the assassin of President LINCOLN. It is held in the Criminal Court of Washington, before Judge Cox, a jurist who has established a reputation for more than usual sagacity, firmness, and impartiality. It is probable that he will have his equity in these matters tested to the utmost, for the case of GUYTON, though by its facts entirely perfectly simple, is likely to be rendered complicated, delicate, and difficult by the management of the lawyers. As to the facts of the killing, not only the great majority but the mass of the people of the country have of course long since made up their minds. Every detail of the murder occurred in the Washington railway station on the memorable 14 of July is familiar to the readers of newspapers, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. The lying in wait for the mercenary victim, the carefully aimed shot, the several bullets sent to reach the mark which the first was intended to accomplish, the assassin's wild cry of rejoicing, and his subsequent prompt arrest, his cowardly demeanor while in jail, and his objectless efforts of insinuation at the hands of his guards—all these are known, and with them the wretched assassin's, his restless pursuit of office, his entire



*Altemira*

*W. H. Smith*  
November 1861

GUYTON IN HIS CELL.

facinated feeling, his want of personal injury, his absorption in the diploma which was reflecting the Republican party, his own statement of the motives which actuated them.

But behind this absolute body of known and established facts still arise the testimony and the argument of the lawyers as to the sanity of the assassin, and as to the treatment of the President by his surgeons and physicians. It is from these that there may arise considerations which would fairly puzzle the most skilled and experienced judge. There it must be borne in mind that the Criminal Court of Washington is not guided by the principles of natural justice, nor even by the well-established doctrines of law and the maxims which exist in most of the States, but yet by the precedents and decisions which make up the common law of England or of any of our States. It is obliged to administer justice according to a most extremely mixed body of authorities. In the first place, there are the statutes of the United States, so far as they apply; in the next, there are the precedents and decisions which have force in the District of Columbia almost wholly; there are the statutes and precedents inherited from the State of Maryland. And all these are to be applied, under the scrutiny of skilled laymen, to the questions of jurisdiction,



Mr. Bellows.

GUYTON PROSECUTING AGAINST BOWEN. Guyton's Brother.

THE TRIAL OF CHARLES JULIUS GUYTON.—From Reports by J. G. DeForest.

Mr. Smith.







SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE CRUISE OF THE "ALLACUTT"—First Expedition of the Arctic on the River—(This Part 1861.)

55  
 ALLACUTT ON THE RIVER

60  
 Sailing

65  
 THE ALLACUTT

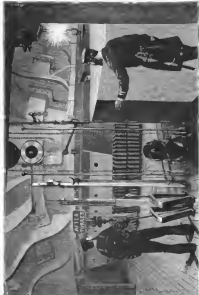


"DONE BROWN, BRUH' YU' BROT!"—DRAWN BY J. W. ALABAMA.









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OTHER VIEW.



VIEW OF THE UPPER DECK, SHOWING THE TWO MASTS.



THE ALARM CHAM UNDER THE PORT-CURTAINING BOARD.



SEA MAZZETTI'S SHIP "EXPLORER."—(See Post Title.)

THE TONGUE-BOOM.



WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASES—(See Page 196.)

THE STARS AND STRIPES ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald gives, under date of November 2, the following account of the incident to which Mr. Harcourt alludes in his column on page 797.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated as customary heretofore with a procession and a banquet at the Guildhall. To the surprise of the public, however, the day was somewhat disappointing. There were neither sun nor wind, neither brilliant nor fine, but a continuous overcast and gloomy afternoon. This time, in fact, all the glories of the past, except the gilded coach and evergreen for the Mayor, had disappeared. The arrival of the Tower had refused to issue any shot of armor for use in the Lord Mayor's procession on the last occasion, the golden knight, having perhaps some doubt of the driving, left, but their guests all left right in the open air. It being a rainy night, the militia units were returned with a thick coat of rain. So the Lord Mayor, after being in a dilemma as to where to procure a suitable variety for the show, hit upon a brilliant idea for a Lord Mayor, namely, that of flying the American flag in procession as a response to the greeting of the British standard at Yorktown.

As far as it went, it would be said that the sentiment to America was rendered pretty much more prominent by a Lord Mayor, who had been elected and sworn in by a company of the City of London Rifle Volunteers, with 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment of the London Rifle Volunteers, the "Non-Stopper" Battalion. When the parade arrived at Westminster, the flag was placed in front of the company. From the front of the company, the flag was placed in front of Westminster Hall, in the Palace Yard, and remained there while the Lord Mayor stood as taking the oath.

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Advertisement for Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, featuring an illustration of a woman in a long dress and apron. Text includes 'GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa. Wholesaler and Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisement for 'THE IDEAL' cigars, featuring an illustration of a cigar. Text includes 'A NEW AND VERY SUPERIOR BOOK FOR SMOKING CLASSIFIED. OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.'

Advertisement for C. STEINER's pipes and cigars, featuring an illustration of a pipe. Text includes 'C. STEINER, Manufacturer of Pipes and Cigars. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD. LEA & PERRINS'.

Advertisement for Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, featuring an illustration of the sauce bottle. Text includes 'Worcestershire Sauce. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisement for John Duncans' Sons' Tamarind Grillon, featuring an illustration of a grillon. Text includes 'TAMARIND GRILLON. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisement for 'THE IDEAL' cigars, featuring an illustration of a cigar. Text includes 'THE IDEAL. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

THE ORGUINETTE.

Advertisement for The Orguette, featuring an illustration of the mechanical organ. Text includes 'MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE CO. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisement for 'THE IDEAL' cigars, featuring an illustration of a cigar. Text includes 'THE IDEAL. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisement for Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, featuring an illustration of a person. Text includes 'STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

Advertisement for Minton's Art and Tiles, featuring an illustration of a tile. Text includes 'MINTON'S ART AND TILES. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

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Advertisement for Magic Lanterns and Stereoscopes, featuring an illustration of a magic lantern. Text includes 'Magic Lanterns and Stereoscopes. Sole Importers, W. BAKER & CO., Boston, Mass.'

Large advertisement for Dr. Scott's Electric Flesh Brush. Includes the headline 'Every Man and Woman in America should Use DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH.' and 'WHY Because it quickens the circulation, opens the pores, and cleans the system to throw off those impurities which cause disease.' Features an illustration of the brush and a circular seal with 'THE SCOTT BROTHERS' text.



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No. 3. Polished - \$7.00  
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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 1302.  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1881.

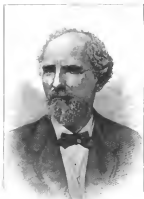
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Photographed at Wash.



THE JURY.—Photographed at Wash.  
THE TRIAL OF CHARLES JULES OCTEAU.—(See Page 200.)

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.  
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, No. 276, issued November 19, contains among its features of special interest a brilliant short story by SYDNEY DAVEN, entitled "Miss Tom Preston Presents His Sister," with four illustrations by W. A. LEE, an epilogue with an exquisite poem of touch-  
ing sympathy from a drawing by FREDERICK LEITCHER, a novel of great interest by "Pam-Pam-Pam," Miss FANN LINDA, with five illustrations; "The Will of the Great-  
toss," by JAMES FAY, illustrated; the novel continuation of the novel story, and a beautiful full-page drawing illustrating "The Little Boatman," an entertainment new to program at the public-hall, "The Play-thing," by Miss JANE STEWART.

## ANTHONY TROLOPE'S NEW STORY.

The attention of our readers is invited to the delightful story, now, with its illustrious illustrations.

## "MARION FAY."

By the famous novelist ANTHONY TROLOPE, author of "Doctor Thorne," "It Is His Duty," "The Duke's Children," etc., the opening chapters of which will be found in HARPER'S BAZAR for December 19.

## THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR keeps his own counsel, and public curiosity to know the probable course of the Administration will apparently not be gratified until Congress receives his Message. There have been suggestive letters and statements in the daily papers, and the Democratic papers especially have advanced speculations which are apparently intended to imply that the correspondents are in the most intimate confidence of the President, and that they are Democratic channels of communication with the public. The grounds of such speculation, however, are a public possession. The President's political and party associations, views, and sympathies are perfectly well known. He was a "Stalwart," a supporter of the third term scheme, a devoted friend of Mr. CORNELIUS, and an efficient head of the New York "machine." This is what the layman call "familiar knowledge." It is every body's property, and it is certainly both plausible and probable, saying that the course of the Administration may be forecast from these facts. THE WEEKLY has already said that it is only reasonable to expect that the President will be true to the side of the party with which he has always acted.

Yet there is no doubt that if the President should organize his administration in the interest of a wing of his party, and that wing the one which was the evident majority in the National Convention, it would be necessarily regarded as a reactionary administration. When Mr. ARTHUR became the official head of the party, he logically ceased to have an interest in anything of the kind, he represents the whole party, and because its success is indispensable to the success of his administration. While it is natural that he should seek a harmonious cabinet, it would be unfortunate if he should seek a harmonious party by proceeding, in plain words, a third term cabinet, with the civil service reorganized upon a third term basis, would certainly not conduce to Republican harmony and success in 1884. The President is undoubtedly quite as much a party man as anybody else. He has the reputation of a shrewd politician, and it would be a politician very far from shrewd who should suppose that under existing circumstances the way to a prosperous administration and to Republican success in 1884, lay in the election of a President probably no more careful student of the mood of the nation, election, and especially of that in his own State, than President ARTHUR. To suppose that he believes these shrewd points to the expediency of attempting to reconstruct the Republican party, by means of the patronage, upon what is called a "stalwart" foundation, is plainly to suppose him not to be a very shrewd politician.

It is true that the school of politics in which the President has held a high rank adopts as its motto "Thorough," and that it stigmatises moderation and concealment as sentimentalism. But the natural ambition of the President is to hold his party together, and to avoid imposing upon his administration the disagreeable distinction of ending the long Republican ascendancy. As we have said, he is no longer engaged in a contest to give the party control of his wing. He is himself the official head, and all the responsibility that devolves upon the Chief Magistrate for the welfare of his party. That welfare, it seems to us, could be secured by nothing so certainly as by disappointing the expectation, which he had intended, that he would be "stalwart" in triumph. The general conviction that such a triumph, in the full import of the word, had been achieved, would be the alienation, in feeling of the most powerful class, of his own party, and the consequent de-

light of the Democratic opposition. Nothing can be shrewd in this, and nothing more evident to the President. While, therefore, the wholly "stalwart" course may be logically anticipated, and could not logically surprise any observer, it is very possible that, in fact, the President, may not have the view from that of Mr. ARTHUR, the chairman of the New York State Committee. Whatever President ARTHUR may do to favor progress and reform in the directions indicated by a strong public opinion and by the necessities of an independent class in his party, will undoubtedly strengthen his administration. Whatever he may do to limit sympathy and support of his administration to a section of his party will be a calamity for himself, a disaster for his party, and a misfortune for the country.

## THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS meets with every branch of the government Republican. The Democrats, who elected a majority of the House of Representatives seven years ago, made such use of their power as to deepen the profound feeling which is felt for them as a party, and the Speaker now to be elected will be a Republican. The Senate is almost equally divided between the parties, but the Republicans decidedly control it. The Republican party, therefore, has once more a responsibility for the government, and it will be agreed beforehand if it does not meet it in a manner to secure general approval in 1884. The regularity and the obscurity of the situation arise from the fact that upon the leading questions which probably occupy the attention of Congress neither party has a clear and positive position. The surplus revenue and the arrears of pensions will at once challenge attention. The tariff question, in various forms, will require attention. The financial determination of the Presidential election and the accession to the Presidency are subjects of the most pressing importance. The land laws, the Indian question, the Sherman problem, the northern of claims, the relief of the Supreme Court are all matters that will be presented. Undoubtedly, also, remedial plans for the dangerous abuse of patronage in the civil service will be suggested. Yet upon all these questions there can hardly be said to be a distinct party position upon either side.

The Republican majority is so small that it is impossible to forecast action upon any subject. Nothing, for instance, is more imprudently necessary than that the President should make a provision for the civil service. Such a provision is perfectly feasible, and in no sense a winter's partition. Its vital necessity has been demonstrated by the imminence of civil conflict, because of the want of specific legislation. But five years have passed, including a Presidential election, and it is plain that the country is willing to "run for luck." It should not be surprising, therefore, if the session passes without action, although the Democrats will receive the credit, as an admissible measure, probably, as could be desired, so with the tariff. Neither party really takes decided ground upon it. The Republican platform of 1880 demanded "the disengagement of the tariff from revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor," and the Democratic platform demanded "a tariff for revenue only." But the Republicans do not ask a tariff for protection, and the Democrats abandoned their demand during the formation of the Republican party brought with it, as in the instance of Mr. BAYARD, the principle of tariff for revenue only. The disengagement of the tariff is naturally a question to that view. But the Whig or Free-trader, who was the larger, brought with it the old and captivating cry of HENRY CLAY, "Protection to American industry," and that feeling is very strong in the country. The school which the Republican party has always played fast and loose with the question in order to carry Pennsylvania, and a fondness for subsidy and tariff is undoubtedly strong in the Southern wing of the party. The situation upon this question is therefore such that either great news which is likely to arise in Congress.

The regulation of corporations, steam railroads, and free ships are all subjects that will appear in the foreground, and it may be assumed that whatever action may be taken upon any of them will depend, not upon great general principles, but, according to the genius and tradition of the English race, upon considerations of apparent expediency. It is to be hoped, however, that the results may be such that we remember that a party gains by a positive and loss by a negative policy. The worst thing Congress could do, in a party sense, would be to leave members of the party in doubt where they stand upon the leading questions. The course of Mr. WEBSTER and his friends in Pennsylvania shows that the time has come when the argument for adhering to one side because the other side will do no better has ceased to be conclusive. Mr. WEBSTER's "independent" position, which demands that a party shall be an agency to secure certain results. If it does not secure them, it even pretends to attempt to secure them, it is not a very powerful plea to say that another party does not

better. They will have a party that will secure them. It is the probability and not the desirability of movement and of events in New York, the probability of such a position that the Republican majority in this Congress may well have in mind.

## SHOOTING GUITKAU.

THAT PRESIDENT GARFIELD should have been assassinated, and that a great and incalculable calamity, does not affect the natural horror because the assassin, criminal or madman may not care anybody, and produce incalculable mischief. But that the President, assassin should not be punished with due and solemn retribution, and that the assassin should not be destroyed by a mob or a desperado, would be a national disgrace, because it would show that the law is not capable of guarding those committed to its care, and that the fury of a mob or an assassin is able to take the place of law.

Any degree of extension of the attempt to shoot GARFIELD is a wrong done to the American name and character. Nothing should be more desired by every man who reveres the memory of our President, than to comprehend the significance of his loss, that while his murderer should be punished in strict accordance with law, after trial in which he should enjoy the same opportunity of making his defense that the murderer of a tax collector would be afforded. The one thing to be severely cherished in respect for law, and to maintain to defend its procedure, for nothing tends so much to secure laws that ought to be respected and obeyed as there.

There is nothing heroic or admirable in shooting at a man handcuffed in a prison yard, and detested by the community. Hottentots and savages may but not the limits of public offenders. The distinction of civilization is that it does not say, "Every man is his neighbor, the smoking pickpocket or the President's murderer, is rightfully tried and punished by the legitimate machinery of law, not by the frenzy of people passion. If anybody wishes that it were otherwise, he is, so far, a savage."

## THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE report of the Postmaster-General has been awaited with peculiar interest, and it will not disappoint expectation. No appointment of President GARFIELD was received with more universal satisfaction than that of Mr. JAMES W. BEYARD, and the approval of the public service for which he has shown especial capacity. The satisfaction which greeted the appointment was a signal illustration of the widespread public sentiment that in the public service of the country there should be no distinction of rank, and that the best should be that of NAYLOR, "the tools to those who can use them." The first point in the report which arrests the gratified attention of the country is that while the actual service has been extended at an expense of some \$500,000, there has been a reduction of \$1,700,000 in the Star Routes, and that while there has long been an annual deficit of several millions of dollars, if there should be an increase of revenue of \$1,000,000, the deficit would be reduced to less than a million, while if it should be about five per cent, the postal service would become self-supporting. In this situation, and with certain changes and economies that the report recommends, the Postmaster-General thinks that a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents would be at once feasible.

The report proposes an extension of the postal-delivery service to simple stations or establishments of postal savings depositories, and depresses the use of the Post-office as an express company to carry merchandise. It states that the conveyance of third class fourth class matter is steadily increasing, and that the Government is not doing enough to improve the service. There is something, however, to be said in opposition to this view. The principle of the greatest public convenience, upon which the money order and postal order system is based, is to estimate the cost of the service as a whole, and not to estimate the cost of the service in itself. It is not to be estimated on the basis of the cost of the service, but on the basis of the cost of the service as a whole, and we think that this view may be reasonably maintained.

But the most significant point in this admirable and suggestive report is that, as the Postmaster-General says, "the results may be such that we remember that a party gains by a positive and loss by a negative policy." The worst thing Congress could do, in a party sense, would be to leave members of the party in doubt where they stand upon the leading questions. The course of Mr. WEBSTER and his friends in Pennsylvania shows that the time has come when the argument for adhering to one side because the other side will do no better has ceased to be conclusive. Mr. WEBSTER's "independent" position, which demands that a party shall be an agency to secure certain results. If it does not secure them, it even pretends to attempt to secure them, it is not a very powerful plea to say that another party does not







THE TRIAL OF CHARLES JULIUS OUTREAU.—A KENE HY COURT.—From a Scenario by J. O. Hartman.



A. E. PORTER, OF COUNSEL FOR FREEDOM.  
TICK.—Painted by S. B. RAY.



E. A. SMITH, OF COUNSEL FOR PROTECTION.  
Painted by B. B. RAY.



WALTER W. DAVIDSON, OF COUNSEL FOR PROTECTION.—Painted by B. B. RAY.



