



Class _____

Book _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT

THE
BIOGRAPHICAL ANNUAL.

—❁❁ 1884. ❁❁—

CONTAINING

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT STATES-
MEN, SOLDIERS, ARTISTS, PHILOSOPHERS,
HISTORIANS, POETS, INVENTORS,
DIVINES, AND OTHER
PROMINENT PER-
SONAGES,

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH RELIABLE PORTRAITS.

NEW YORK:
L. KLOPSCH & CO.,
92 WHITE STREET.

COPYRIGHT,
1884.
L. KLOPSCH & CO.

PREFACE.

When it is proposed to add yet another to the multitude of useful and popular reference books, the questions may very properly be asked: "What special claim does it make? How does it differ from other works of the same general character? In what direction is it better, or fuller, or more useful?"

In answer, the publishers of the *BIOGRAPHICAL ANNUAL* simply direct attention to two features distinguishing it from all other existing manuals of biography:—1. It deals only with men and events of immediate interest. 2. Every sketch is accompanied by a portrait of its subject.

What is meant by "men and events of immediate interest" may be learned by a glance at the Table of Contents. In it will be found the names of eminent statesmen, living or recently deceased, of journalists, of authors, of military heroes, at home and abroad,—in a word, of all those personages who for honorable reasons have within the last year or so been subjects of public attention. This information—with very few exceptions—cannot be found in the ordinary biographical dictionaries. The latest edition of each of the great American encyclopedias is nearly ten years old. In that time what changes have taken place; how many men then deemed famous have sunk into obscurity; how many then unknown have sprung into world-wide celebrity! It is because it supplies the deficiencies of such works—because it gives such information, full, accurate, and recent—that the *ANNUAL* lays claim to a distinct place of its own in biographical literature.

As an illustration, take the subject of the Egyptian troubles of the past two years. In the ANNUAL will be found sketches, brought down almost to the very day of publication, of El Mahdi, "Chinese" Gordon, Gen. Graham, Gen. Wolseley and Baker Pasha. Again, turn to the great subject at this minute occupying public attention in the United States—the Presidential election of 1884. It would be difficult to name a single possible candidate for the Presidency a sketch of whose life is not here given. And so with other subjects.

Such information can be found here: it cannot be found, in collected form, elsewhere. Are we not, then, justified in believing that this book will be regarded not only as entertaining and instructive, but as a most valuable supplement to other, more extended but less recent, works of reference?

As to the other special features of the ANNUAL, little need be said. The portraits speak for themselves. How vastly more satisfying is it in studying a man's life to have before one his likeness. The story of his character is often told as clearly by the expression of the portrait as by the facts related. We need only add that these engravings have been prepared with the greatest care, from recent photographs. In many cases they have been submitted to the persons portrayed and have been heartily endorsed by them in point of resemblance and execution. In every instance the portraits may be relied upon as accurate and expressive.

These are the features which, we trust, give to this volume a special and strong claim for public approval. Its contents have been prepared with care; in point of profuseness of illustrations it is altogether remarkable; and it can hardly fail to be useful as a summary of recent history—for the history of the time is the history of the men of the time.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.



ABBETT, LEON, Governor of New Jersey	- - - - -	117
ALEXANDER III., Emperor of Russia	- - - - -	148
ALLEN, W. F., Originator New Standard Time	- - - - -	27
ALLISON, W. B., Senator from Iowa	- - - - -	99
ANTHONY, H. B., Senator from Rhode Island	- - - - -	152
ANTHONY, SUSAN B., Advocate of Woman's Suffrage	- - - - -	40
ARNOLD, MATTHEW, English Poet and Critic	- - - - -	21
ARTHUR, CHESTER A., President United States	- - - - -	9
BAKER PASHA, British General in Egypt	- - - - -	88
BANCROFT, GEORGE, Historian	- - - - -	18
BANCROFT, HUBERT H., Historian	- - - - -	92
BARTHOLDI, AUGUSTE, Sculptor	- - - - -	132
BAYARD, T. F., Senator from Delaware	- - - - -	34
BEATH, R. B., Commander G. A. R.	- - - - -	75
BECK, J. B., Senator from Kentucky	- - - - -	118
BERGH, HENRY, The Animal's Friend	- - - - -	74
BILLINGS, JOSH, Humorist	- - - - -	25
BISMARCK, Imperial Chancellor of Germany	- - - - -	53
BLACK, J. S., Statesman, deceased	- - - - -	28
BLACKBURN, J. C. S., Senator from Kentucky	- - - - -	81
BLAINE, JAMES G., ex-Secretary of State	- - - - -	102
BLAIR, MONTGOMERY, Statesman, deceased	- - - - -	120
BLAKE, LILLIE DEVEREUX, Lecturer	- - - - -	93
BOOTH, EDWIN, American Actor	- - - - -	125
BRADLAUGH, CHARLES, English Radical	- - - - -	42
BREWSTER, B. H., U. S. Attorney General	- - - - -	13
BRIGHT, JOHN, English Orator	- - - - -	147
BUTLER, BEN., Ex-Governor of Massachusetts	- - - - -	51
CAMERON, DON., Senator from Pennsylvania	- - - - -	96
CAPEL, MONSIGNOR, Catholic Lecturer	- - - - -	149
CARLISLE, J. G., Speaker of the House	- - - - -	12
CETEYWAYO, Zulu King, deceased	- - - - -	36

CHANDLER, W. E., Secretary of the Navy	84
CLEMENS, S. L., "Mark Twain"	150
CLEVELAND, GROVER, Governor of New York	123
COLERIDGE, LORD, Lord Chief Justice of England	121
COLLINS, WILLIAM WILKIE, Novelist	35
COLLYER, ROBERT, Eminent Divine	104
COLQUITT, A. H., Senator from Georgia	130
CONKLING, ROSCOE, ex-United States Senator	20
COOPER, PETER, Philanthropist, deceased	41
COX, S. S., Member of Congress from N. Y.	46
CULLOM, S. M., Senator from Illinois	96
DELESSEPS, FERDINAND, Constructor of Suez Canal	146
DELONG, G. W., Commander of <i>Jeannette</i>	90
DICKINSON, ANNA, Lecturer	111
DOUGLAS, FREDERICK, Colored Orator	56
EDMUNDS, G. F., Senator from Vermont	11
FAIR, JAMES G., Senator from Nevada	124
FAITHFULL, EMILY, Woman Journalist	153
FERRY, JULES, French Statesman	57
FIELD, CYRUS W., Projector of Atlantic Cable	140
FLOWER, R. P., Democratic Statesman	127
FOLGER, C. J., Secretary of the Treasury	14
FOSTER, CHARLES, ex-Governor of Ohio	112
GERSTER, ETELKA, Prima Donna	160
GLADSTONE, W. E., British Premier	62
GOULD, JAY, Financier	106
GORDON, "CHINESE," English General	83
GRAHAM, GEN. GERALD, British General in Soudan	137
GRANT, U. S., ex-President of the United States	116
GREELY, LIEUT., Com. North Pole Expedition	145
GRESHAM, W. Q., Postmaster General	15
GREVY, F. P. J., President of France	128
HAMPTON, WADE, Senator from South Carolina	105
HARTE, BRET, Novelist and Poet	94
HASTINGS, HUGH, Journalist, deceased	58
HATTON, FRANK, First Ass't. P. M. General	122
HAWLEY, GEN. J. R., Senator from Connecticut	39
HAZEN, W. B., Chief of Signal Service	89
HENDRICKS, THOMAS, Democratic Statesman	144
HEWITT, A. S., Congressman from N. Y.	143
HILL, N. P., Senator from Colorado	97
HISCOCK, FRANK, Congressman from N. Y.	154
HOADLY, GEORGE, Governor of Ohio	135
HOAR, G. F., Senator from Mass.	140
HOLMAN, W. S., Congressman from Indiana	52
HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, Poet and Novelist	155
HOWE, JULIA WARD, Author and Journalist	157
HOWE, T. O., Postmaster General, deceased	145
HUGO, VICTOR, Poet and Novelist	113
HUNT, W. H., Minister to Russia, deceased	109
HUXLEY, PROF. THOMAS H., English Scientist	86

HYACINTHE, PERE, Independent Catholic	26
INGALLS, J. J., Senator from Kansas	45
IRVING, HENRY, English Actor	47
JEWELL, MARSHALL, ex-Minister to Russia, deceased	112
JONES, J. P., Senator from Nevada	85
KASSON, J. A., Congressman from Iowa	125
KEIFER, J. W., ex-Speaker of the House	80
KNOTT, PROCTOR, Governor of Kentucky	120
LAMAR, L. Q. C., Senator from Miss.	43
LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF, Gov.-General of Canada	54
LASKER, EDWARD, German Statesman, deceased	31
LEO XIII., Pope	49
LINCOLN, ROBERT T., Secretary of War	37
LOGAN, J. A., Senator from Illinois	64
LORNE, MARQUIS OF, ex-Gov. General of Canada	149
LOUISE, PRINCESS, wife of Marquis of Lorne	141
LOWELL, J. R., Minister to England	19
MCCLOSKEY, JOHN, Cardinal	32
MCDANIEL, H. D., Governor of Georgia	135
MCDONALD, J. E., Democratic Statesman	98
MACKAY, J. W., The Bonanza King	132
MCLANE, R. M., Governor of Maryland	135
MCPHERSON, J. R., Senator from New Jersey	130
MAHDI, EL, The False Prophet of the Soudan	158
MAHON GEN. WILLIAM, Senator from Virginia	142
MARIA FEODOROVNA, Empress of Russia	30
MILLER, J. F., Senator from California	157
MILLER, JOAQUIN, Poet and Journalist	78
MILLER, WARNER, Senator from New York	110
MONTEFIORE, SIR MOSES, Philanthropist	63
MOODY, D. L., Evangelist	22
MORRISON, W. R., Congressman from Illinois	61
NAPOLEON, PRINCE, Claimant to French Throne	95
NAST, THOMAS, Caricaturist	17
NEWMAN, REV. J. P., Pastor Madison Avenue Church	134
OCHILTREE, THOMAS P., Congressman from Texas	105
PALMER, T. W., Senator from Michigan	138
PARIS, COUNT DE, Claimant of French Throne	108
PATTI, ADELINA, Prima Donna	159
PATTISON, R. E., Gov. of Pennsylvania	133
PAYNE, H. B., Senator from Ohio	146
PAYNE, J. H., Author of "Home, Sweet Home"	77
PENDLETON, G. H., Senator from Ohio	24
PHILLIPS, WENDELL, Orator, deceased	82
PIKE, A. F., Senator from New Hampshire	50
PORTER, DAVID D., Admiral U. S. N.	23
PORTER, GEN. FITZ-JOHN,	65
RANDALL, SAMUEL J., ex-Speaker of the House	72
RANSOM, Matt. W., Senator from North Carolina	159
ROBINSON, G. D., Governor of Mass.	73
ROEBLING, W. A., Chief Engineer Brooklyn Bridge	68

ROSECRANS, Gen. W. S., Congressman from California	-	-	-	-	-	129
SABIN, D. M., Senator from Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	136
SARGENT, Hon. A. A., U. S. Minister to Germany	-	-	-	-	-	156
SCHLEY, W. S., Com. Greely Relief Expedition	-	-	-	-	-	101
SEYMOUR, Sir F. B. P., British Admiral	-	-	-	-	-	143
SHERIDAN, Gen. Phil, Successor to Gen. Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	138
SHERMAN, JOHN, Senator from Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	59
SHERMAN, Gen. W. T., ex-Gen.-in-Chief U. S. A.	-	-	-	-	-	29
SIMPSON, MATTHEW, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church	-	-	-	-	-	139
SHILLABER, B. P., "Mrs. Partington"	-	-	-	-	-	114
SPENCER, HERBERT, Philosopher and Author	-	-	-	-	-	122
SPOFFORD, A. R., Librarian of Congress	-	-	-	-	-	155
SPURGEON, CHARLES H., Eminent Divine	-	-	-	-	-	67
STANTON, ELIZABETH CADY, Reformer	-	-	-	-	-	48
STEEDMAN, MAJ.-GEN. J. B., deceased	-	-	-	-	-	38
STEPHENS, Gov. A. H., deceased	-	-	-	-	-	70
STONEMAN, GEN. GEORGE, Gov. of California	-	-	-	-	-	119
STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, Author	-	-	-	-	-	60
TELLER, H. M., Secretary of Interior	-	-	-	-	-	16
TENNYSON, LORD, Poet Laureate and Peer	-	-	-	-	-	79
TERRY, ELLEN, English Actress	-	-	-	-	-	69
THURMAN, A. G., ex-Senator from Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	16
TILDEN, S. J., ex-Governor of New York	-	-	-	-	-	44
TRUTH, SOJOURNER, Aged Colored Lecturer, deceased	-	-	-	-	-	76
VANDERBILT, W. H., Millionaire	-	-	-	-	-	115
VILLARD, HENRY, Railroad Magnate	-	-	-	-	-	55
VOORHEES, D. W., Senator from Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	91
WAGNER, R. W., German Composer, deceased	-	-	-	-	-	100
WAITE, M. R., Chief Justice Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	10
WALKER, DR. MARY	-	-	-	-	-	152
WEED, THURLOW, Journalist and Statesman, deceased	-	-	-	-	-	126
WHITTIER, J. G., The Quaker Poet	-	-	-	-	-	131
WILSON, J. F., Senator from Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	151

THE BIOGRAPHICAL ANNUAL.



Chester A. Arthur.

TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

—:—

Chester A. Arthur was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 5th, 1830. He is the oldest of a family of seven, five daughters and two sons.

His father was a Baptist clergyman who emigrated to this country when but eighteen years of age. After Chester's graduation from Union College, he taught school for two years in Vermont, accumulating a small sum of money, with which he started for New York, where he became a student in the law office of ex-Judge Carter.

On being admitted to the bar he

formed a partnership with his intimate friend, Mr. Henry D. Gardner, and together they went West, but soon returned to New York, and entered upon the practice of their profession.

After distinguishing himself in several famous trials in connection with the slavery question, he was elected as delegate to the convention at Saratoga, which founded the Republican party. Subsequently he was Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State Militia, and was also Engineer-in-chief of Gov. Morgan's staff.

In 1861 he was made Inspector General, and soon after was advanced to the post of Quarter-master General, which office he held until the expiration of Gov. Morgan's term, when he returned to the practice of his profession, holding the office of counsel to the board of Tax Commissioners, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

In 1871 President Grant appointed him to the vacant collectorship of the Port of New York, and renominated him in 1875.

In 1878 he was removed from office by Hayes, although very high testimony was borne as to his efficiency by leading members of the mercantile community and of the bench and bar. He again returned to his profession, where he remained until nominated for the Vice-Presidency. On September 20, 1881, the morning after the death of President Garfield, Gen Arthur took the oath of office before Judge J. B. Brady, of the New York Supreme Court.

Taking upon himself, as he did, the affairs of the nation, at a time when his every act was scrutinized with the utmost severity, and occupying the Presidential chair under circumstances which continually invited a comparison between his acts and those of a President whose errors were ignored in the enthusiasm and sympathy of the people, he has borne himself with wonderful ability, prudence and foresight.

He has endeared himself to his country by his sterling worth, independent principles, honorable motives, and staunch integrity. Should his name appear as that of a Presidential candidate, it would receive a most hearty endorsement from his party, and the ranks of the Democratic party would add no small number to his following.

His record is before the world. He is but human, and the errors to which all are liable have found a place in his life as well as that of others: nevertheless, in the grand sum total, his errors are dwarfed to insignificance when compared with his honor, integrity and ability.



Morrison R. Waite.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

—:o:—

Morrison Remick Waite is the seventh in the line of distinguished jurists who have held the Chief Justiceship of the United States. He is descended from English ancestry, and the family coat of arms bears the date of 1512. In the old State documents of England will be found the death warrant of Charles I., signed by Thomas Wayte, then a member of Parliament. The family removed to this country soon after the Restoration. In the rural town of Lyme,

Connecticut, the old house still stands in which the subject of this sketch was born, on the 29th of November, 1816. At the age of seventeen he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1837, in the class which included William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierpont, Prof. Benjamin Silliman and other distinguished men. He began the study of law with his father in Lyme, and concluded his preparation for the bar in the office of Samuel M. Young, then a prominent lawyer in Maumee City, Ohio. He formed a partnership with Mr. Young shortly after being admitted, in 1839, and the year after he took as life partner a young lady of his native town. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1849, and the following year the firm of Young & Waite removed to Toledo, Ohio, where they built up a very large and remunerative practice. A younger brother of Mr. Waite was admitted to the firm soon afterwards, and the partnership continued up to his appointment to the high position he now occupies. His march toward his present eminence has been steady and rapid. His professional career from the outset was successful, and the quiet and unostentatious manner in which he performed his work assisted in creating that confidence in his ability which the courts and his fellow citizens have ever entertained. "His assertion on any question was always accepted as indisputable," says a well known member of the Bar, who had long observed him in his legal practice. Politically, Mr. Waite was a Whig until that party disbanded, and since then his sympathies have been with the Republican party. Although he has never been a zealous partisan, he has always been positive in the expression of his political convictions. He reluctantly became a candidate for Congress in 1862, and later he was the nominee of the "Administration Party," but his canvasses were unsuccessful. Other nominations and various appointments were tendered him from time to time, all of which he unconditionally refused to accept. The first position in which his rare abilities attracted the attention of the whole country was that of counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in 1871-2. He was associated in the matter with the Hon. Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts, and their skill terminated the difficulty between the United States and the United Kingdom arising out of the Civil war. The year

after his return home, in 1873, he presided over the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He was appointed to his present position by President Grant on the 21st of January, 1874, as the successor of Chief Justice Chase. His appointment was received with general approval by the press and people. Mr. Waite resides at Washington. As Chief Justice he receives a salary of ten thousand five hundred dollars a year. The associate judges each receive five hundred dollars less than this amount.



George F. Edmunds.

PRESIDENT *PRO TEM.* OF THE U. S.
SENATE.

Senator Edmunds of Vermont was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate after Gen. Arthur became President. Seldom has an honor been conferred upon a public man with a more general sense of his worthiness; for if there is a man in the United States who deserves a place in the first rank of statesmanship, most assuredly Mr. Edmunds is the man. The country hears from him on all great public questions, which do not seem to have been thoroughly discussed until the illumination of his

learning, cool judgment and perspicuous statement have been turned upon them. He is emphatically a safe man. While staunch to his party, he is not narrow or unfair, and is regarded by the opposite party with a respect as nearly like the veneration with which his own party regards him as the circumstances of political opposition admits of. He is a genial man, warm and constant in his friendships, as witness his long-time brotherly association with Senator Thurman, with whom he was inseparable, excepting in the Senate, where party lines divided them. That he is a good man, against whose fair name calumny would be powerless, needs not to be said. In 1880, several leading newspapers strongly urged his nomination for the Presidency.

Senator Edmunds is descended from Quaker and Puritanic parentage. He is a Vermonter by birth, having been born at Richmond, Feb. 1, 1828. He received a public school education, read law and was admitted to the bar. At 26 years of age, he was elected to the State Legislature, and continued to assist in its proceedings five years, during three of which he served as Speaker of the House. In 1861 and 1862, he acted as temporary presiding officer in the Senate of Vermont. His seat in the United States Senate has been held continuously since 1866, when he received an appointment to fill the vacancy created by the death of Solomon Foot. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877 and succeeded Mr. Trumbull in the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. In that position some of the most important measures ever before the National Legislature passed through his hands. He is an able, but not a brilliant, speaker and however keen and sarcastic his oratorical efforts may be, he is never personally offensive.

Mr. Edmunds is a tall, broad shouldered man with the stoop noticeable in close students. His eyes are steel gray, set under heavy eyebrows of bristling white. No public man is more respected. His honors are universally felt to be due to his superior talents, exemplary diligence and exalted character.

As the time for the nomination of Presidential candidates for the campaign of 1884 approaches, Senator Edmunds' name is often mentioned with great favor. He would be a candidate particularly acceptable to the New England wing of the Republican party.



John Griffin Carlisle.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

—:o:—

Mr. Carlisle was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, September 5th, 1835. He resides at Covington in the same State. Like many leading Americans of this as well of past generations, he began life possessed of no educational advantages beyond those gained at the common school, but he worked hard and at an early age assumed the duties of a public school teacher. His leisure time was employed in reading law, and when opportunity favored his aspirations, he entered an office at Covington and thoroughly qualified himself for admission to the Bar. He was admitted in 1858, when twenty-three years of age, and has ever since devoted that portion of his time not given to the public service to the practice of his profession. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Nominated in 1864 as presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, he declined the honor. In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of his native State, and again in 1869. He was present, as a delegate at large from Kentucky, at the National Democratic Convention

held in New York City in 1868. His nomination for lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1871, caused him to resign his seat in the State Senate. He was elected to the lieutenant-governership in Aug., 1871, and served until September, 1875. His fellow-citizens made him presidential elector at large for Kentucky in the year 1876. He was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives at Washington. Mr. Carlisle's "record" in Congress is that of an able and diligent man, well informed and competent to fill more exalted positions than any he has occupied heretofore. He has traveled extensively since the adjournment of the last Congress as a member of the Committee appointed to investigate the Mississippi River, with a view to the advancement of commerce. He belongs to the Free trade wing of the Democratic party and his organization of the House seems to have been made with the determination of securing a reduction of the protective tariff.



Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

—:o:—

The Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, who succeeded James G. Blaine as Sec-

retary of State in December 1881, has discharged the duties of his position in a manner becoming the representative of an old and illustrious family. His great-grandfather, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, was a clergyman of note who came from Holland in the middle of the eighteenth century. His grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress, Major-General in the Revolutionary War and United States Senator from New Jersey between 1793 and 1796, when he resigned. His father was a promising lawyer who died at 30 years of age before he had an opportunity of achieving greatness. Frederick was then adopted by his uncle Theodore, who was in the course of his life Attorney General of New Jersey, United States Senator, Chancellor of the University of New York, President of Rutgers College and candidate for Vice President with Henry Clay on the Whig ticket of 1844.

Mr. Frelinghuysen graduated from college in 1836, and began the study of law in his uncle's office in company with his college classmate, Joseph P. Bradley, who has become one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Immediately after his admission to the Bar in 1839 he entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of Newark. He soon became an eminent counsel and was retained in many important cases which he conducted with remarkable success. He held no political office of importance previous to 1860, when he was appointed to the Peace Commission which met in Washington during that year. In 1861 he was made Attorney General of New Jersey. The duties of this position were very arduous at the outbreak of the war and he was compelled to give up his private practice and devote himself entirely to the service of the State. He was re-appointed to the position in 1866 by Governor Ward, but soon resigned to accept the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of the Hon. William Wright. He assumed his seat during that memorable year in which President Johnson was subjected to impeachment, and his views on the questions involved elicited most favorable comment from the press of the country. He was nominated and confirmed as Minister to England in 1870, but declined the honor, preferring to remain in the Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1871. He made a very active Senator. He served

with distinction on several of the most important committees and as an originator his attainments were remarkable. After the death of Senator Sumner he became champion of the Civil Rights Bill. He introduced the Japanese Indemnity Bill and the bill prohibiting polygamy in Utah, which was passed; took a conspicuous part in the work of establishing the Washington Treaty; was a member of the Electoral Commission and assisted in preparing the Electoral Count Bill; was a participant in the French-Arms Controversy and in the Belknap impeachment trial; and many other weighty matters borrowed light from his intellect.

His work in the Senate has been such as to render him thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the State Department and exceptionally well qualified for the high position he now holds.



Benjamin Harris Brewster.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

—:O:—

The appointment by President Arthur of Mr. B. H. Brewster to the important Cabinet office of Attorney-General, was universally recognized as an eminently fit one by the legal profession and the community at large. Mr. Brewster is eminent for his knowledge of law. He is recognized in literature as a graceful

and versatile writer. As a speaker, too, he is most forcible and eloquent. These great attainments, added to experience and unflinching integrity, have long marked him out for high distinction among the citizens of the Republic. His incumbency of the Attorney-Generalship in the Cabinet of the United States, was universally regarded as a proper reward for eminent character, learning and natural greatness of mind. Mr. Brewster is, like his predecessor, a resident of Pennsylvania.

He was born October 13, 1816, in Salem County, N. J., where his forefathers, had for a long period large landed interests. After the closest and most successful application to various preliminary studies, he graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1834, receiving the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. D. In the same year he entered the office of Eli A. Price, of Philadelphia, as a student of law, and was admitted to practice in 1838. Even at this early date, so generally recognized were his abilities, he was appointed by President Polk a commissioner to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States Government. As a lawyer, Mr. Brewster has been very successful. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but at the close of the war he became a Republican. In 1867 he was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania by Governor Geary. Ten years previous he had married Elizabeth Von Myerbach de Reinfelds—a Prussian lady who died in 1868. In 1870 he married his present wife—Mary, daughter of Robert J. Walker, by whom he has one child—a son. His connection as leading counsel in the Star Route prosecution recently gave him national prominence in his profession.

The portrait at the head of this article gives an excellent representation of its subject, whose features indicate great mental strength, executive ability and force, and a straightforward disposition. Traces of a burn which greatly injured his face are visible in the engraving. Secretary Brewster is noted for his courtly manners, which are those of a polished gentleman of the old school. As a politician he is moderate in his views, though a staunch Republican, and, as becomes the Attorney-General of the United States, is an eminent lawyer, rather than a partisan. For over fifty years in public life, he has held but two offices, his present one and the Attorney-Generalship of Pennsylvania.



Hon. Charles J. Folger.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

—:O:—

Charles J. Folger is a native of Nantucket, Mass., where he was born on the 16th of April, 1818. He went with his parents, when a boy, to Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y. He graduated with honors at the Geneva College in 1836, and three years after was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court at Albany, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Geneva. His advancement was rapid, and in 1844, under the old constitution, he was appointed Judge of the Ontario Court of Common Pleas, and was also Master and Examiner in Chancery. In 1851 he was elected County Judge of Ontario County, and held that office for four years. At that time he was known as a Silas Wright Democrat, but with a considerable number of his party who disagreed on the slavery question, he allied himself with the Republicans, identifying himself with the party in the most pronounced manner. It was in the fall of 1861 that he was first elected to the State Senate, and so popular was he in his district that he was re-elected in 1863, 1865 and 1867, serving eight years in succession and acting as President *pro tem* of the Senate for a long time. While in the State Legislature he was known as the persistent opponent of jobbery. An ac-

knowledgeable leader of his party, he was a power in State Conventions. When Mr. Folger's Senatorial term expired in 1869, President Grant appointed him United States Sub-Treasurer in New York City, and he continued to hold the position until 1870, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals. In May, 1880, Governor Cornell designated him as Chief Justice, and he was afterwards nominated and elected as such in the fall of the same year. In October, 1881, Mr. Folger was nominated as Secretary of the Treasury by President Arthur, which responsible financial post he still fills. The following year he was nominated by the Republican Convention of New York for the Governorship, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Grover Cleveland.