W. J. JONES, ALLEGED ASSAILANT OF GUITREAU.

### THE GUITREAU TRIAL.

"CIVIL DUTY," says THOMAS PAINE in 1791, "during the American Revolution I witnessed the enormous evils growing out of the majority of Congress within the jurisdiction of each of several municipal governments."

an improvement on that of a large city. None of the cities in which the Congress of the Revolutionary days held its sessions would have tolerated such scandalous occurrences; none of the States in which these cities are now situated but could have provided a better tribunal, a better police force, and a general system more efficient, more, and dignified,

even in the vigilance with which he is protected. The attempt on his life which took place on Saturday, the 19th of November, was such as might have been expected in London in the case of a house thief. A reckless man, mounted on a fast horse, was allowed to follow the prison van for more than half a mile, approach it, locate his position,



THE CITY HALL, WASHINGTON—COURT-YARD ON THE RIGHT.



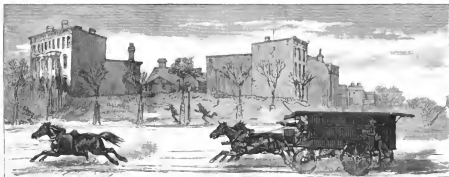
THE ATTEMPT ON GUITREAU'S LIFE.

These he described as especially arising from the efforts of the people of the temporary capitals to control the action of the general government; but if Mr. Paine had witnessed the disgraceful incidents of the trial of the President's assassin, even his inveterate mind would have concluded that the populace of a capital "apart" is not necessarily

then that of which the nation now bears the discredit in the District of Columbia.

The manner in which GUITREAU has been guarded has been to the last degree stupid and ineffectual. He has now been three times assailed, twice with obvious murderous intent, and these attacks have produced no perceptible in-

crease in the vigilance with which he is protected. It makes no difference whether the assailant was in the current stage of the horse, a "crack," or whether he was one of a band of determined conspirators. The evidence which has not given of the utter inefficiency of the precautions taken



THE PRISON OF GUITREAU'S ASSAILANT.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL OF CHARLES JULES GUITREAU.—From SKETCHES BY J. O. DAVISON.







ICE PACK, AT THE TIME OF THE ESCAPE.

ICE PACK, AT THE TIME OF THE ESCAPE.

THE ICE PACK, AT THE TIME OF THE ESCAPE.

THE CREW OF THE "ALLIANCE" - Five Months by Wallace H. Kim, U. S. N. - (See Page 807)



THE SALMA GYNDI SKETCH CLUB—FOURTH ANNUAL BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.  
 FROM THE ARTIST'S DRAWINGS.—[SEE PAGE 804.]









"I HAVE NO LITTLE SELF-CONTROL, I AM SEVENTEEN ALREADY."

"Heed" interrupted young Lewis, greatly incensed by the silent scrutiny of her face. "Come with me. We will save him yet."

She lays her hand in his without a word, and without he leads her, with swift half-running steps, down the long, broad avenue underneath the arching trees, into the moonlit open beyond. The nightbirds circle round their heads with swift, unsteady cries as they spread the children, hand in hand, racing against death. But already Clifford Landow has reached his journey's end. His face looks ghastly in the moonlight, and his eyes darted with terror as he lays his hand upon a window ledge and looks within.

A figure clothed in white, with arms extended and head seemingly aloft, passes before his eyes, its body twisted with chains that clank with a dull dead thud as they drag their glittering length across the floor.

Clifford Landow turns away pining across, and drops like one dead, while the ghost—white robes, flaming head, and all—takes to its heels.

"Well?" interrogates a chorus of unshut, wragg-looking men in the great vaulted hooding into their midst. "Have you seen the devil himself, that you stand there tongue-tied?" chatters the leader.

"I saw eyes shining at me from the darkness," stammers the ghost.

"Eyes have heads; heads, bodies; bodies, legs; legs belong to men. That means we're watched. You speaking blind? You may have missed us. Come, men, away with curiosity and our heads before the moon like another hour?"

"Ay, ay," is muttered thereon from the men.

Outside, Robert Moore glances over the fallen body of his foe.

Landow's regains consciousness, and attempts to rise. Moore forces him back. His hot breath fans Landow's face.



"ASK YOU TOOK THE PICTURE, SUGGESTS ONE OF THE SHAM-STRIPPED GENTLY."

"Listen" he blazes, with a face distorted with rage and jealousy. "I saw you do it! I saw it tonight. The world is too small to hold us both, Clifford Landow."

There is no resistance, only the sharp click of a pistol, and Landow's blood-stained face looking morose and with sightless eyes; and at the same moment a hood of unadorned men surrounds the haggard hound—our eyes watchful, our ears vigilant, our feet, by step, ready, cautious, they find their way, and between them stand the dark figure of the burglar, undeterred.

"Halt!" whistles the leading ruffian, and the head of Landow comes to an abrupt standstill. The policemen watch the blue-coated men search the scene from attic to cellar, and so forth up to the roof.

"The high have done," says one.

"It's a foul trick," adds another; and the burglar laugh in their sleeves.

"Mendez! Help!" rings through the stillness, and both persons start and stare with dismay.

It is young Lewis's voice, striking through the night with that piercing softness, and his words are strong like his kin from the hillsides, an abrupt retort against the crime.

"The doctor," fathers May Goodwin, mistaking her lover's head upon her lap—"and for the doctor."

Young Lewis sadly shakes his head. He himself is a medical student, and he knows Clifford Landow's hours are numbered.

The girl pales to the lips, and young Lewis turns his face from the eyes hammering him but her face against her bosom itself while a great sob rises in his throat, and he stands there helter, watching Clifford Landow die.

"Can nothing save her life?" moans the girl, pitifully.

"Nothing," answers young Lewis, and the silence of death falls between them.

"Stand back!" says the lad, sharply, as the police force comes in sight. "Let him die in peace!" and she sees, as if completely influenced by the brave young voice, step back nervously, and await death's coming.

"Forewarn!" The word, feebly as it is spoken, answers Miss Goodwin's late life.

"He has stolen my lock, sweetheart!—the one with your picture." The words come more and more feebly. "Don't—let—him—go—you—do—"

"No one shall have me, Clifford—no one but you," the girl answers, quietly.

Landow's hand grasps feebly for the hood of his hat. His eyes literally cross her. He moans brightly, and the girl, with wonderful firmness, mutters back.

"Ask who stole the picture," suggests one of the beautiful gentry, but young Lewis pushes him back and whispers low, "Dead men tell no tales, and he is dead."

Miss Goodwin stoops to kiss his lover, and looks up startled. The deathly coldness of his lips penetrates her bosom being.

No one tells her he is dead. There is no need. She reads the truth in the sympathetic, pitying eyes, and she knows that she is loving him.

"Dead?" she whispers, in an awed, dull voice. "My Clifford dead?"

Young Lewis bows his head in silent token of assent.

"I don't believe you," she cries, with sudden fierce defiance, and bursts into a laugh sadder than any tears. "I will wake him," she continues, smilingly. "He will answer me. Clifford, my darling,"—laying her warm cheek against his cold one—"tell them you are not making believe."

Death gives an sign to the living, and the girl, with a white, sound face, looks from one to another of the men. Their eyes fill, and with grateful heads they bear her from the fatal scene.

Young Lewis tells his tale in a manly, straightforward manner, and proves Moore the murderer. But the detectives are unwilling to accept so simple a solution to the mysterious story, but young Lewis pushes him back, "The case is one of unusual complexity."

"Hut," protests the lad. "I heard the shot, and saw Moore run. Find the man. I'll prove his guilt."

The doctors look wonderous when, exchange mysterious glances, and follow their own far-fetched ideas, and while bemoaning the ignorance of non-professionals, write a chain of recommendations or hints that promise to condemn an innocent man to death.

Moore wanders at large. The detectives teach their brave pellets as they pass him in the street, while the lecher, in his cooperative slanted setting, leaps from his chair, and flings his brightens in their eyes, blinding them to his deathly.

Young Lewis goes as alone returned to bring the verdict to his just desire; as at last Moore finds himself in danger of arrest. He consults his lawyers. They advise a full and immediate confession. Moore refuses to follow their advice, but pretends to trust to the impartiality of the law, and the law, handled by clever, recognized men, proves woefully corrupt.

He is taken to the Tomb, confined in a narrow cell, and comforted by Americans at large. Robert Moore the murderer finds himself a far greater person than Robert Moore the quiet citizen.

He cell Moore with several; men furnish him with the latest papers and the best coffee; women comfort him, and beween his fate. All testify versus his guilty against justice. He finds himself a hero, and rather than the notoriety.

The verdict first given is "manslaughter in the second degree." Exceptions are made to certain rulings by the judge. Then follows a reprieve, and another trial. Moore's lawyers are clever men—cunningly clever men. They prove to the satisfaction of the jury that at the time of the murder the accused was suffering under temporary insanity.

The verdict is given in accordance with the exonerating demand of fact, and Moore is set at liberty, and his fee is bound. "Amputation insane" again wherever he may deem it best.

The verdict "hanged by the neck till dead" seems shameful, exclaims young Lewis, with righteous indignation, having read the papers in which Moore's guilt has been pronounced ever by step into innocence. "A man seems to counsel any crime under our present management and



"THE NIGHT-BIRD'S CIRCLE BOUND THEIR HEADS."

escape and then. Is it the fault of the law or the lawyers, or yet again of the people, that sin becomes innocuous, and crime virtue?"

I can not vouch for the truth of the above; I but tell the story as it was told to me.

It was a strange, and odd case. But and only tells their home beneath the eaves, and yet you sit quiet where; but the ghost of today is a wreck from the ghosts of the past.

Friends cheered me as the haggard home last week. My eyes filled as we watched the young, faced woman with snow-white hair walk pastively to and fro. Her eyes looked through and beyond me, and one glance I could not see. Her hands parted the long grass as she walked down to the face she imagined smiling up at her—the face that lay cold and silent in the grave.

It was a strange, and odd case. The colors walked in the night wind, the grass rustled fitfully, and the branches of the great old elm sobbed dimly over her head. Such a form back and forth, she passed, watching Clifford Landow's name.

I saw her pass, place her hand above her ear, and stand in an attitude of intense repetition. Her eyes dimmed, darkened, brightened; a smile gradually reappeared before them, till her whole face was radiant with a gleam of joy and earth.

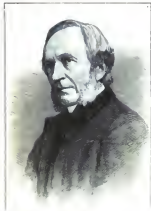
"What do you hear?" I asked, quietly.

"I hear him," she answered, without caring her head.

She kept the rain of her hair falling over her cheek.

To-day she tells me nothing to Landow's love—telling May Goodwin's happiness. A long procession in even one walking amongst the hills, carrying May Goodwin to the side of her lover, and a man who sold his soul to win her love watches the life lowered out of sight, knowing his sin was useless. He has borrowed his name for nothing. For there is one Judge who controls all judges, and the Judge has condemned Robert Moore.

The bells are tolling in earth, but I think they must be ringing in heaven, for May Goodwin and Clifford Landow rest side by side.



THE VERY REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE BEADLEY, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—Presented by A. S. Utter.

#### THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The successor of the late Dean Stanley in the office of Dean of Westminster is one of the three greatest friends who are associated with Dean Stanley's will to act as consulting revisers with regard to the publication of his literary remains and correspondence. The Rev. GEORGE GRANVILLE BEADLEY, Master of University College, Oxford, and Vicar of Worcester, is a son of the late Rev. CHARLES STANLEY, vicar of Glasbury, Gloucestershire, and incumbent of St. James's Church, London. He was born in 1821, and was educated at the Clapham Grammar School, under the Rev. CHARLES FERRISMAN, now Rector of University College, Oxford. He afterward entered University College, Oxford, where he took the Bachelor's degree. He had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. by the University of St. Andrews in 1873. He was ordained deacon in 1856 by Dr. TAIT, Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the HAMILTON, Bishop of Salisbury. Mr. BEADLEY was First Master of Marlborough College from 1858 down to 1870, when he was appointed Master of University College, Oxford. He was appointed Rector of University College, Oxford, in 1874, when he was elected Rector of University in



THE LATE DR. MACKENZIE.—Presented by Dr. Mackenzie.

1874-75, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen from 1874 to 1884, when he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty. A few months before his present appointment he was made a Canon of Worcester Cathedral. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. HENRY M. FROST for the photograph from which our portrait of Dr. BEADLEY is engraved.

#### THE LATE DR. MACKENZIE.

DR. R. BRIDGTON MACKENZIE, who for half a century has been known in this country and abroad as one of our most industrious and successful literary men, died at his home in Philadelphia on the 1st of November, at the age of seventy-two. He was born in Ireland, but came to New York in 1826, and made this country his home. Since then he has been an indefatigable worker as an author and contributor to the magazines and daily newspapers of New York and Philadelphia. He was a most amiable and agreeable gentleman, and a charming converser. His familiarity with literary history and incidents in the lives of literary men was remarkable. He could give place and date with the greatest promptitude, and supplement it with anecdotes that

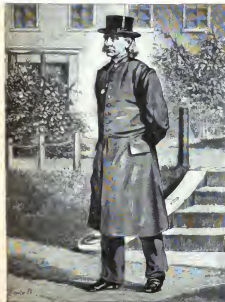


THE LATE GEORGE LAW.—Presented by Dr. Mackenzie, Rector of Worcester and England.

were always apposite. To newspaper men he was widely known, and was greatly esteemed, and the news of his death was read with deep regret.

#### THE LATE GEORGE LAW.

THE successful business career of this well-known man, who died November 2<sup>d</sup>, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, presents a remarkable example of the facilities which the United States affords to young men of energy, perseverance, and capacity. The son of poor parents, his strong will, ambition, sturdy intelligence, and quickness to seize every opportunity of advancement, placed him at an early age above want, and carried him into enterprises which in a few years made him one of the rich men of the country. He was engaged as contractor on many important public works, such as the Croton Aqueduct and High Bridge, and took a large interest in the construction of the Panama Railroad, and also in several lines of steamer running to the Indies. He was connected with several street railways in this city, and with various frisky companies. Of late he lived in retirement, and his name had dropped out of the sight of the general public.



FRANK LIGHT IN WEIR.—Drawing from life by R. Swanson.—(See Page 812.)



BARTOLD'S STATUE OF LIBERTY.—MINUTE MORTAL DRIVING THE FIRST BOLT IN THE PEDIMENT.—(See Page 812.)





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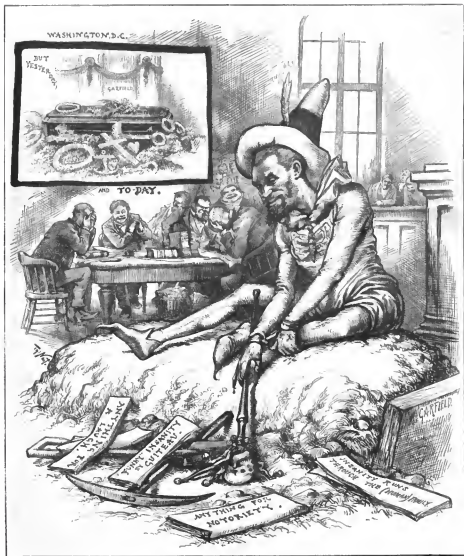
# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV. No. 1263.  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16, 1861.

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FROM GRAVE TO GAY.









A PALFARIE BIT.



DEVIL-FISH CAPTURED BY PORTUGAL COYS, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
Photographed at St. Johns, St. John's.

#### A GIANTIC DEVIL-FISH.

On Thursday, the 5th of November, two fishermen of Portugal Cove, Newfoundland, were looking in the neighborhood of the palea wharf of that little sea-port, when they observed a huge gray-colored mass entangled and floating toward the shore. The head and side were acting on the head, and the mysterious object soon gave way, definite, and, to the eyes of the wondering fishermen, soon continued itself into the shape of a "big squid." And certainly, to compare great things with small, it does bear a strong family likeness to its congeners the gray-bellied squid, or sepia, as known to natural history.

When the monster had reached the shore, the fishermen discovered that it was dead, having perished through exhaustion in the vain attempt to verticalize itself from a reef rock which it had become entangled in. When the water flowed, it immediately floated clear of its rocky fetters, and was carried by wind and sea toward the strand. The fishermen drew it ashore on dry land, and having prepared buckets, carried it up and deposited it in one of their fishing stages. Fatigue of the capture having reached St. John's, the postmaster immediately started the Portugal Coys, and secured the fish from the captives on moderate terms. It was immediately brought up to St. John's, and after an hour's delay to enable the photographer to make a picture of it, steps were at once taken to insure its preservation. A large wooden case was procured, and a supply of ice secured. The fish was carefully transferred to the box, and ice was plentifully packed around it. It was then shipped on board the steamer *Compass*, of the *Comwell Line*, and conveyed to New York, under the care of Captain Davison.

It is the first specimen of the great deep-sea devil-fish that has been secured in a thoroughly fresh and bearing some slight damage to the larger tentacles, notwithstanding, and worthy alike of the notice of the anatomist and of the mass of aficionados. As the fish lay upon the sea-shore, it was measured by Inspector Murray, who gave the following as its dimensions before any perceptible change had taken place: Length of body, exclusive of head and tail, 5 feet; total length from extremity of caudal to tip of beak, 6 feet 9 inches; length of two longest tentacles, 21 feet; length of eight tentacles, or short arms, from 5 to 30 feet; circumference of head, 3 feet 2 inches; length of beak, 5 inches; circumference of body, 4 feet 3 inches.

This specimen is not quite so large as the one that is now, in a decomposed and mutilated state, to be seen at the New York Aquarium. The latter was captured in the autumn of 1877, and was purchased in St. John's by Captain Bennett, of one of the *Comwell Line* steamers, and brought by him to New York. It was then purchased by Messrs. EDNEY & BARNETT, and placed in the New York Aquarium. But unfortunately it was

very sick before it reached St. John's from Catalina, the scene of its capture, which occurred during a violent gale of wind that blew in from the Atlantic Ocean on the land. It was then exhibited during several days of warm weather in the Volunteer Drill Hall of the city, and by the time it came into Captain BENNETT'S hands it had passed into an advanced state of decomposition.