Walter Q. Gresham.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

—:0:—

Judge Gresham, whom President Arthur appointed to succeed the late Postmaster General Howe, was born near Corydon, Indiana, in 1833. He attended Bloomingdale University, but was never graduated, and subsequently read law at

Corydon, in the office of Judge Porter, who is still living. His professional career was highly successful, and in 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature, taking a prominent part in the war legislation of the period. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 38th regiment, and soon afterwards Colonel of the 53rd, and in the siege of Vicksburg served as a Brigadier General. He proved himself a brave officer, and in the fight before Atlanta was so seriously wounded in the left leg, five inches below the knee, that he was compelled to quit the service. On his way home he was obliged to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before his recovery. The tibia was fractured, and though the leg was not amputated, he still has to walk with a cane, and frequently suffers intense pain from the fracture, which gives the leg a decided curve.

Judge Gresham resumed his law practice in New Albany, and in 1866 ran against the late Speaker Kerr for Congress, his popularity enabling him to reduce his opponent's majority. General Grant, when President, wished to make him Secretary of the Interior, but this being impracticable, he named him as Collector of New Orleans; but the appointment was declined. Subsequently he was appointed to succeed the late Judge MacDonald as U. S. Judge for his district. But Judge Gresham's tastes impelled him to a political career, and in 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. Senate. When he received telegraphic notice of his appointment, he was holding court at Evansville, the term not concluding until the 7th of April. Private business also demanded some attention preparatory to assuming the direction of the Post-office Department. In the interim the duties of the office devolved upon First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton. His appointment dates from April 3, 1883. Since he has assumed the position Postmaster-General Gresham has done much to increase the efficiency and accuracy of the service, while insisting on economy. Mr. Gresham has earned public gratitude for the thoroughness he has shown in office.

Judge Gresham's political sympathies are somewhat indeterminate. Though not an obscure man, he has by no means been conspicuous in political affairs. He supported Secretary Bristow's nomination in 1876 and that of General Grant in 1880. He is a forcible public speaker and an able lawyer.



Hon. Henry M. Teller.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

—:o:—

Mr. Teller was born in Allegany County, New York, on the 23d of May, 1830. He studied law and was admitted to the New York Bar, practicing in New York until 1858, when he went to Illinois. He remained there till 1861. At that time Colorado had great attractions for men of enterprise. Mr. Teller found himself seized with a longing to go there, and he went. He busied himself with the development of the country and took a laudable interest in the admission of the great and rich Territory into the Union. He also acquired wealth. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican from Colorado in 1876. This was the first office he had ever sought or held. He began at the top of the ladder and was a perfectly satisfactory Senator. His Senatorial term would have expired in March, 1883; therefore his resignation as Senator and acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet extend his public services. He is a man of organizing and executive ability, and familiar with the interests of the Territories and the Far West with which the Interior Department has the most to do, thus being peculiarly and specially fitted for his present office.



Ex-Senator Thurman.

—:o:—

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, a gentleman held in the highest esteem by both political parties, and a statesman of learning, experience and lofty character, is a native of the State of Virginia. He was born at Lynchburg, November 13, 1813. When four years old his home was changed to the State of Ohio. He received a thorough education, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar when twenty-two years of age.

After having practiced law for some years at Columbus, Ohio, he was returned as representative to the Twenty-ninth Congress. In 1851 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and was Chief Justice in the same Court from 1854 to 1856. He was a candidate for the governorship of the State in 1867, but was defeated. A year later he was elected United States Senator, and took his seat March 4, 1869. He was re-elected in 1874, and his second term of service expired March 3, 1881.

What the future has in store for ex-Senator Thurman it is impossible to say, but his election as President of the United States would, we believe, be regarded with general satisfaction in the event of the return of the Democratic party to power.



Thomas Nast,

THE DISTINGUISHED CARICATURIST.

—:O:—

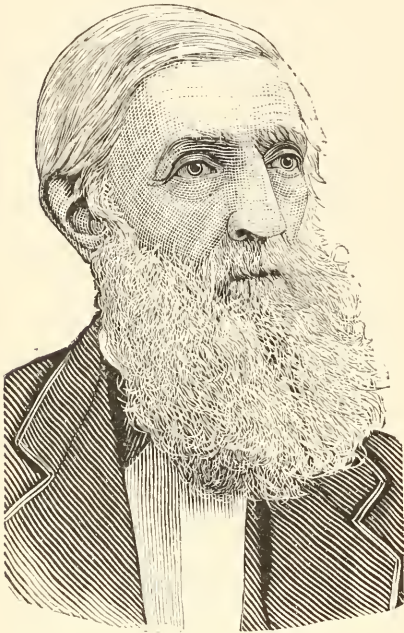
The humorous aspects of human nature are regarded with a peculiar relish by Americans, and caricature has always been a feature of American journalism. Benjamin Franklin was a caricaturist, and his rude but apt designs brought many abuses into ridicule. The religious authorities of the time were sorely vexed and declared as their sincere opinion that unless this innovation were suppressed, God would visit his wrath upon the country and there would be no remedy against it. Notwithstanding the grave apprehension of the Puritan fathers, the art has continued to grow in popularity and now is one of the most powerful agencies of reform. We present with this article the portrait of Thomas Nast, who is perhaps the most distinguished, and certainly the best known, of American caricaturists.

Mr. Nast was the son of a musician in the Bavarian Army and was born at Landau, Bavaria, in 1840. When Thomas was six years of age the family came to this country and settled in the city of New York. They were very poor but through industry and economy they were

able to subsist in a comfortable manner. At an early age the boy displayed great zeal and aptitude in drawing, although he received little encouragement from his parents who insisted that he should become a mechanic. The only instruction he received was from Kaufmann, with whom he studied for about six months while a boy. When 15 years old he accepted a position on the art staff of an illustrated paper. He applied himself with the greatest diligence and in three years he had saved considerable money and acquired something of a reputation. He then visited Europe, where he was engaged to make drawings of the great prize fight between Heenan and Sayers. After that event he joined Medici's expedition to Southern Italy, and went to the Island of Sicily with Garibaldi. He was afterwards present at the sieges of Capua and Gaeta. He sketched all the memorable events which came to his notice for American, English, and French periodicals, and at the end of a year he again landed in New York. It was in 1862, during the great struggle between the North and South—a time when American genius was at the highest pitch of inspiration, that Thomas Nast began work on *Harper's Weekly*. Fired with patriotic zeal he commenced that remarkable series of illustrations which carried into almost every northern home the great scenes of the conflict reproduced with all the vividness of reality. His painting called the "Union Advance Arriving at a Plantation," which was exhibited at one of the art galleries of New York, in 1865, was a masterpiece considering the animation and realistic effect of the scene. The next year he designed a series of grotesques for the *Bal d' Opera*, consisting of semi-satirical portraits, each of which was a palpable hit. The exposure of the Ring in 1871, furnished abundant material for the caricaturists. Nast saw his opportunity and improved it in a manner which set the seal upon his growing reputation. His caricatures of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and others buried them in a depth of contempt and infamy beyond the hope of resurrection. Even to this day one might as hopefully attempt to furbish up a character for Judas Iscariot as to redeem the reputation of these men. Unavailing efforts were made to distract his pencil with bribes, and every day the clever artist received anonymous letters threatening his life unless he desisted. They could evade the rigor of the law but Nast was inexora-

ble. In the Fall of 1882 he retired from his studio and made a tour in Europe for needed recuperation. Since returning his health has been very poor and his right hand is said to have forgotten its cunning.

As an artist he is noted chiefly for the fertility of his invention and his general intelligence.



George Bancroft,

HISTORIAN.

—:O:—

George Bancroft is one of those literary characters of whom the United States has the best reason to be proud and one, also, to whom his countrymen are indebted for having redeemed from mediocrity the literary standing of the young Republic. There is no English speaking historian alive at the present day who is anything like his equal in the two most important characteristics of a faithful historian; devoted research and rigid impartiality. It may perhaps be asserted that in the brilliancy of his epigrammatic style, Mr. Froude is without a peer, but it goes without saying that Mr. Froude is a stranger to anything like the judicial temperament which Mr. Bancroft possesses in a

marked degree. The two writers are therefore not proper subjects for comparison, for while Froude stands as the warm blooded partisan advocate, Bancroft is the impartial historian *par excellence*.

George Bancroft was born during the last year of the eighteenth century, at Worcester, Mass., and was a scion of one of the most respectable and highly esteemed families in that section of the State. His parents, like most of the natives of New England, looked upon a good education as the one thing needful to a young man in order to enable him to work out his own salvation in the world of struggles and hand to hand conflicts. George graduated with high honors at Harvard College, and soon after his graduation he continued his education by a long European tour ending with some years of study at the Gottingen and Berlin Universities, at the latter of which institutions he received the degree of Ph. D. His parents had intended that he should study for the ministry, but having had a taste of what literary life and activity really was and shrinking from the dull monotony of a New England parson's life, he at last decided to devote his whole time to making for himself a prominent place in the world of letters. He held for a short time the position of Greek Professor at his alma mater.

His first literary venture was the publication of a volume of poems, some of which were very beautiful but without a great deal of force or originality. He then translated an edition of Heeren's *Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece*, which was very well received by American scholars. Soon after this time he opened a very large school for the instruction of youth at Northampton, Mass., and got a goodly number of well-known German instructors to assist him in his work. In the intervals of his professional labor as a teacher he succeeded in finishing a translation of Heeren's *History of the States of Antiquity and the Political History of Europe and its Colonies*. This was also received favorably.

Dr. Bancroft's greatest work and the work which has given him a position at the head of America's prose writers is his *History of the United States*. The work on this production was done chiefly between the years of 1834 and 1855. The writer treats his subject after the most advanced style of modern criticism, and the work itself is recognized as one of

the first of its kind in the English language. The historian has been a well-known contributor to the *North American Review* and other periodicals, and within the last three years he has brought out a history of the formation of the United States constitution, which is one of the most valuable works extant on the subject. In 1871 Dr. Bancroft was appointed minister to Berlin, but resigned that position in 1874. He is one of the most genial men and one of the most polished gentlemen in the American literary world at the present time. He now resides in Washington.



James Russell Lowell,

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

In this land of commercial activity and practical ideas it never has paid to write poetry, and we never have had a poet who could afford to devote himself exclusively to the muses. Every American poet of note while he indulged his wings in the flights of fancy, has been compelled to do solid work on *terra firma* for a livelihood, and his versatility has usually rendered him equal to the exigencies of the situation. Highly proper then is the custom which the United States government has adopted of sending its most gifted poets on diplomatic missions to other countries, and espec-

ially proper, in view of his statesman-like qualities, was the appointment of James Russell Lowell, as minister to the Court of St. James.

Mr. Lowell was born at Cambridge, Mass., on the 22nd of February, 1819. When nineteen years of age he graduated from Harvard University, and delivered his famous class poem the year following. After the close of his collegiate course he began the study of law at the University and was admitted to the bar in 1840, one year after his graduation. In 1843 he began the publication of a literary magazine called the *Pioneer*, which had a remarkably short and inglorious career, dying quietly after the issue of the third number. In 1855 he succeeded Mr. Longfellow as Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, being at that time a gentleman of rare literary attainments. He had contributed some very valuable articles to several leading periodicals, and had written not a few excellent poems, all of which commended him as the best qualified candidate for the chair of the immortal Longfellow. His "Legend of Brittany" which appeared in 1844, was pronounced by Poe "the noblest poem which an American had yet written." In 1848 he had also written the "Bigelow Papers," which is, perhaps, the most famous of his literary productions. From 1857 to 1862 he was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" and from 1863 to 1872 of the "North American Review." In 1874 he received the degree of L. L. D. from the University of Cambridge in England.

Mr. Lowell is a graceful speaker, and is remarkable for the polish of his utterances whether by pen or voice. Although he has the courage to express his opinions, which in the anti-slavery agitation were decidedly on the side of freedom yet he is not an aggressive man, and treats his opponents with self-restraint, courtesy and the quiet dignity of the scholar and gentleman. His first diplomatic position was that of Minister to Spain. He was appointed Minister to England by President Hayes, and with the exception perhaps of his attitude toward the Irish-American "suspects," his conduct has been such as becomes a skillful and enlightened diplomat.

James Russell Lowell is descended from an English family who settled in New England in the year 1639. His grandfather who was made a judge by Washington after having assisted in framing the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, moved the insertion in the Bill of Rights

of that State of the clause that "all men are born free and equal," and also earned great eminence as a lawyer. The family of the Lowells gave its name to the city of Lowell, and has given merchants, manufacturers, authors, preachers, lawyers, scholars, philanthropists and statesmen to the Bay State.



Roscoe Conkling,

EX-SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

—:—

Whatever may be said of Ex-Senator Conkling's political principles, it is certain that his retirement created a vacancy in the United States Senate which it will be difficult to fill. He was the most brilliant orator in either House of Congress, the most astute leader in either of the great political parties, and a man in whom every American citizen felt a justifiable pride. He was imperious and dictatorial, but these very qualities served to heighten his individual power, and will render it more difficult to find an adequate personality for the position he occupied.

Mr. Conkling was born on the 30th of October, 1829. He was a son of the Hon. Alfred Conkling, who held a number of high political trusts, including a seat in the Seventeenth Congress, and the position of Minister to Mexico. He was also an author of considerable note, and several valuable law books were written by him. Roscoe was educated

at an academy in his native city, and studied law at Auburn and Geneva. He was a very brilliant young man, who knew more about law than many an old practitioner, when, at seventeen years of age, he entered the office of Spencer & Kernan, at Utica. The latter gentleman, whose name is familiar to all who read the papers, was to become the future colleague of the young law student in the Senate of the United States. Before he had reached his majority, before he had been admitted to the bar even, he received the appointment of District Attorney of Oneida County. He was admitted to the bar at twenty-one, and immediately commenced a most brilliant career as a lawyer. He also began to figure prominently in the politics of his State. He was a leader by instinct, and soon became one in fact. Before he was thirty years of age he had won great triumphs as an advocate, become a recognized leader of his party in New York, and been elected to the United States Congress. Having married a sister of Ex-Governor Seymour, he made his home in the city of Utica, of which he became Mayor in 1858. He was defeated in a second contest for the mayoralty, but was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, taking his seat in December, 1859. The fame which had gone before him, and the brilliant powers which he possessed, enabled him at once to assume a position of influence in the national legislature. He was re-elected the following year, and entered the Special Session called by President Lincoln, July 4th, 1861, with his brother Frederick, who was elected from New York City. In his candidacy for the Thirty-eighth Congress he was defeated by Mr. Kernan, in whose office he had formerly been a student, but was again successful in 1864, and resumed his seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress. It was then that he began that grand series of forensic triumphs which have forced a passage into history, and entitled him to a position in the forefront of contemporary orators. The arraignment of McClellan's generalship, his memorable speeches on the questions of the war, his opposition to the Legal Tender Act, and his influence in directing the policy of the Government toward the South, have all served to elevate him in glory above his peers, and to establish his reputation beyond the reach of partisan bitterness.

In the autumn of 1866 he was chosen United States Senator, assuming his

duties on the 4th of March, 1867. He was re-elected in 1873, and again in 1879. In the difficulties following the Presidential election of 1876, Mr. Conkling took a conspicuous part, notably in the framing and passage of the Electoral Commission Act.

Perhaps the greatest mistake in the life of this eminent statesman was his resignation from the United States Senate, which occurred in 1880. It was occasioned by what he deemed the arbitrary and unjust conduct of President Garfield in insisting on the confirmation of Gen. Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York. The public were not in sympathy with his movement, and the fair fame of Mr. Conkling suffered at the hands of popular resentment.

Since retiring to private life he has devoted himself to the practice of law in New York City, and has managed several important cases with great success.



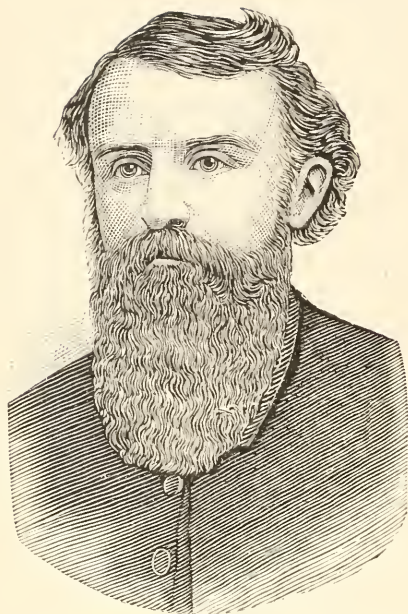
Mathew Arnold.

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH AUTHOR.

Mathew Arnold the well known English author, at present in the United States, is the oldest son of the late Dr. Arnold of Rugby, England, and was born in that town on the 24th of Decem-

ber 1822. He received a thorough education at Winchester and Rugby and wrote some very clever verses while at school. When eighteen years of age he was elected scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and four years later was awarded the Newdigate prize. In 1845 he became a fellow of Oriel College, and in 1847 was appointed Private Secretary to the Lord of Landsdowne. His first poem "The Strayed Reveler," appeared in 1848 and excited very favorable criticism. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of British schools in 1851, and although the duties of the position were rather arduous, his pen was not idle while he retained it. A number of his best poems were written about this time and shortly after he assumed the chair of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, *Merope*, a tragedy modeled after the Grecian drama, made its appearance. In 1859-60 he visited the continent in the interest of his government as an assistant of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the educational affairs of France, Holland and Germany, and returning in 1861 he published a report of his inquiries. In 1865 he was again sent on a similar mission to the continent, where he made a diligent study of the methods of secondary education there in vogue.

The problems of education, politics and religion seem to have engrossed the greater part of his attention latterly, and he is now probably more distinguished as a philosopher than as a poet. His most celebrated lectures are on "Translating Homer," written in 1861, "A French Eton or Middle Class Education and the State," in 1864; "The Study of Celtic Literature," in 1867; "Schools and Universities of the Continent," in 1868; and "Higher Schools and Universities in Germany," in 1874. He has written many admirable essays the best of which are: "Essays on Criticism," which appeared in 1865; "Culture and Anarchy," in 1869; "St. Paul and Protestantism," in 1870, and "Literature and Dogma," in 1872, the most celebrated of all, in which he subjected some of the dogmas of religion to most severe and audacious criticism. In 1879 he published a volume entitled "Mixed Essays." As a poet Mr. Arnold displays cultivated taste and imagination of exquisite purity. He is a profound scholar whose philosophy has had a decided effect on the institutions of England. He has gradually discarded the doctrines of the English church, and has become the champion of very liberal ideas.



D. L. Moody.

THE GREAT EVANGELIST.

—:o:—

Mr. D. L. Moody is now on a second visit to England, where he is meeting with his accustomed success. His great mission at Islington was opened on the 4th of November, some five thousand people being in attendance, and subsequent meetings have been equally large. Propositions have not long ago been made to Mr. Moody looking toward his assuming the pastorate of one of the largest English Non-Conformist churches. It is very possible he may accept.

Mr. Moody was born at Northfield, Mass., in 1837. His father died when he was but four years of age, leaving a large family in a destitute condition. Dwight was a most industrious lad, and through the summer he made out to earn enough so that he could attend school through the winter season. At seventeen years of age he was given a position in his uncle's shoe store in Boston, on the condition that he should spend his evenings at home and regularly attend the Sunday School of the Mt. Vernon Church. He was converted in this church soon after going to Boston, and was made a member in 1855. Im-

mediately after his conversion he began to evince great interest in the salvation of men's souls and the work of the Sunday School. In prayer meetings, according to all accounts, he was absolutely irrepressible and was repeatedly admonished that he had better try to serve God in some other way than by public exhortation and prayer. He still persisted, however, in spite of all discouragements, and to-day he is the great example of what persistency and piety can accomplish. Soon after his conversion he removed to Chicago and entered a boot and shoe store. His Sunday School work, however, was first in his heart, and he began to labor at every opportunity among the waifs and ruffians of the city. He established Sunday Schools and missions, gathering in the little outcasts, and sparing no effort to start them in the good way. At the sessions of the Sunday School he was all energy and vigor. Although kind he was very stern and the disorderly members of the schools occasionally received a sound flogging at the hands of young Moody. He soon gave up his work in the store and devoted himself exclusively to the cause of Christ. He had labored under difficulties on account of a defective education, and now he set about with all diligence to relieve this infirmity. With all his energy and time he prosecuted the work he had chosen to do, meeting with phenomenal success. His eloquence and peculiar power as a preacher began to attract the attention of all Christendom, and people called him the greatest Evangelist in the land.

In 1871, while attending a convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Indianapolis, he first met his present coadjutor, Mr. Sankey. He induced him to go to Chicago and join him in his work, and since then the two have operated together most harmoniously and with great success. In 1873 they crossed the Atlantic and spent some time in the principal cities of Great Britain with surprising results, making a very successful tour in the United States after their return. Their present tour in Great Britain will be quite extended and promises to be even more successful than their former one. Mr. Moody is chiefly remarkable for his childlike faith and great energy. He is not a philosopher or a rhetorician, but as a preacher he is earnest, forcible and magnetic. He always appeals to the heart and rivets the attention of his hearers by his fervent utterances.



Admiral David D. Porter,

U. S. N.

—:o:—

In the history of the memorable achievements of the American Navy, both in the war of 1812, when our wooden vessels challenged the claim of Great Britain to the sovereignty of the seas, and in the war of the Rebellion where our naval service made almost as wonderful a record in keeping up a blockade all along the coast of the Southern States, the name of the Porters is inseparably connected with the proudest annals of American seamanship. The subject of this sketch was born in Philadelphia in 1805. He was only seven years of age when his father was winning his laurels on the *Essex* and the *Constellation*, and his childish heart was filled with an ambition to himself become a naval officer and to rival his father's honors when he should become a man. His ambition was gratified.

He received all the assistance in the way of early training that could have been given him, and in 1829 he entered the American navy in the humble capacity of a midshipman, where he served with gradual promotion under Commodore Pattison, also a Philadelphia man, and under Commodore Biddle. He was al-

ways the most faithful and trustworthy of officers in his subordinate capacity, his father having taught him that in order to learn how to command he must first learn to obey. This characteristic of absolute trustworthiness led to his employment in making the survey of the United States coast, which was undertaken in 1836, under the Administration of Andrew Jackson and was finished under Harrison in 1841. In performing this work he merited and received the commendation of all his superiors.

At the close of his service he was appointed a Lieutenant on the Frigate *Congress*, and for four years was engaged in a cruise in Mediterranean waters, where he took occasion to study the centre of the ancient world and the wonders which its great cities had to offer to the eye of the American sailor who had never been away from his native land up to that time. In 1845 he was transferred to the National Observatory at Washington, where he remained until the beginning of the Mexican war, under President Polk, when it was considered desirable to send the most active and the most valuable officers to the front, and he was despatched to the naval rendezvous at New Orleans. But the navy had but little to do with the subjugation of the Mexican Republic, and the young officer found but little opportunity for the exercise of his talents.

As soon as the necessity for further military or naval operations in the Gulf had ceased, he was once more put upon the force engaged on the coast survey, which had now become an established branch of the service. In 1849, however, the rush of emigrants had set in from the Eastern States to the gold mines of California, and Lieutenant Porter was detailed by the Government to the command of one of the mail steamships then regularly running to the Pacific coast. In 1861 the country had to meet its greatest crisis, and found itself weaker, perhaps, in the naval department, than anywhere else. The United States Navy as well as its army was fairly honey-combed with traitors in positions of trust, graduates of the United States National Naval Academy who did not consider that they owed anything to the Government which had given them their education. Of Porter's loyalty, however, there could be no doubt, and he was at once given the rank of commander, and assigned to the United States sloop of war, *Powhattan*.

From the very first he took rank among the best of our naval commanders. His exploits in the capture of New Orleans are too well known to call for comment here. He commanded the squadron which was ordered to co-operate with Admiral Farragut in the first assault on the Rebel stronghold at Vicksburg, which was the key to the situation on the Mississippi River. He rendered distinguished service all through the war of the Rebellion, and at its close stood very high in the estimation of the Administration. He was appointed Superintendent and President *ex officio* of the Academy at Annapolis, and held this position for a number of years. He was made Vice-Admiral in 1866, and became Admiral in 1870. Admiral Porter is a very warm personal friend of ex-President Grant, and is regarded by all who know him as a man of unblemished integrity as well as an officer of distinguished merit.



George H. Pendleton,

U. S. SENATOR FROM OHIO.

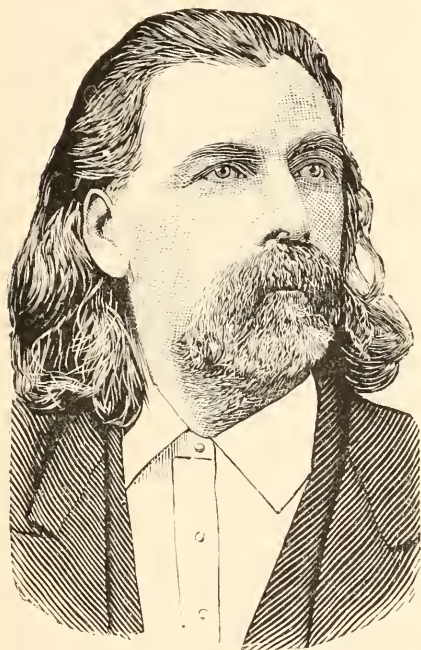
Senator Pendleton is descended from a family whose members have figured prominently in the history of the young Republic since the war of the Revolu-

tion. His grandfather served as an aide-camp to General Nathaniel Greene, was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the State of Georgia by President Washington, and what is more interesting, if less honorable, he was the second of Alexander Hamilton in his memorable duel with Aaron Burr. His father, Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, was a Member of Congress, noted for his integrity and good sense.

George H. Pendleton was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 25th of July, 1825. He received an academical education, read law, and was admitted to the bar. After having been a member of the Ohio Senate in 1854 and 1855, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. This gave him a seat in the House of Representatives continuously from December 7, 1857 to March 3, 1865. When, in 1864, Gen. George B. McClellan ran unsuccessfully for the presidency, George H. Pendleton's name was on the same ticket as candidate for the vice-presidency. In 1869 Mr. Pendleton was appointed vice-president of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company. His term of service as a United States Senator began on the fourth of March, 1867. He is the successor of Stanley Matthews.

Probably the most important act of his public life was the originating of the Civil Service Reform Bill, which was passed by both Houses of Congress. It provides for the appointment of a commission of three members, not more than two of whom are to belong to the same political party. The commission is to designate examining committees, after consultation with the Cabinet officer, customs collector or postmaster for positions in whose office the examinations are to be made. Examinations are to be competitive and on the line of the practical duties of the positions for which there is competition. Promotions are to be made on the basis of merit and competition. All appointments, removals and transfers are to be reported to the commission. No person appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate is to be the subject of an examination. Appointments are to be apportioned among the various States and Territories on the basis of population and applicants, who must be *bona fide* residents of the localities named as their homes. No more than two mem-

bers of a single family can get into the same grade in any public office. Any examiner who in his report shows animus against any candidate is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine or imprisonment. Recommendations of Congressmen are to have no weight whatever with any examining board. There is to be a period of probation for every appointee. Assessments for political purposes are prohibited under penalty, and no clerk or other officeholder is to be removed from office or otherwise injured for non-participation in political work of any kind. His present term as United States Senator will expire March 3rd 1885.



Josh Billings.

HENRY W. SHAW.

—:O:—

A striking instance of the failure which may attend the efforts of a man, before he finds his proper sphere, is found in the life of Henry W. Shaw; better known to the world as Josh Billings.

That he is a man of national interest, may be inferred from the fact that his

"Farmer's Allminax," in its second year, reached the enormous sale of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand copies, and during its successful career of ten years, the author and publisher have each received \$30,000 from the profits.

Both his father and grandfather were members of Congress, the former acting as political manager for Henry Clay.

From the time of his birth in 1820, until 1834, his life was spent at Lanesboro, Berkshire Co., Mass. Going West in 1834, he led a frontier life, and engaged in the various occupations of steering steamboats, keeping a country store, and auctioneering. At forty-five years of age, while editing a small paper in Poughkeepsie, to which place he had come for the purpose of educating his daughters, he compared several of his humorous essays with those of Artemus Ward, and wondered why his own had failed to strike the popular taste.

Concluding that the secret of success was in the phonetic spelling, he adopted it in his "Essa on the Muel," and disposed of it for \$1.50, his first earnings in the line of literature. The essay was extensively copied, and further efforts in the same line soon made his name a household word. From this time to the present, his career as a humorist has been a most successful one. From the *N. Y. Weekly* alone, his income has been, for many years, one hundred dollars per week, for the half column which he contributes to each issue.

During the last seventeen years, he has delivered a thousand lectures, the serious delivery of his nonsensicalities being, at times, so irresistibly laughable that he soon became popular with the laughter loving public whenever he occupied the platform.

He is a man of pure life and is a moral teacher in his way. He loves his home, and finds his chief delight and proudest moments when with his little grandchildren. In his daily walks, he shows none of that eccentricity which many attribute to him, but is, on the contrary, one of the most natural of men. His long hair is not a literary affectation, but is so worn to hide a physical defect.

Underneath the bad spelling of his proverbs and aphorisms there is at times, a depth of wisdom and philosophy which gives him a higher place in the

world than that of a mere humorist, and which is often overlooked by those who are amused merely by his peculiarities of expression.



Pere Hyacinthe,

THE FAMOUS INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC.

The Rev. Charles Loyson, better known as Pere Hyacinthe, the celebrated French divine, at present in this country on a lecturing tour, is a very important character in the religious history of the age—and religious history is to a great extent the essential part of all history. His position is a peculiar one. While he professes loyalty to the church of his fathers he insists upon a liberty of thought and action which that church has never accorded to its followers and especially its priesthood. Accordingly he has withdrawn his vow of celibacy. He has taken unto himself a wife. He has denied the infallibility of the Pope and rejected everything in Catholicism, which he considers superstitious or corrupt. Such a renunciation cost him a great sacrifice. He was the priest of that magnificent sanctuary of God called Notre Dame, idolized by his people and favored of the high dignitaries at Rome. Declaring his convictions “as if there

were nothing in the world but his conscience and God,” he has braved the anathema of the Pope and suffered the contempt of his fellows. The position of Pere Hyacinthe has been taken as prophetic. Some say that he is the first indication on the surface of an agitation that is troubling the deep; that like John the Baptist and Martin Luther, he is the forerunner of great changes. The question of his influence is one which is engaging the attention of philosophers, and one with which we, as simple chroniclers of facts, have nothing to do.

Pere Hyacinthe was born at Orleans, a commercial town of France, in 1821. From his early boyhood he displayed great diligence and aptitude, and when a student was far in advance of his fellows. When he assumed the robes of a Dominican in 1840, the Church of Rome had seldom seen a more promising devotee. At the conclusion of four years of theological study he went on his missions like the rest of his order and surprised both the laity and the clergy with his eloquence. He was made pastor of Notre Dame, and was reputed to be the most eloquent preacher in France. One who never visited that church in those days can hardly appreciate his power and popularity when in the zenith of his fame. For hours before he began to preach crowds poured down the long aisles of the great church and jostled each other in their eagerness. A hush pervaded the building when Pere Hyacinthe ascended the pulpit, and as his impassioned voice rang through the aisles and arches the great throng were electrified. It was at this time that those liberal ideas which he has since championed, began to manifest themselves in his sermons and he was denounced as a heretic by Louis Veuillot, because he said the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant religions were the three great religions of the world. In 1869 he issued a manifesto to the Superior Order of Barefooted Friars at Rome against the religious disorder of France and alleged abuses in the Catholic Church. This created great excitement. He was ex-communicated, and since then he has stood alone preaching in little chapels, sometimes in the heart of the great city and sometimes in the villages around it.

In 1872 he was married in London to the daughter of Mr. Amory Butterfield—the widow of Mr. Edwin R. Merriman of New York City, and their domestic life appears to have been most happy.

The greater part of his life has been spent in seclusion and he knows little of the world. His simplicity is said to be childlike and his humility most remarkable. Indeed his lack of worldly wisdom seems to have led him into many blunders, which better diplomacy would have shunned. His chapel is on the *Rue d'Arras*, in Paris, and he visits America for the purpose of raising funds to assist him in his labors there.



William F. Allen.

WHO PERFECTED AND BROUGHT ABOUT
THE ADOPTION OF THE SYSTEM
OF STANDARD TIME
NOW IN USE.

—:o:—

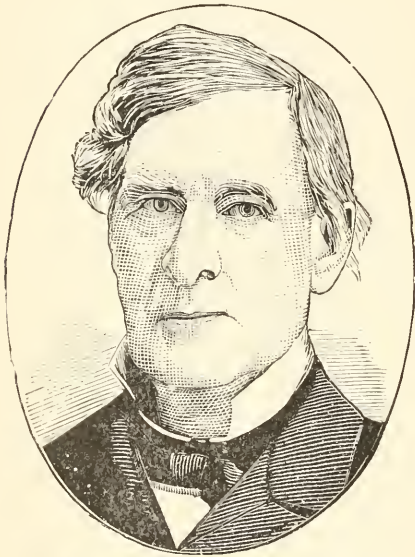
The adoption of a practical system of standard time had long been considered "a consummation devoutly to be wished," but exceedingly difficult to accomplish. Numerous schemes had been proposed from time to time by various men of science at the national councils of the railway authorities, but none of them were so well defined as to admit no doubt of their successful operation. The first to give the matter much attention was Prof. C. F. Dowd,

of Syracuse, who proposed a system of time standards with hour differences in 1869, but the scheme was not worked out in detail to the satisfaction of railroad managers, and the matter was accordingly abandoned. The system recently adopted, and the first *practical* one ever devised, was, we are constrained to say, after the most diligent investigation, perfected and carried through by Mr. William F. Allen, Editor of the *Official Railway Guide* and Secretary of the National Railway Time Convention. The task of the biographer in giving "honor to whom honor is due," becomes especially difficult when the matter is in dispute. In this instance there is no doubt as to whom practical results are directly attributable, and as to what percentage of the honor is due to others who have given much careful thought and study to the subject, let the reader determine.

Mr. Allen, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, and is now 37 years of age. His father, Col. Joseph W. Allen, served with distinction in the Civil War, and was a Civil Engineer of recognized ability. William was sent to the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and his studies were chosen with a view to his entering upon a course at West Point. As a school boy he was a warm friend of Mr. Gilder, the present editor of *The Century*, and when thirteen years of age he started a little campaign paper, in which that gentleman was equal partner. The party refused to be governed by their dictation, however, and the boys finally abandoned the scheme with grave forebodings as to the fate of the nation. Not long after the father, Col. Allen, died in the army, leaving the family entirely dependent upon the boys. William became a rodman on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and after a year was promoted to the position of assistant engineer, with charge of the party surveying the railroads of Pemberton, Hightstown, Camden and Burlington Counties. He was also assistant engineer in the survey and construction of the old Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, and soon afterwards, in 1868, he became resident engineer of the West Jersey Road. This position he resigned in 1872 to assume the chair of assistant editor of the *Official Railway Guide*. The following year he became its editor. In 1875 he was elected Permanent Secretary of the Railway Time Convention, in which the principal trunk lines

of the country are represented through their general managers and superintendents.

We present herewith an excellent likeness of Mr. Allen. He is rather tall and slim with dark hair and side whiskers, and were it not for the business-like way in which he delivers himself, one might mistake him for an Episcopalian divine. He has received messages of congratulation from nearly all the prominent railroad authorities in this country, who unite in ascribing to him all honor and gratitude for the result accomplished.



Jeremiah S. Black.

GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER.

Judge J. S. Black who died at York, Pa., on the 19th of August, 1883, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Somerset Co. Pennsylvania, Jan. 10th, 1810.

He was carefully educated, especially in the classics, for which his youthful mind had an especial fondness and aptitude. His early life was a constant struggle for learning, and though his father cheerfully gave all he could spare for the purchase of books and tuition, the failure of crops and constant reverses made the effort a severe and trying one.

After leaving school, he followed the plow, for a time, on his father's farm, and then began the study of law, in the office of Mr. Chauncey Forward, whose daughter he married shortly after being admitted to the bar, in 1831. He was prosecuting attorney of Somerset Co., before he attained his majority.

His father-in-law gave him plenty of hard work, entrusting him with important cases and most responsible tasks, for he was determined that the young man should rise in his profession and become a power in the politics of the nation.

The energy and ability of the young lawyer fully justified his hopes and plans, for he soon became prominent among the members of the bar, amassing a considerable fortune, bringing joy and gladness into his father's household by lifting the mortgages from the farm, and relieving him from various financial embarrassments.

In 1842, Gov. Porter appointed him Presiding Judge of the judicial district where he was best known, which office he held for nine years.

In 1851, he was elected to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, and was made Chief Justice, to which office he was re-elected in 1854 and in which he remained until called to the cabinet of Buchanan, as legal adviser.

In 1860, he became Secretary of State. On his retirement from the Cabinet office, he was appointed reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court, but his rapidly increasing business compelled him to resign, after issuing two volumes of reports. In 1873, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, where he refused remuneration, as he always did, when national interests were concerned. He was always a consistent Democrat.

As an essayist, Judge Black was particularly celebrated. His logic was direct and convincing, his style graceful and pleasing, and the subject matter always worthy of careful attention.

He was a religious man, and his life was the very embodiment of sturdy Christianity.

The controversy which appeared in the *North American Review*, with Robt. Ingersoll on the subject of atheism was a memorable one.

The Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Horace and Virgil were ever at his command for apt and appropriate quotations. His career throughout is one well worthy of emulation.



Gen. William T. Sherman.

—:o:—

William Tecumseh Sherman retired from the generalship of the United States Army on the first of November, 1883. He has grown old in wars, and while his country regrets the loss of his services, it cannot insist that he should longer suffer the cares and responsibilities of the position. He is succeeded by the distinguished warrior General Philip Henry Sheridan.

General Sherman is a native of the State of Ohio, and was born at Lancaster on the 8th of February, 1820. He was graduated at West Point in his twenty-first year, and saw military service in Florida and the war with Mexico and elsewhere, before resigning his commission in the year 1853. Upon his retirement from the army he began business in San Francisco as a banker, and continued in this vocation for four years. From 1857 to 1859 he practised law in Leavenworth, Kansas. During the succeeding time, up to the secession of the State from the Union, he acted as Superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy. His resignation took place in January, 1861, and was almost immediately followed by his return to the army.

The civil war gave Sherman the opportunity of distinguished service,

which being improved ultimately placed him in the front rank of living generals. His first commission was that of colonel of a regiment of infantry. At the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade of volunteers, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers. After serving a short time in the camp of instruction at St. Louis, he took part in the campaign conducted in the State of Tennessee and Mississippi, during which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the regular army. In October, 1863, he succeeded General Grant as commander of the army department of the Tennessee. When, in March, 1864, General Grant was made lieutenant-general and commander of all the Union forces, Sherman succeeded him as commander of the military division of the Mississippi. This included the entire South-west, and his appointment gave him command of more than a hundred thousand effective troops with whom to operate against General J. E. Johnston. He began the invasion of Georgia on the 2d of May, 1865, making his advance movement at the same time with that of General Grant in the East. His forces were superior in number to those of the Confederate General, who, however, stubbornly contested the advance at every possible point. There was much hard fighting between the two armies, and it was not until September 2d that Atlanta was captured by Major-General Sherman, but then newly promoted to this rank. He occupied the city with his army for ten weeks, when he commenced his march to the sea, having previously dispatched some forty thousand men under General Thomas to repel General Hood's advance into Tennessee. His remaining forces consisted of sixty thousand men, more or less. In less than a month they had marched three hundred miles without resistance. His first fight was at Fort McAllister, below Savannah, the surrender of which stronghold preceded that of Savannah by eight days. In the middle of January, 1865, General Sherman began his invasion of the Carolinas. His march through South Carolina lasted six weeks. In North Carolina he encountered considerable opposition, and fought two pitched battles. Goldsboro' was occupied on the twenty-second of March, 1865; Raleigh on April the thirteenth. On the twenty-sixth of April General Johnston surrendered his army to Sherman on the same terms as had been granted to General Lee by General

Grant. This surrender virtually closed the war.

General Sherman continued in command of the military division of the Mississippi a year after the end of the hostilities with the rank of Major-General in the regular army. He was promoted to lieutenant-general when in July, 1866, Grant had been made General of the army. His command continued as before. Sherman succeeded Grant as General of the army in March, 1869, after the election of the first named to the presidency. He spent part of 1871 and 1872 abroad in Europe and the East. Upon his return he made his headquarters at Washington; but removed to St. Louis in 1874. General Sherman contributed to the historical literature of the United States by the publication of his memoirs, in 1875.



Maria Feodorovna.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.

—:O:—

Maria Dagmar, the Czarina, is the fourth child of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and of Louise, daughter of Wilhelm Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. She was born Nov. 26th, 1847, and is consequently in her thirty-seventh year.

The Czar's advisors deemed a union with the reigning family of Denmark desirable, and the Princess was betrothed at an early age to the Grand Duke Nicholas, heir apparent to the Russian crown. But the Grand Duke's death, at Nice, in April, 1865, precluded the marriage, and to secure the objects sought by the proposed union, the Princess was, at the expiration of the period of mourning prescribed by court etiquette, espoused to the late Czar's second son, the Grand Duke Alexander, the marriage being consummated in November, 1866. On assuming the orthodox Greek faith, the Princess was known as Maria Feodorovna.

Four children have been the result of this union the Grand Duke Nicholas, born May 18th, 1868; Grand Duke George, born May 10, 1871, Grand Duchess Xenia, born April 18th, 1875; and Grand Duke Michael, born Dec. 5th, 1878. It will thus be seen that the House of Romanoff is in no danger of extinction. It is in fact a prolific race. Besides his four children, the Emperor has three brothers and one sister, who, in a case of necessity, could take the crown. Of these four younger children of Alexander II., the Grand Duke Vladimir, is married, and has three sons, while one sister and three brothers of the late Czar have a total of fourteen children.

The imperial family descends in the female line from Michael Romanoff, elected Czar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik, and in the male line from Karl Friedrich, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who was born in 1701, and married the daughter of Peter I, the Empress Anne, who reigned from 1730 to 1740. All the subsequent Emperors have without exception connected themselves by marriage with German-Protestant families.

The domestic life of the imperial pair is said to be a happy one, that is as far as they themselves are concerned. But the Nihilists are a source of constant anxiety and alarm. The coronation ceremonies on the 27th of May last were attended with unseen dangers. Guards, police and spies were at every point to detect and arrest conspirators before they could consummate their deadly work. And yet with all these precautions, the Czar was in constant apprehension that the tragedy of March 13th 1881, might be repeated. Fortunately for him these fears proved to be without foundation.



Edward Lasker.

THE BEACONSFIELD OF GERMANY.

—:—

In the death of Dr. E. Lasker, the Liberal party in Germany has lost its greatest champion and Bismarck his most formidable adversary. It would be idle to assert that Lasker was as great a statesman as Bismarck, but certain it is, that his personal power and influence in German politics exercised a most wholesome restraint upon Bismarck's imperial tendencies. His greatness has been honestly achieved which means that he has rendered to the world a just return for it in honorable and efficient labor.

Edward Lasker was born at Jaroczyn in the province of Posen, Prussian Poland, on the 14th of October 1829. His father was a Jewish merchant who seems to have manifested a most commendable interest in the education of his son. Edward was first sent to the gymnasium at Breslau. He wanted to study medicine but devoted himself to the study of mathematics and astronomy at the request of his father. After leaving the gymnasium he went to Berlin, and became clerk to a lawyer in the District of the Kammergericht.

At that time the popular tendency was toward Liberalism, and as a student Lasker is said to have been an ardent advocate of Liberal principles. The events of 1848 were such as to greatly arouse a young man of his temperament and principles, for the Liberal element had risen in insurrection and were likely to suffer an ignominious defeat. Vienna was besieged by Windischgratz and defended by a handful of men under Robert Blum. Lasker hastened thither, joined the "Student Legion," under Blum, and threw himself body and soul into the movement. The result of the insurrection and the fate of Blum are familiar to all. Lasker succeeded in effecting his escape, and resumed the study of law first at Breslau and later at Berlin. He went to England soon after for the purpose of studying the laws of that country, where he remained for three years. Upon his return he traveled as an unsalaried assistant from one Prussian court to another. Everywhere his extraordinary ability and faithfulness received recognition and upon him devolved the most responsible tasks. In 1858 he was made Assessor at the Berlin City Court, which he resigned some years later to assume the position of Counsellor at the same court, although he had no previous experience in the practice of law. The attention of the political world and of the Liberal party in particular was first directed to Lasker through certain articles of his authorship which appeared in the *Deutsche Jahrbuecher*. In 1865 he was elected to the Prussian Diet from the fourth Berlin electoral district, in which he supported the Progressionist party which was in determined opposition to the government. He became Reporter in several commissions and in 1866 he withdrew from the Progressionists and became one of the founders of the National Liberal Party. In 1868 he represented Magdeburg in the Prussian Diet, and in 1873 he was elected from Frankfort-on-the-Main. Since its foundation he has been the great leader of the Liberal party, and probably the most formidable debater in the Reichstag. As an orator he was clear, concise, always comprehensible and frequently impassioned when his words came in hot torrents electrifying his auditors. From the beginning of his parliamentary career no law of importance relating to Prussia, the North German Confederation or the German

Empire has been passed upon which the stamp of Lasker's genius was not visible. His greatest literary work was a contribution to the History of Prussian Parliamentary practice.

Dr. Lasker came to America in June 1883, and accompanied the Villard party on its excursion to the Yellowstone Park. His health had been failing for some years, and he came to this country for needed rest and recuperation. He died suddenly in New York City on Friday January 4th, 1884, while returning with Mr. Jesse Seligman from a banquet given at the latter's house.



Cardinal McCloskey.

CARDINAL OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF N. Y.

—:O:—

No man of the present century has figured more conspicuously and yet modestly, in the history of the Catholic Church than Cardinal McCloskey. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 10th of March, 1810. Piety seemed his own, by right of inheritance from the parents whose devotion to the church led them to cross the East river in a row boat, for the purpose of at-

tending mass on Sunday mornings at the old, red brick church in Barclay Street, in the days when there were no ferries, and but two Catholic churches in the city.

As a school boy he avoided the rough games of his playmates, and devoted himself to earnest study, almost invariably standing at the head of his class.

In the autumn of 1821, he was sent to Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, Frederick Co., Md. During the seven years which followed, the piety and modesty of his nature, his gentle and sweet disposition, his enthusiasm for his studies and his ability as a student, won for him the esteem and admiration of all with whom he was acquainted.

After a short absence from his college, in 1828, he returned and devoted himself to the labors necessary in preparing himself for the priesthood, to which holy order he was consecrated, Jan. 12th, 1834. From 1835 until 1837 he attended lectures at the Gregorian University at Rome, and upon his return to America in 1838, he was assigned the pastorate of St. Joseph's church. On the 10th of March, 1844; his thirty-fourth birthday, he was consecrated Bishop, in St. Patrick's cathedral.

Upon the death of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McCloskey was transferred to Albany as his successor, and his labors during the eleven years which followed are worthily attested by the increased number of churches, priests, educational institutions, ordained priests and asylums.

The grand cathedral on Fifth Avenue; the building of which was interrupted by the civil war, has been his especial care and pride. From the time when he began his earnest efforts to push the work along, in 1865, until the present day, many of the hours of his daily recreation have been turned to advantage toward the massive walls of the cathedral, while he examined personally the work of the brick layers, masons and stone-cutters; the plans and specifications, even to minute details, being familiar to him.

July 15th, 1875, the news flashed across the cable that he had been created Cardinal Priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and throughout the country good men rejoiced that so high an honor had been bestowed upon so worthy a man.

In appearance, Cardinal McCloskey is somewhat spare and thin and apparently frail, but his chest is full and the tones of his voice clear and far reaching. His gentle disposition, his learning, the soundness of his judgement, and withal, his modesty, even while bearing the highest honors and responsibilities, place him in the front rank of the noble men of the age. His whole life work has rested upon a strong and enduring faith and an abiding consciousness of the continual presence of God.



Captain John Ericsson,

THE VETERAN ENGINEER.

—:O:—

As long as the page of history exists which records the terrible naval combat between the Monitor and the Merrimac, so long will the name of John Ericsson be known to posterity.

The 31st of July, 1883, was his eightieth birthday, which he celebrated by doing his usual twelve hours of mental and manual labor.

In the very heart of Sweden there was once a little mining camp, and the place is marked to-day as the birth place of the great engineer by a granite

shaft, which bears this inscription in Swedish:

JOHN ERICSSON
was born here in 1803.

When but thirteen years of age, he was one of a corps of surveying engineers, and had charge of a section of a ship canal; his engineering ability having made itself apparent, even at that early age. In 1826 he visited England, and has never since returned to Sweden. Upon his arrival in England he immediately turned his attention to a series of experiments with the steam engine, and in 1829 his locomotive, the Novelty, was entered as a competitor against Stephenson's Rocket.

Captain Ericsson still claims that the Novelty was the fastest motor, although the Rocket was declared the winner.

His first propeller, the Francis B. Ogden, met with so little favor in the eyes of the British Admiralty, that he determined to try a new field for his operations, and came to America in 1839.

He began at once the construction of war ships. The first was the Princeton, and he reached the climax in that line when he built the little iron-clad Monitor, which played such sad havoc with the Confederate navy. During the past few years he has devoted his time and energy to the construction of his torpedo boat, "The Destroyer," and his sun-motor engine. The latter is intended to irrigate the sun-burnt, tropical regions of the earth, by utilizing the concentrated rays of the sun and the atmosphere as motive power.

It may be of practical use to state the methods employed by this hale old man for preserving his physical and mental faculties from the usual ravages of time.

He rises at 7 o'clock, winter and summer, takes a cold bath, followed by gymnastic exercises, which are continued for two hours. At nine he takes a substantial breakfast of eggs, brown bread and water, and devotes himself to practical invention or manual labor on previous inventions until half-past four, when he eats a hearty dinner, and again returns to his drawing board, remaining there till ten, at which time he starts out for a two hours' walk.

He returns at twelve and falls into a sound sleep almost as soon as his head

touches the pillow. He drinks nothing but weak tea, milk and ice water, and never uses tobacco.

He is averse to any publicity which takes him from the work in which he delights, and though he gives a caller a strong cordial grasp and welcomes him with a rich, deep voice, if he is, by chance, in the reception room when he arrives, but his secretary is speedily introduced if the conversation becomes of a personal character.



Senator Thomas F. Bayard.

Perhaps no one family, not excepting the Lamars of Mississippi or the Hamptons of South Carolina, can boast of a longer line of distinguished members of the United States Senate and of the Lower House of Congress than the Bayards of Delaware. Their influence in their own colony and State may be said to have been the controlling one through all the political changes and vicissitudes of more than two centuries. From the time that old Nicholas Bayard, brother-in-law of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and a rigid Huguenot, came to America and settled in what is now the State of Delaware, there has never been a political faction or party in the commonwealth strong enough to overthrow the power of the Bayard family. James Bayard was one of the first delegates in the Federal Congress elected

as a Federalist in 1796, was one of the founders of the Democratic Party, and was sent to the Senate in 1804. He held the place until appointed one of the Commissioners for the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent. He had a son Richard who was in the Senate from 1836 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1845. James Bayard, a brother of Richard, and father of the subject of this sketch, was in the Senate continuously from 1851 to 1869, and finally resigned on account of ill health. Thomas F. Bayard, the present Senator, was born on the 29th of October, 1828. As a boy he always excelled in his studies, although he was anxious in his early youth to become one of America's merchant princes, and was inclined to throw overboard all the possibilities of political greatness which were incident to his position as member of the ruling House of Delaware. His early education was obtained principally at the "Flushing" school at Wilmington. He was persuaded to give up his mercantile ambition and to study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and had soon built up an excellent practice, extending all over the State. In 1853 he was appointed by the President as United States District Attorney, but soon afterwards abandoned the office. It was in March, 1869, that he was chosen to succeed his father as United States Senator. He was a sterling adherent to the doctrines of the Democratic party, and came in a short time to be regarded as one of their ablest exponents in the Upper House. Through the framing of all the later reconstruction legislation he stood as the representative of the large part of the northern people that believed in dealing equitably by the Southern States, and although in the minority, he made himself felt in the advocacy of their cause. He was re-elected in 1875, and became a member of the Electoral Commission, voting with his Democratic colleagues against the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. Throughout the "soft money" craze Mr. Bayard always was recognized as the strongest advocate of national integrity and the firmest opponent of the Democrats as well as Republicans who were willing to carry through such legislation as repudiated or appeared to repudiate any part of the national debt. If it had not been for this position he would very possibly have received the Democratic

nomination for the Presidency in 1880, but as it was, the "soft money" men banded together against him, and he was beaten, although he got 153 votes on the first ballot in the convention. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1881, and is perhaps the most influential member of that body to-day on the Democratic side. Probably there is no prominent member of his party at the present time who has brighter political prospects before him than Thomas F. Bayard.



William Wilkie Collins,

EMINENT NOVELIST.

—:o:—

Probably no English writer now living is more famous than Wilkie Collins. His father was a celebrated painter of rustic scenes, and his mother was one of a very distinguished family of artists. William Wilkie was born in January, 1824, and nature seems to have given him as clear a title to the genius of his ancestors as to their estates. He received his education under the most competent instruction in a private school of London, where the family resided, and on completing his studies went on a trip to Italy with his parents.