The present specimen is very fresh, the weather having been slightly frosty after its capture, and care having been taken to pack it away in ice as promptly as possible. It is now in a most condition, either for public exhibition, for ultimate preservation in alcohol or by chemical solution, or for the dissection of the various ichthyologists.



EUREKA TOWER, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.  
View a Distance on S. G. FERRIS.—(See Page 591.)

Scientific men need not be told that the place belonging in the natural kingdom to the gigantic devil-fish is among the *Wolffens*, and that specifically it belongs to the sub-order of *Decapoda* or head-footed mollusks. It has in all ten arms. Two of these, which are nearly four times the length of the main body, are called "long arms," or tentacles, and are especially designed to capture, hold, and bring to the tender care of the shorter arms the anterior part of the animal. The short ordinary arm, or *heaven*, eight in number, are much more powerful, thick, and stronger than the longer ones, and are possessed of a much larger number of suckers. Within the head, from which the main arms radiate, is a beak formed by two mandibles, said



GUYTON ON THE WITNESS STAND.—FACE & SCENE BY J. O. BARNETT.—(See Page 591.)







LAWN TENNIS AT THE SEVENTH BOWLING ALLEY.—Painted by W. J. Jones. Engraved by C. D. Watson.—(See Page 821.)

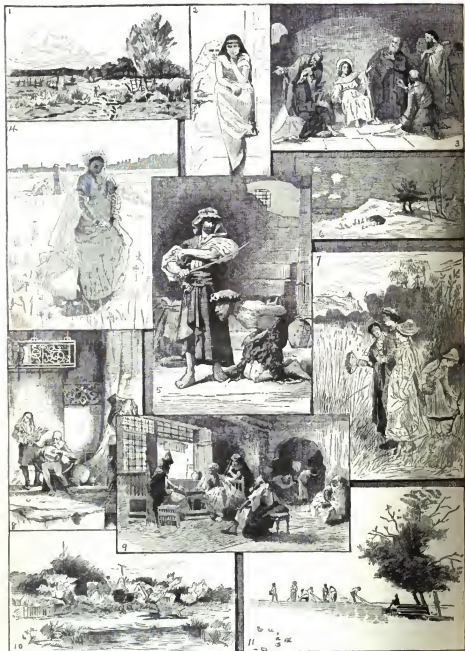


DISABLED IN MID-OCEAN—FIRING SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.—Drawn by J. U. Dutton.—[See Page 521.]









1. Les Prie de St. Vaast (William Pickers). 2. The Sybil (Dora Wheeler). 3. Christ in the Midst of the Doctors (Frank Moss). 4. Return from the Communion (L. B. Harrison). 5. Occupation of St. John the Baptist (C. S. Fennell). 6. Sand-Panor, Naxos (Harry Chase). 7. En Fite Colvado (W. J. Hennessy). 8. The Antiquaries (F. L. Kirkpatrick). 9. An Amusing Game (F. A. Bridgman). 10. A Morning in Spring (R. Bruce-Coxson). 11. Mending the Net (Thomas Ecklin).

EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS—FINE DRAWINGS BY R. G. WOODMAN—[SEE PAGE 822.]



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## NELLIE'S DREAM.

One Christmas-eve our little Nell,  
 Bored with sweets delectable,  
 And longing for a little quiet  
 Away from all our madcap riot,  
 Slid gratefully in another room  
 For peace within its gathering gloom.  
 And, with a shawl swept closely round her,  
 No maiden's sleep was ever sounder  
 First, looking through the window, she  
 By the fast falling light can see  
 Some struggles only, writhing slow,  
 Yet shivering, through banks of snow,  
 Red-cherries-poppas—soon the snow  
 Is changed by a Paley Queen  
 The street, revealed as death is still,  
 With lights and sounds of merry life,  
 Misdemeanors now haloed hush had made  
 Are all alive, with light arrayed,  
 Like pumpkin lanterns arches make

To come the little ones as quick,  
 And oh! the merry pranks they play,  
 A poor cat filled with chump,  
 Who runs her on our door step sitting,  
 With all those snow caps round her flitting  
 They lead in her with counter force,  
 And scoldly smiling on her face,  
 They wrink and blink, and dance about,  
 The rickshaw, scurried, gambol past  
 You never saw such funny creatures,  
 And all with the grotesque features,  
 Straight from their heads, the little pegs—  
 They have no bodies—come their legs—  
 This strange life packing, balloons now  
 Hold all wayfaring folk in chase,  
 Who feel their feet on sodden fall then,  
 Nor know who trow herries face and then  
 Nor hear the rickshaw laugh hysterical  
 Outstaring from those golden spectral.

But suddenly the scene when bright,  
 More quickly than it came to light  
 Nell rises her eyes with some surprise  
 As down the fairy vision dies,  
 She looks into the quiet street—  
 No maiden here is on the seat,  
 The moon's a sad ray is covertly sleeping  
 Where lamps their curtains late were kept  
 And not a sound is louder heard  
 Than rattle of Nellie's little feet,  
 On Paddy on the hob occurring  
 The Paddy on the hob rattle peering,  
 In now and then the wrinkles fall  
 Old red-hot rickshaw—that is all.  
 What was the tallness that broke  
 The chains her fairy did create?  
 The conjurer was her brother Freddy,  
 Loud-screaming, "Nellie, tea is ready!"

Thoughts of the girl reviled Nellie's breast  
 Was she a phantom like the rest?  
 Or some feverish vision, dreamed in sleep,  
 Such better night, without a hope?  
 Nell threw the front door open, and  
 There lay the child, half awaked in snow,  
 Dressed in full length, inanimate,  
 Like some fair corpse laid out in state  
 Nell lifted, bore her to the hall,  
 Where soon, in answer to her call,  
 Fished truly helpmates to her side,  
 Who prompt revivifiers applied,  
 Not vain our efforts for a while  
 The life-blood coursed through every vein,  
 His who might else have been right, trapped  
 Was turned to joy by Love's might as  
 girl,  
 And having marshaled from Drunk his peer,  
 Made sweetest still our Christmas-day.





"In July and August," says Mr. Du Chaillu, "I do not know of a more healthy climate than that of the interior, especially in the mountains, which are from four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The atmosphere at that elevation is most invigorating and healthful, even to the Norwegians who live on the shores of the fjords or in the lower valleys. The air purifies one of the most beautiful and fertile mountain plateaus in particularly dry and exhilarating." The mountain life is a very busy and active one for the girls left in charge of the cattle.

Mr. Du Chaillu spent nearly five years in Senegambia, during which time he traversed the provinces in irregular course, leaving a society a district which he did not study in minute detail. The forests and interior waterways of the country were all visited, and in nearly every village and hamlet this enterprising traveler made friends among the simple warm-hearted inhabitants. The glaciers and geological formation of Senegambia were the objects of careful study, and the leading archaeologists of both Norway and Sweden assisted Mr. Du Chaillu in his researches concerning the prehistoric and Viking ages of the peninsula. The chapters devoted to the stone, bronze, and iron ages contain much information of the highest value to students, and numerous illustrations are given of ancient weapons, domestic utensils, rustic inscriptions and other objects of interest.

In England Mr. Du Chaillu's new work has called forth expressions of the highest praise. The *Spectator* says: "It is a great pleasure to the reading world to renew their acquaintance with an old and distinguished traveler, and his latest work is not less interesting to him as a memorable event, and has been a source of satisfaction to both parties. . . . The author's thorough liking and respect for the people among whom he traveled and lived, his sympathy with their tastes and opinions, his knowledge of the learn Boudinville by heart, beginning with its languages, and his abrogation of the customs of society made for travelers, which at once placed him on a footing of familiarity with his hosts everywhere, give his book a distinct and valuable character, extremely interesting. He is a wonderfully close and comprehensive observer. . . . No writer has made traveres in desolate regions more attractive; he shows upon every page of his narrative a vigorous life, and his work is especially desirable for the young, in which useful knowledge is packed with personal skill, with personal details, anecdotes, and remarks that carry the reader on in an invariably pleasant companionship."

The *Athenaeum* is equally eulogical in its expressions of admiration. In speaking of the characteristics of Mr. Du Chaillu as a traveler and author, it says: "Every one must appreciate the thoroughness of his plan of action. He begins his work by first getting to his task, beginning by a study of the language, and afterward adopting the costume and the ways of different classes, and living by turns in the lowest and the highest of them. The result is that he not only obtains information on a variety of topics affecting the life of the people and the country they inhabit, but collected throughout by the author's strong sense—as he not hesitatingly allows us to perceive—scientific industry."

These opinions are also expressed by other English critics, whose words are weighty in the literary world; and from the reviews of his own countrymen Mr. Du Chaillu's book has received universal and well-deserved approbation. The *Trial of the Midnight Sun* is published in two elegant octavo volumes, with a map, and over two hundred and thirty illustrations, which are mostly from photographs taken expressly for this work.

Mr. Du Chaillu's books of African adventure for young people are already so popular and so widely known that it is scarcely necessary to remind those searching for children's books that there is no reading more entertaining, or containing more interesting adventures as a wild life, than that which is given in Harper's *Library of Travel*, containing works by the very first authors, in extensive and varied, and embraces authentic and picturesque accounts of all lands and peoples. A small and beautifully illustrated volume of *Travel in the Alps* and *the Heart of the Alps*, by GEORGE E. WAHNE, Jun., The Tyrol and its picturesque inhabitants never found a more appreciative admirer than Mr. Wartag. His descriptions are graceful and brilliant, and refreshing to the reader as the air of the mountains among which he travels. He combines with scarce description much information regarding the people, their life, and their industries, and any one meditating a trip to that beautiful region will find in his book a most interesting and profitable guide. The *Alps* and *the Heart of the Alps* are especially bound, and in every way suitable for a tasteful holiday present.

A valuable and interesting volume of travel and exploration is *Persia*, by G. CHAMBERLAIN. The recent discovery was between Chirand and Persia has turned

the attention of the public toward that portion of South America. Many ancient Peruvian monuments have been discovered on the coast of the Chilian archipelago, but a complete illustrated account of them exists in this book. Mr. Squier's whole life was devoted to the investigation of the ancient monuments which are all that remain to tell the story of the extinct race that once flourished there. The interest in these relics of an almost prehistoric past, which stretch from the Northern United States northward through Mexico and along the western slope of South America, was never more intense than at the present time, and Mr. Squier's book, which is of interest to all readers, is especially valuable to archeological students.

A magnificent work of African travel is *Through the Dark Continent*, by HENRY M. STANLEY, illustrated with ten important maps and one hundred and fifty wood-cuts. Mr. Stanley is the most daring and successful of all African explorers, and the story of his journey across the continent from the western to the eastern coast is of the most thrilling interest.

Another work of geographical research is an important scientific information is *The Heart of Africa*, by Dr. GEORGE SCHWENNER, also with many maps and wood-cuts. Dr. Schwenner entered Africa from the north, and thoroughly explored the central and eastern parts of the continent, which is entirely different from that afterward pursued by Mr. Stanley. The investigations of these two renowned travelers are of equal importance and interest, and together with the works of Mr. Du Chaillu and of the late Dr. Livingston, form a complete library of African travel.

One of the most interesting books of travel and scientific investigation relating to the sea is *For U. S. W. VILLAGE*, by the *Voyager of the Challenger*, in two volumes, with ten important maps and one hundred and fifty wood-cuts. This volume gives the results of the voyage in the Atlantic in 1873 and the early part of 1875. The narrative is peculiarly attractive, and every reader who is interested in the subject will find it a most new and interesting work, but exceedingly clear descriptions of all the forms of nature discovered in the deep sea; and his work, while it is a most worthy contribution to physical geography, to ethnology and to the history of the world, is of the general reader who is not particularly interested in scientific details may peruse with delight. The illustrations are beautiful specimens of wood-engraving, and the descriptions of the climates and the topography of the "great up" of the volumes are of the highest interest.

This work relates only to the researches in the Atlantic; but readers who desire to possess a delightful sketchy account of the entire voyage may find it in *Through the Challenger*, by Mr. H. W. HULL, by W. J. S. SEAY, N. N. It is a most octavo volume with maps and fine illustrations, and the narrative consists of a series of attractive sketches of scenes and incidents of voyage over many seas and in establishing the Challenger's route in the Atlantic and the "hot" by the way. "The islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, South America, Asia, Australia, Africa, and a host of other lands, successively reviewed and described. In almost any case the account of the voyage is so well written and so interesting that Mr. H. W. HULL's volume there is the additional interest of scientific investigation and discovery, told in most charming and attractive manner.

An instructive and at the same time entertaining book of American travel is *New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail*, by A. A. HAYES, Jun., a handsomely printed octavo volume of 206 pages, illustrated with a map and sixty-one beautiful wood-engravings. Mr. Hayes is an able traveler, and his narrative and descriptions of the country are clear and interesting, and abound in information which intending settlers in the region which he traversed will find to be of the highest advantage, as he took nothing at second hand, but verified every statement by personal investigation. It is so well written and so interesting that it is a book for mining engineers who may be looking for Colorado as the scene of practical operations. Mr. Hayes possesses a keen eye for the humorous, and his pages are frequently enlivened with very amusing stories, characters and incidents. For a Christmas present to a congressman, or indeed to any one who feels an interest in the Holy Land, nothing could be more appropriate than a copy of *Through the Holy Land*, and *the Holy Land*, by Dr. W. M. THOMSON. This elegant and sumptuous volume of nearly six hundred pages contains two carefully engraved maps, thirty-five full page illustrations, and 106 inserted in the text, created in the highest style of wood-engraving. It is a most interesting and valuable work, especially for travel and investigation, combined with an intimate acquaintance with the languages of the Bible, and equal familiarity with the common language of the country, together with a full and complete knowledge of the history of the Holy Land. Dr. Thomson for the task to which his life has been dedicated. Many years were consumed in the preparation of this volume. It may be said that the author exposed every spot of Palestine, and it became as familiar to him as a garden plot.

He has visited every city and village, investigated ruins, observed narrowly all customs and habits, and recorded in what manner they are carried out, and of crafts, the physical conformation of the country, its plants and animals—everything, in short, which would tend to throw light upon the narratives and teachings of the Bible. The style is easy and familiar, and although his work is the product of intensive research and great erudition, there is no superfluous learning in his pages, and nothing beyond the comprehension of the common English reader. An admirable feature of the illustrations is that they are not only artistically and scientifically correct, but of exquisite delicacy, but to impart instruction. In every case they have been made from photographs or carefully executed sketches; the landscapes are accurate transcripts of the scenes which they portray, and the costumes, features, and manner of the people, their implements and dwellings, are represented with absolute fidelity to truth. The work would be an invaluable addition to the library of every student of the Bible.

Very interesting book of travel in the East is *The Land of the White Elephant*, by FRANK VINCENT, Jun., of which a new edition has just been issued, with an important supplement containing the results of the latest investigations in Burma, Siam, and other parts of the East Indies. The author has seen and researched in Cambodia, for which country Mr. Vincent has endeavored to do what Stephen did for Yucatan, and Sayer for Peru. Not even the investigations which have shown to us the buried cities and the ruins of the past, but the results of the excellent studies by Eastern art than have the splendid and stupendous ruins found in the interior of Indo-China. Since the first publication of his work, seven years ago, the author has bestowed much time and study and labor upon the subject, and wonderful antiquities, with special reference to the solution of such problems as the probable date when the cities were built, and by what races, the present home of the descendants of the builders, and the history of the cities, and the manner in which they were destroyed. The results of his researches, greatly condensed but clearly stated, are set forth in the supplement to the new edition of his work. *The Land of the White Elephant* is a handsomely printed octavo volume, splendidly illustrated with fine plates, and numerous finely executed wood engravings.

A new book of present interest is *The Yorktown Campaign*, and *The Surrender of Cornwallis*, by GEORGE W. VAUGHAN, Jun., which relates to the events on different epochs of the American Revolution. The centenary of the Declaration of Independence and all the lesser episodes of the Revolutionary war have been celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the new States, and the Yorktown Campaign, October at Yorktown. The outline of the history of the Yorktown campaign are familiar to every patriotic school-boy, but Mr. Johnston's book gives its important episode in its fullest detail in a style interesting to every old and young reader. The publication of Washington's manuscript journal, covering the operations of 1781, has placed new and important material in Mr. Johnston's hands. The letters and journals of several French officers have also been included in the work, and the author has succeeded to throw new light upon many points of the co-operation of the French with the American forces. In the appendix to his book Mr. Johnston gives a list of the authorities he has consulted, together with some extracts from Washington's journal, letters from American officers, and other papers of interest. The volume is illustrated with maps and portraits, and is a most valuable addition to the library of Revolutionary history.

Another book of interest is *The Yorktown Campaign*, published work, the vast importance of which will be at once recognized, as a *Paper-Cyclopedia of United States History*, from the *American Period* to 1876, by BRUCE J. LORESON, his well-known author, and many books on American history, and the most living authority on that subject. A work of this character has long been a necessity, as the information it contains has hitherto been scattered through many volumes, which rendered it unobtainable for those who had no leisure to spend in the perusal of books without any other facilities which possess a complete and well-read library of American history, questions are constantly arising concerning dates, or the particulars of different events, which the library could not be answered by long search through many volumes. This obstacle is recurring trouble, which was felt often by teachers, writers of every class, families, and even by school children, is relieved in the most perfect manner by the publication of this work, which is of the highest importance in the history of the United States, from the earliest period to 1876, are briefly recorded therein, and short biographical sketches are given of all men and women conspicuous in our national history. By the publication of this work, the history of the United States, or the name of any person in any way connected with our history, a brief sketch will be found conveying the desired information. Not only are persons conspicuous in history included in this work, but due space is also given to notices of inventions, men



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who have been prominent and influential in the growth and industrial development of the country, and many actors in the history of other nations also receive attention, so far as they have the smallest connection with either of the United States.