During the two years of his stay abroad, Wilkie, as he has since declared, received the most valuable part of his education. Upon their return, and after considerable debate in the family circle, he was articulated for four years to a tea merchant, and immediately set to work in his office. He soon tired of commercial life. It was not dull, but its liveliness was of a decidedly uninteresting and prosaic kind. He thought upon the whole he had rather be a lawyer, and entered Lincoln's Inn as a student. He plunged into the law with great vigor, but like a man who plunges under the water, he soon ascertained that he was out of his element and was not at all contented to remain there. In the cosy retreat of that old court Inn he began to try his pen in short tales, which were frequently published in some of the small periodicals of the city. In about six weeks he gave up the study of law, but remained nominally a student at Lincoln's Inn, writing a serial. The story was soon completed, but the young author, like many others, failed to find any one who was willing to publish his first effort. He set about re-writing the story, changed the scene to Rome, and in 1850 it was published as "Antonina, or the Fall of Rome." It had a good sale, and evoked the most favorable criticism.

William Collins, the painter, died in 1847, and the next year his biography appeared, written by his son Wilkie. It was a manly production, alive with the fresh fire and vigor of a young writer. "The Woman in White," which is probably the best story he has ever written, was published in 1860; "No Name" in 1862; "Armadal" in 1866; "The New Magdalen" in 1873; "The Law and the Lady" in 1875, and "The Black Robe" in 1881. He has also contributed frequently to *Household Words* and other well known periodicals, and has recently completed a serial for publication in *Harper's Magazine*.

Wilkie Collins was the most cherished friend of Charles Dickens, to whom he was related by marriage. Almost every day when they were both in London, this distinguished couple might be seen walking arm in arm along the Strand, or sitting *tete a tete* over chops and coffee in Verrey's restaurant on Regent Street. Dickens enjoyed quite a reputation as an amateur actor in London, and was particularly clever in the dramas of his friend Collins. "The Light House," undoubtedly the best play that Wilkie

Collins ever attempted to write, was acted in Dickens' private house, and also at Camden House, Kensington. Dickens was the light-house keeper, and his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, played leading business with him. This is said to have given rise to that domestic infelicity which finally separated the great novelist and his wife.

In the opinion of the best critics, Wilkie Collins has never produced a really great work, but all his productions display genius which will undoubtedly achieve greatness. He is a master manipulator of circumstance, and is most skillful in developing a plot.



Cetewayo.

THE FAMOUS ZULU KING.

In August, 1873, Cetewayo was formally installed as King of the Zulus, having previously accepted the conditions upon which the English Government was willing to grant its moral protectorate.

He then proceeded to govern the country according to his own ideas and plans; strengthening his military forces until the English authorities became

alarmed lest he should attempt to enlarge his dominions by force of arms.

Sir Bartle Frere easily found a pretext for the invasion of Zululand, and an English force marched thither, as joyous and careless as though they were keeping a holiday.

For a time, the work of destroying Cetewayo's power seemed but a trivial task, Cetewayo's pickets and outposts being captured, almost without resistance.

Meanwhile the brave and dusky king was planning a terrible revenge. At Isandula he met the invading forces, and the record flashed over the cable that fifty officers had been killed and a British column utterly annihilated.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out with a small army to chastise the King of Zululand. The Prince Imperial of France went with him and perished in the jungle, pierced by a score of Zulu javelins, while doing outpost duty.

While Sir Garnet Wolseley was preparing to advance, Lord Chelmsford, who was so ignominiously defeated at Isandula, retrieved his good name by the battle of Ulundi. The Zulus fled in every direction, and their sable king was tracked by Lord Gifford, day and night, through the most untrodden wilds of Zululand. When captured, at last, he asked that he might be shot, and enquired the rank of the officer who had captured him.

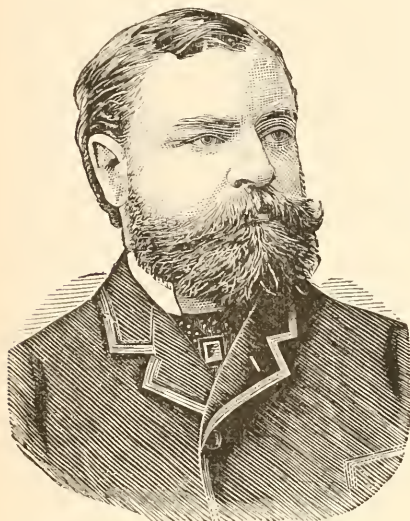
For nearly three years Cetewayo was kept a prisoner in Cape Town. In August, 1873, he was taken to England, in order that he might plead with Queen Victoria and the government for his restoration to the Zulu throne. The British public went into ecstasies over the conquerer of Isandula, and he was lionized to his heart's content. He accomplished his purpose and prevailed upon the Cabinet to reinstate him. He was sent back to Zululand, and was formally put in possession of his kingdom.

In his fighting days, he was a formidable looking man, though slender and graceful in figure. The expression of his face was imperious and forbidding in expression.

Of late years he grew fat, the inactivity of prison life and copious draughts of whiskey having produced their usual effect. His chest measured sixty inches and each thigh half that number. Yet he was not ungainly, and there was an air of dignity about him which, combined with his sociability, made for him a host of friends during his stay in Eng-

land. He leaves about fifty wives and a numerous progeny.

His death in February, 1884, is ascribed by some to apoplexy, by others to poison.



Robert Todd Lincoln.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

—:O:—

Secretary Lincoln is as yet best known as the son of his father. A legacy of greatness has descended to him by that invariable law of inheritance which gives to the worthy son a goodly portion of the esteem in which his ancestors have been held. Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, however, is himself a very able and promising young man, so far as his limited opportunities in public life enable the biographer to form an opinion.

Robert Todd Lincoln is the oldest and the only surviving son of the "Martyred President," Abraham Lincoln. He was born at Springfield, Illinois, on the 1st of August, 1843. He was prepared for college under the tutorship of a Mr. Estabrook, of his native city, after which he entered the Illinois State University. He came east in 1859 and one year later entered the Phillips Academy at Exeter, where Daniel Webster received his early education. After a brief attendance at this school he was admitted to Harvard University as a member of the class of '64 having

passed a highly creditable examination. Graduating in due time he entered the law school of the University, from which he retired after a brief stay to accept a commission as Captain in the United States Army and Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Grant. He soon resigned this position and resumed the study of law at Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1867. In partnership with a Mr. Scammon he began the practice of his profession, but soon withdrew from this connection and made a tour in Europe. Returning in 1872 he formed a partnership with Edward S. Isham, for the practice of law under the firm name of Isham & Lincoln. With this gentleman he has since been associated in his professional labors. In 1876 he was elected Supervisor of the town of South Chicago, and was sent from Cook County to the Illinois State Convention at Springfield, which nominated delegates to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in 1876. He was an elector on the Republican ticket for the State of Illinois, and was appointed a trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad by the Governor.

Mr. Lincoln was appointed by President Garfield to the high position he now fills so acceptably. It was a most satisfactory choice and a very fitting tribute, not only to his own ability, but to the illustrious name he bears. While he has found it impossible to escape criticism yet he has exhibited sound judgment and marked ability in the discharge of his duties at Washington.

Mr. Lincoln, like many other eminent men has a pardonable horror of the newspaper interviewer but there is one species of interviewers which all his ingenuity has been unable to evade. We refer to the colored people, especially the veterans of "fo' de wah," who insist upon expressing to him the unspeakable gratitude they feel for his father. He is often made the involuntary recipient of congratulations from some representative of the colored race, on his being "de son and boan image ob de ole man."

"Look da genlmen at dat mouf and years!" said an old fellow who had stolen in to Mr. Lincoln's private office. "Dat smile genlmen, dat smile," he continued seizing him by the hand. "I of'n seed your fader, sah." By considerable persuasion and the tender of a

douceur, the old man was at length induced to retire. Mr. Lincoln has been very successful in his profession. He has a frank and hearty manner and a very pleasing address. His eyes are the only feature in which he resembles his father. His hair is dark, his height about five feet nine inches, and his weight something like one hundred and forty-five pounds. He is particularly careful in the matter of dress, and in every respect he is a most courteous and urbane gentleman. His career thus far is such as to justify the hope that the glory of the name he bears will, at least suffer no detraction at his hands.

In 1868 he married Miss Mary Harlan, and he now has a son and three daughters, the eldest of whom is fifteen years of age.



Maj. Gen. Jas. B. Steedman.

James Blair Steedman, Major General of Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, and popularly known as "Old Steady," who died recently at his home in Toledo, Ohio, was a man who will long be kindly remembered as a brave, efficient, and self-forgetting soldier.

He was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and

when about 21 years of age he removed to Henry County, Ohio, where he became a contractor on the Wabash and Erie Canal. He was elected to the legislature of the State for two terms, and was also made a member of the Board of Public Works. In 1857, during the administration of President Buchanan he was appointed public printer at Washington, and subsequently attended the Charleston Convention as a Douglas Democrat.

He entered the war as Colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio, and from the outset was one of the most popular officers in the army. In three days after receiving his commission he reported himself ready for the field and immediately entered upon an active and brilliant career.

In July 1862 he rose to the rank of Brigadier General, through his courage and conspicuous ability. In this capacity he rendered very valuable service at Perryville. His division was all day within hearing of the battle, and late in the afternoon he received permission to advance. Just as the rebels had broken the line and were pushing a heavy column toward the gap, Steedman arrived. Into the thickest of the fight he forced his battery and opened terrific fire upon the advancing column. The rebels began to retreat and the battle was ended. But probably General Steedman won greatest distinction at Chicamauga. In a critical moment he rode in the front of his line under a deadly fire, to the summit of the hill and took the vantage ground. For this he was promoted to Major General. He received many important commands and his record in the Atlanta campaign was especially praiseworthy. Those who served under him always had the most implicit confidence in his judgment and he was held in the highest esteem by his superiors who frequently entrusted him with difficult and responsible undertakings.

At the close of the war he became Provisional Governor of Georgia, a position which he exchanged for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue at New Orleans. In 1872 he was elected delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, held for the purpose of selecting a successor to Chief Justice Waite. He was elected State Senator in 1879, but was defeated in a second canvass. In May last he was made chief of the Toledo police, and at the time of his death he was editor and nominal owner of the *Weekly Ohio Democrat*.



Joseph R. Hawley.

U. S. SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT.

—:o:—

No public man of the present day holds a higher position in the hearts of his countrymen than General Joseph R. Hawley. He was born at Stewarts-ville, Richmond Co., North Carolina, Oct. 31st, 1826, and until he was eleven years of age, was educated at the little log school-house in Cheran, North Carolina. At this time he removed to Connecticut with his parents.

For three years, he worked on the old farm of his forefathers, and then returned to school. He entered the Sophomore class at Hamilton College in 1844, and was graduated in 1847.

As a student, he held a high rank, especially in the languages and studies pertaining to literature and politics. He was a good writer, and gave early evidence of the oratorical ability which has since made him famous as a campaign orator and skillful debater. He took the first prize in declamation, and though the different societies of the college were carrying on a hot rivalry, he was unanimously elected to deliver the annual address in 1847. Among the members of the faculty and the

trustees, he was as popular as with the students, an evidence of which is the fact that he is, to-day, a trustee of the college, by election of the alumni, and Doctor of Laws, through the courtesy of the corporation.

After his graduation, he studied law at Cazenovia, N. Y.; taught school for two winters; studied law one summer with John Hooker Esq., and subsequently became his law partner at Hartford, Conn. From the start, Sept. 1st, 1850, the firm of Hooker & Hawley, did a thriving business.

Hawley's first political appearance was in the autumn of 1850, when he rose in a meeting, which he and his partner had assembled, and protested vigorously against the fugitive slave law. He had imbibed his father's anti-slavery ideas, and during his entire political career has never belonged to either the Whig or the Democratic party.

He took the stump in 1852, making thirty or forty stirring speeches.

Into the brilliant campaign of Fremont and Dayton, in 1856, he plunged with all his soul and made fifty speeches, which probably had much influence in securing Fremont's majority in the state.

The *Hartford Press*, of which he became proprietor in 1856, and which was merged in the *Courant*, in 1857, was the field for his first journalistic and literary work. He is still one of the proprietors.

Upon the outbreak of the war, he was the first man in Connecticut to enlist. At the nation's call for troops, he answered, by ordering rifles and beginning the organization of a company, before the call had reached the smaller towns. As Captain, he led his fellow soldiers to the battle of Bull Run, where he won high commendation from his Colonel, for valor.

In 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

During the month of Aug. 1865, a testimonial to his heroism, intelligence, and lofty Christian character, was presented to him by distinguished friends. A "general officer's regulation sword," was manufactured for him at an expense of eleven hundred and fifty dollars. The succeeding month, he received promotion to the rank of Major General of Volunteers by brevet.

Upon his return from the war, he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and served in that capacity with dignity and honor.

He filled the vacancy in the Forty-second Congress, occurring through the death of Hon. J. L. Strong, and at the succeeding election was returned, as well as to the Forty-sixth Congress. In 1881, he was elected U. S. Senator.

The whole life of the man is a pleasant study, from the little log school-house, in the wilds of the Carolinas, to the chair he holds with so much of public approval in the Senate.

His popularity as President of the Centennial Commission, was amply attested in the gift of a superb vase, from the members.

Throughout his career, he has ever proved himself frank, manly and honest.

Party-feeling disappears in the admiration that is universally felt for his integrity, oratorical ability, heroism and sincerity of conviction.

He is ably equipped for the highest duties of citizenship, and sustains the honors which are conferred upon him with becoming modesty and grace.

holding a very positive opinion on the tight of women to vote and the expediency of conceding that right in the United States, Susan B. Anthony is perhaps the most prominent. Her birth-place was the little village of South Adams, in the western part of the State of Massachusetts, and almost under the shadow of the Hoosac mountains. She was born on the 15th of February, 1820, and in early life was brought under the blue laws of puritanic family management, which were far more hateful when applied in the family life than when only existing as legal enactments in Connecticut.

After reaching womanhood Miss Anthony became a school teacher, as is the custom of very many young ladies among the middle classes in her section of New England, and as is usually the case she was not paid fairly as compared with the men who were doing the same work, although she was recognized as an excellent teacher. The "School Commissioners" refused to recognize the fact that women are born teachers of children and men are not, and at the end of fifteen years of hard work Miss Anthony found herself with \$300 in her pocket and a determination in her heart to do something to right the wrongs which women had to suffer and which she had herself experienced. Conventions were called, societies organized, and Miss Anthony became a well known figure among radical agitators in every field of social development.

There is nothing of the unseemly or unkempt radical air about Miss Anthony's personal appearance. She looks like a Quakeress, dresses in sombre fashion, and makes it a point to make herself felt wherever she goes. With Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, she was very actively identified in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and she is capable of seeing such a thing as justice in the abstract outside of questions connected with her personal hobby. The movement, strong in the New England States at one time and still partially retaining its strength, in favor of stopping the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, has received her warmest support. Miss Anthony is at present a little over fifty-four years of age. In looks she is rather plain but by no means unpleasant and when she becomes interested in conversation her eyes brighten up and illuminate her features so as to render them quite attractive.

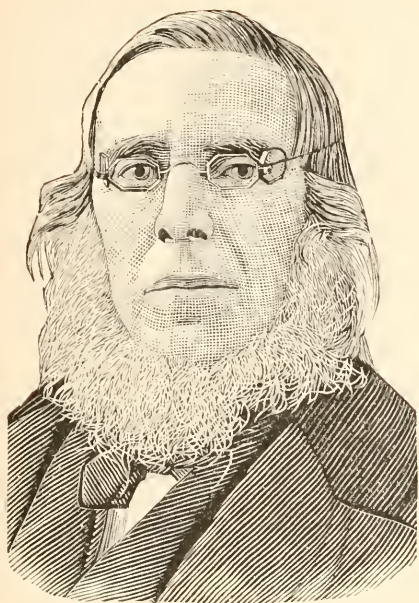


Susan B. Anthony,

ADVOCATE OF FEMININE FRANCHISE.

—:—:—

Of all the little band of men and women who have gained respect from their bitterest enemies by taking and



Peter Cooper.

THE EMINENT PHILANTHROPIST, MANUFACTURER AND FRIEND OF THE POOR.

—:—

No man was more honored and loved than the venerable Peter Cooper, whose death from pneumonia on the 4th of April 1833, is mourned as a public loss. Mr. Cooper was born in New York City, February 12th, 1791. His father served as a lieutenant in the Revolution, after which he established a hat factory, where young Peter worked. In 1808 he was apprenticed to a coachmaker, who esteemed him so highly that he offered to start him in business, which was declined. Young Peter was able to attend school but half of each day for a single year. From 1812 to 1815, he manufactured a patent machine for shearing wool, which was in great demand, but lost its value on the conclusion of peace. He successively engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware, the grocery business and in the manufacture of glue and isinglass, which last he continued for more than forty years. The success which everywhere crowned his efforts he attributed to his never incurring a debt and so never having interest to pay. His policy was never to owe any man anything except good will. He built iron works near

Baltimore in 1830, and turned out the first locomotive engine in America. Scarcely this soon after, he erected a rolling and wire mill, in which anthracite coal was first successfully applied to puddling iron. In 1845, he erected at Trenton, N. J., the largest mills then in the United States for the manufacture of railroad iron. Here, he was the first to roll iron beams for building purposes. He invested a large capital in extending the electric telegraph and advocated the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, New York. The Erie Canal project received his hearty support and he invented an endless chain operated by water, which on trial propelled a boat two miles in eleven minutes.

But his chief title to fame rests upon his efforts in behalf of popular education. He was Vice-President of the old Public School Society, when it was merged in the Board of Education. To give the masses the benefits of the School of Technology he established in New York, in 1858, the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. The building covers the block between 7th and 8th streets and Third and Fourth Avenues and cost \$2,000,000. To this he added an endowment of \$150,000 in cash, and other gifts.

Free instruction is given in all branches of drawing, painting, telegraphy, photography, wood-engraving, besides mathematics, practical chemistry, and engineering; and free lectures are given in natural philosophy and the elements of chemistry. Over \$50,000 are annually expended in maintaining this institution, the library containing over 10,000 volumes, and some 300 papers and periodicals being kept in the reading room.

Mr. Cooper has survived all the companions of his youth. At his birth New York had but 27,000 inhabitants. He lived under every administration, and remembered the services held in New York on Washington's death. He was full of reminiscences of the past history of New York and of the country. He recalled the stockade built to keep out the Indians, and the rail fence around the negro burying ground, the subsequent site of Stewart's wholesale store. He related these incidents with peculiar pride. His modesty was equalled only by his generosity and public spirit. The only monument he desired was his consciousness of having done good to his fellow men. He urged the establishment of great lending libraries with reading and lecture rooms. When his 92d birth-

day was observed, he presented a copy of his "Ideas for a Science of Government" to each of his visitors.

His career shows him to have been one of the greatest of Americans and the noblest of men. He learned three trades before he was twenty-one; his genius enabled him to rank high as an inventor; he was pre-eminently a man of affairs, his knowledge of men and business securing success in every venture; and most important of all, he was a broad and practical philanthropist, who labored constantly for the elevation and advancement of the masses of the people.

His son Edward Cooper, was at one time Mayor of New York, and a daughter is the wife of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.



Charles Bradlaugh.

THE ENGLISH RADICAL AND ATHEIST.

—:O:—

Mr. Bradlaugh, who has lately been again elected to Parliament by his Northampton constituency, was born in Hoxton, London, September 26, 1833. Owing to the extreme poverty of his parents, he ceased attending school before he was eleven years old. He de-

veloped an early taste for politics, for at the age of fifteen he appeared as an orator before street audiences during the political turmoils of 1847-48. The origin of his atheistical opinions dates from the same period. Studying to fit himself for a Sunday-school exhibition before the bishop of London, he became skeptical, and declared his inability to reconcile the Thirty-nine Articles with the Four Gospels. His father, influenced by the clergy, gave him three days in which to change his opinions, on penalty of losing his situation. He accepted the penalty, and quitted the situation and his home forever. For a year he earned an inadequate support by selling coal on commission, and then, becoming slightly involved in debt, he enlisted in the service of the East India company, where he remained until a small legacy enabled him to purchase his discharge. He now secured a clerkship in a solicitor's office in London, and entered at once upon his life-career of a political and atheistical writer and speaker. In 1858-59 he gained considerable notoriety by editing a journal called the *Investigator*, which was soon suspended for want of capital. He was now well known under the appropriate name of "Iconoclast," which he signed to all of his writings, and was met with the fiercest opposition on all sides. A year later the journal which he now edits, the *National Reformer*, was established, and in the conduct of this his reputation for ability was greatly increased. Systematic attempts were made to suppress his journal, but their only effect was to increase its circulation. His sympathies for the oppressed were not confined to his own country. When Italy was fighting for freedom, he raised by his own exertions one hundred guineas and sent them to Garibaldi. He visited Ireland, conferred with the advocates of "home rule," and raised his voice in their justification. In the year 1869 an attempt was made by the Gladstone ministry to suppress his journal because he refused to have it licensed. He argued his own case and won a brilliant victory. Like himself, in politics it is Republican, in religion atheistic, in social economy Malthusian. Mr. Bradlaugh's republicanism assumes that the "right to deal with the throne is inalienably vested in the English people, to be exercised by them through their representatives in Parliament;" argues that the House of Brunswick occupies it

only from the Acts of Settlement and Union, and seeks the repeal of those acts after the abdication or demise of the present monarch. It aspires to a commonwealth after the American model, to be attained as peaceably as possible. Mr. Bradlaugh's personal popularity is very great. Sir Charles Dilke said of him in 1873, that he had the largest personal following of any man in England. In the autumn of 1873, Mr. Bradlaugh visited the United States, and delivered lectures in most of the prominent cities. His reception in all cases was hearty and cordial—notably so in New York and Boston. At his lecture in the latter city, Wendell Phillips presided, and introduced him to an immense audience, and Charles Sumner and William Lloyd Garrison sat upon the platform. His subjects were "Republicanism in England," "The Irish Question," and "English Workmen."

Mr. Bradlaugh's political status as the member from Northampton, has for three years been one of the most agitating matters before the Parliament. At the beginning of the controversy, in 1880, he refused to take the oath of allegiance on the ground that it would not be binding upon his conscience. The House refused to let him affirm, inasmuch as no provision is made in the Parliamentary Oaths Act for affirmation by others than Quakers and the like. Shortly after the Government attempted to relieve him by introducing an amended Parliamentary Oaths bill, but this measure after being debated three nights fell stillborn. Mr. Bradlaugh once more presented himself at the table, but his request to be sworn was again denied, and he was prohibited from entering the lobby until he gave an assurance that he would not disturb the proceedings of the house. This he refused, and after holding a public meeting in Trafalgar Square attempted to force his way into the House and came into collision with the police.

Precisely the same performance has been repeated more than once, and now in all probability will be again repeated. Mr. Bradlaugh asserts that any form of oath he would take he should regard as binding on his conscience. It will be seen that by the action of the British Parliament it is practically affirmed that an atheist cannot become a member unless he conceal his opinions.



Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

—:O:—

Lucius Q. C. Lamar was born in Putman Co., Georgia, Sept. 17th, 1825.

He was educated at Oxford, until he entered Emery College, from which he was graduated in 1845, when he commenced his legal studies in the office of Hon. A. H. Chappell.

In 1847, he was admitted to the bar, and two years later, removed to Oxford, where he was Professor of Mathematics in the Oxford University, and assistant editor of the *Southern Review* until 1850, when he removed to Covington, Ga.

In 1853, he was sent to the Georgia Legislature, and in the following year returned to his plantation, in La Fayette County, Miss., from which place, he was elected to the Thirty-fifth and to the Thirty-sixth Congresses, resigning from the latter to take a seat in the Secession Convention of his State.

In the following year, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon promoted to the rank of Colonel.

In 1863, Jefferson Davis sent him to Russia, as the representative of the Con-

federate cause, but no important results were ever apparent from the mission.

In 1866, he became Professor of Political and Social Science, in the University of Miss., but in the succeeding year, he was transferred to the Law Professorship. In 1876, he was chosen United States Senator for the full term, having previously been elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses.

Senator Lamar's speech in the Halls of Congress, after the death of Charles Sumner, made a deep impression and created a profound sensation, coming as it did, from Southern lips, yet praising sincerely and fervently, with eloquent words, the life of one who had criticised with severity the South and its policies.

His speeches have not the easy flow and spontaneous eloquence of Conkling, Sherman or Lapham, but his prepared efforts are noted for their beauty of conception and dignity of expression.



Samuel J. Tilden.

—:o:—

Samuel J. Tilden is not dead either physically or politically. Moreover the

sage of Greystone has not been forgotten but his familiar name has been frequently mentioned of late in the list of probable candidates for the Presidency. There has been much speculation as to Mr. Tilden's willingness to accept the nomination, but the declaration of certain papers that he would under no circumstances consent to become a candidate for the honor, is thought to be a step in the carrying out of a deep laid plot to whet the desire of the public for the retired sage and absolve him from the charge of personal ambition.

Samuel J. Tilden was born at New Lebanon, in the State of New York in 1814, the memorable year in which the fortunes of Napoleon were ruined. He is descended from an old and highly honorable family, the remotest member of whom he has any positive knowledge being one Nathaniel Tilden, who was Mayor of the City of Tenterden, Kent, England in 1623. This gentleman removed with his family to America in 1634 settling in Scituate, Mass. Mr. Tilden's father was a thrifty merchant of New Lebanon who on account of his integrity and good sense especially on political questions, was admitted to terms of intimacy with Martin Van Buren. His mother descended from William Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of New Haven and reputed to be a son of Col. John Jones, one of the regicide judges of Charles I, whose wife was a sister of Oliver Cromwell. In his eighteenth year Mr. Tilden entered Yale College but he pursued his studies with such indefatigable zeal that his health gave way and he was compelled to drop out of the course. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he resumed his studies at the University of New York graduating in 1834. He was then a young man of only twenty years but he had made a more profound study of the problems of political economy than many of the so-called statesmen who had served their term in the National Legislature. He really was quite a political philosopher even at that early age, and while a student in the law office of John W. Edmunds in New York, he wrote several able articles on the political situation. One of these was in defense of President Van Buren's policy and caused considerable discussion in the newspaper world as to whether it were not a production of the distinguished gentleman himself. As soon as he had been admitted to the Bar he opened an office of his own on Pine St. in New York City. Although

embarked in professional life of a kind which called for the most arduous application he did not lose his interest in politics. He continued to express his opinions through the press and occasionally spoke at political meetings. As soon as the presidential campaign of 1844 had fairly opened in which James K. Polk was a candidate, Mr. Tilden founded the *New York Daily News* in connection with John O'Sullivan. The following year he was sent to the Assembly from the city of New York, and elected as a delegate to the convention which was to revise the Constitution of the State. The estrangement between the friends of Mr. Polk and Mr. Van Buren in consequence of the elections of 1846 caused Mr. Tilden to retire from politics and confine his attention to the law. This was a fortunate move without which his subsequent success and fame as a lawyer could never have been achieved. He immediately began a series of triumphs at the Bar which gave him a great reputation. Among the more notable cases in which he was successful may be mentioned that of *Flagg vs. Giles*; *Burdell vs. Cunningham*, a famous will case, and that of the *Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company*. It is no exaggeration to say that from 1855 up to the time he retired from professional life, one half the great railway corporations north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, had at some time been his clients. For some time preceding the war he was the confidential adviser of Dean Richmond, the leader of the Democratic party in the State of New York. He was elected Governor of New York in 1874. A man of his political sagacity and skill as a financier was the right sort of a man for the place especially at that time. Under his direction many wholesome reforms were carried out, the taxes were reduced nearly one half and numerous frauds exposed. His success as Governor paved the way for his nomination to the Presidency in 1876. The election of that year was a memorable one rendered so by the peculiarity of the result. Mr. Tilden undoubtedly received a majority of the popular vote but a majority of the electoral vote was declared for Hayes by the Electoral Commission. Throughout that trying period of dispute Mr. Tilden bore himself with proper dignity and accepted the result with such graceful resignation as becomes a man of his pretensions.



John James Ingalls,

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

—:O:—

Mr. Ingalls who is a prominent candidate for the Presidency of the Senate is the oldest and most distinguished representative of his State in the national legislature. He was born at Middleton, Massachusetts, on the 29th of December, 1833. He entered Williams College at eighteen and graduated from that institution four years later. His career in college had been highly honorable. None of his fellow-students were more able and diligent or better equipped at graduation for their life work. He and the late President Garfield were three years together in Williams College, Mr. Ingalls graduating one year before him. Immediately after leaving college young Ingalls began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. The year following he removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he began the practice of his profession. He at once assumed the high position as a lawyer and a citizen to which his ability and integrity entitled him. Within a year after settling in this State he had so far established himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, that he was chosen as

a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and soon after as Secretary of the Territorial Council. The following year he became Secretary of the State Senate to which he was elected as a member from Atchison County in 1862. He made a most efficient legislator but was defeated the following year in his candidacy for the Lieutenant Governorship, after which he accepted the position of editor of the *Atchison Champion* which he retained for three years. In 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate as the Republican candidate to succeed S. C. Pomeroy, and assumed his seat on the 4th of March, 1874. His present term will expire March 3rd, 1885.



Samuel Sullivan Cox.

THE OLDEST MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

“Sunset” Cox, as he is popularly called, or Samuel Sullivan Cox, as he was baptized, is a grandson of James Cox, who was a Congressman before him as well as a Brigadier-General of New Jersey militia and a Democratic politician of note. Samuel’s father left the

old homestead at Monmouth some time after James Cox’s death and emigrated to Ohio, settling at Zanesville, where Samuel S. was born on the 30th of September, 1824. The boy, after passing through the common school curriculum of those days was sent to the Ohio University, where, however, he did not finish his collegiate career, but went to Brown University, at Providence, R. I., where he graduated in the class of 1846. He studied law, went back to Ohio and began to practice in the courts. He did not, however, take kindly to the profession, and after a trip in Europe, the story of which he told in “A Buckeye Abroad,” he, in 1853 became the editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, published at Columbus. In 1855, he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru by the Pierce Administration, and on his return he cultivated politics and was elected from the Columbus (O.) District to the Thirty-fifth Congress, which was in session during the momentous period just preceding the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President. He stood nobly by the Union, and was rewarded by being returned successively to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. In 1864, he was defeated, by the Republican candidate, and he removed to New York City in the following Spring. Here he wrote his “Eight Years in Congress,” an interesting volume of personal observation and experience. The interval between his removal from Ohio to New York and his election from a New York district, Mr. Cox passed, either in travels abroad or in writing amusing books about these travels. In 1868, he first appeared as a candidate in New York City, and was elected by a large majority over Starr, his Republican opponent, which was greatly augmented two years later when Horace Greeley ran against him. In 1872, when he ran for Congressman-at-Large against Lyman Tremaine, he was defeated. He was, however, a few months after chosen to fill the seat made vacant by the death of James Brooks, and since then he has been constantly in Congress, doing good service, not only by his wit and vivacity in debate, but also by his adroitness on committees. His work on the latter has never been fully appreciated by the public generally. His freedom from partisan bitterness, together with his remarkable social qualities, have made him as great a favorite among Republicans as his mastery of parliamentary law and constant readiness

to enter into the thick of a party engagement has made him a necessity to the Democrats. He has occupied a seat in the House for a longer period than any of its present members. While he does not pretend to great activity in originating measures, he pledges himself to *understand* every bill that comes to a vote in the House.



Henry Irving.

THE GREAT ENGLISH ACTOR,

—:o:—

Henry Irving who is now on a professional tour in this country, was born at Keinton, near Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, February 6, 1838. His full name is John Henry Brodrib Irving. He was educated at a private academy in London, with the view to his engaging in commercial pursuits. In pursuance of this intention, upon his removal from school, he was placed in the office of an East India merchant; but his bias towards the stage was so strong within him that while still young he broke away from business and committed himself to the vicissitudes of the actor's career. His first appear-

ance before the public was in 1856 at Sunderland, in the North of England, where he assayed, the part of Orleans in "Richelieu." The next year he became very popular in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, where he did responsible business. Two years and a half with a company including such performers as Miss Cushman, Miss Helen Faucit, Messrs. Vandenhoff, Robson, Charles Matthews, the younger, Benjamin Webster and Wright, proved invaluable to the young aspirant, who, in 1859, appeared in the Princess' Theatre, London. His brief engagement there was succeeded by his appearance in Manchester, where he played Hamlet. By 1866 he had earned a high position in his profession, and had made his appearance on the boards of the St. James' Theatre, London, in various important parts. In 1868 and 1869 he acted in the new Queen's and Drury Lane Theatres in the same metropolis, with still increasing reputation. Engagements at the Vaudeville and Lyceum theatres followed. In the last named house his personation of Mathias in "The Bells" gave him a reputation equal to the greatest ever earned on the stage, and his place in the forefront of contemporary actors has been maintained ever since. This was in November, 1871, a date memorable in the annals of triumphant acting. His undertaking was to depict, in the language of the London *Times*, "the concluding hours of a life passed in a constant effort to preserve a cheerful exterior with a conscience tortured till it has become a monomania." A subsequent notable success was his part of Charles I in Mr. W. J. Wills's "Charles the First," which was performed on consecutive nights for more than half a year. Mr. Irving's Richelieu, Macbeth, Philip in Tennyson's "Queen Mary," Richard III, his assumption of the two parts of Lesurques and Dubosc in Mr. Charles Reade's "Lyon's Mail," and his Louis the Eleventh are known, by name at least, to all readers of the newspapers. Hamlet especially commanded great attention from scholarly critics, and Mr. Irving's personation of this difficult character will be given probably greater attention than any other in his wide range of parts, during his visit to America. Since 1878, he has been manager of the Lyceum Theatre, London, which is described as a perfect temple of the drama.

It may be gathered from considerable reading on the subject, that Henry Irving is a hard student with the means of assisting his natural extraordinary histrionic perception with the observations of scholarly and gifted people. He is a sympathetic man, and possessed of an astonishing celerity of thought and changeful emotion. He makes a skillful use of his hands in reading his lines, and their shapely beauty is said to assist the illusion wrought by his sympathetic and intense elocution.

Lastly, Mr. Irving is always original; in all his parts he is true to his own intelligent perception of the manner in which they should be played. He does not lean his back against tradition, content with the ideas of other men. He goes to the book of Shakespeare and not to the business of a scene as others have played it.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton,

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF THE VETERAN REFORMER.

—:o:—

A native of Johnstown, N. Y., Elizabeth Cady was born on the 12th of November, 1826. The town was well

known as a centre of literary life and activity, and Miss Cady not only enjoyed, but was benefited by her surroundings. She had in early youth all the advantages which come from life in a city, as well as those of the country, which she improved by abundant exercise in the fields and forests which surrounded her rural home. She speaks with great affection of an old pastor, the Rev. Simon Hosack, who was her most trusted friend in youth. It was by frequenting her father's law office that her mind was drawn to what she now considers the absurdly inconsistent and unjust laws which then appeared and still appear on the statute books prejudicial to the rights of women. It is said that when very young she conceived the brilliant idea of amending those laws by clipping them out of her father's statute books, but she soon discovered that it did no good. At school she was an excellent student and always made it a point to study all that the boys were in the habit of studying. She delved into the classic mysteries of Greek roots, talked boys' slang, tried to drive horses as boys did, and, in fact, was absorbed by an anxiety to be a boy; and when she got out of the academy she was most thoroughly disgusted to find that because she was a woman it would be utterly impossible for her to go to Union College and that she must go to a young ladies' seminary. With great reluctance she finally went to Miss Willard's French Seminary in the city of Troy, where her course as a student was not altogether a smooth and happy one. In 1837 she met and made the acquaintance of Henry B. Stanton, who was a radical anti-slavery agitator, and after a very short season of courtship they were married. From that time she became one of the most active and energetic advocates of woman's rights, and was the moving spirit in the first convention of the women's suffrage project, which was held in 1848 at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were residing. She is an able and eloquent speaker, enjoys the proud distinction of being the only woman who ever ran for Congress and is withal a good-hearted, honest soul, and not fanatical in all her modes of thinking, for she does not believe in easy divorcees or Free Love Doctrines, and is an earnest advocate of free trade. Mrs. Stanton's married relations are, so far as the world knows, precisely as happy as if she did not believe in woman's rights. She has the most loving

ble face of all the best known feminine agitators who have made their mark in the United States.



Pope Leo XIII.

THE REIGNING PONTIFF.

The crowning of Cardinal Pecci at St. Peter's, Rome, was an event of great importance to the world. The holy father of 200,000,000 souls has more to do with the destiny of things human than any other man on earth. The spiritual hierarchy which he had been chosen to represent can boast of a far longer succession than any dignity in the world. It has linked together the two great ages of civilization, and were the things which it has led to stricken from the chronicles of every age the pages of history would present a universal blank. "Our modern feudal kings," says Macanley, "are mere upstarts compared with the succession in regular order of Sylvester and Leo the Great."

Not long after the death of Pope Pius IX. in 1878, Gioacchino Pecci was chosen his successor and crowned as Leo. XIII. He is descended from an old patrician family, and was born at Carpineto, a village of Central Italy, on the 2d of March,

1810. After graduating in law and theology at the Collegio Romano, he became a prelate in the household of Pope Gregory XVI., with whom he was an especial favorite. At thirty-three years of age he was made Archbishop of Dalmatia. Having developed superior ability as a delegate, he was appointed nuncio to Belgium, an honor which preceded his promotion to the archbishopric of Perugia, on the 19th of March, 1846. In the same year he was chosen Cardinal by Gregory, but it was some years before he received the insignia of office in consequence of the Pope's death. He received the Cardinal's hat from Pope Pius IX., however, in 1853, and in this capacity he became the cherished friend and intimate of the all powerful Cardinal Antonelli. In 1877, the year preceding his election to the pontifical chair, he became papal Finance Minister.

There are many peculiarities in the appearance and manner of Pope Leo, solemn and impressive peculiarities, the proper "attributes of awe and majesty wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings." His complexion is bleached and white as ivory; his speech is slow, and no breach of gravity is ever noticeable in his demeanor. His every action is a ceremony proclaiming him a most reverend and potent man. As Archbishop of Perugia his pastorals attracted much attention. He wrote a great deal upon religious topics, and then as now he was wont to discuss the questions of modern society in a simple, pleasing and effective style. Bonghi said of the Archbishop that his was "one of the most finely balanced and vigorous of characters," and that he realized the ideal of a cardinal such as St. Bernard conceived it. It is doubtful, indeed, if Rome has ever seen a Pope of a more exquisitely cultured mind, or one who possesses a more thorough acquaintance with philosophy and letters. He has not the brilliancy and wit of his predecessor, nor will his familiarity with Latin and Tuscan verse, perhaps, compare with that of Benedict or Clement XIV., but with the important qualifications of a spiritual sovereign none have been better endowed than Leo XIII. We have come to regard popes, and with some justice, as arrogant, exacting, and given to all sorts of extravagance in their daily life. Not so with him. The reigning pontiff does not spend 100 francs a month for his table, and even the humblest of his attendants are treated with proper consideration. It is his custom to walk

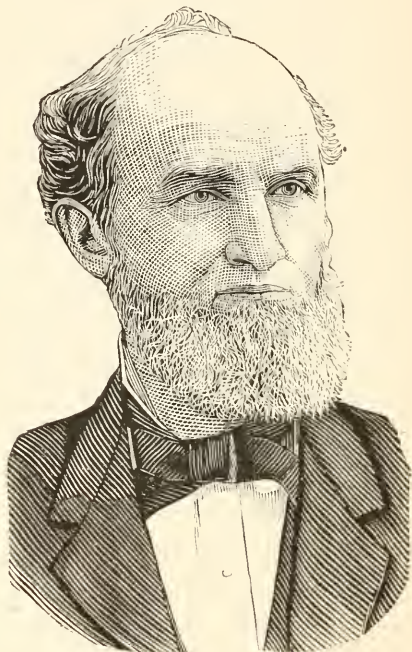
in the Vatican after dinner, and is sometimes carried in a chair quilted with white satin. He is especially fond of the garden, and often receives visitors there. The Rev. Philip Barry, Canon of Cashel Cathedral, gives a vivid description of the impression which Pope Leo left with him after an audience in the garden regarding the troubles in Ireland:—

"I seem to see him now," said the canon. "His head looked like a relief on the blue sky. The sun was setting, and he looked up to the sky, as if seeking an inspiration there. 'I have heard,' he then said, 'that, notwithstanding the general state of anguish in Ireland the churches are full of people. May the Lord be praised and blessed, and may my prayers bring peace on the people! Lord, hear our prayers and judge us!'" He then blessed us, and the audience was finished. I have never seen so much power united to so much sympathy."

At four o'clock the Pope resumes his official audiences in the vatican, rests at seven, returns to work in his private room at eight and retires at ten, for it is during the night that he does most of his reading and writing. Through such a life of ceaseless activity the holy father is able to give direct attention to all the details in the management of the church. It is a matter of surprise to all who appreciate the magnitude of his trust that Pope Leo accomplishes so much. Pius IX was not extremely active, but he inspired the activity of others, and notwithstanding the fact that since the crown was tendered to Leo the duties of the position have considerably multiplied, still he manages to direct nearly every detail with his own hand. As the time of his accession the diplomatic corps accredited to the vatican had been reduced to two ambassadors—those of France and Austria; now he receives envoys or ambassadors from all the powers save Belgium and Italy, with whom it seems impossible for the Pope to come to an understanding.

The first encyclical letter of Pope Leo was issued in 1878. It was an admirable production, as all of his encyclicals have proved to be in respect to the scrupulous moderation with which he expresses himself and the skill with which he elicits opinions. His relations with the Italian Government have been essentially the same as those of his

predecessor. His negotiations with the various governments of the Old World were undertaken and conducted with diplomatic skill, and have had for their object the extension and improvement of the papal relations. He recently dispatched a nuncio to the United States government, but whether he will be recognized or not is a matter yet undecided.



Austin F. Pike,

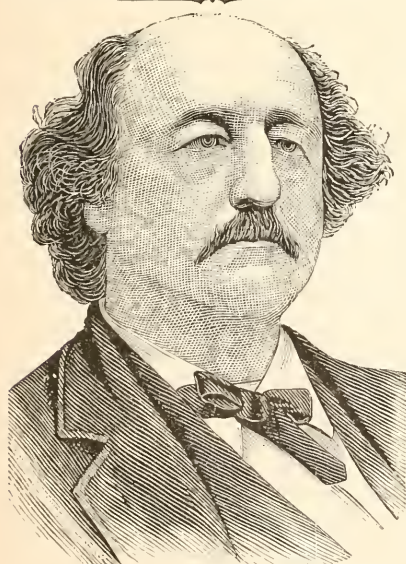
U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

—:O:—
The New Hampshire Republicans recently balloted for six weeks without uniting upon a candidate for the United States Senatorship. On the 2d of August, 1883, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Burn's name Mr. Austin F. Pike's constituents polled 181 votes, which gave him a majority over all, Bingham following him with 112 votes.

Over sixty candidates were presented during the tedious six weeks, and when at last the nomination was concluded, cheer after cheer arose, which seemed to be indicative of general rejoicing, that the contest was over, rather than enthusiasm over the result.

The Hon. Austin F. Pike was born in Hebron, N. H., Oct. 16th, 1819, and was educated in the schools of that town and the Plymouth and Newbury, Vt., academies. He read law in Franklin with the Hon. George A. Nesmith, and, upon being admitted to the bar, in July, 1845, located in that town, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He represented Franklin in the Legislature in 1845, 1851, 1852, 1865 and 1866, having been Speaker the last two years. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, at which John C. Fremont was nominated for President.

In 1857 and 1858 he was a member of the New Hampshire Senate, and was for some months President of that body. In 1873 he was elected to Congress, and at the close of his term sought re-election, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Samuel N. Bell. Mr. Pike is well known in New Hampshire as a lawyer of unusual ability, and his shrewdness and judgment in political matters promise to reflect credit upon his State in the Senate.



Benjamin F. Butler.

LATE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

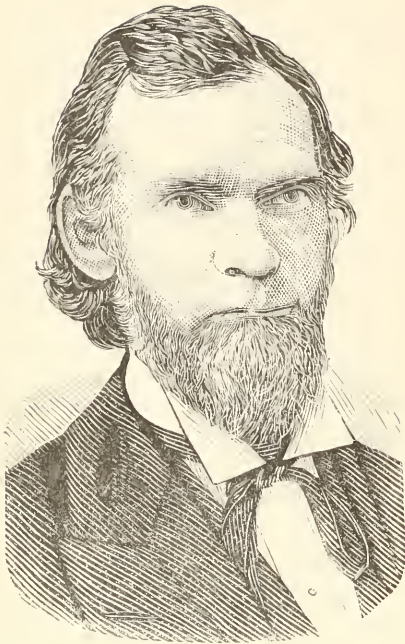
At the beginning of the present year Benjamin F. Butler retired from the executive chair of Massachusetts. What-

ever may be said of his vacillating and ambitious partisanship it can hardly be denied that he has made a good Governor and everyone will unite in the hope that his successor will carry on the work which Butler began. He reformed many flagrant and long hidden abuses in the Bay State, and to his credit be it said, that he showed a very intelligent consideration for the rights of the poor during his term of office. He is a learned and able lawyer, and a man of great determination and persistency as is shown by his political record.

Benjamin F. Butler is a native of New Hampshire, born November 5th, 1818. When twenty he was graduated from Waterville College. Having been admitted to the Bar, he began practice at Lowell, Mass. His first political office was that of member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to which he was elected in 1853. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in the same year. In 1859 he took his seat as State Senator. He served as delegate in the Democratic Convention of 1860, held at Charleston and Baltimore. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army as Brigadier-General, having already attained rank and experience in the militia. He was made a Major-General in May, 1861, one month afterwards, and served throughout the war. He was first located at Baltimore, then at Fortress Monroe. In 1862, in connection with the naval forces under Farragut, he assisted in the capture of New Orleans, of which he was afterwards Governor. His command in 1863, was in Virginia and North Carolina. The next year he made an unsuccessful attack on Petersburg. After failing to take Fort Fisher in the same year, he was relieved of his command. He was returned to Congress as a Republican in 1866, and re-elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. Beaten as a candidate for the Forty-fourth, he was again elected to the Forty-fifth.

In November 1882, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts as the nominee of the Democratic and Greenback parties. He was defeated in his candidacy last fall under the same auspices which had elected him the year before.

Although defeated Mr. Butler is by no means disheartened, and if current reports can be accepted as reliable, he is actively engaged in laying plans to secure the Presidential nomination at the hands of the next National Democratic Convention.



William S. Holman.

THE NEW YORK "SUN'S" PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

—:O:—

One member of the House of Representatives at Washington is always in his seat while Congress is in session. He is a peculiar looking man, tall and gaunt, with a rugged, intellectual countenance, and dressed in not over-sumptuous clothing. It is William S. Holman, of whom leading Democratic papers have been talking as their party candidate for the Presidency in 1884. For nearly twenty years he has sat here in the house, guarding the sacred interests of the people with the vigilance and uncompromising grit of a watchdog, and never failing to object to any doubtful measure. Since he first assumed this responsible position he has been the arch-enemy of extravagance and trickery, and has been dubbed the the Great Objecter, because of his inevitable objection to anything of a doubtful character. He is generally the most wary and active during the off-days in the House. The few members in their seats are usually, at such times, either writing or talking, and but

little attention is being given to business. A job has been put up, and a motion is made to dispense with the reading of some bill. In a moment Mr. Holman is on his feet, emphatically exclaiming: "I object!" and proceeding in jerky and *staccato*-like sentences to expose a flaw. An angry howl comes from the lobbies and spreads through the House. A number of members gather around him and try to explain the matter. But he is inflexible, and refuses to hold his peace until he knows that all is right.

Mr. Holman is now sixty-two years of age. He was born on the farm of his father, who lived in Indiana and who was in comfortable circumstances, but unable to give his son more than an academic education. While very young he began the study of law, and became Judge of Probate in his native county when twenty-one years of age. Three years later he was made District Attorney, and in 1851 was elected to the Legislature of Indiana. The year following he received more substantial advancement in being made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After four years of service in this capacity and an interval of two, he first made his appearance in Washington. It was during the war, when Democratic Congressmen were not in very high favor, and when the war appropriations came up for discussion in the National Legislature, that his "I object!" first began to attract attention. Twelve times since then he has been nominated as a candidate for Congress and has been successful in all but two canvasses. At the last nine Congressional Conventions of his district he has received the vote of every delegate, and at the close of the Forty-eighth Congress, to which he was elected in 1882, he will have been twenty years in the House. In all his canvasses it is said that he has largely led the regular State and National tickets of his party, and to-day there is hardly a man in the public service who stands so high in the confidence and esteem of his constituents.

Judge Holman has a singular appearance and style of delivery. He is rather tall and slender, and weighs about one hundred and forty pounds. His features are plain and strongly marked, but there is an open and pleasing expression on his face that puts one at ease in his company. He has a pleasant greeting for all, too, and a kindly manner of speech in conversation. While engaged

in business his manner is nervous and movements are quick. In speaking he hastily strides the floor, while every word seems to be charged with superhuman energy, and his way of sitting down appears to give additional emphasis to what he has said.

He has been made ruler over many things and has been faithful over all. There are few men in high positions who have acquitted themselves so ably and conscientiously, and that he would make a good President is admitted even by his political opponents.



1875
Bismarck.

75
Otto Von Bismarck-Schoenhausen was born at Brandenburg, April 1st, 1813, of a wealthy and noble family. He received his education at the Universities of Berlin and Goettingen and at Griefswald, where he studied law. As a school boy, he was as commanding and stern as Frederick the Great. A little story is told of him which illustrates the impression he made upon people as a boy. While visiting a friend at Griefswald, Bismarck, it is said, then a student, met his first love. He became strongly attached to the young lady during his stay, and after his de-

parture wrote her a letter containing a formal offer of marriage. The girl's parents indignantly refused to entertain the overture of "so rude a boy." She afterwards married and came to America, residing for some time in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and the State of Minnesota. She left this country in 1872, and is now living in Hungary.

Having completed his studies, Bismarck retired to his ancestral estates, where he resided until he was thirty-two years of age. In 1847 he married Johanna Von Puttkammer, and in the same year entered the Prussian Parliament, where he distinguished himself at once as an ultra royalist and an enthusiastic advocate of absolutism. He was one of those who opposed the scheme of a German empire, proposed by the parliament in 1849. His diplomatic career began in 1851, when he was appointed chief secretary of the Prussian legation at the German diet meeting at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Here he manifested a great zeal for the aggrandizement of Prussia, and a pronounced hostility for the Austrian government, which was dominant in the Assembly. He soon acquired the special regard and confidence of King Frederick William IV., who sent him in the spring of 1862 to Paris, for the purpose of giving him an insight into the politics of the Tuilleries, before he was intrusted with the direction of affairs at home. In autumn the king began to have serious trouble with the lower house, and Bismarck was recalled to take the portfolio of the ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Presidency of the Cabinet. Not being able to pass the re-organization bill and the budget, he closed the chambers, and announced to the deputies that the king's government would be obliged to do without their sanction. This high handed policy was continued through four sessions of the house. At this crisis the death of the King of Denmark revived the Schleswig Holstein question and excited a fever of national feeling among the Germans, which Bismarck was adroit enough to utilize for the aggrandizement of Prussia, by the acquisition of the Duchies, while he reconciled his opponents by pointing to the success of the re-organized army. The struggle with Austria came as the result of Bismarck's conviction that in order to ensure German reconstruction, this empire should be excluded from the federation. The war of 1866 led to the humiliation of

Austria and the ascendancy of Prussia.

In July, 1870, the French Government declared war against Prussia under a pretext which failed to conceal jealousy of the enormous gain to Prussian prestige which had recently followed Bismarck's masterly foreign policy. All the German States, except those of Austria, were represented in the army which destroyed the French empire, successfully besieged Paris, saw the assumption of the emperorship of Germany by the King of Prussia in the halls of the French monarchy at Versailles, compelled the cession of Alsace and part of Lorraine, and the payment of an indemnity of a billion dollars. In 1871 Bismarck was made a Prince and Chancellor of the new German empire. He ceased to be Prime minister of Prussia in 1873. Later he gained popularity with the Liberals by opposing the pretensions of the ultra-montane party in the church of Rome, which policy he has considerably modified.

An amusing manifestation of his diplomatic genius was made in August, 1851, when he was entrusted with a legation at Frankfurt. Prince William halted there on his way to Mayence, where a grand review was to be held, and took Bismarck among his escort. It being hot in the carriage, the two unbuttoned their high military coats. Shortly before arriving at their journey's end, the coats were again buttoned up, with the exception of one button on the coat of the Prince, which he had overlooked. Bismarck eyed it with a troubled expression on his face for some time, and finally said: "For God's sake, Prince, don't leave your coat partly unbuttoned. It would be disgraceful." He feared a violation of military dignity that would make a bad impression.

On the first of April, 1883, the seventieth anniversary of his birth was celebrated by the German people, and he received congratulations from nearly every European power.

Bismarck's body resembles his mind. It is large, rugged and herculean. We dislike to think of great men who are crippled and hump-backed like Pope, Scarron and Luxembourg. There seems to be something wrong about it if their frames are not as colossal and majestic as their minds. But infirmities come upon them, and even Bismarck must soon fall. For some years his health has been failing, and the announcement of his death at any time would not be a surprise to the world.



The Marquis of Landsdowne

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

—:0:—

The Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Landsdowne, was duly inaugurated Governor-General of Canada, immediately after his arrival at Quebec on the 23rd of October. He is gifted by nature as well as by birth and has honorably acquitted himself in several important positions. He is said to possess rare administrative talent, and the delivery into his keeping of the great seal of the Dominion meets with unqualified approval.

In 1869, his Lordship married Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, a lady of great personal attractions and considerable literary ability, who accompanies him to Ottawa.

The New Governor General is the fifth Marquis of Landsdowne. Although but thirty-eight years of age, he has already filled the positions of Lord of the Treasury, Under Secretary for India and Under Secretary of War in a manner which has added greatly to the honors of his name.