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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV.—No. 104  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17, 1881.

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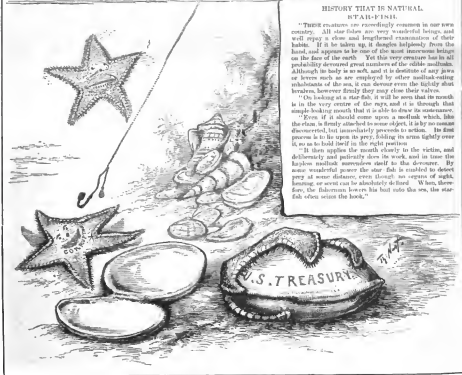
## HISTORY THAT IS NATURAL. STAR-FISH.

"THESE creatures are exceedingly common in our own country. All star-fishes are very wasteful beings, and well enjoy a close and lengthened examination of their habits. If it be taken up, it dangles helplessly from the hand, and appears to be one of the most innocuous beings on the face of the earth. Yet this very creature has in all probability devoured great numbers of the edible mollusks. Although its body is so soft, and it is destitute of any jaws or levers such as are employed by other mollusk-eating inhabitants of the sea, it can devour even the tightly shut bivalve, however firmly they may close their valves.

"On looking at a star-fish, it will be seen that its mouth is in the very centre of the rays, and it is through that simple-looking mouth that it is able to draw its sustenance.

"Even if it should come upon a mollusk which, like the clam, is firmly attached to some object, it is by no means discouraged, but immediately proceeds to action. Its first process is to lie upon its prey, holding its arms tightly over it, so as to hold itself in the right position.

"It then applies the mouth closely to the victim, and deliberately and patiently does its work, and in time the hapless mollusk surrenders itself to the devourer. By some wonderful power the star-fish is enabled to detect prey at some distance, even though, no organs of sight, hearing or scent can be absolutely defined. When, therefore, the fisherman lowers his boat into the sea, the star-fish often swims the hook."



IT TAKES A STAR TO CATCH A STAR.

# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE Message of the President was expected with unusual interest, and it was so wisely and carefully guarded before its delivery that its contents were entirely unknown until it was sent to Congress. It is a comprehensive and clear statement of the national situation, opening with a glowing and warm tribute to the late President. Its treatment of our foreign relations is exhaustive, and President ARTHUR devotes much more than the customary attention to the condition of the South African Republic. The United States relations between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia is wholly free from the "boresomely" tone which some have been anticipated in some quarters. He says that an early peace between these republics is much to be desired, because their quarrels are a constant reproach to a republican government on this continent, and "the less elements of our free and powerful civilization." This is not very clear. South American quarrels do not politically affect us, and so long as our government conducts the republican principle in safe. The President has proposed to England the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in respect to a joint guarantee of the Panama Canal.

The Message contains in the general recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. The silver certificates arbitrarily issued at a fixed rate, and representing a depreciated rate, he regards as useless and undesirable. Compulsory exchange of silver, also, he thinks should be discontinued. The surplus revenue should be gradually reduced. The President recommends the repeal of all internal revenue laws except those on distilled and malt liquors and tobacco, and such license fees as enable the government properly to control the collection of these taxes. Whether the rate should be raised should be left to the States. He also proposes the reduction of the debt by payment of premium on bonds as open market, and suggests that the three and a half per cent bonds remain, unless they can be refunded at a much lower rate. He recommends a revision of the tariff, and that the tariff should be uniformly treated. The President shows, in several places with the lessons of experience, that the root of the trouble lies in regarding the tribes as nations. The President recommends the absorption of the Indians in the mass of the citizens, their protection by law, and submission to the courts; also the allotment of land in severalty, with inalienability for a term of years; and the liberal support of schools. All that is said upon this subject is excellent. Not less so is the statement of the necessity of legislation respecting contested electoral votes and the inability of the President. All is moderately but fully and plainly stated, and Congress can not justly resist action.

Upon the two "boresomely" questions of the moment, the Star Route finale and the pension reduction, the Message speaks temperately. In the Star Route case the President states briefly that he has enjoined upon the prosecuting officers the utmost vigilance. The pension matter is mentioned in a few lines. The Message contains the statement of the executive, which must be paid after allowing for all deductions. With the present force of clerks, the proper disposition of claims can not be made within less than six years, and an increase of the force is recommended, and that a special organization to prevent fraud. The Pres-

ident points out that the Morrison are sitting in large numbers in Indian Territory, and unless Western Territory and that the whole lawful power of the government should be turned to the extirpation of polygamy. There is always great difficulty in procuring legal evidence of the crime, and the President suggests a modification of the law which incorporation a wife from testifying against her husband, and the passage of an act providing that a woman married to a man charged with bigamy shall not be disqualified as a witness, and an act requiring, under stringent penalties, a specially tried confession of bigamy by a polygamist. The President treats at length the question of reform of the civil service, and this part of his suggestions we consider in a separate article. The Message has impressed the country very favorably, and with the reverence and dignity of the President's bearing since his accession, has won for him a reward and confidence which we trust will be retained throughout his administration.

## THE PRESIDENT AND REFORM.

THE President discusses at length the question of reform in the civil service, and with a candor which is to be commended, declares his own opinion as to what he believes to be the best method of reform that there are grave evils to be eradicated and abuses to be corrected, show both the essential importance of the question, and the force with which he holds the public mind. President ARTHUR, like President GARFIELD, feels the reform can not be complete or thorough without the cooperation of Congress, and he declares his perfect readiness to co-operate with Congress. Indeed, he says distinctly that he should feel confident of the approval of a method of selection for appointment based essentially upon the competitive system as developed in England. This is a frank and wise and unreserved declaration, and it is not the less significant because the President states the usual objections to the competitive system. Now do we regard his remarks as a mere talk to the reforming while in view of the improbability of any effective action by Congress. When a President who was generally supposed to be the incarnation of the spoils system officially announces his conviction of great evils in that system, and his entire willingness to enforce a remedy for them advocated by the most moderate and intelligent reformers, it is very evident that there are forces in the Government which are ready to do better.

The objections which the President tentatively suggests to the system adopted in England are a life tenure, admission to the service of young men only, and a retiring pension. These, he thinks, are not agreeable to American ideas. He suggests that in other words, immunity from removal except for good cause, is a touch the constitutional understanding; and it was the general issue until 1876. In the great debate upon the power of removal, of the inauguration of the government in 1869, it was assumed by the weight of whose authority that power was given to the President alone, declared that if he should remove, except for proper cause, he would be himself impeached and removed. Mr. REXFORD, the biographer of the late President, has written a book in which he agrees that it was undoubtedly the understanding that there should be no removal merely for party opinion; and JEFFERSON himself, in his reply to the New Haven merchants, admits it. So long as the responsible power of removal is left free, and at the same time deprived of all motive for its illicit exercise, there is not only no need of arbitrary limitation of term, but the term can not be limited without producing mischievous results. If a civil servant knows that good service will result in a fixed holding, and that a term of years, or re-appointment at the end of a fixed term, he will devote his time and efforts, not to the discharge of his duty, but to securing re-appointment. As the expiration of the term, also, the fixed term, prevents the personal favor and political influence will continue to hang upon the appointing power with all the descending consequences both to the service and to politics and the public character which is the object of a change of system to correct.

The limitation of age, the President thinks, might exclude a great many intelligent middle-aged persons. But that is a point which has been carefully considered, and upon the whole such exclusion is not an advantage of securing young and vigorous men who will rise by merit and capacity, and furnish the experience which is indispensable to the service. No plan, indeed, can be devised which will not exclude some of the best men, and it is better to exclude a few than to lose the whole. But so long as the public interest has been practically felt in the English service because of this provision. The President says also that certain indispensable qualities, such as tact, good sense, probity, good temper, and a knowledge of the system of the service, may be required by examination in knowledge of books. These and still less can they be determined by the recommendation of a boss, or a committee, or by an irresponsible political. But the President curiously omits to mention that the English system reforms that certain these qualities in the only way in which they

can be satisfactorily and adequately ascertained; that by promotion. Promotion is an essential part of the system as a competition, the competition examination disposes of personal and political influence, and selects the applicant who is apparently most generally intelligent and most specially fitted. But he is not finally appointed until by an actual trial of six months or an examination of the records of a year, and he is found to be possessed of the very qualities which, as President ARTHUR says, are mere examination can determine. It will be seen, therefore, that the objection to the English system, and which Congress would undoubtedly have, are really objections of a careful consideration. Meanwhile he recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 to carry on the work of the existing Commission. It is of the highest significance, however, and it is worthy that the President should have professed his willingness to cooperate in enforcing the general system which the Postmaster-General an unequivocal favor, and which, with some modifications which further consideration would suggest, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends. Those who contemptuously declared that the administration of President Hayes' bureau civil service reform cut of sight, have discovered, after the lapse of a few months, that they were profoundly mistaken. The English system, and which Congress intelligently and common-sense of the American people is sure to prosper when it is once fairly understood.

## THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy lately on a visit to the Navy and the Naval Academy Board recommended the immediate construction of a proper system of naval defense. The proposed system would consist of twenty-five torpedo boats of twenty-nine million dollars, or less than one-third of the amount expended in the past year. Thirty-eight of the forty-three ships, they think, should be iron-hulled, and five should be steel-hulled. Twenty of the ships should be wooden gun boats of an average speed of ten knots an hour, and the other eighteen should be steel ships, two of fifteen knots speed, six of fourteen knots, and ten of thirteen. The fifteen knot ships would carry four eight-inch and two six-inch rifles. The other ships would have four eight-inch and sixteen six-inch rifles. As the question will undoubtedly come up in Congress, we trust that members will refer to the following table of the proposed system, as prepared by Colonel WILLIAM LITTLE, which was read before the Engineers' Club in Philadelphia last March. The ship was at it was only twenty years ago of wooden ships and stone forts has passed. The battleship, the turret ship, the iron-hulled steam, affords a complete naval revolution, ending in a complete abandonment of old material, and a total change of type. The masts of the new, excepting ours, have been reconstructed within two years. The hulls of the new ships are of steel, or iron, or steel, or both, and is driven by compound engines with one or more screw propellers. The portless below water is a double shell, divided into numerous watertight compartments. The engines and boilers, the masts and rigging, are all placed above the water-line; armored bulkheads protect them in front and rear, and a steel proof deck arches over and covers all vital parts. The sides are clad with heavy armor, extending to some distance above and beneath the water-line; in some cases forming a belt six to ten feet in width, extending the entire length of the ship, in others, concentrated in the middle third or half of the vessel; for the protection of the guns and apparatus for working them. Electricity, steam, and hydraulic power are used for most purposes to which they can be applied.

The English Jagerfish is the most powerful modern fighting-machine or mailed cruiser. Her displacement is more than 11,000 tons, of which nearly 10,000 tons are in armor. She has a length of 200 feet, a beam of 30 feet, and a draft of 10 feet. The hull is clad with armor, which carries two revolving turrets, are forty-one inches thick, of alternate layers of iron and steel. At the water-line the armor is two feet thick, in two courses of twelve inches each, separated by a one-inch layer. The turret walls are six inches thick, two feet thick, of which sixteen inches are metal. They can be completely revolved in one minute and a quarter, and so slowly as may be wished. The armament consists of four thirty-ton rifles mounted on the main turret, and four sixteen-ton rifles on the upper turret. The hull is clad with armor of 100 tons, throwing a shot of more than 3000 pounds weight. They are building two vessels of no less than 13,000 tons displacement, with an armament of 100 tons of guns, and eighteen acres of iron weight. The hulling of the vessel will require four or five







THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.—PORTING THE GOVERNMENT PARLIAMENTARY BY CONSUMERS.

## THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

THERE is nothing in the field of modern politics so certain and so painful as the condition of Ireland. An integral portion of one of the freest nations of the world, governed by a system which has become, in principle, the model on which all Continental peoples are more or less directly trying to reform their institutions, Ireland is in a state of open, violent insurrection, with which the great British Empire is apparently helpless to deal. The government as whom dominion the sun never sets is unable to protect life, liberty, or property in a little island of its very doors. A military ruler whose will and literal rule millions of men in remote lands live happy and contented can not reconcile to the laws of the realm a majority of English-

speaking people loaded by closed tin with the people of England itself. On the other hand, a rare, hardy, active, and naturally iron-hearted, and in a state of hopeless emigration, wily, and to all seeming hopelessly, striving for arbitrary remedies for evils that multiply with the struggle. It would be the height of generosity to assume that in the wide-spread and intense conflict going on in Ireland either the government or the dissatisfied among the Irish are altogether right or altogether wrong. That the farmers of the north and west, in which disaster mostly prevails, have good cause for their discontent, is conceded by many of the most intelligent English critics. The land in these parts of Ireland is almost the sole source of livelihood. It varies greatly in productivity; but, poor or good, it has been, for the most part, harbored with extror-

giant and often extortionate rents, exacted year by year without known, and with no security to the tenant for any improvements he might make. In spite of this fact the land is eagerly sought, because it must be had: the farmer must get land or starve. Land may only produce starvation, and the longer he holds it the more heavily in debt he may run himself; but however hard the terms, it must be had. Some thirty years ago, a general estimate of the rental value of lands, known as "GOSWELL'S VALUATION," was made by the government as a basis for the assessment of the poor-rates. For twenty years past at least the rents actually received have been on the average fifty per cent. more than this valuation, and have sometimes been three or five times higher. Such a burden was intolerable, and its existence

furnish a rational and substantial basis for Irish discontent. It was equivalent to an irrevocable sanction of hopeless guerrilla, and so people, even though more conservative than the Irish, could not easily condemn it. But the Irish are not the substantial race they were once. They have felt the influence of those of their number who came to this country and found conditions almost invariably more favorable, and a life infinitely more free, easy, hopeful, and agreeable. It is no wonder that they resisted, and given their temperament, their general education, and the political and irrevocable character of the opposition from which they suffered, it is no wonder that their resistance became violent and general, leaving the innocent with the culpable, and that they fell at least, as they have too often fallen here, under the guidance of demagogues and leading agitators.

The GLASTON government has had thrown upon it the double and difficult task of restoring the course of discontent, and suppressing the disorders to which violent resistance had given rise. It undertook the former with courage, high purpose, and broad philosophy. It needed the Land Act, which in substance referred all rent disputes to impartial tribunals, with power and obligation to settle equitably the rights of tenants and landlords. The principle of the act was radical, and in the sight of the most powerful enemies of the English people it was revolutionary. Yet the sterling honesty, the profound sincerity, and the political genius of Mr. GLASTON have won the respect, if not the approval, of England, for the measure. Not to the sacred part of the work Mr. GLASTON and his closest associates have not shown themselves equal. It is difficult at this distance to discover the exact cause of their failure, but that they have failed in restoring order, even when clothed with the most extraordinary powers, is beyond question.

The agitation for reduced rents and greater security to the tenant has spread and changed its objective. When the government arrested FENNER and three other members of Parliament, a manifesto was sent out from their jail exhorting the Irish to pay no rent until these leaders were released. And now through two-thirds of the cultivated parts of Ireland no rent is paid. The original purpose of the movement is forgotten. The people are mad with the notion that while



THE HON. J. W. KEPPEL, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—Photograph by Bell.

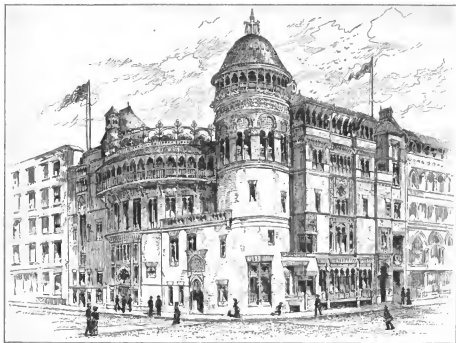
low rents and fixed tithes are good, as rent and tithes at their own will are better. Probably if FENNER and the rest were freed to exercise this power, it would not be much abused. For this alone there is a spontaneous, slightly

organized, but determined movement to abolish rents. Riots are not rare, because so many can take land from which a tenant has been evicted except at peril of losing his stock, his crops, and very likely his life. Fifty thousand armed men are present in Ireland and are paying interest in two-thirds of Ireland—forty thousand soldiers and ten thousand constabulary—but in vain. The "non-payment" will in their pay not allow them to pay. Destruction of property, burning of crops and barns, maiming and killing of sheep and cows, and the wanton destruction of men and women, are the means employed to drive out the landlords and all who acknowledge any authority in them. And sometimes the Land League, unaffiliated, and pursued wherever it openly shows its organization, is spreading some thousands every week in support of this singular revolution.

What may be the outcome as present pressure proceeds to say with any confidence. The problem has grown graver and the government more apparently incapable of dealing with it with every day. For the time being the Land Act is of no use. Whether the English people at home will be patient to bear the national lambast of this sort of lawlessness across the Channel until the slow progress of the Liberal government can be felt to effective action, or whether, in a moment of rage, it will place the force of the engine in the hands of the party which believes that Fenner's bloody rule in Jamaica is the key to the side of Ireland, time alone will tell.

#### THE NEW SPEAKER.

THE HON. JEREMY W. KEMP, recently elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been elected to Congress three times from the Fourth Ohio District, and has a military record of honorable services in the war for the Union. He was born in Berlin Township, Ohio, January 20, 1836, and his early life was passed on his father's farm, his education being begun in the common schools, and completed in Antioch College. He began the study of law in Springfield in 1856, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He was practicing in his profession when the war of secession broke out in 1861, when he shouldered his gun and volunteered in the Union army, being commissioned Major of the Third Ohio Infantry, April

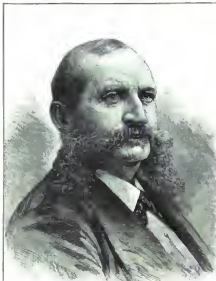


THE NEW CASINO, CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—From the ARCHITECT'S DRAWING.—[See Page 846.]









THE LATE GENERAL KILPATRICK.—Photographed by Sargent.—[See Page 852.]



THE LATE JAMES M. SMITH.—Photographed by Peter E. Palmella.—[See Page 852.]

It faces the west side. There was a stairway also across wide, beautifully ornamented, leading from the court-yard adjoining the priests' palace to the entrance of the sanctuary. There are another small staircase two meters forty centimeters wide, situated on the north side of the sanctuary, led to the upper terrace and to the roof of that structure, and therefore to the inside chamber. The court-yard at the foot of this western stairway was surrounded by high and massive walls; in its center stood an altar, and on it a symbol of the phallic worship introduced in the country by the Spaniards at the beginning of the Christian era.

A few centimeters above the level of the door of the sanctuary is a cornice that surrounds the whole edifice.



On this cornice are sculptured, in relief, the above symbols, many times repeated.

On the outer part of the cornice are rings cut in the stone,

wherefrom carvings were suspended, to hide the ancient sanctuaries from profane gaze.

The stone represented in this drawing was found in the first days of the month of August last, in the court of the priests' palace at Uxmal. After carefully taking a mould of it, I had it placed in one of the rooms in the south wing of the building, to save it, as much as possible, from being injured by air, rain, etc., and there I left it. It represents the portion of the body from the waist to half way down the thighs of a man six feet high, judging by the size.

Another stone, fifty-five centimeters long by forty-five centimeters wide, on which are sculptured cabalistic symbols, was found also near the same monument. Notwithstanding a mould was made of it, it has been impossible to obtain a photo, on account of the position in which it lay, and from which it could not be removed. As soon as convenient, photos will be taken from the cast.



Cross-beams form also part of the ornaments of the east wing of the priests' palace. This portion of the building seems to have been set apart for the use of the high priest. There are also decorations representing the tlaxcala's chain, and on several other symbols will come to light when the rubbish is removed.

To geologists, paleontologists, and philologists it belongs to determine the date when this temple and the other edifices that surround it, constructed evidently at the same epoch, were raised. Their studies took as symbol of Deity the mastodon's head, on which they carved inscriptions with Egyptian characters. This symbol forms a prominent feature in the ornamentation of the most ancient monuments. Inscribed characters partly Mayan, the several inscriptions contain many letters of the Kirtana and Egyptian alphabets, the sections being written in squares, as in the most ancient Chaldean writings.

Messrs. CORNELIUS FOWLER BLISS, of the New York Herald, and LOUIS H. ATWELL, American consul at Merida, who visited me whilst at work among the ruins of Uxmal, in the middle of June last, are both testify to the correctness of the foregoing descriptions.

A. LE FLAMBEAU, M.D.

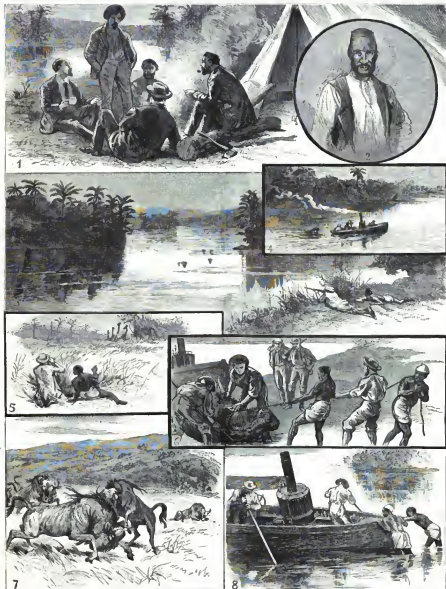


THE WEST FAÇADE.

THE SWANN'S HOUSE AND SANCTUARY, UXMAL, YUCATAN.—Photographed by Dr. A. Le Flambeau.



THE TEMPLE OF THE MOON.



1. Hunter's Camp, Wardi River. 2. A Saviu, Wardi River. 3 and 4. Hippopotamus-hunting on the Wardi River. 5. Ketchu-shooting, Wardi River. 6. Cutting off the Head of the Hippopotamus. 7. Buffalo Fighting. 8. A Bush-Launch.

SKETCHES IN ZANZIBAR.

SKETCHES IN ZANZIBAR.

This name includes the well-known island on the east coast of Africa, so frequently mentioned in the accounts of the Lyonesse and other expeditions, and a long strip of the opposite mainland. Our sketches were taken by a party of hunters who tried their fortunes along the banks of the Wardi River, in the latter part of the Sultan's territory, where game of every variety is found in great abundance. The authenticity of the Sultan of Zanzibar is only denied on the mainland, at least beyond the few walled towns which are guarded by his troops. The country is inhabited by

with negro tribes, and although it is extremely fertile, producing all kinds of tropical growths, including cotton, coffee, sugar, cloves, nutmegs, indigo, and cinnamon, besides maize, rice, and millet, very little has been done toward the development of its natural resources. The forests abound in valuable timber, and the streams are well stocked with fish. But the principal attraction of the country to Europeans at present is the quantity and variety of game with which it abounds. It is a perfect paradise for the hunter. The elephant, lion, rhinoceros, leopard, giraffe, and several kinds of antelope roam in vast numbers through its immense and trackless forests and over its wide plains, and the hippopot-

amus and the crocodile are plentiful in its rivers. Wild cattle, sheep, goats, and fowl of every variety are also abundant. European sportsmen generally engage a dhowsman to take them up the Wardi, the Lufji, or the Rovuma, as they may choose, on their own account or for hire, and enable them to land at any point which they may select for the purpose of making short excursions into the country in search of game. The Wardi is navigable for small craft to a distance of over twenty miles from its mouth, but it abounds in shoals, especially near the banks, from off which the ordinary navigator is often obliged to pole his craft with great difficulty.









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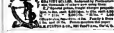
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A GHOST STORY.

"You're better far to bed," she said,  
The done so ancient and so grey,  
She who for fifty years had served  
The house, where now she rules, they say—  
"You'll not be laid? You're on you here,  
My Ladies Maids and I, and all;  
I'll tell you of that lady and  
Whose portrait hangs on powder wall

"Those hundred years are past and gone  
How she that lady sweet though passed,  
Came in the May time o'er the moor,  
And on a milk-white palfrey rode.

Bathe her wild Sir Geoffrey passed;  
They came here in their heavy mail,  
Which came a man renowned, she!  
In sweetest regard to bid her join.

"For wild Sir Geoffrey grew more wild,  
The husband—she had lately sworn  
To love and cherish—now repaid  
Her tenderness with strife and scorn.  
The gentle wife could only weep;  
All night alone she sat in tears,  
Till, in the wintry morning dawn,  
A whisper seemed to reach her ears

"Who treated Geoffrey shall have none,  
But still await after Geoffrey go  
The morning, when the dawn had flown,  
She found that day her lord was gone  
Till came the daily ministration.

When all the land was wrapt in snow,  
The lady weaned his woe,  
But it would through the earth go

"But shilly did her footsteps stray  
In that great Hall of Portree, where  
From floor to ceiling, gleams ranged,  
Were pictured lords and ladies fair.

Among those number painted folk  
To many Geoffrey's name had given,  
The lady called on them by name,  
And told her grief; it was her own.

"The Christenings, when happy children  
Of village church bells filled the air,  
The lady's heart it never drives  
Her lonely heart in wild despair,  
And in that hall, where lie the graves  
Of noble and illustrious names,  
Sir Geoffrey's memory of yore,  
Gleamed their titles and their names,







## HOPE AND FEARS.

"As firm as oak, and free from care,  
The sailor looks his heart at sea;  
This was the song he used to sing  
When Johnny first came courting me  
The night is dark, the wind is high,  
I hear the breakers on the shore;

I wish I had him safe at home,  
And he would leave me never more—  
'Come right a-deep noon, and never a moon  
Or star shall a watch to keep';  
Those were the words he used to sing  
When little Jack was rocked to sleep.

I fancy I can hear his voice—  
'Tis but the wailing of the storm;  
My heart is glad to be deceived  
By shadows if they take his form."  
The children playing on the beach  
Wondered to see their mother sad.



NEARER HOME.

For they were full of childish gloom,  
 And wished her also to be glad,  
 She bunched the starting line away,  
 As silently she knelt and prayed;  
 She tried to calm her aching heart,  
 And humbly asked for Heaven's aid.

"O Ruler of the earth and sky,  
 Thou holdest ocean in Thy hand;  
 Have mercy on my children's doom,  
 And send their father safe to land!"  
 With hope renewed she blessed her babes,  
 While he for whom she breathed the prayer

stood steadfast on the brig deck,  
 "As firm as oak, and true from core,"  
 The wind went down, the calm was won,  
 The great ship made her port at noon;  
 The sailor kissed his wife and babes  
 Before the rising of the moon.



## BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

An elegant gift-book, and a useful and interesting volume for household use, is *Harper's Cyclopedia of British and American Poetry*, edited by ERIC FAUCER. It is a large octavo of nearly one thousand pages, and is arranged with a view to make it a valuable reference-book of English poetical literature from the time of Chaucer to the present day. No one could have been more judiciously or more expertly chosen than Mr. Faucher. His knowledge of English and American literature was thorough and profound, and his judgment that of a discriminating poet. This volume is the crowning labor of a long life devoted to literature. Its author lived to see its type set and to give it the finishing touches, but before its pages could be given to the public his well-earned labor on its preparation was so much enthusiastically accorded and paid off. The poetic specimens of whose works are contained in this book were arranged chronologically, and to the selections from each is appended a brief biographical notice, which, in reference to the most distinguished, runs up as concisely as possible the chief incidents of their lives and the characteristics of their writings. Other notices concerning writers less well known are confined to a few lines. These biographical notes have been prepared by Mr. Faucher especially to meet the requirements of those readers who have neither time nor opportunity to search for themselves. The biographies, and the information the ordinary reader will desire to obtain. This work is rightly named a *Cyclopedia*, for it contains not only the most notable poems in the English language, and all of the most familiar favorites, but also a mass of poems from the days of every period. A more comprehensive collection of English poetry has never been published.

The volumes of ballads by WILL CARLETON are among the most popular books of the holiday season. The hearty and unswerving acceptance accorded them by the public has rarely been equalled. *Fireside Ballads*, which contains "Isney and Is Out," a poem which has so recently secured a lasting reputation for its author, are shortly followed by *Ballads of the King*, which are in all the settings of Mr. Carleton's humor and pathos are combined in simple, touching words. Recently a third volume has appeared, entitled *Fireside Fables*, in which Thanksgiving-day, Christmas, the Country stores, Town Meetings, and other familiar holiday subjects, call forth some of Mr. Carleton's best verses. The great charm of the writings of Mr. Carleton is his familiar treatment of domestic topics of everyday life. Language and sense intermingled in his verses, and his happy and simple style, and the feelings of the reader follow unobtrusively the mood of the poet. Simple life on the farm and in the country village was never more artistically portrayed. Mr. Carleton, himself a farmer's son, seldom fails in feeling which can only come from the heart in the truest phases of rustic life, and his verses have a genuineness about them that strikes home to every heart. He is also highly imaginative, but whatever he writes is characterized by naturalness and sincerity of heart. The public appreciation of Mr. Carleton's power as an author is evinced by the remarkably large demand for his books both in this country and in England—a demand which is likely to remain undiminished for many months to come, as every new production of his is so his popularity as an author. His volume of *Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes* is a charming book for youthful readers, and some incidents of the Revolution could not be more securely impressed upon their minds than by the incidents in this volume. Mr. Carleton's books are illustrated, and bound in ornamental covers suitable for a holiday gift.

The *Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, selected and edited by the Rev. ROBERT A. WILLIAMS, with English and American illustrations, by ERIC FAUCER and DUNNICK, is an elegant and acceptable volume for a Christmas present. It contains an extensive and judicious selection from the works of modern poets, and numerous engravings from drawings by eminent American and English artists.

An elegantly printed and bound volume of music for the household is *Temple's Songs, with Music*. It contains forty-five exquisite songs selected from Temple's poetical works, with original music, thirty-five of which were composed especially for the book by JOACHIM RAFF, FRANZ LIEB, J. L. HAYDON, ARTHUR BELLIANI, and others. The melodies are given with well-arranged accompaniment, and some few of the pieces have been set as part-songs. Ten full-page engravings from drawings by ALBERT FREDERICKS, MR. JESSE SHEPHERD, WINDLOW HOOKER, and C. S. REIDBART, and an excellent portrait of TEMPLE, increase the beauty and value of this volume as a gift-book.

*How the Old and Country of the Prizier*, by Dr. HENRY SCHLESINGER, is an imperial octavo volume of rare interest and importance. It embodies an exhaustive account of the excavations made by its author at Hamstead and its other parts of the Prizier. The book is so full of the interesting details of the seven buried cities—buried from human knowledge for who shall say how many ages?—is more interesting and picturesque than any work of imagination. Facts

here are invested with the wonder of a fairy tale, and the reader glances over the pages with breathless interest. Maps, plans of excavations, and about eighteen hundred illustrations of objects discovered among the remains of these ancient cities, are given in this volume, and not a little interest is added to the work by the appendices by eminent classical scholars and archaeologists. Students of classical literature will find many things in this book of utmost assistance in their studies.

A work of similar character, and of equal absorbing interest, is *Cyprus: its Ancient Cities, Temples, and Temples*, by General LOUIS PALMA DI CROISSOLA. This book contains a different field of investigation, and one of equal importance. General Palma's excavations in Cyprus have revealed to the modern world for the first time the both of Greek art, and its growth toward that perfection which has remained the marvel of the world for ages. During a period of ten years the author of this work was engaged in his search after ancient cities, and the burial places of their inhabitants. A great success crowned his efforts. His discoveries are described in this volume in a general, familiar style, which gives the reader the feeling that he himself is walking over the classic ground. Spade in hand, and penetrating the dark passages of tombs which for more than two thousand years have preserved their secrets from human eyes. General Di Palma's work is embellished with many beautiful engravings of various periods, statues, and other objects of interest, and numerous appendices giving most valuable information.

In *Art Education Applied to Industry*, Mr. GEORGE WATSON SYMONS relates something of the history of art as applied to common trades and occupations in Europe, and discusses methods of instruction in the United States best adapted to our people and institutions. Decoration of pottery in all countries, mentioned here, is an admirable means of instilling the basic objects of every-day use, are described by the author as evidence of the industrial art education of the common people of Europe, and his interesting work is supplemented by numerous engravings of the work of artists. This volume is especially printed, gilt-edged, and bound in ornamental cover.

*Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and Nations*, by WILLIAM C. PRIME, LL. D., is a magnificently printed volume, which would be a gift most welcome to any collector of art treasures. This volume is especially large class in the United States, and there is scarcely a parlor which does not contain among its ornaments some bits of pottery or china-ware, if it be only a cup and saucer covered with intricate and novel, the last of the artist's mother's wedding set, or a vase which possesses rarely worthy collections of ornaments are unable to classify them, or group them on their shelves with any order beyond that of mere harmony of color. It is especially for this class of collectors that this work is so valuable. A beautiful and curious cup or plate, or jar is doubly interesting if one knows its history, the kind of ware of which it is a specimen, and the place and date of its manufacture. Dr. Prime's work will afford an invaluable aid in identifying a collection. It contains very full descriptions of ancient and modern pottery of all kinds, a list of important reference-books on ceramics, and an extensive list of fac-similes of marks and monograms found on pottery and porcelain, by which specimens may be identified. This work is richly illustrated with nearly three hundred engravings.

Another work of great value to collectors, and of lively interest to general readers, is *The Ceramic Art*, by Mrs. JENNY DODD. In this attractive book, which contains over four hundred and fifty wood-engravings, Miss Dodd gives the most condensed and at the same time comprehensive history of ceramics which has ever been published. Her information has been derived from the most reliable sources, and from her own enthusiastic studies. On the pottery of America, from the most ancient times down to the present condition of the modern manufactures of the United States, Miss Young gives full and interesting information. Her book is especially a most interesting holiday gift to any person of artistic taste and culture. Mr. Norton gives an elaborate treatise on the great cathedrals of Venice, Florence, and Rome, describing in detail all the circumstances attending their construction, a description which involves a history of the people of those cities during the period when these magnificent structures were being erected, and so account of the celebrated architects who directed the work. Mr. Norton writes in the most readable and stylish style of one thoroughly familiar with his subject in all its details. His work is entirely free from previous architectural technicalities, and is thoroughly enjoyable to the most casual student.

*Historical Studies of Church-Building in the Middle Ages*, by CHARLES DE BONO, is a most acceptable holiday gift to any person of artistic taste and culture. Mr. Norton gives an elaborate treatise on the great cathedrals of Venice, Florence, and Rome, describing in detail all the circumstances attending their construction, a description which involves a history of the people of those cities during the period when these magnificent structures were being erected, and so account of the celebrated architects who directed the work. Mr. Norton writes in the most readable and stylish style of one thoroughly familiar with his subject in all its details. His work is entirely free from previous architectural technicalities, and is thoroughly enjoyable to the most casual student. The book is so full of the interesting details of the seven buried cities—buried from human knowledge for who shall say how many ages?—is more interesting and picturesque than any work of imagination. Facts

here and an American collaborator. This work, which is in two volumes, is made up from letters and journals covering the period from 1778, the date of the birth of Mrs. Mendham, to 1847, the year in which Falls Mendham, the great musician and the grand son of Moses, died. To Sebastian Blass, a son of the musician's sister Fanny, this family biography has been a labor of love. Combining personal reminiscences and family traditions with the material contained in the other sources, he has made a book of rare interest, which transports the reader into the most cultivated social life of Germany, and brings him into familiar intercourse with many celebrated persons.