Because of a difference in opinion, in regard to the land policy for Ireland

where he was a large owner, he retired from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and while he has not actually opposed the government, it has been generally understood that it did not meet with his entire approval.

His acceptance of the appointment, as Governor General of Canada is considered an indication of reconciliation with Mr. Gladstone.



Henry Villard,

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

—:o:—

Hundreds of invitations were issued for the month's pleasure trip which took place in the fall of 1883 on the Northern Pacific Railroad and its branches, and everything possible for the comfort of the distinguished guests was provided on a most elaborate scale. Many titled foreigners were among the number whose pleasure was catered to, even their passage to and from this country being defrayed by the great railroad company. Mr. Henry Villard was the master mind and president of the road, and to his untiring efforts must be attributed the final accomplishment of

of the union between the transportation lines in the valley east of the Columbia River and the great trans-continental trunk line under a common management.

Mr. Villard was born in Speyer, Germany, in 1835, in which country his father was first a Provincial Judge and afterwards occupied a seat upon the National Supreme Bench.

He was educated at a university, and at the age of eighteen came to America to make a career for himself. He studied law, but soon learned that his tastes were better suited to the atmosphere of journalism. After thoroughly mastering the English language, he was engaged in 1855 to report the Lincoln-Douglass Senatorial campaign for an Eastern paper. In 1859 he went to Colorado for the purpose of writing up the gold discoveries, and in 1860 did political correspondence for the *N. Y. Herald*.

During the war he did active and hazardous service as correspondent for the *N. Y. Tribune*, *N. Y. Herald*, *Chicago Tribune*, and *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, winning the reputation of an enterprising and reliable correspondent. From 1868 to 1870 he was Secretary of the American Social Science Association.

While in Germany, in 1874, the German bondholders of certain American railroad companies which had defaulted during the panic of 1873, sent him as their representative to report the condition of the Kansas Pacific and Oregon and California railroads.

In 1875, upon his return from Europe, he became president of the Oregon and California Railroad and the Oregon Steamship Company, and from 1876 to 1878 was receiver for the Kansas Pacific.

In 1879 he organized the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which was the first move toward the union of the wheat and pasture country east of the Cascade mountains with the great trans-continental railroad. In 1881 he formed what was known on Wall street as the "Blind Pool." About ten millions of money were placed in his hands by leading bankers without security, save his personal receipt, and without definite knowledge as to his purpose. With this capital and his own, he quietly bought a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific stock, and in the fall of 1881 was chosen president of the company. His entire system of roads was rapidly pushed forward to completion, and Mr. Villard had reason to congratulate himself upon the success which

attended his efforts. Yet Mr. Villard has recently suffered reverses which are said to have swept away the greater part of his fortune. He has resigned the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad and will probably give his entire attention to retrieving his fortunes in Wall St.

In personal appearance he is tall and robust, with blue eyes and brown hair. His manner is frank and cordial. He has a summer home at Dobb's Ferry. His wife is a daughter of the late Wm. Lloyd Garrison. His Wall street operations have been bold and gigantic, but almost always confined to the protection of the stock and interests of the companies over which he presided.



Frederick Douglass,

THE DISTINGUISHED COLORED ORATOR.

—:O:—

The colored people of America are now very thoroughly organized for the protection of their rights, and at their recent National Convention in Louisville, Ky., Frederick Douglass, the famous colored orator and journalist, was elected permanent chairman. The colored men could not find among their number a more able and trustworthy leader, or a

man of more influence in political councils.

Mr. Douglass is not aware of the exact date of his birth, but thinks that it was in the year 1817. His father was a white man and his mother a negro slave, and Tuckahoe, on the eastern shore of Maryland, a place noted for the sterility of its soil and the wretchedness of its inhabitants, was his birthplace. He was reared as a negro slave on the plantation of Col. Edward Lloyd, and at ten years of age was transferred to a relative of his owner at Baltimore. He endured great sufferings as a slave, which were the more keenly felt on account of his extraordinary intelligence. The story is familiar how he first learned to make the letters of the alphabet by studying the carpenter's marks on the planks and timbers in the shipyard at Baltimore. He used to listen to his mistress reading the Bible with a curious interest, and he longed to learn the secret which enabled her to read and enjoy the holy book. One day he asked her if she would not teach him to read. The good lady consented, and he proceeded with such aptitude and rapidity that his master, who did not believe "in teaching niggers to read," summarily put an end to the good work. In spite of every obstacle which was thrown in his way, he at length learned to read, and in company with another young man started a Sunday school. This excited the "righteous" indignation of the church people, and the Sunday school was rudely broken up at one of its sessions. His sensitive nature began to chafe under the hardships to which he was subjected, and the ignominy which rested upon his race. His whole soul was in rebellion, and he resolved, Heaven helping him, to break away from his bondage. For many years he kept secret the manner of his escape, but it was made known not long since.

Procuring what were called sailor's protection papers from a friend who had been a seaman, and making himself up to answer the description, as nearly as possible, he boarded the train at Washington and succeeded in reaching New York. Thence proceeding to New Bedford, Mass., he married a colored woman and settled down. He worked here until 1841, when he attended an Anti-Slavery Convention at Nantucket and spoke so eloquently that he was immediately employed as lecturer by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and for four years he occupied the platform

with great success. In 1845 he published his autobiography, and accepted an invitation to make a lecturing tour in Great Britain, where £150 were contributed for the purchase of his freedom. In 1847 he established a weekly abolition newspaper at Rochester, N. Y., called "Frederick Douglass' Paper." He was not in favor of the extreme measures employed by John Brown, and during the war he insisted on the active co-operation of the colored people.

In 1871 he was Secretary to the Santo Domingo Commission, and was made a Presidential elector for the State of New York in 1872. He was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia by President Hayes, which position he still holds. He is a forcible and fluent speaker, very formidable in debate.



Jules Ferry,

PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

—:o:—

Jules Ferry was born on the 5th of April, 1832, at St. Die, an old monastery town in the east of France. He

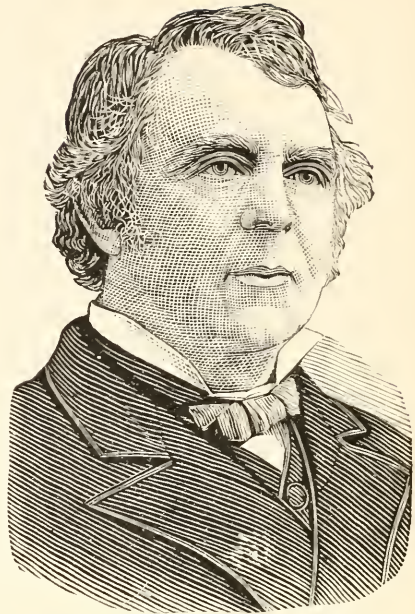
struggled against poverty in acquiring his education and in 1854 he made his *debut* in Paris as a lawyer. Coming to the great capital, where every one he met was a decided partisan, he began to feel a lively interest in politics and was filled with disgust at the Imperial party and the doubtful character of its operations. He joined that daring band of young lawyers who aided the Deputies in maintaining a constant opposition to the Empire. In the famous trial of the "Thirteen" he was one of those condemned, and this taste of Imperial correction served but to embitter his hatred, while it caused him to look for new means of obtaining satisfaction for his grievances. He was a clever satirist. He felt his power, as every powerful Frenchman does, and was determined to make his enemies share in that feeling. Accordingly, in 1863, he published a pamphlet called the "Electoral Contest," in which he directed his fire at the shameful manner of electing official candidates. It had a surprising effect. The young lawyer was no longer looked upon with indifference. He was making himself dangerously offensive and spies were set upon his track, who dogged his footsteps with sublime patience and persistency. In 1865 we find him writing for *Les Temps*, which was the best evening paper in Paris. Prefect Haussmann was then rebuilding the city and his accounts received a terrible analysis in this paper at the hands of Ferry. If he had flung a quantity of stinging vitriol into the face of that functionary it could not have had a more painful effect. The matter received official investigation. The result, as is shown by the records of that city, was not at all satisfactory to the Prefect or the party with which he affiliated. Ferry was now one of the most fearless and formidable players in that dangerous game of satirical journalism to be found in France. More than once his weapon made a wound which required an application of a pecuniary nature, an *amende*, as the Parisians say, which was often enforced with painful rigidity in those days.

He failed to secure election to the *Corps Legislatif* in 1863, but succeeded in 1869, after a lively campaign, in which he occupied the platform with great effect. Some supposed that he would be content to vote and leave the risk of leadership to others, but he at once became the acknowledged chief of that

small and resolute band whose uncompromising warfare would doubtless have overthrown the Empire had it not fallen before the bayonets of a foreign enemy. War was imminent. A few wise men noted the clouds and forecast the future. Ferry was one of them. He saw that war with Prussia would be disastrous. Troops came pouring in. Paris was disorganized, and in the early part of September, 1870, Ferry was made a member of the National Defense. It was an awkward situation, considering the confusion of Paris and the war stricken country surrounding the great city. In the midst of these difficulties the Communists were in revolt. On the 10th of October a dangerous insurrection occurred and the mob took possession of the Hotel de Ville. Night came on. The lights were put out in the streets and musket shots were heard in the direction of the hotel. At ten o'clock the forces of the government marched through the city towards the headquarters of the mob. Jules Ferry was at the head of the column. They forced the gates of the hotel and the insurgents were put down. On the 31st of December he was made a delegate to the Central Mayoralty of Paris and presided over the Assembly of Mayors during the war. In this position he showed himself wonderfully fertile in expedients. Every morning he satisfied innumerable demands from the twenty wards of the city. He found food when everyone else failed, and a way either found or forced a way through every difficulty.

In 1871-2 he was Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and in 1872-3 he was Ambassador to Greece, although M. Thiers desired that he should go to Washington instead. He was made Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in 1879, and during this term his opposition to the abrogation of the exile laws, which had been enacted at his instigation, is especially noteworthy. He was made President of the Council in 1880 and two years later was again appointed Minister of Public Instruction. In February, 1883, he became Prime Minister of France.

Jules Ferry is, on the whole, one of the most remarkable men in France. He is a man of stern stuff, whose manner is nervous and impressive. However bitter he may have been as a partisan, when France was in danger he has never feared to stand "in the imminent deadly breach."



Hugh J. Hastings,

EMINENT JOURNALIST.

By the death of H. J. Hastings, which occurred on September 12, 1883, the older race of journalists in New York lost one of its most conspicuous members.

He was born in the North of Ireland, August 20, 1820. His father emigrated to this country, and was followed by his wife and children when Hugh was eight years of age. The family settled in Albany, and the boys were sent out to work as soon as they were old enough. Hugh was always willing and industrious, and began his struggle for a fortune in a dry goods store on William street, at the age of sixteen.

Though he never shirked the manual labor which devolved upon him, there were higher aspirations in his breast, which led to his first efforts in journalism at Albany, in 1840. The acceptance of his first articles encouraged him in his new venture, and he applied for a position on the Albany *Atlas*.

First as reporter, and afterwards as city editor, he contributed crisp, ringing paragraphs, so new and taking in their style that public interest was aroused, and the circulation of the paper was doubled.

In 1843 he determined to start a paper of his own, and the *Knickerbocker* was founded, on a cash capital of \$7.50, as a daily penny paper.

Courage, industry and confidence made the paper a success at the very beginning.

Mr. Hastings attracted attention, not only as a brilliant and promising journalist, but also as a shrewd, keen and enthusiastic politician, with the interests of the Whig party ever uppermost in his mind.

He was a friend of General Taylor, and when the latter gentleman became President he made Mr. Hastings Collector of the Port at Albany, which office he resigned after General Taylor's death because of his dislike of Filmore's administration. His sympathies being with Weed and Seward, he used all the power of his rapidly increasing influence in behalf of the Whig party, and was a delegate to the Whig Convention in 1852, where he voted on every ballot for General Scott. In 1854 he was made Clerk of the State Senate.

He was one of the organizers of the Republican party, and from 1840 to 1880 he was a prominent and active agency in every Whig and Republican National or State Convention. The organizing of a Legislature or the election of a United States Senator were always incidents in political history which bore the stamp of Hugh Hastings' individuality.

In 1867 he came to New York and purchased a controlling interest in the *Commercial Advertiser*. The paper had been running down, and was without spirit and enterprise. Mr. Hastings threw into its extence the enthusiasm and ardor which had characterized his management of the *Knickerbocker*, and placed it once more upon a sound and solid basis.

His office door was always open to visitors, and no one was too humble to find admission and a patient listener.

He made short work of frauds, however, and could detect them almost at a glance.

In 1879, 1880 and 1881 he published a series of Articles in the *Commercial Advertiser* under the title, "Ancient American Politics," which attracted much attention, and gave evidence of his studious habits and intimate acquaintance with the leaders in American political history.

Tender and genial to his friends, fierce and scathing to his enemies, he was ever ready to change the bitterness

of hate to the fidelity of friendship. He has made his mark upon the century, both in journalism and politics, and while his strong personality was productive of ill feeling, at times, while he was alive, his death has called for universal recognition of his ability and manhood, and the banishment of personal animosities.



Senator Sherman.

THE GREAT FINANCIER.

—:—

The success of Senator Sherman's policy of resumption has been a complete vindication of his superior judgment as a financier. Displaying a boldness and originality characteristic of the true statesman he struck out a new line of policy and pursued it unguided by the light of precedent and in opposition to many of political sages at the capital.

His "record" gives the subject of this sketch great authority on the question of finance. He is an Ohio man, born at Lancaster on the 10th of May, 1823, in a family of English extraction, whose first American ancestry settled in Connecticut and Massachusetts. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, was made a

Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the same year in which John was born, the eighth child of a family of twelve. When his father died, John was only six years old, and the widow's eleven surviving children were divided by harsh necessity, only three being left in their mother's care. In 1831, John was taken by a cousin of his father, also named John Sherman, to live with him at Mount Vernon. This kinsman had him thoroughly prepared for the Academy in anticipation of giving him a college education. At twelve, young John entered the Academy at Lancaster. While in the sophomore class, the youth was decided to a change of intention, and we next find him acting as junior rod man in a corps of engineers engaged in the Muskingum improvement. In 1838, when only fifteen, he was given charge of the works at Beverly.

Mr. Sherman's unsuccessful salt speculation during the winter of that year, has always been a source of amusement to his friends. He has shown a decided aversion for side issues ever since.

His next move was to study law in the office of Charles T. Sherman, an older brother, who afterwards was made a Judge of the United States District Court. He entered into partnership with this brother at Mansfield in 1844. Four years later, he began his political life as delegate to the Whig Convention which nominated General Taylor for President. In the same year, 1848, he married a daughter of Judge Stewart, of Mansfield. He was delegate in the Baltimore Convention of 1852, which nominated General Scott. His first election to Congress was in 1855, where he gained distinction in Committee work. He was a supporter of John C. Fremont, in 1856, believing that the area of slavery should not be extended while the existence of the "institution" itself could not be disturbed in the States which supported it. Mr. Sherman was elected to the 35th and 36th Congresses, and was near being elected Speaker in the latter. When, in March, 1861, Salmon P. Chase retired from the Senate, John Sherman was elected to take his place, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1873. He was conspicuous for patriotism in the war, spending money, time and service in the Federal cause. The making Treasury notes a legal tender in 1862 was mainly due to him and Salmon P. Chase. In 1867, he proposed the Refunding Act, passed in 1870, and the resumption

of specie payments on January 1, 1879, was the leading triumph of his financial policy. President Hayes made him Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1877. Upon retirement from office with the incumbency of President Garfield, the veteran financier resumed his seat in the United States Senate, to the deliberations of which he gives the weight of great ability and experience.



Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

—:O:—

Harriet Beecher Stowe was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14th, 1812.

At an early age she manifested a decided taste for literature and read the prosy theological works of her father's library with an eagerness only excelled by that with which the pages of a stray volume of the "Arabian Nights" or "Don Quixote," were devoured.

The first twelve years of her life were spent in the intellectual atmosphere of Litchfield, which was a famous resort for professional men of culture and social standing.

When about twelve years of age, she went to Hartford, where her sister Catharine had opened a school. While

here, she was known as an absent-minded and moody young lady, odd in her manners and habits, but a fine scholar, excelling especially in composition.

In 1832, when her sister's health failed, she went to Cincinnati, to which place her father had removed, where they opened a school. On the 5th of Jan., 1846, she married Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, a man of learning and distinction.

For several years previous to her marriage, she had contributed occasionally to the periodical literature of the day and gave promise of becoming noted among men and women of letters.

At the meetings of the "Semicolon Club" in Cincinnati, she first became conscious of the power she could wield with her pen, and shortly after her marriage, she published "The Mayflower," part of which had already appeared in the papers of the "Semicolon Club."

From this time her life flowed quietly along, for several years, in domestic channels, until the passage of the fugitive slave law. Then, one definite purpose arose in her mind to show up slavery, as it really was, and her earnest convictions at this time, laid the corner stone for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was first published as a serial, in the *National Era*. A few months after its re-publication in book form, Mr. Jewett handed to Mr. Stowe ten thousand dollars, as his share of the profits. Within six months over one hundred and fifty thousand copies were sold.

In England, two hundred and forty thousand were ordered by the booksellers, in one month. It was translated into Spanish, Italian, French, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Flemish, German, Polish, Magyar, Arabic and Armenian.

In 1852, Mrs. Stowe took up her residence at Andover, and soon after, went abroad to recuperate her exhausted strength. Her visit was one continuous ovation, and a year later, she gave to the public her "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands."

In 1856, "Dred; a tale of the Dismal Swamp" appeared, but did not meet with the furor which attended the publication of "Uncle Tom."

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, of 1859, she published "The Minister's Wooing," which is pronounced by literary men, her ablest work, in which appear the pictures of New England life and character, for which her brother, Henry Ward Beecher is also famous. In 1862

after a brief sojourn in Italy, "Agnes of Sorrento" appeared in the columns of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Her verses, a volume of which has been published, are chiefly religious, and most sweet in their plaintive sadness.

In 1864, Mrs. Stowe built a beautiful residence in Hartford, where she has since resided, surrounded by loving and admiring friends.



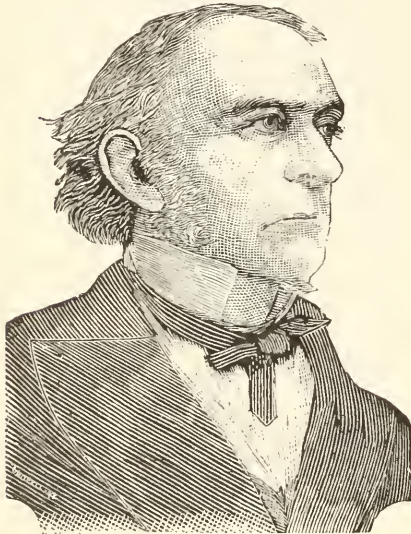
William R. Morrison,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS.

The Hon. William R. Morrison has been appointed to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, a position of great responsibility and importance, which calls for long experience and recognized ability in legislation from its recipient. It is the most important committee of the House, and the appointment of Mr. Morrison as its Chairman is both a wise and just recognition of his long and honorable service in the national legislature.

He was born in Monroe County, Illinois, on the 14th of September, 1825. His education was received at the common school and at McKendree College of his native State.

At the completion of his course in college he began to study law, and soon after his admission to the Bar he became Clerk of the Circuit Court. He also became a politician of note, and was elected for four consecutive terms to the Illinois House of Representatives, serving one term as Speaker. His career in the State Legislature was such as to commend him to still higher honors, and retiring from that body he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-third, and has since retained his seat.



William E. Gladstone.

PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

—:o:—

An outline of Mr. Gladstone's public career is soon given, although he has assisted in the making of history for nearly half a century, and is, in some respects, the most remarkable, if not the greatest man in Europe. He was born December 29th, 1809, at Liverpool, an Englishman by birth, but Scotch in blood. His father was a merchant of considerable eminence and wealth. Great pains were taken in the education of a lad singularly studious and ambitious. Before attaining the age of twenty-two, the future statesman graduated at the University of Oxford, a double first-class man. This was in the year 1831, preceding by a twelvemonth only his en-

trance upon public life as member of Parliament for Newark-on-Trent, one of the historic towns of Nottinghamshire. Gladstone was an ardent Conservative at that time, and his first book was a defense of the union of Church and State, —a remarkable work which Macaulay reviewed in the *Edinburgh Review*, with appreciation of its spirit and scholarly style, but condemning its conclusion. Newark continued Mr. Gladstone as her representative until 1845. During the thirteen years of this association, hopeful honors had fallen on the head of the youthful Commoner, "handsome Gladstone," as he was called. He was only 25 when Sir Robert Peel made him a Junior Lord of the Treasury. Three months later, he was promoted to be an under Secretary for the Colonies, which position he held until April, 1835, when Peel went out of office. Upon the return of Sir Robert to power, in 1841, Mr. Gladstone was made Vice-President of the Council and Master of the Mint. In 1843, he relinquished the first-named of these offices in order to assume that of President of the Board of Trade. Two years afterwards, he was made Secretary for the Colonies, soon after which he resigned the office and his seat in Parliament. The University of Oxford returned him as a member of the House of Commons in 1847, a connection which was maintained for many years notwithstanding the fact that in 1851 Mr. Gladstone differed so widely from his party in opinion that he was no longer numbered in the Conservative ranks. He was a member of the coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen, formed in the year 1852, that same ministry which, in alliance with France and Turkey, undertook the war with Russia. His office was that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, for which he showed a marvellous aptitude. handling the national accounts with an easy mastery and presenting them before the House of Commons and the country with a degree of eloquence which perhaps had never before adorned so unattractive a matter as national finance. The Aberdeen ministry resigned in 1855, in consequence of the clamor raised against its management of the war, and a reconstructed ministry with Lord Palmerston at the head and in which Mr. Gladstone had place, proved to be short-lived. In 1858 and 1859 the subject of this sketch was sent on a special mission to the Ionian Islands, and in June 1859, again served as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Palmerston, the premier,

upon whose death and the succeeding premiership of Earl Russell he continued to hold the same position, and also acted as leader of the House of Commons. His rejection as representative of the University of Oxford, in 1865, was succeeded by his election for South Lancashire. In 1866 the Russell-Gladstone ministry, as it was called, resigned in consequence of an adverse vote on the question of reform in Parliamentary representation, and a Conservative government assumed office. When, in the election of 1868, South Lancashire rejected her representative, he was triumphantly returned by the borough of Greenwich and Disraeli's government retiring because of the election of a Liberal majority to the Commons, Mr. Gladstone assumed the premiership for the first time. His great measures, the dis-establishment and dis-endowment of the Irish Church and the Irish Land Bill were passed in the year 1870. In 1873, his government was defeated on the Irish University-Education Bill, and he resigned, but was persuaded by his Sovereign to resume office. He served until after the general election of 1874, which resulted in the triumph of the Conservatives. Mr. Gladstone now retired from the leadership of his party in the House of Commons, which was assumed by the Marquis of Hartington, and devoted himself to literary labor. In 1874 and 1875, he produced certain pamphlets on the question of the Roman Catholic Church in its relation to the civil power, which created a great sensation and were read throughout the Christian world. His pamphlet entitled "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East," published in 1876, was of remarkable force, and gave moral support to Russia in the war between that power and Turkey which broke out two years afterwards. A learned work on Homer, which saw the light in 1876, indicated the direction of one of his recreative studies—one of a large number, by the way, for Mr. Gladstone's powers are exercised in a great variety of ways, and his attainments in languages, literature and other subjects exemplify his astonishing industry and mental force. The magnificent triumph of the Liberals in the election of 1880, when Mr. Gladstone was elected by Mid-Lothian and the borough of Leeds, virtually compelled his assumption of power as the First Lord of the Treasury, to which he added the functions of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is

member for Mid-Lothian or Edinburghshire, preferring this to the representation of Leeds, for which borough one of his sons, Herbert, a promising young statesman, is sitting. Another of his sons has a seat in the House of Commons, one is a clergyman of the Established Church, and one of his daughters is married to a minister of the Church of England. The wife of Mr. Gladstone's youth is still living. She is an excellent helpmeet, the eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Gynne, Bart., to whom he was married in the year 1839. The Irish Land Bill is the last great accomplishment of perhaps the ablest minister England ever produced, and questions arising out of the Irish difficulty are now taxing his wisdom and endurance to a degree which however great, he bids fair to master.



Sir Moses Montefiore.

DISTINGUISHED HEBREW PHILANTHROPIST

—:O:—

Probably no person living has labored more earnestly and successfully to relieve the sufferings of a race than Sir Moses Montefiore, who was born October 24th, 1784, and whose ninety-ninth

birthday was appropriately celebrated in this country as well as abroad.

His father was an English merchant, and traced his ancestry back to Spain, from the time when his forefathers were driven, by persecution, to flee into Italy, where the earlier Montefiores amassed great wealth. The baronet's earlier years were passed in Italy, in the pursuit of education, and engrossed with the cares of a business life.

In 1812 he married a sister-in-law of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the founder of the London branch of the great banking establishment.

In 1827 he made his first trip to Palestine, to make a personal investigation of the causes of the abject state of his brethren in that land.

The Palestine fund was established for their relief, of which he has ever since been the administrator.

He was appointed Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in 1837, and during the same year was knighted by the Queen at Guildhall, on the occasion of her first official visit to that city after her accession to the throne, and in 1846, as a recognition of his services, in behalf of his race, both at home and abroad, he was created a baronet.

His influence with the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey in 1840, after the massacre at Damascus; his untiring efforts with the Czar Nicholas in behalf of the Russian Jews in 1846, his able and successful labors with Louis Philippe, king of France, in reference to the persecution of 1847, and his pleadings with the Spanish authorities in 1863, are all remembered with gratitude and thanksgiving by the down-trodden of his race, who have been benefitted by his exertions.

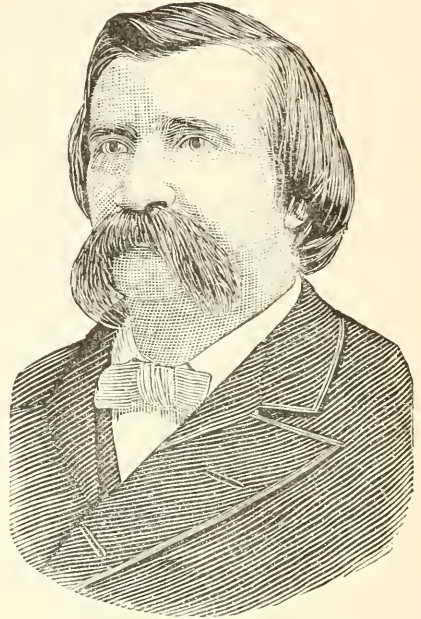
The fond ambition and dream of this noble and venerable philanthropist has been to see Palestine the seat of a Jewish Empire and Jerusalem its capital.

He has given the best labors of his life to the accomplishment of that end, and in his declining years he feels that great happiness which attends the consciousness of duty so well performed, that the blessing of Jew and Gentile alike crown him and give promise that his hopes may some day be realized.

He lives at present at East Cliff Lodge, a short distance from Ramsgate, and within its portals, once resided the Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother.

For nearly a century this man's life has been given to the uplifting of his

fellow men. Jew, Christian and Moslem owe him the reverence and admiration which is due to one who has ever been ready to succor with a lavish hand and overflowing heart the needy and oppressed, whenever a call has been made upon his bounty.



John A. Logan,

SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

—:o:—

John A. Logan was born of Irish parentage, in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826. The infrequent sessions of the school in the new settlement where he lived led his father to take upon himself the early education of his son.

Upon the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico he volunteered, was made lieutenant of the First Illinois Infantry, and was for a time adjutant of his regiment. At the close of the war he studied law with his uncle Alexander M. Jenkins. In 1849 he was clerk of Jackson county.

Subsequently he completed his legal studies at the Louisville University, and was admitted to the bar in 1852.

His popularity may be inferred from the fact that in the year of his gradua-

tion he was elected to the State Legislature, and in the year following to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District, holding that office until 1857. He was re-elected to the State Legislature in 1853, 1856 and 1857, and was Presidential Elector on the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket.

In 1858 and 1860 he was elected Representative to Congress.

In July, 1861, he left his seat in the extra session of Congress, and joined the Union troops on their way to the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was one of the last to leave the field.

He was made Colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry in September, and in November met the foe at Belmont, where his horse was shot beneath him during a successful bayonet charge. He led the charge on Fort Donelson, was wounded and compelled to leave the field for several months.

In March, 1862, he joined Grant at Pittsburg Landing and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

During the summer of 1862 he was urged to run for Congress, but replied: "I have entered the field to die if need be for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

His bravery in Grant's Northern Mississippi movements met with a promotion to the rank of Major-General. At Vicksburg his column led the entrance on June 25th, and he was the first Military Governor.

He succeeded Sherman at the head of the Fifteenth Army Corps in November, 1863, and when McPherson lost his life, on the 22d of July, Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee with the same ability and success which had characterized his command of smaller numbers. He was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea," remaining with him until Johnston's surrender.

From the close of the war until 1871 he occupied various positions of honor. In 1871 and again in 1879 he was elected Senator from Illinois.

Senator Logan has played a brilliant part in the political history of the United States during the last twenty-five years. His speeches in the House and in the Senate are famous for their impressive power.

Heroism and courage, eloquence and ability are attributes his possession of which no one has ever questioned.



Gen. Fitz-John Porter,

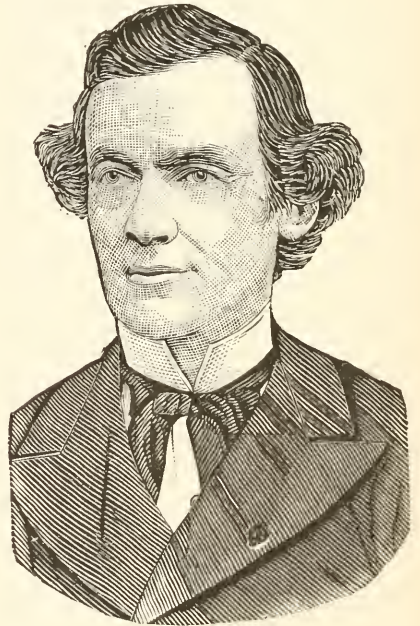
DISQUALIFIED BY COURT MARTIAL FROM
HOLDING ANY OFFICE OF TRUST
OR PROFIT UNDER THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

—:O:—

The bill exculpating Fitz-John Porter and reinstating him to equal rights with other citizens has lately caused much lively and unavailing discussion in the House of Representatives. It is a most important measure, and it will not be approved or rejected without careful and protracted consideration. Save his questionable action, or inaction rather, on the night of August 27th, 1862, the career of Gen. Porter is most honorable. During that night the second battle of Bull Run began, and Porter was ordered to advance with his forces by General Pope. It seems that on account of darkness and rain he did not obey the order. Stonewall Jackson marched that night, so did General Lee, and this fact rendered Porter's inactivity the more inexcusable in appearance. The consequence was a court-martial trial, which was begun on the first of December, 1862, and was ended on the tenth of January ensuing. General Porter was

found guilty of the charges made against him, and sentenced to be cashiered and "forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1823, and feeling destined for military service, he entered the academy at West Point at an early age, graduating in 1845. As second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, he fought in Mexico at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, in the sieges of Vera Cruz and Chapultepec, and in the capture of Mexico, where he was wounded. His honorable services in the campaign won him distinction, and he was successively breveted as captain and major during its progress. He was appointed instructor of cavalry and artillery at West Point in the year 1849, and served as assistant Adjutant-General of the Utah expedition from 1857 to 1860. When the civil war broke out he was in Texas. Returning with the troops under his charge, he was given a command in Pennsylvania, with the duty of keeping the roads to Washington open. As the result of his vigilance and independence, the Missouri volunteers were mustered in when telegraphic communication between St. Louis and Washington and the safety of the arsenal of St. Louis were threatened by the Secessionists. In order to accomplish this useful service he telegraphed the necessary order in the name of the Secretary-of-War, who highly complimented him on his readiness of resource. After serving for a time as chief of staff with General Patterson, he was appointed commander of a division in the newly-organized Army of the Potomac, in which capacity he captured Yorktown. As commander of the Fifth Army Corps he fought in the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court House, Gaine's Mills, Turkey Bridge and Malvern, and was promoted major-general of volunteers and brevet brigadier-general in the regular army. When the Peninsula was abandoned by the Army of the Potomac, General Porter was assigned a command under General Pope. He reported on the twenty-sixth of August, 1862. The second battle of Bull Run was fought during the closing days of the same month, and it was charged against Porter by General Pope that he was guilty of disobeying orders and misbehaviour before the enemy during the progress of the battle. Soon after his trial by Court Martial he began busi-

ness in New York City, which he relinquished to become superintendent of the construction of the New Jersey Insane Asylum. In 1875 he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in New York. Ever since his conviction General Porter has worked indefatigably to bring about a reversal of the sentence pronounced against him. President Hayes appointed a commission to inquire into the case, which exonerated Porter from blame in the matters upon which he had been found delinquent by the court-martial. This opinion has been adopted by General Grant; and the friends of the disgraced soldier have succeeded in getting a bill through the United States Senate, the passage of which by the House of Representatives and the signature of President Arthur, would reinstate him in his old rank in the army and remove all stains from his record as a public servant.



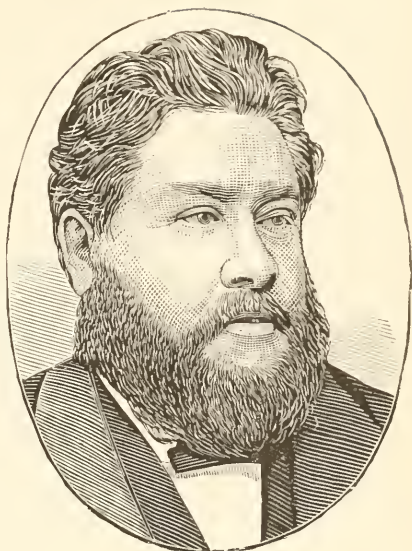
Hon. Robert M. McLane.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

—:o:—

Hon. Robert Mulligan McLane, the present Governor of Maryland, was born in

Wilmington, Del., on the 23rd of June, 1815. His father was Louis McLane who was a very prominent character in the the early part of this century. Robert attended a public school of his native city, and was for a time a student in St. Mary's College, at Baltimore. When 14 years of age he went abroad with his father, studying under a tutor in Paris for two years. Upon returning he received a cadetship from Gen. Andrew Jackson and entered the West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1837. The same year he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, and served with Gen. Jessup in the Everglades. Here began his acquaintance with Joseph E. Johnston, which finally ripened into the warmest friendship. He also served with Gen. Scott in the Cherokee country of Georgia and soon after was transferred to the corps of topographical engineers. He was sent to Europe in 1841 to examine the system of dykes and drainage in Holland, and before he returned he married the daughter of a Louisiana merchant in Paris. Having been admitted to the bar, he resigned his engineering duties in 1843 and began the practice of law in Maryland. In 1845 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates and two years later he became a member of Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District of Maryland, which position he occupied for two consecutive terms. He was appointed Commissioner to China in 1853 by President Pierce, but he was recalled the next year at his own request on account of the climate. At the time of the civil agitation in Mexico in 1859, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to that country by Buchanan. While there he was successful in negotiating a treaty giving increased commercial advantages to citizens of the United States. He resigned his position in 1860 and resumed the practice of his profession in Baltimore. In 1863 he was retained as counsel for the Western Pacific Railroad, and within the next three years he visited Europe several times in its interest. He was elected to the State Senate from Baltimore in 1876 soon and after was re-elected to Congress. Mr. McLane's public career has been such as to inspire confidence in the success of his administration even among his most determined political opponents. His experience in public life has been varied and extensive and well calculated to assist him in realizing the highest hopes of his constituents.



Charles H. Spurgeon.

OF THE LONDON METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.

—:O:—

Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who discards the usual title of reverend, is an English Baptist minister of the liberal type. While he teaches that baptism should be administered to believers exclusively, he administers the Lord's supper to those who differ from him in this view. On the other hand, he is the pastor of a church which refuses membership to all excepting those who hold that only persons who have been baptized after the profession of their faith in Christianity should be admitted to church membership. All the members of his church are, therefore, Baptists, but all Christians are welcome to commune with them. He has revived old-fashioned Calvinistic preaching in England, but even the severest critics of his theology admire and love its whole-hearted, manly and genial defender. Mr. Spurgeon's wonderful success as a minister seems to be due in great part to his sympathetic, sunny and brotherly disposition, his humor and ready wit. Associated with these and tending to the same end, is his uncompromising adherence to the theological scheme which he embraced in his early life. His teaching is positive and consistent, and also

characterized by an extraordinary simplicity of expression, and aptitude of illustration. He is a diligent student of the Puritan divines, of Bunyan particularly. His delivery is easy, perfectly natural and unaffected, earnest but not impassioned, highly pleasing and impressive, but not exemplifying the highest form of oratory. His appearance is dumpy and neither very intellectual nor refined, but his smile is fascinating, and his voice is sweet, clear and flexible. Mr. Spurgeon is the son of a Congregational minister. He was born at Kelvedon, Essex, England, in 1834. When fifteen years old he left school as a pupil and engaged himself as an under teacher at Newmarket. After a remarkable religious experience he consecrated his life to the ministry of the Baptist denomination, of which he had become a member. His first sermon was delivered while he held the position of assistant master in a school at Cambridge, was preached in a tiny village chapel and was heard with remarkable interest. His services were sought eagerly after this, and he was known over a considerable piece of country as "the boy preacher." At seventeen years of age he assumed the pastorate of a Baptist church at Waterbeach, from whence he removed to the New Park Street Chapel, Southwark, London, where he attained marvellous popularity. His congregation so far outgrew the accommodations provided that in 1859 the erection of a monster building was decided upon. It was opened free of debt two years afterwards, and from that time until now, has been attended by a congregation averaging over six thousand persons on Sundays when the great preacher occupies its rostrum. Mr. Spurgeon once preached to a congregation of twenty-three thousand at the Crystal Palace near London. When during the progress of repairs at his Metropolitan Tabernacle, he preached in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, his audience numbered about twenty thousand persons at every service. Connected with his church, as the outcome of its energies, are the pastors' college, from which several hundreds of young men have been sent out as ministers, and an orphanage which was begun at the instance of a lady friend who sent Mr. Spurgeon a check for one hundred thousand dollars with which to begin it. About three hundred orphans are fed, lodged, clothed and educated in this institution. Other institutions connected with the Tabernacle

are a colportage association, alms houses for aged women, missionary stations, Sunday schools, a mission to the blind, ladies' benevolent and maternal societies, and many others. Mr. Spurgeon was happily married when a very young man. His twin sons—he has no other children—are ministers. Charles, whose church is at Greenwich, England, recently visited this country and preached frequently. Thomas lives in New Zealand.



Col. W. A. Roebling,

LATE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

—:o:—

Col. Roebling is the son of the late John A. Roebling, the author of the first plans of the Brooklyn Bridge, and who met his death by an accident in 1869. He was born in Butler County, Penn., in 1831, and graduated from the Troy Polytechnic Institute in 1857. He aided his father in the construction of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, and on the outbreak of the war served with distinction in the Sixth New York Artillery, gaining three brevets for gallant conduct. He resigned in January, 1865, to assist his father on the Cincinnati and Covington bridge. Subsequently

he spent a year in Europe studying pneumatic foundations and steel manufacture, to prepare himself for his work in connection with the bridge. In the spring of 1872, he was brought out of the New York caisson nearly insensible, being almost fatally injured. This sickness compelled him to take six months' rest at Wiesbaden, since which time he has not been able to work in the caissons as formerly. He spent the winters of 1872-3 making elaborate drawings of the bridge for the use of assistant engineers in case of his death. But, fortunately, he was spared to see the great work, to which so much of his life has been devoted, finally completed. We may state, to correct a false impression widely prevalent, that Col. Roebing is neither blind nor crippled; that he is able to attend to his daily business, and that he simply lacks the strength to do such work in the caissons as he performed previous to his sickness. To his careful supervision and superior engineering skill, the successful completion of the bridge is largely attributable.



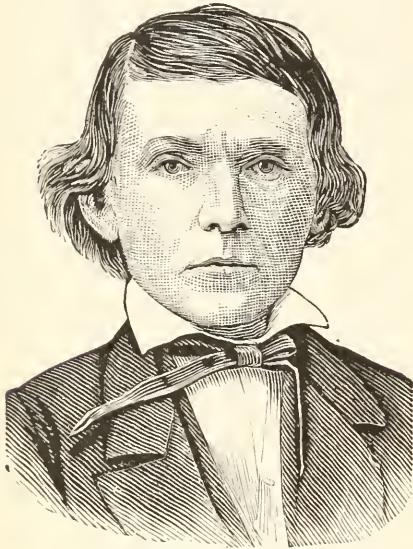
Ellen Terry,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ACTRESS.

Miss Ellen Terry, now traveling in America as Henry Irving's leading lady,

is one of the most successful of English speaking actresses. She is now thirty-six years of age and the greater part of her life has been spent behind the footlights. Her professional life began when she was a child, at the Princess' Theatre, London where she essayed with striking success the *role* of *Mamilius*, in the "Winter's Tale." Mr. Kean was then manager of that theatre, and is said to have been considerably impressed with her precocity. With equal success she played the part of *Arthur* in the revival of "King John" at that theatre soon afterwards. She made her professional *debut* as *Gertrude* in "The Little Treasure," with Mr. Sothorn in the principal *role*. In all her early attempts she displayed great vivacity and a careful fidelity to real life. At the new Queen's Theatre, in October 1867, she made her next notable appearance where she played *Rose de Beurepaire*, in Charles Reade's "Double Marriage." After an interval of seven years she reappeared in the "Wandering Heir," by Charles Reade. She received a most hearty welcome on this return to the boards and the evidence of improved methods and matured power in her acting was greeted with well deserved applause. Shortly after her appearance in 1874, she won her first triumph as *Portia*, in "The Merchant of Venice." She made an equally decided hit as *Pauline*, in the "Lady of Lyons." These two master strokes following each other in quick succession, produced quite a sensation in London. The theatre was crowded nightly, and the press of the city proclaimed the rising of a new genius. The seal was set upon her growing reputation and since then she has been one of the most prominent figures on the British stage. Up to 1878 she appeared regularly in the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London. Shortly after that date she began an engagement at the Lyceum Theatre and since then her professional life has been confined to that playhouse, where she has won enviable distinction as the coadjutor of Mr. Henry Irving. She is now making a tour in this country with the Lyceum Theatre Company, and has been accorded the applause from press and public to which her excellence as an artist entitles her. She has an original and most intelligent conception of the part she plays, and all her efforts show evidence of careful study. Her features are not particularly handsome, but they are very expressive.

Miss Terry has been thrice married. Her present husband is Mr. Charles Kelly, an English actor.



Alexander H. Stephens.

THE LATE DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN
FROM GEORGIA.

—:O:—

The little statesman who used to be wheeled into the Congressional Chamber at Washington every day in an invalid's chair, was by far the most interesting and historic character in America. For nearly half a century he had been in public life; beginning his career in that period of our history which numbered Webster, Calhoun and Clay among its illustrious heroes; figuring prominently in all the memorable events which succeeded it, and living, when all his contemporaries were dead or in dotage, to participate in the political movements of another age. Stricken by disease and almost worn out by infirmities, he still retained his mental vigor unimpaired, and had his say upon all questions of moment which came up for discussion in the House. That man was Alexander H. Stephens, whose death occurred on the 2d of March, 1883. He had retired from the House of Representatives and was Governor of the State of Georgia at the time of his death.

Mr. Stephens was born in Taliaferro County, Georgia, February 11, 1812. He was graduated from Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, when twenty years of age, and admitted to the bar when twenty-two. He practiced in Crawfordville, and soon was numbered among the most thriving men in his profession. His fellow-citizens hastened to place him in public life. In 1836 he was elected to the State Legislature, and consecutively five times afterwards. In 1842 he took his seat in the Senate of Georgia, and a year later was sent to Congress as a Whig, and continued to represent his district in that august body until 1859. At the close of the Thirty-fifth Congress he declined to be again a candidate, and on July 2, 1859, made a speech at Augusta, Georgia, in which he announced his retirement from public life.

During the eventful years of his first terms in Congress, years in which the terrible struggle between the Northern and Southern States was anticipated in fierce party warfare, Mr. Stephens was distinguished by a wise conservatism and moderation. In February, 1847, he submitted a series of resolutions as to the Mexican War, which afterwards formed a plank in the platform of the Whig party. The compromise of 1850, which temporarily abated the threatening intensity of party differences, received his earnest advocacy. In 1854 he strongly supported the Kansas and Nebraska Act, which organized those two Territories and left the question of slavery to the decision of their inhabitants. The breaking up of the Whig party in 1855, resulted in his going over to the Democrats. When, in 1860, his party split, he supported the Douglas-Johnson electoral ticket, and deprecated threatened secession in the event of Mr. Lincoln's success. In November of the same year he corresponded with Mr. Lincoln on the subject, and made a speech before the Legislature of Georgia against secession. Notwithstanding the general unpopularity of his views in his native State, he was elected a member of the secession convention which met at Milledgeville, fearlessly and eloquently stated his views and voted with the minority against the resolution which temporarily sundered Georgia from the Federal Union. This was on the 16th of January, 1861, the most momentous day in the history of Georgia. He was elected a member of the Confederate Congress which met at

Montgomery, Alabama, and was made Vice-President of the newly-organized government. On the 21st of March, 1861, he made that celebrated speech in which he declared slavery to be the corner stone of the Confederacy. Acting as special commissioner to the Legislature of Virginia, he was influential in deciding that State to secede. When General Bragg made James M. Calhoun Civil Governor of Atlanta, Mr. Stephens characterized this act as "a palpable usurpation," true under the Confederacy as under the Union to his view of civil rights. In February, 1865, he was one of three representatives of the Confederacy who met President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward on a steamer in Hampton Roads, and discussed the situation which the war had developed, in a manner which proved fruitless, however well-intentioned on both sides. After the surrender of General Lee, Mr. Stephens retired to Crawfordville, where he was arrested, May 11, 1865, and conveyed to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. On the 11th of October in the same year, he was released on parole. He favored President Johnson's policy of re-construction. In 1866, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, but was prevented from taking his seat because Georgia was considered not to have complied with the conditions of re-construction. He was elected to Congress in 1872, and retained his seat there up to a recent date when he retired to become Governor of Georgia. On the 12th of February, 1878, when Congress received a painting which represents the signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Lincoln, Mr. Stephens made a speech avowing his admiration for Mr. Lincoln and declaring that in 1862 he did not expect the Confederacy to prove permanent, but that the Union would be restored.

The biography of this distinguished man would not be complete without the narration of a very dramatic incident in his life which occurred in 1848. He was then in Congress and his stand in regard to the acquisition of California and New Mexico as United States territories had excited much adverse criticism in the South. Judge Cone, of Georgia, was said to have publicly denounced him as a traitor to his constituents. Not long after this Mr. Stephens met Judge Cone at a Whig gathering, and approaching him said quietly:

"Judge Cone, I have been told that you, for reasons of your own, have de-

nounced me as a traitor to the South, and I take this opportunity of asking you if such reports are true?"

"No, sir," was Cone's reply, "they are not true."

"I am very glad to hear you say so," said Mr. Stevens, cordially, and in the same friendly tone continued: "Of course, I do not desire to be in any way offensive to you, Judge Cone, but in order that we may have no further misunderstanding through the misrepresentation of others, I think it right to tell you that I have said I would slap your face if you admitted having used the language attributed to you."

This settled the matter for a time, but soon it was noised abroad that Judge Cone, who by the way was a very powerful man, had shown the white feather to "Little Aleck Stephens." Such comments greatly annoyed the Judge, and he wrote to Mr. Stevens demanding an immediate and public retraction of the threat. Mr. Stephens replied setting the matter right, but unfortunately Cone never received his communication. Some days afterwards the two met at a hotel in Atlanta. In an offensive manner the Judge addressed him saying: "Mr. Stephens I demand that you make an immediate retraction of your threats regarding me." The answer was: "Pardon me, sir, I have already written you on that subject; I must decline to discuss it further." "Am I to take this as your only answer?" "It is the only answer I have to give you," was the calm reply. "Then I denounce you as a miserable little traitor," said Cone trembling with excitement. Quick as thought Mr. Stephens struck the giant in the face with a small cane. Maddened with pain the big Judge drew a knife and thrust at the heart of his weak adversary. Again and again the knife struck him cutting deep gashes in his breast, shoulders and arms until at length he fell. His powerful assailant caught him by the throat holding his head against the floor, but still the pale face of the little hero was defiant and his black eyes flashed fire. "Retract or I'll cut your throat," hissed Cone. "Cut then I'll never retract," said Stevens. By a superhuman effort he caught the descending knife in his right hand. Through the muscles, tendons and bones of his hand the knife penetrated, but he held it fast with a death grip. With desperate strength Cone tried to wrench it free, but the bleeding and mutilated hand held it fast until he was pulled away and taken in custody.

Mr. Stephens was very weak for a long time afterwards.

It was found that one stab had penetrated to within a sixteenth of an inch of his heart and that an intercostal artery had been cut. The doctors declared that he would surely die, but happily their predictions were not verified.

Strange to say, Mr. Stephens never cherished bitter feelings against the man who tried to take his life, but always referred to him in the most kindly and considerate manner. Years afterwards in speaking of the matter to a friend he said:

“Poor Cone! I'm sure he'd be sorry if he knew what trouble I have to write with these stiff fingers of mine.”

Mr. Stephens was the author of two important works on the events of the war and the political questions involved in the struggle. While believing that the States each had a right to secede from the Union, he condemned secession as impolitic. The cardinal doctrine of his political faith was to give the largest liberty to the citizen compatible with the protection of property and the preservation of order.



Samul J. Randall,

EX-SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

—:O:—

For over twenty years Samuel J. Randall has occupied a seat in the

House in which he has been for a long time the leader of the Democratic party. He is an aggressive character, who shows greater strength in making an attack than in repelling one. As the leader of a minority in Congress he has been more successful than as the defender of a majority, where it is only necessary to hold the vantage ground. He assumed the chair of the House at a very critical moment—soon after the elections of 1876, the result of which was involved in dangerous uncertainty. His speech on taking the chair reflected a just appreciation of these difficulties and a most enlightened patriotism. He presided over the deliberations of the House with dignity and skill, for which he received a unanimous vote of thanks on his retirement in March, 1881.

Samuel Jackson Randall is one of the many distinguished sons of Pennsylvania and was born in Philadelphia, October 10th, 1828, the son of an eminent lawyer of that city. His father was an able ally of the Democrats and his mother was the daughter of James Worrall, a Democratic leader in the days of Jefferson, so that the ex-Speaker may be said to be traditionally a Democrat as well as by conviction a member of that time-honored party. By marriage, Mr. Randall is connected with New York State, his wife being a daughter of General Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing. His first position in public life was as a member of the City Council of Philadelphia, wherein he showed marked ability and he was soon transferred to the Senate of his native State. The beginning of the Civil War, in his thirty-third year, prompted Mr. Randall to patriotic military service in the Light Horse of Philadelphia. His service under General Geo. H. Thomas for ninety days, and under the command of Gen. Robert Patterson followed, leading to his promotion first as Quartermaster of his company, and then as Cornet, a rank corresponding to that of Captain in the Regular Army. In the terrible year of 1863, Cornet Randall was among the troops advanced to Harrisburg as the result of General Lee's invasion of Northern territory.

When General Couch announced to Cornet Randall, commanding, that Governor Curtin would accept the active services of his troop without swearing its members, he said: “I know we can trust to the honor of the corps without an oath.” In the summer of the same year he made a brilliant reconnoissance,

in which he captured several prisoners and established the presence of the Confederates in force between Chambersburg and Williamsport. During the battle of Gettysburg, his rank was that of Provost Marshal of Columbia. He entered the 38th Congress in December, 1863, and has kept his seat in the House of Representatives ever since that time. He has served in the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, Banking and Currency, Retrenchment, and Expenditures in the State Department. Mr. Randall is a ready, concise speaker, without rhetorical affectations. He opened the campaign for General Hancock in 1880 with a most able and effective speech at New York.



George D. Robinson,

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

— 30: —

The Republicans of Massachusetts recently elected for Governor Mr. George D. Robinson, one of the most distinguished of their number. He is a native of Lexington, Mass., and was born on the 20th of January, 1834, of the old revolutionary stock. His ancestry on both sides fought in the battles of Concord and Lexington, and

his parents, Charles and Mary Robinson, are still living. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, near Lexington Common. When sixteen years of age he entered the Lexington Academy, and soon after the Hopkins Classical School, at Cambridge. Here he prosecuted his studies with a zeal and diligence which gave promise of brilliant achievements. Graduating in 1856, he was immediately chosen as principal of the high school in Chicopee, Mass. Leaving here he entered the law office of his only brother, Charles Robinson, Jr., at Charlestown, Mass., remaining there until his admission to the bar in 1866. He began the practice of law at Chicopee, where his energy and talent won the admiration and respect of all, and in 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he served on the Judiciary Committee. He was elected State Senator in 1876, and later in the same year was elected to the vacant seat of Chester W. Chapin, in the Forty-fifth Congress. Here his abilities immediately received merited recognition. He was made a member of the committees on the Improvement of the Mississippi and on Expenditures. On his re-election to the House in 1878, he was given a seat in the Judiciary Committee, a position in which he was qualified to do most satisfactory work. In Congress he exhibited sound judgment, a keen perception and a fluency of speech which enabled him to cope with the veterans of legislation from the outset. As a speaker he is more forcible than polished, and his manner of delivery, while not particularly graceful, is effective in the extreme. He has won distinction through life, and especially during his legislative career, as an indefatigable worker. In his opinion the duties of a Congressman are so numerous, that each district should be represented by three men; one for the work of legislation, another to serve his constituents at the departments and public offices, and a third to do the social honors of the position. His efforts in the National Legislature have displayed great devotion to the interests of his constituents and the people at large. On the question of finance and Civil Service Reform he represents the best sentiments of his party. Although a protectionist, he thinks there is a necessity of tariff reform. On all political questions he has taken a decided position, and maintained it with consistency and patriotic zeal.