To add to the already the fortunate possessor of Harper's new library edition of standard works these beautiful reprints would be a most acceptable and valuable holiday gift. This edition comprises the *History of England* and the miscellaneous works of MACCARTHY, 25 volumes in each set; *Howe's History of England*, in six volumes; *RICHARD HILGERT'S History of the United States*, in six volumes; *MOLLY'S United Netherlands, Dutch Republic*, and *JOHN BARROW'S, nine volumes*; and *GIBSON'S History of Europe*, in six volumes. The reprint of *Peter Cunningham's Words of Oliver Goldsmith* also belongs to this edition. Of the merit of these works it is unnecessary to speak, as all the reading world knows the worth of each. It is especially in the special adaptation of this edition for library use. The type is large and clear, the size of the volume convenient, and the binding of dark cloth both neat and substantial. Each set is in a box.

A new and revised edition, written in a style to captivate all classes of readers, is the *History of the English People*, by JOHN RICHARD GREENE. The four volumes which compose Mr. Green's work cover the period from the middle of the fifth century to 1911. His style is clear and readable, and his work is the most brilliant of modern historical, and from the very outset the reader recognizes the fact that in a thorough sympathy with his subject. Entirely conversant with the work of all previous writers on English history, Mr. Green has made such masterly research, which enables him to throw new light upon many important events. In the task of presenting history in popular form no writer has been so successful as he.

The series of short biographies of literary men will find the "English Men of Letters Series" admirably adapted to their requirements. "Books that you may carry to the fire and hold readily in your hand are the most useful, after all," said Dr. Johnson, and this series of biographies is prepared by the best of our writers of the present time, each biography being complete in a single volume. Twenty-four volumes have already appeared, and others are in preparation.

The new series of high literary merit, either of which would be a most acceptable holiday gift, is the *Great Poets*, by JOHN AUGUSTUS SIMMONS, and a *History of Classical Greek Literature*, by J. P. MARSHALL. Mr. Simmons' work deals exclusively of the poets of ancient Greece. It is the most fascinating book ever written on classic literature, and while displaying thorough scholarship, is written in a simple, graceful style that those seeking a first acquaintance with the Greek poets could not procure a better introduction. The author writes in any way combined and elegant translations of select passages. In the work by the Rev. J. P. Marshall the prose authors are as well as the poets of ancient Greece are included. It is a very accurate and scholarly presentation of the poets of ancient Greece, and will be found very useful by young students.

Mr. Clifton and Mr. Strong's *Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature* would be a most useful and valuable holiday present to a clergyman. He who reads it will be able to answer every question. It includes not only all objects and places mentioned or alluded to in the Bible, but also the history of all events and ecclesiastical organizations of all countries, ancient and modern, biographies of eminent persons, and a vast amount of general information on all topics in any way associated with Biblical literature. It is also an invaluable work for the library of any family where the daily reading of the Scriptures give rise to many questions, to answer which a good religious reference-book is necessary.

Harper's Latin Dictionary, founded on the translation of the great Latin-German Lexicon of W. FABRICIUS, edited by E. A. ANDRÉ, LL. D., revised, enlarged, and corrected by the Rev. J. P. MARSHALL, LEWIS, Ph. D., and CHARLES SEEVER, LL. D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, is the best standard Latin dictionary for the use of students. It contains all the latest amendments resulting from the investigations of special interest to many readers, which is just now ready for publication by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in *The New Latin Dictionary*, translated from the *Germania* of SEEBERGER HERRER, by CARL KILPIN.

To obtain good reading for the boys and girls of the household is a most important duty for every parent.

Children seek entertainment and recreation, and are liable to fall into the habit of fraying their vivid imagination on sensational and harmful books, in which boys especially are apt to undertake a kind of wild and dangerous adventures, if a more healthful class of reading is not placed in their hands. It is easy to lead children through pleasant and pure ways, and it is almost an impossibility to bring them back from the seductive path out from their minds the seeds of corruption if they are once allowed to stray there. Children of this generation must have books. They are acceptable to the very little ones, but the teachers and the children require a higher class of a treasury. There never was such a large number of children's books published as at the present time, and the only difficulty is how to select those which contain instruction and elevating influences with interest and amusement. Children are the thorniest roses in the world. A person of mature mind will overlook the faults of a dull and pedestrian style if the information to be sought is conveyed therein. He may condemn, but he will not reject. But a child will have nothing to do with a dull book, nor with one that simplifies instruction to the extent of silliness—a thing too often done by many writers for children. Little folks are not fond of being put on the head and taught in a patronizing fashion by their elders, but they wish to be taken to the good, sensible, and well-illustrated, and receive pure and healthy material for their little brains to work upon.

In their selection of publications for youthful readers Harper & Brothers have always endeavored to keep in mind the interests of the young, and to select books for boys and girls from their estimate of youthful requirements to be correct.

*Harper's Young People*, a beautiful illustrated weekly for children, although only at the beginning of its second year, has covered in its pages nearly every English is spoken. It is eagerly watched for in every part of the United States. It goes to England, to South America and Mexico, and to many distant islands, and to the children of many American families residing in foreign countries, and is read with pride by visitors from their far away homes. The contents of *Harper's Young People* are of the very highest order. It contains sparkling and healthful stories, poems, many of which have already become standard and favorite pieces for the young. The titles are of an original and entertaining nature; and art, history, literature, science, and natural history; and many suggestions for sports, games, and employment for summer days and during the winter. Good guidance is given in every number, which, judging from the many success received, are a source of great amusement. The Post-office Box is a department both unique and entertaining, and is the largest and most perfect thing of its kind in any of the magazines. The titles of the *Young People* in communication with each other, thus creating a bond of sympathy between children of all lands and climes. The popularity of this department is shown by the immense number of children's letters which are received. The titles people write of their stories, their sports, their joys of everything, in short, which goes to make up the sum of childish life. As many as possible of their letters are printed, and eagerly read by other little folks, who may perhaps in some manner assist in their welfare in the country, and in this way learn new sports and new pleasures. A vast number of questions asked by the youthful correspondents have been answered in the Post-office Box, and in that way much varied and useful information has been given. The industry first department, which forms a part of the Post-office Box, by means of which the children exchange minerals, pressed flowers, and other articles of interest, is very extensive, and has been the means of developing in many boys and girls the close reader, both teachers and scholars taking delight in its interesting and instructive contents. The solemn of the reading class vanishes at once when there is something new to read, and if the interest of a child is only awakened, every teacher knows how to read with the greatest effect. The managers of the Chautauque Young People's Reading Union have included *Harper's Young People* among those works which its members are required to read, which is the very highest endorsement of the industry, entertaining, and pure novel character of the paper.

A year's subscription to *Harper's Young People* is a welcome Christmas gift to any boy or girl. The third volume, which began with the summer issue

November 1, 1891, will be superior, if possible, to those which have already appeared. Arrangements have been made to contribute from the very best writers for the young, a large and rich variety of instructive articles on action, history, and kindred subjects will be given; there will be nothing sparkling short stories calculated to inspire noble and generous impulses and manly ambition; and new material of a thrilling nature, besides poems, rhymes for the little folks, and many other attractions. Former readers of the paper will be delighted to hear that Mr. Stubb's Brother will be introduced to them by James O'Day, a character receiving in his last volume who will meet with many persons whom they have already known in company with "Toby Tyler." This Christmas gift is written the means of every one, and is one that will last during the entire year, bringing every week a new fund of amusement and instruction. The bound volume of *Harper's Young People* for 1891 is now ready, and is also an acceptable present. It is bound in a handsomely embellished cover, and contains a large variety of illustrations that can be found in no other book.

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A small and prettily illustrated volume of natural history for children is *Friends Worth Knowing*, by EVERETT DORRANCE. Many of the inhabitants of woods and fields described by the author are familiar to all children, and are of great interest to the young, and other little creatures are seen every day. Their names are well known, and also their appearance as they peep among the leaves or on the old stone wall, or wander about the fields. Mr. Dorrance introduces his readers to the little house of the "friends," and gives many interesting facts about their habits which are only revealed to a careful observer. Natural history is always an interesting subject to children, and one in which they should be early instructed.

Another attractive volume for children, containing many facts of natural history, and also much information concerning physical and political geography, is *The World in the Ship*, by DR. DANIEL G. ELLIOT. This volume is compiled from Mr. Darwin's large work. There are chapters describing animals and birds of many kinds. The section entitled "Man" contains accounts of strange people, particularly those inhabiting distant and wild localities. Foreign countries are graphically pictured, their cities, their rivers, mountains, valleys, and plains; and mountains, forests, and other things in nature are explained in each language as any intelligent child can understand. It is published with numerous maps and illustrations, and with an elegantly illustrated cover.

A elegant gift-book for boys is *The Life and Adventures of the Animals*, illustrated by FREDERICK W. JENCKEN, an artist who from his youth up devoted himself to observing and drawing animals. Many important scientific works of natural history have been illustrated by his truthful pencil. The engravings in this book are especially valuable for the young, and their nature habits. The descriptive letter-press is by DR. DANIEL G. ELLIOT, a naturalist of wide experience, and will be found of the highest interest by boys, and even by more mature readers. This volume is a large source of amusement and instruction.

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32

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"THE 'LADY MACHIN'."

with *illustrations* by F. M. H. or HALL, W. ST. JOHN HARVEY, and other *illustrations*, now begins in HARPER'S *WEEKLY*, No. 52, P. 217.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS.

SANTA CLAUS comes this year with overflowing S bands, and his aerial wanderer never drew so heavy and so costly a load. The general profusion is evident. The shops were never more beautiful and never more thronged. The spectacle of Christmas in the shops for weeks before the happy day attracts crowds of visitors to the city, and he who can not buy nor give can yet feast his eyes and his imagination with gazing at the windows and the knock-up counters. The tradition of the English Christmas is that of good cheer, of barrels of beef and store of poultry, of plum-pudding and mince pie, and foaming flagons and rally and sparkling glasses. There is always a background of mistletoe in the picture, and ivy-branches, and wain singing in the moon-lit snow. It is the Christmas of IAYVEN and DOUGLAS, and a bright, rosy, generous festival it is. In his recent charming story of IAYVEN'S life, with his part and delicate analysis of IAYVEN'S genius, Mr. WALKER might have said even more of the fact that traditional England is nowhere more practically depicted than in *Broussard Hall*, and none of the chapters of that book is more delightful than that on Christmas. Those who have read it in some edition with the pretty vignette of the author opening his door upon the *happily children*, carry always in their memory a sweet and unfolding picture.

Our Christmas is of another type. It has the good cheer and the family meeting, but the German Christmas tree belongs to it, and the profusion of gifts, costly and simple, as rich as an Arabian feast and drinking. Indeed, the profusion makes the embarrassment of riches. Beguiled from one beauty by another, lost in the delicious perigality of equal charms, the bewildered buyer is at last sure that there is something still better that which seems to be lost, and however satisfactory the object in hand may be that the one in the next shop will impart a still higher satisfaction. The volatile butterfly born in a bower, and sipping sweets from every opening flower, is not more restless than the Christmas buyer, flitting from shop to shop. He lights upon every blossom, but he can not stop. Lucky letterer if he has household with honey enough.

The public advantage of a day devoted to good feeling and generous sentiment is incalculable. It is by what is called *sentiment* that progress is assured. Religious and patriotic and political feeling are largely the interpreters of history, and they are antecedents. Like the plants whose imperceptible growth upsets the balance, the sentiment that grows in the world, the sentiment of the Sabbath-day, due to religious feeling, is an inestimable benefit to the community, and it is easy to see the justice of THEODORE'S generous tribute to DICKENS'S Christmas stories: "Was

there ever a better charity sermon preached in the world than DICKENS'S Christmas Carol? I believe it was." The *Christmas Carol* is a story which was the means of lighting up hundreds of kind fires at Christmas-time, caused a wonderful outpouring of Christmas good feeling, of Christmas purchasing, an awful slaughter of Christmas turkeys, and sending and besting of Christmas boxes. Such a tribute, indeed, recalls pleasantly ERICSON'S old saying that the Englishman's "good" is true to one; but how heartily, and as it were, with a good English grip, THEODORE shakes the hand of his brother author and presses his words. It was the very Christmas feeling, liberality, generosity, kindly, that DICKENS expressed, which required the *over portrait*, and was stamped of his own heart. His Christmas books were popular because they were true. The two great American men gone, and Christmas books seem to have gone with them, but the Christmas feeling remains, and we do wisely to cherish and deepen it as they did.

## MR. FENDELTON'S SPEECH.

It is a pleasant fact that the strong and decisive re-conviction of a deliberate scheme of reform in the civil service which was made by a Republican Postmaster-General in his annual report should have been the result of an honest and admirable method of reform of the same service from a distinguished Democratic Senator—MR. FENDELTON, of Ohio. MR. JAMES is at the head of the great patronage department of the government, and he has had long and extensive practical experience in the management of a large bureau of the body which is constitutionally associated with the President in making appointments to the highest and most important offices, upon which the great interests of the subordinate classes depend. Both of the gentlemen are men of high personal reputation, and MR. JAMES is a leading Republican, MR. FENDELTON a leading Democrat. They commit themselves unreservedly to the principle of the FENDELTON bill, which was prepared by members of both parties, who agree both on the means and on the general method of reform. Both gentlemen, also, in pressing the subject address themselves exclusively to its merits, entirely without party bias, and simply in a spirit of patriotism. Experience has shown us that the crick of the civil service can be no longer safely tolerated, and as sagacious political leaders they feel that the frankest expression of that conviction will be hailed and supported by the most intelligent opinion of the country.

This is a significant sign of the times. It shows that the public mind is no longer so easily lulled by the platitudes of platters, but that a clear and precise position upon the question must be taken by public men. MR. FENDELTON is not afraid of the word competition. Why competition examinations? he asks. Because men examinations have failed; he answers; and shows why a pure examination for such a purpose must always fail. If personal favoritism is to be broken down, it must be by competition. There was no training in the speech. It was strong, coherent, and conclusive statement and argument for taking the most political civil service out of politics, not only for the sake of the service, but of the national character and political life. It is true that MR. FENDELTON is a Democrat, and that his party control no national judgments. But unless we are to assume that honor and patriotism are extinct in public men, that fact is of no importance. COURIER said that he would gladly receive the repeal of the Civil Laws from the Tory hands of BROTHER PYLE, and that Sir BOWEN'S word was to be held false because he was Tory. MR. FENDELTON'S firm and detailed adherence to the principles of reform is of a kind from which he can not retreat, and his words are those of a party chief who will do what he will to carry his party with him.

MR. DAWES'S reply was satisfactory. It is undoubtedly true that a permanent reform can be accomplished, like every great political change in this country, only by public opinion. But to oppose specifically and to resist that public opinion is not yet quite a new way of securing progress. Public opinion is to be known from its representatives. MR. DAWES represents a commonwealth whose opinions upon this subject are decided; they have been eloquently expressed in favor of the principle of Mr. FENDELTON'S bill, and would seem to be the duty of MR. DAWES, if he only awaits the expression of public opinion, to sustain the bill. He says that the existing act provides for all that the most ardent reformer can desire. But MR. FENDELTON will admit nothing to what is done under that act. MR. DAWES objects to a central commission. But, under the act that he cites, a central commission now exists, and the very object of such a commission is to make uniform and general the general character of the appointments to the New York Custom-house and Post-office. He speaks of the proposed commission as irresponsible, and as practically charged with a kind of expense control. But it is to be nominated by the President, and is to be removable by him, and is to be held in office by recognition. MR. DAWES is the natural result of great experience, knowledge, and intelligence, and if its principle is admitted, it will be

very hard logically to assail its provisions. We trust that MR. DAWES will take occasion to state his views more fully.

## THE WARNING OF THE VIENNA CALAMITY.

The terrible catastrophe at Vienna has produced the usual expressions of admiration for our own theatre, and the usual reports of their comparative security. There is no doubt that the awful disaster in Brooklyn four or five years ago led to excellent results. The New York theatre, by providing better means of escape, has not only saved its own life, but is the real proof and that can be proved by actual means only. The way to prevent panic and its frightful consequences is to provide the assurance of safety. There is no panic on the ground floor of a dwelling-house which takes fire, because there is a precaution now that escape is easy. Provide an audience that there is no serious danger, even if there be fire, and you have done what is possible to prevent panic. As theatres are built, this is a very difficult thing to do. Pack hundreds of people into a gallery under the roof of a building erected into a high, and known to be peculiarly exposed to fire, and even if there be a dumb smoke shaver and a broad staircase straight to the street, a fire alarm would not be followed with appalling consequences. How can the people be pacified? Not by telling them that they can escape if they keep cool, because experience shows this not to be enough. It is the rush to be first which makes the mischief. They can be put more readily, therefore, by the knowledge that the fire has been foreseen and provided for.

The obvious way to teach this is to employ in every theatre an ample body of men thoroughly trained and often exercised in dealing with fire. The method is akin to that on ships, and the duty of every man in an emergency are pre-arranged, and he is drilled until his action becomes almost automatic. The experience of fires in theatres shows that the panic is not in dealing with fire. The method is akin to that on ships, and the duty of every man in an emergency are pre-arranged, and he is drilled until his action becomes almost automatic. The experience of fires in theatres shows that the panic is not in dealing with fire. The method is akin to that on ships, and the duty of every man in an emergency are pre-arranged, and he is drilled until his action becomes almost automatic. The experience of fires in theatres shows that the panic is not in dealing with fire. The method is akin to that on ships, and the duty of every man in an emergency are pre-arranged, and he is drilled until his action becomes almost automatic.

It is abundantly demonstrated that private interest can not be trusted to secure the public safety in places of amusement, and that legal provisions for that purpose, properly supervised and enforced, are indispensable. The necessary exits for all places, and the general situation and arrangements of the buildings should be carefully defined by law, and constant legal inspection provided with regular public reports upon conformity to the requirements. What the same in Vienna and in New York in Brooklyn should occur. Brooding thoughts in New York theatre to avert disaster of this kind, but everybody knows that the burning of any crowd of theatre in New York would involve a fearful loss of life.

## CABINET CHANGES.

The retirement of MR. FENDELTON as Secretary of State will be generally approved. It is well known that of MR. BENJAMIN H. BRANTON, an Attorney-General—who is now known to the country, but who is a lawyer of high reputation and conceded ability—it shows that while the President naturally chooses his cabinet from among those who have acted and sympathized with him and his party, his choice does not yet fall upon those who are peculiarly offensive to the other side of the party and to the country. MR. FENDELTON is a gentleman of the purest character, of conceded ability of experience in public affairs, of a judicious temperament, and of urban manners. He belongs to the class of public men of which ex-Secretary Fish is a conspicuous example, and of which it may be justly said that they are honorable, sound, and wise. We have no doubt that he will be well remembered from among those who are known as "Stalwarts" a gentleman for the State Department, and his conduct of the department may be reasonably expected to be dignified, temperate, and satisfactory.

The accession of MR. JAMES as Postmaster-General will be anticipated with very great interest, not only because of the immense importance of the department and the vast number of persons employed by it, but



## ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

One of the most interesting features of the Paris Exposition of Electric Exhibition was the electric railroad which conveyed passengers to the building. It was a modification of the system exhibited at Berlin in the exposition of 1873, and employed in the Lichfield line, which was opened May 15, 1861. When electricity was first utilized for practical purposes, the cost of generating it was so high that it could only be applied to small, delicate apparatus requiring weak currents. But about fourteen years ago the discovery of the dynamo-electric principle placed at man's disposal powerful electric currents at a cost which enables us to transform the arrangements of the laboratory into commercial processes. Motion can be converted into electric force, and electric force converted into motion. A steam-engine, or indeed any other mechanical source of power, sets in rapid motion a dynamo-electric machine—which may be roughly described as an iron cylinder surrounded by a coil of copper wire; the current thus produced can be conveyed by wire to any distance, and compelled to display its energy by producing motion. In the first experimental railroad at Berlin, constructed by Messrs. STEINER and HERTZ, the electric current generated by the stationary steam-engine was transmitted to the electric rails on which the locomotive ran; from the rails it passed into the wheels, by means of the axle, it passed into a electric machine placed beneath the floor of the car, and thence into the four driving wheels. But this system was open to many objections: snow and rain clogged the contacts, and the passage of the car sometimes produced an entire interruption of the electric stream. To obviate these objections, the latest success



ELECTRIC RAILWAY AT BERLIN, GERMANY.

ful, from Charlottenberg to Spandau, has adopted elevated wires as conductors. These wires are suspended as posts beside the track, and from them the final is carried by means of wires attached to little pulleys running along the conducting wires through the motor in the car, and thence back by the same method.

The car itself has nothing extraordinary in its appearance; the motor is concealed beneath the floor, and the only thing visible is the lever which the driver has in his hand. A touch on this lever, and without noise, without smoke, without apparent effort, the loaded car glides off, driven by invisible force. Another touch on the lever breaks the contact, and the train stops—at least it ought to do so, but on one or two occasions in the Paris exhibition it refused to obey. The day there was heard, amid the scientific calm of the palace, a loud clanking, such as we hear in our own cars when a horse is running away. The electric car came into the history of this country. It is described from one of the oldest families in the Valley, and has a good growth to the best. Mr. Emmons was about forty years of age, a fine writer, and one of the most effective political speakers of the time.

The elevated roads the electric motor is so valuable because, which would dispense with all the noise and nuisance with which we are now afflicted.

## THE HON. H. H. RIDDLEBROKER.

This gentleman, nominated for United States Senator by the Anti-Slavery of Virginia, resides at Woodstock, in the Shenandoah Valley, a stronghold of Democracy known as the Youth League. He publishes a paper in his native town, and is practicing attorney for the district in which he lives. He is a tall, sprightly, bushy, white-headed man, with a good face which shows courage in every line. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says of him: "He is a warm-hearted and impatient as most true Southern men." The honest lack of the Shenandoah he is called in Virginia, doubtless on account of his pluck and confidence. He has been General Hancock's right arm in that section of the State, and such a fight as he has made there, where the sentiment of the people is against him, and where the inducements and methods of the Democratic party are most powerful, has never been equalled in any political struggle in the history of this country. He is descended from one of the oldest families in the Valley, and has a good growth to the best. Mr. Emmons was about forty years of age, a fine writer, and one of the most effective political speakers of the time.



THE RING THEATRE, VIENNA, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—From a Photograph.—(See Page 574.)



THE HON. H. H. RIDDLEBROKER, Representative of Va.,



# THE

## Christmas Tree.

WILL  
CARLETON



Where grows the Christmas tree—  
The green, deep-rooted Christmas tree?  
By what tree's tail is what tree's tail,  
Can spring the blossoming Christmas tree?  
Is it from prairie land and dew,  
Whose future harvest softly sleep,  
And backs of acres, far and free,  
Lie level as a window seat?  
Or is it where a better-kept twin  
Between the lofty plumed pine?  
Or where sweet stately langoust some  
Among the Bushland orange grove?  
Or where it has laid city homes,  
With wealth's unnumbered acres and domes?  
Or is it where, through chaquered day,

The mountains shudder creep and play,  
And with a glowing sun find rise—  
Along the tall cliff's steeped slope?  
Hark! grows the Christmas tree,  
The street, here planted Christmas tree—  
Where'er can catch the hand of friends,  
Where'er heart-strings lie.  
What bears the Christmas tree—  
The bright, rich-frosted Christmas tree?  
What gather they, Christmas tree,  
Who throng around the Christmas tree?  
Leaves, picked by love instructed art  
From off the branches of the tree,  
Fruit called from every tree and vine

Where it plays fit and confers shine  
Whose ear brightens to ear guide,  
The twinkling down of childhood days,  
Whose ear find more clear and high  
The flame of youth's vigorous eye,  
Whose ear make more richly good  
The blood of man or womanhood,  
Or old old age look smiling sweet  
At some of earth joy newly found,  
Whose ear say, "With strength endure,  
My life has love and help for yours."  
Hark! grows the Christmas tree,  
The best protected Christmas tree—  
With solace dear that bring more near  
God's earth best love to you and me.





her ton, which was not important. Clara was just as sure and as sure as a coach...

Before we hear her laid, Miss Darrell was in full possession of the circumstances in which her young friend was placed on...

"I need look at things for a little while more," was the old lady's exclamation...

"If Miss Darrell had a weakness, it was the conviction that she was a 'woman of sense,' and it need be alleged that she had some cause for it. As a general rule she was not...

"I suppose not," as all sensible very little, and Mr. Oldmixon was a man of a definite...

"I believe he is as well as usual," said Clara, coldly.

"Ah! so I should suppose, and to his satisfaction," she said, looking at her...

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JOHN W. FORNEY.

COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY, who died in Philadelphia on the 9th inst., was for over thirty years a conspicuous figure in the politics and journalism of the United States...

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honour of the same rank, but he felt certain that he had been cut from some banquet...

Before being a member of the firm that built the Great Eastern and Mayer Frères were...

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WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A STATISTICAL statement that fourteen out of every twenty men in the United States are...

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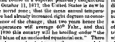
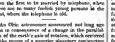
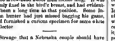
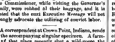
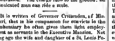
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WISH YOU WORE STOCKINGS?







THE DR. FREDERICK T. PHILBRICK, SECRETARY OF STATE,  
PROTEMORE AT BRISTOL.—(See Page 566.)



THE LATE JOHN W. POMEROY,  
PROTEMORE AT GLOUCESTER.—(See Page 571.)

ring her cloak and hat, away went little Miss Jena with the step-daughter of her father's mother.

It was two hours before she got back, and when she stepped from the carriage a crowd of children, evidently in the very highest spirits, laughing and shouting and shouting, their hands full of paper parcels, came pouring out of the little shop, she gazed in the window as she opened the door; and one of the whole voracious assembly, the leader of the children, who she entered; the glass jars, sparkling then while she left, were empty. Her eyes fell to the counter; and a bit of taffy or old-fashioned molasses candy clung to the pan.

"Why, grand-mamma," she cried, her whole face beaming with satisfaction, "what a beautiful present you have done, to be sure! The money drawer would be nearly full. And I don't believe you ever sold anything in all your life before."

"Hold!" repeated the dear old lady, her smile of welcome fading. "Were the things to be sold on Christmas-eve, my dear, when we're only keeping store for fun? I hadn't it in my heart to take the little ones' presents. 'Merry Christmas,' says they, so prettily; and 'Help yourself,' says I. And I never see such a lot of children as did help themselves in all my life before."



SHIRT AND SWEAT.—"IT'S TOO-GOO-TOO FUENT!"—(Drawn by Mrs. ETTING, 7th.)

"Grand-mamma gives them what she likes!" exclaimed little Miss Jena; "what shall I do now? I haven't another dollar in all the wide world!"

"You'll have to worry me right off, pigeon. Remember your grand-mamma said a manly rule; and a pair of muddy ones reached her."

"The wedding ring is in my pocket," little Miss Jena, looking her head to one corner and her chin to another, burst into a wild fit of laughter. "Oh dear! I shall die—leave it, shall I? Or no—no—no! No!" she gasped.

"After all the trouble I had touching grand-mamma the price of things this morning! And papa's rule—such an old groovy as he had—wasted me to send me to some charitable institution to be taken care of; and he'd take care of me if I would. I'd like to see myself, and so I said him. 'I'll see the end of this matter keep'—oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear! —'a man,' said I. Alas, why don't you stop laughing, and what—don't—you—make—no—stop laughing! We there ever anything so substance! Did you ever since you were born hear of a business bargain and ended in three hours?"

"'Twas short and sweet, the little Miss Jena," said Alas! "By George! here's three prepared drops left! One for you, one for grand-mamma, and one for me. Keep your mouth open and shut your eyes, pigeon."



THE INTERRUPTED JOURNEY.

COACH-TRAVEL IN England a hundred years ago was always attended with peril. Our illustration shows a lady and gentleman, perhaps returning from a Christmas party, surprised by night at a sudden turn of the road, by a masked highwayman. The sleepy postman has been startled out of his daze by the terrifying apparition and the steed commenced to stop, while the inmates of the coach are partially but feebly impressed to step out and surrender their purses, watches, and other valuables. Taken by surprise, and covered by the pistol of their assailant, the luckless travellers have no choice but to obey, and will consider themselves fortunate if allowed to proceed without personal maltreatment.

Many anecdotes are told of the ingenuity exercised by travellers to conceal valuable property from highwaymen.

We read of some who carried counterfeited coins, for the purpose of handing it out on demand and diverting search for genuine coin towards other persons. There is a story of a number of ladies and gentlemen, travelling by coach over a very lonely and dangerous road, who conversed each other with tales of highwaymen, and the various stratagems resorted to for the safe-keeping of valuables. One young lady incidentally admitted that she had concealed a hundred pounds in her right shoe. Shortly afterward the coach was stopped, and the passengers were compelled to surrender their purses and watches. The soldiers, filled to admiration with the sagacity of their boss, declared that they would search the baggage if a hundred pounds were not forthcoming. "You will find just that amount in the right shoe of the young lady opposite," said

a stout, middle-aged gentleman, who had been silent during the whole proceeding. The shoe was promptly removed, and the highwaymen, after taking the money, and politely complimenting their victim on the pertinence of her feet, closed the coach to proceed. The young lady was immeasurably pleased. The middle-aged passenger was so much depressed as an accomplice of the highwaymen, and threatened with arrest at the first stopping-place. But on arriving there he disappeared before this could be carried out. The next morning the young lady was agreeably surprised by a very handsome reward, several times the amount of the loot, from the supposed accomplice (who had managed to obtain her address), with the explanation that his trunk contained ten thousand pounds, which would have been lost had the highwaymen broken open the baggage.







Read your letters thoroughly starting with this one in this great one - set by the

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Thousands have had constant and warm use during the last 22 years, and are to good counts their order, while in the order of a gas-tight. Cheapest and best. Have more orders, greater demand daily, and are still with more orders a day. Thousands are waiting. These are better than any furnace made. Produce large volumes of heat for cooking and boiling. Have been used in hospitals, prisons and railroads. Large quantities of good iron stoves, furnaces, boilers, etc., in stock. Write for circulars. **BOYNTON, BROTHERS & CO.,** Manufacturers, 104 Water St., New York, & 14 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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### STEEPLE-CHASING.

By only one other hunter" provided in the course of the chase, the first of which was a horse named "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse. When the wood was over, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse. When the wood was over, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse.

For the first time, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse. When the wood was over, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse.

#### CHAPTER II

The reason why there was nothing to be seen on the plain, as far as the "Black Lightning" was concerned, was that the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse.

It, and then it was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse. When the wood was over, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse.

By the way, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse. When the wood was over, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse.

For the purpose of this story, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse. When the wood was over, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse.

The end of the story is that the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse. When the wood was over, the rider was taken to the "Black Lightning," which was a fine horse.









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# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXV—No. 1206  
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1851.

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CONSTANCY IS A JEWEL.

MOORE: "I'll live in debtors of both."

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

VOLUMES OF  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, AND  
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS beg leave to state that, six months from date, they intend to discontinue the publication and all copies on hand of HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, and HARPER'S MAGAZINE issued in 1873. Parties desiring to complete their files of these journals are requested to send in their orders before June 30, 1873, as after that date the publishers will be unable to supply the numbers of the WEEKLY, BAZAR, or MAGAZINE issued before January, 1873.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS beg leave, also, to call attention to the comprehensive analytical index to the first sixty volumes of the MAGAZINE. These volumes constitute a popular Cyclopaedia of Travel, Discovery, Literature, Science, and Art; and the index, which is published separately at the price of one dollar, is so arranged as to enable the reader to find readily any subject treated in these volumes.

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## THE PRESIDENT.

LUCKY describes WALPOLE as a statesman who knew that "a wise minister will carefully avoid exciting riotous passions, provoking mob violence, offending large classes, and generating undaring discontent." Does the President intend to pursue this course? The situation and the tendency are plain, and it is but just to President ARTHUR that he should hear how they present themselves to those who belong to the same party, but who have steadfastly distrusted his former associates, and expressed no faith with which he has been identified. The gentlemen whom he has called to the cabinet, MORRIS PEARLSMITH, FOLGER, BREWSTER, and HOWE; the first Assistant Postmaster-General, MR. HAYTON; the Assistant Secretary of State, MR. BANCROFT DAVIS; the Assistant Treasurer at New York, MR. ACTON; with various minor officers—are all Republicans of the "Stalwart" school. The figure of MR. THOMAS C. PLATT, who was prominently and contemptuously depicted as a traitor by the Republican press, and whose disgraceful conduct in office need not be recalled, is seen sitting beside and from Washington; and other persons, whose names are not of a kind for such associations, now reported as his intimate confidants in the Presidential campaign, are seen sitting around him as if he were in a confidential relation with the President, but it is obvious that no personal with the signal exception of Judge GRAY, of whom we speak elsewhere—but those who had been already designated by President GARFIELD, has been appointed to office, now known to have been in consultation with the President, who is not of the same "Stalwart" school. That is to say, the Administration thus far represents the minority of the party as shown at Chicago, and a minority which by its insurrection conducted in New York, Philadelphia, and Illinois, and by the want of a prominent organization among its opponents in the Convention, was made to appear much larger than it really was.

This is a fact which can not safely be forgotten or misapprehended. However discreetly and softly the steps of the Administration may be taken, if they are all in a reactionary direction, they will certainly lead us and the party to disaster. The President we believe to be a sagacious politician. He must therefore feel instinctively the force of the party currents of feeling. He must know that if the party sentiment at Chicago and in the country which rejected General GRANT and selected General GARFIELD as the candidate to be presented, he courts a catastrophe. He must see that the

spirit which gave Mr. WALPOLE fifty thousand votes in Pennsylvania, and which, despite the "Stalwart" hostility in New York, and by force of feeling, not of principle, elected the victory in that victory in that which put aside General TRACY in Brooklyn, and elected Mr. LAW, and which, above all, in Erie County, deliberately voted "the machine" and its leaders, repudiating their caucus and their candidates, and seeking to elect a man, that so long as the party is not a false caucus, and their candidates not the honestly designated candidates of the party, so long they and their candidates should be defeated—in a spirit which is more alert and vigorous than ever, and which the President should not neglect not to do.

The situation seems to be a contradiction, but it is intelligible to every attentive observer. Stalwartism has come into power by the vote, yet against the will of the party. If the President does not preserve this and lead it, he and the party will pay the penalty. The spirit which has been mentioned as so widely diffused in that of the most resolute hostility to "boss politics." If the "Stalwart" steps of the Administration seem a return to the rejected course, as is suspected in some quarters, if the appointing power is to be devoted to erecting a huge "Stalwart machine," the destruction of such a machine will be the chief object of independent Republicans, and responsibility for the result must rest with those who make it inevitable. It is not to be understood as saying that we believe the President intends to attempt to carry the party and the country backward. His course has been thus far too prudent to allow that to be assumed. But there are certainly signs which are not altogether encouraging. There are signs which are steadily watching the course of events whose previous differences with him he knows to have been honest, and whose disposition cordially to sustain his administration in the interest of real progress and reform he is not to be doubted. The friends of the party to reform urge the passage of the McDONALD bill as a wise and thoroughly considered measure, and the President has stated his readiness to approve and enforce it, and has recommended an appropriation to carry out the program of the present administration under which the Civil Service Commission was created. Those are good signs, and it is not to be supposed that his executive action supplements his words, and that his "Stalwart" associates do not see the attempt to carry out the program of the party and the country backward. It will be re-assuring to the country. It is not what a reactionary office says, but what he does, which determines his real feeling and purpose. But the President, in such an important position, should suggest that the professions of the inaugural address or the candid paragraphs of the Message are so significant as the manifesto of purpose which is made by appointments.

## A GREAT POST-OFFICE.

PRESIDENTIAL has been especially attracted to the New York Post-office within the last few years by the reports of the administration of MR. JAMES W. FENNER, by the appointment of his efficient successor, MR. FRANKLIN, as his successor. The appointment was made upon sound principles, and in despite of the ordinary political interference, which presumes extravagance and inefficiency in the public service. It was made wholly in deference to the public interests which the Post-office is intended to serve, and it was one of the significant acts of the GARFIELD administration. The detailed statistics of the service at this great office are interesting. The whole number of persons employed, including carriers and substitutes, during the present year, was 1262, and the pay allowance was \$1,305,302. The net revenue of the office during the year was 27,45 per cent of the gross revenue from the entire post-office. The amount of postage stamps amounted to \$3,265,365. Although it is computed that the aggregate of small remittances in stamps to New York dealers reduces the sales at the office by \$500,000. The total of November, 1861, there were 549 publications entered as currently published in the city, and there were 12,300,000 pounds of such matter mailed from publication offices. The number of pieces, including letters, postal cards, circulars, second-class matter, transient newspapers, and newspapers originating in New York, or in foreign or domestic transit, was 492,323,267. There were 1,094,793 cards dispatched from the office, containing newspapers and miscellaneous letters, and 173,350 pounds of letters.

The Post-Office Division, the number of articles dispatched was 422,572; letters, 323,451; aereoband packets, 207,313; packages of postage stamps from the agency, 148,481; registered packages and pouches received, 154,456; made up, 631,716—making a total of 1,094,793. There were 549 publications entered as currently published in the city, and there were 12,300,000 pounds of such matter mailed from publication offices. The number of pieces, including letters, postal cards, circulars, second-class matter, transient newspapers, and newspapers originating in New York, or in foreign or domestic transit, was 492,323,267. There were 1,094,793 cards dispatched from the office, containing newspapers and miscellaneous letters, and 173,350 pounds of letters.

pieces of mail matter dealt with at the New York Post-office during the year 1861 was 492,323,267, of which in the mailing and distribution department there were 492,323,267, of which in the mailing and distribution department there were 492,323,267, of which in the mailing and distribution department there were 492,323,267.

There are but a few of the interesting statistics of the office. How thoroughly and satisfactorily this enormous service is transacted every one who has either long or lately been connected with it knows. It is only necessary to consider the daily and nightly constant and ceaseless pressure of infinite and petty details upon the office to perceive that only the most intelligent supervision and administrative ability could possibly accomplish the results that are effected. The courtesy with which complaints are heard, however unreasonable, and the promptitude with which any difficulty is corrected, are the praise of the whole New York post office. It is obvious that for the proper management of such a business, which is rapidly increasing every year, and for the development of improved methods in its conduct, for which improvement the public must depend upon able and skilled officers, nothing is more absolutely indispensable than an organization of the service which shall admit of the most competent assistance, and secure their exclusive interest in their duties and devotion to the advancement of the service. To accomplish this result, systematic training for it is necessary. The history of the present Post-office, which is the history of the New York Post-office, is due to the decision of the late and present postmaster that the business of the office shall be done upon sound principles, and to their ability to carry out their decision.

## A CARD FOR THE SEASON.

We have received in an envelope from the office of the New Assistant Postmaster-General a card headed, "The Order Book—Civil Service," and containing the following expatiating extract from the President's Message: "There are very many characteristics which go to make a model civil servant. Punctuality, neatness, order, industry, frugality, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self-reliance, manly deference to superior officers, and manly consideration for inferiors."

The well said. Such qualities are most desirable in all civil servants. If the card is issued from the office of the Assistant Postmaster-General as a friendly reminder to all subordinates, it will be useful. But it is a capital reminder, also, of the fact that such qualities can never be ascertained by the spoils method of appointment, and can be determined only by the reformed method. Whoever undertakes to quote this passage as evidence that essential fitness can not be ascertained by the competitive system will have a card to present which will provide that after personal favoritism and influence have been left by the examination, the most successful competitors shall be—not appointed, but placed upon probation, to ascertain by practical experiment whether they are, or a committee's recommendation, does not generally, make "the model civil servant."

The "detractor" need not assert that examination in general or special knowledge determines practical fitness for a place. What they do say is that a bona fide, or a committee's recommendation, does not prove it, and that the only way in which it can be proved is by experiment, and for experiment their method provides, and the present spoils method does not provide. Let us hope at the pleasant season that will have a card to present which will provide that after personal favoritism and influence have been left by the examination, the most successful competitors shall be—not appointed, but placed upon probation, to ascertain by practical experiment whether they are, or a committee's recommendation, does not generally, make "the model civil servant."

## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The publication of the letters of the late Secretary of State to our ministers in London and in Lima has excited great attention and interest. The dispatch to Mr. Low regarding the late British Convention, and the decision of the Cabinet by Mr. Low's Treaty is very important. It is, indeed, not so much a proposition for British action as a declaration that we propose formally to abrogate the treaty. There may be adequate reasons for such a course, but when a nation proposes to withdraw from an ancient pledge, it would seem to be wiser to seek advice from the other party by a quiet and friendly and private discussion, instead of a public proclamation of a firmness conclusion. At least we give our own interpretation to the decision in the dispatch. "It is the chief purpose of the United States to confine it (the question of international conduct) strictly and solely as an American question, to be dealt with and decided by the American government."

If we have already decided this point, when we state the modifications that we seek in the treaty we merely announce what we have determined to do. We leave nothing for Great Britain but to acquiesce in our decision, or to insist, if the British government so desire, our decision is injurious to British interests, to dispute it by arms if necessary. Now as the question concerns nothing whatever within our own domain, but relates to territory wholly within foreign borders,





THE HON. BANCROFT DAVIS.  
*Portrait by St. Louis.—(See Page 801.)*



THE HON. WILLIAM B. TREVELOCK.  
*Portrait by St. Louis & Boston.—(See Page 801.)*



THE LATE FUNG DELMONICO.  
*Portrait by New.—(See Page 801.)*



"HELL'S KITCHEN," NEW YORK.—*Drawn by Charles Guerin.—(See Page 801.)*



THE HON. S. B. BREWSTER.—*Portrait by Boston.—(See Page 801.)*



THOMAS C. ACTON.—*Portrait by Boston.—(See Page 801.)*



ESCAPE OF THE FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION" AFTER THREE DAYS' CHASE BY BRITISH SHIPS.—DRAWN BY J. O. DEANE.

## "OLD IRONSIDES"

One of the most remarkable incidents in the career of the frigate *Constitution*, familiarly known as "Old Ironsides," was her escape from a fleet of English men-of-war in the month of July, 1812. In the glorious old ship has just been dismantled and laid up in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, no more to breast the waves, our readers will be interested in recalling the story of this escape. The narrative is condensed from the account in Cooper's *Naval History*.

The *Constitution*, under command of Captain Bly, retired from Annapolis on the 15th of July, and stood to the northward. She had a new crew, and being provisioned for a long cruise, was deep in the water. On the 17th she sighted a man-of-war, which subsequently proved to be the frigate. Four other sail were also sighted, and all appeared to be in company. The afternoon and night passed without incident, but in the morning Captain Bly discovered two frigates on the lee quarter and stern were a ship of the line, two frigates, a brig, and a schooner. It was now quite calm, and the *Constitution* halted out

her bows, and sent three ahead to tow. By six o'clock a light wind came from the northward of west; the ship's head was put round to the southward, and all the light passes that would draw her out. Soon afterward Captain Bly, finding that the enemy was likely to close, as he was able to pull the bows of two ships on one, ordered all the spare rigging which was fit for the purpose to be paid down into the cabin. Then a barge was run out nearly half a mile ahead, and let go. At a signal given, the crew dropped an, and walked away with the ship, increasing and tripping the barge as she came up with the end of the line. While this was doing, deck lanes and another barge were sent ahead, and thought out of sight of land, the frigate glided away from her pursuers before they discovered the manner in which it was done. It was not long, however, before the enemy perceived to the same disadvantage. By nine the narrow frigate, the *Albatross*, on which the English had put most of their boats, was closing fast, and there was every prospect, notwithstanding the maneuvers and activity of the *Constitution's* people, that the frigate just mentioned would get near enough to cripple her, when

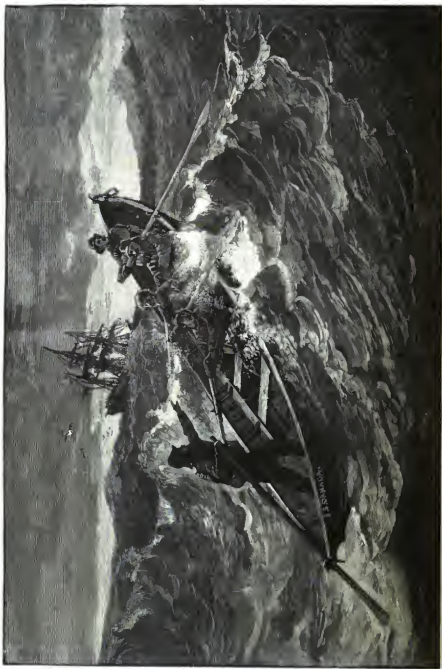
her capture by the rest of the squadron would be inevitable. At this trying moment the best spirit prevailed on the ship. Everything was suppressed; and Captain Bly, who set without hopes, even should he be forced into action, of showing the *Albatross* orders by his fire, and of maintaining his distance from the enemy's vessels. It was known that the enemy could not tax very near, as it would have been easy to sink his boats with the stern guns of the *Constitution*, and not a man in the latter vessel showed a disposition to desert.

This was a critical moment. The *Albatross* was fast closing, while the frigate was almost as near on the leeward quarter. Suddenly, about nine o'clock, a light breeze from the southward struck the ship, bringing her to windward. The critical moment in which this advantage was improved started observation even in the enemy. As the breeze was now coming, the ship's sails were trimmed, and as soon as she was under command, she was brought close up to the wind on the leeward tack. The boats were all dropped in company; those that belonged to the *Albatross* were run up, while the others were just lifted clear of the water by par-









RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE BARK "ANGEL" BY THE STEAMSHIP "CANADA."—FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE W. BUCKNER, A PUBLISHED BY THE "GLEANER," [THE PAID 1861]



THE CHARITIES CHRISTMAS BONDERS.—Sevens of E. A. ARMSTRONG—(See Page 196.)

"It was succeeded by a breakfast pass-up Mrs. Crabb, looking slowly all along the morning table, prepared to plume it into the house."—Richard's "Christmas Card."







THE HON. HORACE GRAY.—From a San Antonio Photographic Company.—(See Page 905.)

## THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE HON. THOMAS C. BROWN, ex-Judicial States Senator from Wisconsin, was succeeds Mr. JAMES M. POSTMASTER-GENERAL, was born on the 7th of February, 1816, in Livermore, Oxford County, Maine. After receiving an academic education at the Bowdoin Seminary he studied law, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. Settling in Randolph he took an active interest in politics, and in 1845 was elected a member of the Maine Legislature. In the latter part of that year he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where, in 1850, he was elected a Circuit Judge. He held the office for two years, and then resigned. In 1861 he was elected a Senator to Congress from Wisconsin. He served on a number of the important committees, and as chairman of those

on Appropriations and Revolutionary Claims. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Legislature's Convention of 1860. In the following year, when his Senatorial term expired, he was re-elected, and again in 1873 for the term ending in 1879.

## THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE HON. JOHN CALVIN BAYNE, the new Assistant Secretary of State, was born at Ware, Massachusetts, December 23, 1822. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, and entered upon the study of law. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at London, where he was repeatedly called upon to act as *chargé d'affaires*. In 1853 he returned to this country, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession in New York city.



THE HON. T. G. DAVIS.—Furnished by Davis.

In 1856 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, and in 1857 was appointed Assistant Secretary of State. He resigned that position in 1857 to become the agent of the United States Government at the Geneva Court of Arbitration on the Alabama Claims, where he performed much important work. In 1863 he was re-appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and in the following year he was made Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany. While in the State Department he acted as arbitrator between Portugal and Great Britain, and was secretary as well as a member of the High Commission which concluded the Treaty of Washington in 1871. In 1875 Mr. DAVIS was succeeded at the post of Berlin by HAYDEN TAYLOR, and returning to this country, was appointed by President HAYES Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims.



THE NEW SEA WALL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—From a Sketch by W. W. BIRD.—(See Page 905.)

## DR. HAYES.

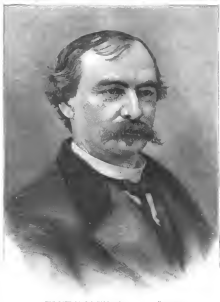
ISAAC ISAIAH HAYES, the well-known arctic explorer, died suddenly on Saturday, December 27, of disease of the heart, in his forty-ninth year. Dr. HAYES was a native of Chester, Pennsylvania, and graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he tendered his services as medical officer to Dr. KANE, and was appointed surgeon in the second GREENLAND expedition, with which he sailed in the brig *Albatross*. When Dr. KANE determined to return, Dr. HAYES joined the party which, under the command of FITZGERALD, endeavored to find its way to Upernivik. During this journey the travelers lived for three months among the Esquimaux, and returned in the *Albatross* with the dog sledges of the natives. Dr. HAYES became convinced by his explorations that there existed an open polar sea. In 1860 he set out in the schooner *Exeter* under the command of Bay, and saw open water beyond 72° 27'. In the following year he entered the arctic as a surgeon, and built and controlled the army hospital at West Philadelphia. In 1863 he again sailed, in the *Porcher*, to explore the coast of Greenland, and on his return published *The Land of Doubt and Certainty in the Cold*. He found Greenland to be a mass of ice and snow, where from an elevation of some feet on bare land water is seen.

Dr. HAYES was disappointed at not receiving the assistance of the expedition of 1873, but occupied himself by entering into political life, and for five years represented the Seventh Assembly District. His most important services were those he discharged as Chairman of the Committee on Canals and the Committee on Cities. Withdrawing from active political life, last fall, Dr. HAYES, during his and the preceding month, has delivered lectures—"The Water Course of New York" and on his old subject, "Arctic Exploration." His last lecture was delivered on the 6th of December. In it he spoke hopefully of the future and Dr. LEON'S happy crew, and repeated his arguments to prove that there was an open polar sea as navigable as the Atlantic Ocean.

The daring explorations conducted by Dr. HAYES in 1860, when he went inland and by way of Smith's Sound, traveling in boats and dog-sledges, and collecting valuable hand-prints, were rewarded by the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris and the Royal Geographical Society of London. Dr. HAYES was full of energy and enthusiasm, a good speaker and writer, and his death will be widely regretted.

## THE LOSS OF THE "JEANNETTE."

ONCE MORE comes a story of disaster from the arctic regions. The *Jeannette*, lost not two years and a half ago by Mr. JAMES CLARKE HICKETT, is made another attempt to reach the north pole, has been crushed in the ice. The greater part of the galley crew, veterans in arctic service,



THE LATE DR. I. I. HAYES.—Formerly in Fitzinger's.

have reached the mainland of Siberia, after weeks of peril in open boats, and hopes are entertained that the remainder may yet be heard from at some other point. The story of the disaster is briefly told in the following graphic dispatch from the chief engineer of the ship:

—LANSING, December 21—4 P. M.

"*Jeannette* was crushed by the ice in latitude 71° 10' north, longitude 157° 10' east. Boats and whale made a good report in fifty miles southeast of the Lena River, where the three boats were separated in a gale. The whale boat, in charge of the Engineer MULLER, started the next month of the Lena River on September 15. It was stopped by ice in the river. We found a native village, and as soon as the steer chow I put myself in communication with the commandant at Dolomnoy. On October 15 I heard

that the first cutter, containing Lieutenant De Leno, Dr. ANTON, and twelve others, had landed at the north mouth of the Lena. The commandant at Dolomnoy sent letters relative to the whale-boat party, who are still at sea. A party of six men arrived at Dolomnoy on October 19 for relief for the first cutter, all of whom are in a bad condition, and in danger of starvation, and all badly frozen. The commandant at Dolomnoy has sent relief parties to look for them, and will see vigorous and constant search until they are found. The second cutter has not yet been heard from. Telegraph money for instant use is exhausted and lacking.

The story is told in more detail in a dispatch to General FITZGERALD, dated at Dolomnoy, December 19th. It reads as follows:

—The Governor of Iceland writes that on the 14th of September three men of the *Hugin* (Commandant of Cape Baker, 144 miles north of Cape Baker), discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer *Jeannette*. They had suffered greatly. The *Adolfus*, Chief of the frontier was immediately charged to proceed with a doctor and medicines to secure the survivors at Iceland, and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. Five hundred roubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses. The engineer, MULLER, has sent three detailed reports—one addressed to the London office at the Admiralty, one to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, and the third to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg.

The poor *Jeannette* had a bad evening. Engineer MULLER was within the *Jeannette* was caught and crushed by the ice on the 23d of June, in latitude 71° 10' north and 157° 10' east longitude. The survivors of the *Jeannette* left in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they had sight of each other during a violent gale and came together. Boat No. 1, under command of Engineer MULLER, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 23d of September, and was stopped by icebergs near to the head of Malinkolobro on the 7th of October.

There she arrived at Dolomnoy Boat No. 1, with the sailors NIKOLASSOFF and SEMER. They brought the information that Lieutenant De Leno, Dr. ANTON, and a dozen other survivors had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Dolomnoy to make diligent search for the *Jeannette*, who are in danger of death. No news has yet been received of Boat No. 2. In the communication addressed to Mr. BENTLEY, MULLER adds a report that nearly 3000 men are immediately prepared to be sent immediately for the *Jeannette* and *Adolfus*. Will you expressly report that 4000 men are immediately sent to the Governor of Iceland for searches for the *Jeannette* and crew, as well as for the rescue and arrangements of the shipwrecked men in the house of the Lieutenant? There is a surgeon, who will remain upon them all possible care."

This dispatch was signed by President FITZGERALD. The Emperor of Russia, immediately on receipt of the news, previously ordered that all supplies that were necessary for food, clothing, and transportation should be placed at the disposal of Captain De Leno and his men. In every corner of the globe the news has been received with hearty



THE ARCTIC EXPLORATION STEAMER "JEANNETTE," CRUSHED IN THE ICE ON THE TWENTY-THIRD OF LAST JUNE.















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