As the chief executive officer of Massachusetts Governor Robinson will undoubtedly serve the people with the same ability and fidelity which have thus far characterized his public career.



Henry Bergh,

THE ANIMAL'S FRIEND.

—:—

Henry Bergh's everyday life during nearly twenty years, has been an expression of sympathy with "our poor earthborn companions and fellow-mortals," the dumb creatures.

He was born in New York City, in the year 1823. His father was a wealthy man, the leading American shipbuilder of his time. He was a native of the Empire State, and a old-time resident of New York City, which deeply mourned his loss when, at the age of eighty-three, he departed this life. Mr. Bergh's grandfather was a native of Germany. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ivers. She was the daughter of a Connecticut family distinguished for its excellent qualities. Blessed with a superior parentage possessing ample means, Mr. Bergh received a superior education, but did not complete the course at Columbia College according

to his father's intention. He married while young a Miss Taylor, daughter of English parents. In 1862 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and began there that active interference in behalf of the right of animals to kind treatment, which has given him a reputation wide as civilization. Of course, his services to abused animals in the Russian capital were entirely unofficial, but they were effective, thanks to his self-sacrificing efforts. Mr. Bergh resigned his position on account of ill-health. On his way home he indulged in the luxury of leisurely travel and became acquainted with the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in London. The society of which Mr. Bergh was the founder, is modelled largely after the English one presided over by this nobleman until his death. He returned to New York in 1864, and spent a year in maturing his plans for the establishment of means to check and prevent cruelty to animals. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was instituted in 1865. In 1866, it was given by statute the power of prosecution and even arrest, which it still possesses. Mr. Bergh has been its president since its inception, and its invaluable services to beast, and man as well—for men are made better by being made more humane—are largely due to his resolution, tact and perseverance. He stands six feet high, and his appearance and carriage denote a power of will which readily commands respect. But his appeal to the moral sense and his disinterestedness are the principal elements of his success. He receives no salary for his work, freely gives his time and energies to it, and the public know this to be the case and respect and honor the man, who makes the sacrifice. The statute of 1866 constitutes Mr. Bergh an assistant district attorney in New York City and assistant of the attorney general of the State, in the enforcement of the laws against cruelty to animals. He is a member of the Bar, and effective in the court-room, as well as in interferences in behalf of animals in the public streets and elsewhere and on the public platform as a lecturer enforcing the wisdom and duty of humane feeling and action.

The New York society has 325 workers in the State. Thirty-six States in the Union have founded similar organ-

izations and Mr. Bergh's correspondence contains many applications from foreign lands for information as to his methods and the laws under which he works. During the first year of its existence as an agency enforcing that law of the State which included a principle new in American jurisprudence, namely, that men's ownership of inferior creatures is limited by the claims of an enlightened humanity, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted 101 persons; in 1881, 855, and the total number of prosecutions up to the end of last year was 9,121. The total number of disabled animals suspended from work in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from 1861 to 1881, was 21,291. No arrests were made in these cases, but the drivers or owners were warned and advised. A total of nearly two thousand animals was destroyed by agents of the society, in 1881. Mr. Bergh's society owns three ambulances for the removal of disabled animals from the street, and a derrick to rescue them from excavations into which they might fall. The Royal Society, London, has no appliances of this nature, and the presumption is that the large number of poor horses etc. which become disabled in the streets of that great city, lie there to die unregarded. Dog-fighting men, rat-baiters and cock-fighters, as a matter of course, regard Mr. Bergh as an enemy, but their opposition, brutal and bold, is of less importance than the indifference to the objects of his society, contempt, or half-avowed opposition of people who consider themselves cultured, and of newspapers which boast of their high qualities and yet contain demoralizing accounts of bloody dogfights. The discussion as to the propriety of vivisection is still open, but it may be well to recall the fact that Majendie, the dissector of forty thousand unfortunate living creatures, declared vivisection to be a failure. Pigeon shooting, a form of sport affected by the wealthy and influential. Mr. Bergh has not been able to stop. Dog fighting as provided and exhibited on Long Island, thanks to the vigilance of his officers, may now be regarded as a thing of the past. About three years ago the attempt was made to institute the sport of bull-fighting in New York City. Men had arrived from Spain for this purpose, an arena had been built and performances were announced, when Mr. Bergh with some fifty policemen put

an end to the enterprise, with great loss to its promoters. There is no possibility of such an experiment being tried again in New York. The income of the society in 1881 was \$25,480.25, and the balance in its favor at the end of the year \$1,863.72. It has been assisted powerfully by bequests, especially that of Louis Bonard, of \$150,000, contested by relatives, but confirmed the property of the society, by judicial decision. "Our Animal Friends" is the name of a pictorial monthly magazine published under the auspices of the society, and which has a large number of appreciative readers.



Robert B. Beath.

COMMANDER OF G. A. R.

—:O:—

Almost every village in the United States has its representative among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The object and purposes of the institution are praiseworthy, and it has attained a membership roll of over a hundred thousand.

Mr. Robert B. Beath, who has recently been elected Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was born in Philadelphia in 1839.

He entered the service in 1861, as a private, and remained in the field until the close of the war.

While serving in the capacity of First Lieutenant of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers at the second battle of Bull Run, he was wounded, and immediately upon his recovery was promoted to the command of a company of colored troops, and served with them in the Army of the James.

At Newmarket Heights, Va., while making a gallant charge, he was again wounded, and lost his right leg, Sept. 29th, 1864.

As soon as he could leave the hospital, he returned to military duty, at Camp William Penn, Philadelphia, and remained there until his health permitted him to join his regiment.

He was mustered out in September, 1865, with a lieutenant colonel's commission.

After the war, he turned his attention to business affairs, and for several years was Secretary of the Anthracite Mining Exchange.

In 1871, he was elected Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, and after his term of service expired, he returned to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the insurance business, being now, the Secretary of the United Firemen's Insurance Co.

He was one of the first to become a member of the G. A. R. upon its organization, in his native State, and served four years as Assistant Adjutant General of the department, being subsequently elected District Commander by a unanimous vote.

After joining the National Encampment, he was elected Inspector General twice, and his work of organization in this department was thorough and soldier-like.

Under Commander-in-chief Hartranft and also Wagner, he was Adjutant-General for one year. The various posts throughout the length and breadth of our land, do noble work in caring for the sick and needy of those who shouldered their guns at the nation's call and both the widow and the orphan bless them for the timely assistance which they are ever ready to render.

Even in time of peace, it requires no small amount of tact and energy to manage 100,000 men, but Lieut. Col. Beath has a record which fully justifies his being entrusted with the important and honorable office which has been conferred upon him.



Sojourner Truth,

THE VENERABLE AND FAMOUS COLORED
WOMAN.

—:O:—

Sojourner Truth, who died recently at Battle Creek, Michigan, was a most interesting character. Nobody knew her exact age and with all the differing speculation on the subject it seems impossible to estimate it with any degree of certainty. There is no doubt, however, that she witnessed most of the great scenes enacted during the formative period of this nation; that she endured the sufferings of bondage and outlived all of her proper contemporaries. Up to the time of her death she was possessed of remarkable mental and physical vigor, and was able to recall all the notable incidents in her long experience. She was, then, a very rare and well preserved relic of a most interesting period. "The Narrative of Sojourner Truth," published in 1850, fixes her age somewhere about the beginning of the present century, but since then, from reminiscences she has related, it seems to have been satisfactorily determined that her birth ante-dates that time by considerable. She says that she was born in Ulster County, New York, near Kingston. This town was burned by order of Sir Henry Clinton, in 1777. She claims to

have seen Kingston many times when it was a blackened ruin, before any attempt was made to rebuild it. She distinctly remembered what is thought to have been the dark day of 1780, and says she was a full grown woman when the *Ulster Gazette* came out dressed in mourning for the death of George Washington. She was set at liberty by the act of 1817, which emancipated all slaves "forty years old and upwards."

Sojourner Truth was wholly uneducated but remarkably intelligent. She was a zealous abolitionist, and in the days preceeding the Civil War she lectured in the anti-slavery cause. Her aid in this work is said to have been greatly esteemed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Her simple manner of telling the story of her bondage, her extraordinary good sense and logical directness rendered her quite effective as a lecturer. Since the war she has labored in the cause of temperance and woman's rights. She once declared that she would not die until American women could vote, and seemed to have a dread of entering the Kingdom of Heaven disenfranchised. At the time of her death she had been perfecting plans for a lecture tour in the coming spring.



John Howard Payne.

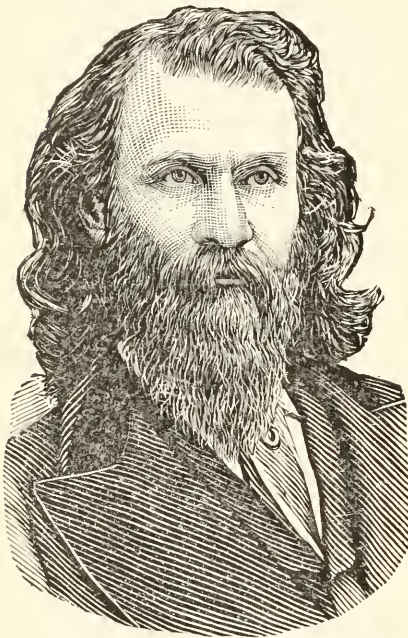
AUTHOR OF "HOME SWEET HOME."

The body of John Howard Payne was removed during the past year to this

country from the cemetery at Tunis. Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who made the poet's acquaintance in 1840, and saw him first in 1809, bore the total expenses of the removal and reinterment. The body of the author of "Home Sweet Home," was placed in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown Heights, near Washington on the 9th, of June 1883. A simple monument was erected over the remains, bearing the inscription: "John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home." Born June 9, 1792. Died April 10, 1852."

John Howard Payne was born in New York City. His father removed to Boston when his son was very young, and opened a boarding-school in that city. The future poet was a clever, ambitious boy. While still at school he published a weekly newspaper, *The Fly*. He was a good elocutionist, and loved things theatrical. While a boy he was made commander of a juvenile military company known as the Boston Federal Guards. When thirteen years of age he was placed in a counting-house in New York, a situation most distasteful to him, the tediousness of which he relieved by acting as the editor of *The Theatrical Mirror*. This made him influential acquaintances, among them a Mr. Seaman, who sent him to Schenectady College to be educated. While there he edited *Pastime*, a weekly magazine, the first number of which appeared in 1807. In 1808 he returned to Boston to prepare for the stage and continued literary labor there as editor of the *Mirror*. His first appearance on the stage was made at New York in February, 1809, and was a success. It was followed by engagements in New England, the South and West. In 1813 he went to England, and on June 4th of that year appeared in the Drury Lane Theatre, London. He continued an actor several years, after which he devoted himself to literature. His editorship in London of a theatrical journal called *The Opera Glass* did not last long. By the year 1825 he had composed several dramas of merit, including "Brutus," his masterpiece, and "Clari, the Maid of Milan," which contained "Home, Sweet Home." The song was popular immediately. A hundred thousand copies were sold in one year, but not one cent was paid to the author by the fortunate publishers. It has been distributed by millions of copies since then. Payne's literary work while in Europe was carried on sometimes in London, and

sometimes in Paris. It was precarious as to its financial results, and he is said to have endured cruel hardships by reason of poverty. Some relief to his unfortunate condition was found in his acquaintance while at Paris, with Washington Irving. He returned to America in 1831, and made his home in New York with a younger brother. His literary schemes proved unprofitable. For some time Payne acted as the agent of the Cherokee Chief, John Ross. President Tyler appointed him consul at Tunis, in 1841. He was recalled during the administration of Polk. President Fillmore reappointed him, and he held the position of consul at Tunis at the time of his death.



Joaquin Miller,

THE POET OF THE SIERRAS.

—:O:—

Cincinnatus Hiner Miller, better known as Joaquin Miller, was born in the Wabash district of Indiana, Nov. 10th, 1841.

At thirteen years of age he removed with his parents to Oregon. He then attempted mining, and lived an adventurous life in California. He

served with Walker in Nicaragua, and afterwards lived among the Indians. In 1860 he began to study law, and upon the breaking out of the war published a Democratic paper at Eugene City, Oregon, in which his expressions of opinion were of so rank a character that the authorities saw fit to suppress it for disloyalty. A strong individuality marked the man at this time as possessing more than ordinary ability in certain directions, and a few published efforts, written in strongly imaginative style, won for him the name: "Poet of the Sierras." In 1863 his attention was attracted by a series of graceful verses in the Western papers, which bore the signature of "Minnie Myrtle," whose real name was Miss Minnie Theresa Dyer. He determined to meet her, and soon obtaining her address, called upon her, and after a three day's acquaintance they were married. Domestic trouble soon became the order of the day, and in 1870 they were divorced.

From 1866 to 1870 he was County Judge of Grant County.

He went to England in 1871, and published a volume of poems called *Songs of the Sierras*, a portion of which had already been published under the same name in the United States.

His efforts met with better success in England than they had done in America, and from this time forward his publications met with a ready sale. He is a most eccentric man, and for many years his long hair, red shirt, unpolished boots and tramp-like appearance were a source of much comment. After his divorce from his Pacific Coast wife, he married into the Leland family, of hotel fame. It is claimed that the fortune he had accumulated from the successful sale of his books was lost in Wall Street, and the fact that to-day he works long and well at ordinary newspaper work, for moderate pay, leads to a belief in the report. He works as cleverly as ever, both in rhyme and prose, and his hair and clothing have been toned down until to-day he walks Broadway unnoticed, save by those who know him.

His work has the easy flow of a ready and original writer, and his poems are full of fire, vigor and enthusiasm. They abound in quaint similes and metaphors, which at times are almost weird in their quaintness of expression.

His situations are exceedingly dramatic, especially in the "*Songs of Italy*," one of the most popular of his works.

Despite his eccentricity, he is a congenial and entertaining person, of fine mind, worthy of even a wider recognition than he has received. Occasional columns in the New York papers from his pen, where prose and rhyme are intermingled, bear witness to the good sense and judgment which he unites to a lofty and picturesque imagination.



Baron Tennyson d'Eyncourt Of Aldworth.

POET-LAUREATE AND PEER.

—:O:—

Alfred Tennyson, D. C. L., F. R. S., whose recent elevation to the peerage under the above title seems to some a well earned reward of poetical genius, while others are inclined to smile at the idea and to quote the clever parodies of "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" it has called out, was born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, Eng. He was the third son of the Rev. G. C. Tennyson, and nephew of the Right Hon. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt. Trinity College, Cambridge, had the honor of being the place of education of the future poet. The story of Tennyson's life can be little else than the story of his successive poems, though some glimpse of his pleas-

ant family and personal life and of the slight eccentricities of his character may be gleaned from the lately printed letters of Mrs. Carlyle, and from a charming article in a recent number of Harper's Monthly by Mrs. Ritchie (daughter of Thackeray, the novelist). Bibliomaniacs are eager to give a high price for the little anonymous volume of "Poems by Two Brothers" (1827), the earliest published verses of Alfred and Charles Tennyson. In 1830 appeared "Poems, Chiefly Lyric," and from that date on Tennyson's fame as a poet grew rapidly. The "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen" and "Two Voices" followed each other in quick succession. Of the "Idylls of the King," of which the "Mort d'Arthur" was the first, it may be said that while students of the old Welsh legends and of the ancient French Arthurian romances find much to cavil at, the general reader is introduced to a new and magical world of lofty thought and poetry. In 1847 was printed "The Princess," Tennyson's first long poem, burlesqued in Gilbert and Sullivan's last comic opera. "In Memoriam," the laureate's greatest poem, recently called by a competent critic "the most, some say the *only* influential poem of the century," was suggested by the death of young Arthur Hallam. It is a series of marvellously touching monodies, is replendent with religious and philosophical speculation, and was the work of many years. The death of Wordsworth (1850) left it almost a matter of course that to Tennyson should be offered "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base." Such noble poems as that on the death of the Prince Consort and the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade" show that the laureate did not consider his office an idle honor. Of Tennyson's other chief poems, "Maud" was printed in 1855; the first series of the "Idylls of the King" in 1859; "Enoch Arden and Other Poems" in 1864; "The Holy Grail and Other Poems" in 1869; a revised edition of the "Idylls," arranged in sequence, in 1870; and "The Widow" in the same year. His recent short poems—he now writes but little—are inferior to his best work. Like more than one great poet he has proved the delusiveness of the belief that a great poet must be also a great dramatist. "Queen Mary, a Drama" (1875) and "Harold" (1877), both tragedies in five acts, have some powerful pas-

sages, but as acting plays are dreary failures, "Thomas a'Becket" is even worse.

Tennyson was married in 1851 to Miss Emily Sellwood. Before that time he had lived chiefly in London; since he has resided at Farringford, Isle of Wight, at Aldworth in Surrey, and near Petersfield, Hampshire. He has two children. Our readers may have seen copies of the beautiful picture by Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., of these boys, Hallam and Lionel. His poems, of which there are many editions, have sold fully as well in the United States as in England. A compliment to his popularity was the publishing in 1869 of a concordance to his works by D. Barron Brightwell. The new school of critics, of which Mr. Matthew Arnold is the most eminent representative, and the class of æsthetic and sensuous poets at the head of which stand Swinburne and the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti, are inclined to sneer at Tennyson's popularity, thinking it higher art to touch the intellectual tastes of the few, rather than to appeal straight to the hearts of the people.



J. W. Keifer.

EX-SPEAKER AND REPUBLICAN LEADER IN
THE HOUSE.

The Hon. J. W. Keifer, whose term as
Speaker of the House expired on the 4th

of March, 1883, has resumed his position on the floor as a leader of the Republican forces. The Forty-eighth is the fourth Congress to which he has been elected as Representative from Ohio.

General Joseph Warren Keifer is a native of Ohio, born in Bethel Township, Clark County, January 30, 1836. His parents were not wealthy, and his education was acquired at the common schools, supplemented by attendance at Antioch College. Up to his 20th year he worked irregularly on a farm near Springfield, Ohio. When twenty-one he began to read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. His next step was to open an office at Springfield, where he established a practice successful from the beginning. Upon the opening of the war and the first call of troops, Mr. Keifer closed his office and went to the capital of his State as a volunteer. Twelve days later his name appeared as Major of the 3d Ohio Infantry. Upon the reorganization of the regiment as a three years' regiment, in June of the same year, he was again made Major. With his troops at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, at Cheat Mountain and Elkwater, all in that same busy year of 1861, the young officer earned the notice and praise of his superiors. His regiment was ordered to Kentucky in November, 1861, when Major Keifer received merited promotion. In the early part of 1862 he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and in that rank bore a distinguished part in the campaign under General O. M. Mitchell, about Huntville and along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Before the end of the year he received the rank of Colonel. The latter years of the War he served in West Virginia and Virginia, as commander of Brigade. General Keifer was wounded four times during the War, once seriously, at the battle of the Wilderness, which compelled his return home. Sooner than was thought advisable by his physicians he rejoined the army, and fought at Opequan. He was among the first to enter Winchester. Mr. Keifer was made a Brevet-Brigadier General at Cedar Creek, where he fought with notable courage and efficiency. At the close of the War, he was made a Brevet-Major General. Upon returning to civil life he resumed the practice of law at Springfield. In 1868 and 1869, he served in the Senate of Ohio, and was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic

in Ohio from 1868 to 1870. He has taken other conspicuous positions during recent years, among them that of delegate in the Convention which nominated Mr. Hayes to the Presidency.



Gen. J. C. S. Blackburn,

THE NEXT SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

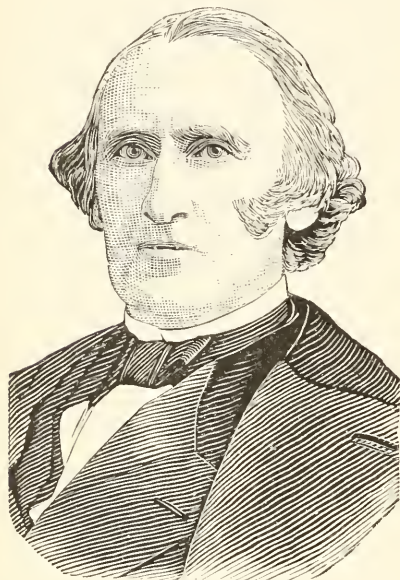
Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn, who has been elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky, superseding Senator John S. Williams whose term of office expires March 4th, 1885, is a man of marked individuality and has long been a conspicuous figure in American politics. Born in Woodford County, Kentucky, near Versailles, in 1838, his early education was acquired at Sayer's Institute, Frankfort, and at Centre College, Danville. When twenty years old he was admitted to the bar, having read law for two years with George R. Kincaid, Esq., of Lexington. He began practice in Chicago; but in 1860 returned, and, like hundreds of other spirited young Southern lawyers, left a rapidly growing practice at the outbreak of war to take his place in the Confederate ranks as a

private cavalry soldier. His introduction to political life had taken place the previous year, 1860, when he served as an assistant elector on the Breckenridge Presidential ticket, and stumped the State with much of the ardent spirit so characteristic of him in after life. Gen. Blackburn served his State to the end of the war, acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. William Preston, and taking part in many of the most important battles. His reputation as a soldier was that of a dashing and intrepid fighter. At Chicamanga, notably, his bravery excited the wildest enthusiasm of the men he commanded.

Returning to civil life in 1865, he for three years practiced his profession in Arkansas, coming back in 1868 to his native county, and there engaging again in farming and legal practice. Gen. Blackburn was twice elected to the State Legislature, in 1871 and 1873. In 1874 he was chosen as Mr. Beck's successor in Congress. He was four times re-elected, thus being a member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses (1874 to the present time). His course as a Congressman has been honorable and marked by the strictest integrity. As a speaker he is fiery and an adept in the use of impassioned invective. Gen. Blackburn is a strong but not a bigoted party man, and his services have been as valuable to the Democrats in the caucus as in the halls of Congress. His popularity in his district is attested by the fact that his majorities have often been double the entire vote of his opponent. Thus in 1878 he polled 16,769 ballots against 5,692 for Mr. Hord, the Republican candidate; and in 1882 the vote stood 11,879 for Blackburn against 6,651 for Asbury. In committee-work Mr. Blackburn has been especially efficient; and one of his most notable speeches was made in presenting the report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department in regard to the Belknap frauds. A personal controversy some two years ago with Gen. Burnside attracted some attention, and rumors as to the possibility of a duel were freely circulated. In the matter of the contested election of 1876, Congressman Blackburn was an earnest and eloquent opponent of the plan of the Electoral Commission. Since that time he has been most prominent as a bitter foe of official corruption of every kind and from whatever source or party.

In personal appearance Gen. Black-

burn is a typical Kentuckian, tall, sinewy, and muscular, with a fine head, square forehead, and eyes that are by turns humorous and stern. A heavy dark mustache shades a finely cut mouth. The long experience of the Democratic nominee in every department of public life, his acknowledged skill and capacity as a legislator and orator, and his undoubted integrity in political as well as in personal life make him a fit occupant of the seat once held by Henry Clay.



Wendell Phillips,

THE LATE GREAT ORATOR.

—:O:—

The announcement of Wendell Phillips' death, which occurred at his residence in Boston, Mass., on February 2nd, 1884, has no doubt caused pangs of regret to the hearts of the people throughout the length and breadth of the Union. In him the public rostrum loses one of its most brilliant speakers, who in the finish, pleasing qualities and force of his utterance was simply unsurpassed.

Perhaps justly charged with taking as narrow and partial view of many questions upon which his eloquent tongue has been heard in the past, nobody questions the mastery of his style and elocution. The Cicero of his generation, persons representing every peculiarity

of political thought will sincerely regret that the voice of Wendell Phillips will be heard no more in the Lyceums of our land.

Mr. Phillips was a Boston man, born November 29th, 1811. He was educated at Harvard, where he graduated in the year 1831. He studied law at the Cambridge school, and was admitted to the Bar in 1834, one year after his graduation there. Three years afterwards he became known to the public as a prominent agitator in the Anti-Slavery, Temperance and Woman's Rights reforms, and continued to be until his death one of the best known and most popular speakers in the country. During the early stage of the civil war, he advocated the emancipation of the slaves in a wonderfully eloquent manner; and after this reform was accomplished continued a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, which was not dissolved until 1870. Mr. Phillips had been its President continuously and was the immediate successor of William Lloyd Garrison. He strenuously opposed the policy of President Hayes towards the Southern States. His views on the Irish and other political and social questions are well known.

It was probably as a lecturer that he was most famous. He had delivered lectures in most of the Northern States, his more notable subjects being "The Lost Arts" and "Toussaint L'Ouverture;" and his funeral eulogies on Theodore Parker and John Brown attracted universal notice. His speeches were never published complete, although several of them have been issued in pamphlet form and have been widely circulated in this country and in England. Partial collections were published in Boston in 1864 and 1869, and his other writings are scattered through numerous periodicals and newspapers.

An admirable and touching trait in Mr. Phillips' character has been his devotion to his invalid wife, who has long been confined to her bed by a nervous complaint.

In 1882 the old and historic house in Essex street, Boston, in which Mr. Phillips resided for many years was removed to make way for the extension of Harrison avenue. Mr. Phillips took up his residence in it late in the year 1841 and continued to occupy it until May 12, 1882. It was in that house that John Brown visited Mr. Phillips and delivered into his care his fugitive slaves. The old house was carried off

piecemeal by relic-hunters, the choicest mementos being some tiny squares of wood from the old fashioned door casings, which Mr. Phillips inscribed with his autograph and gave to his intimate friends. Since the destruction of his old home Mr. Phillips and his wife lived in Common street, in the vicinity of the Hollis Street Church, near the scene of the famous gathering of anti-slavery men in which he participated.



“Chinese” Gordon.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES GEORGE GORDON.

—:O:—

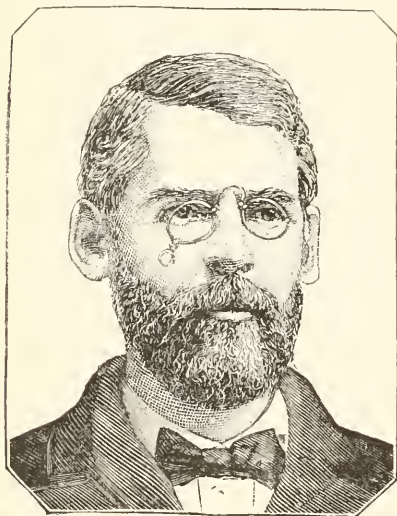
This skilled general and able statesman has been a striking figure in the foreign policy of England for twenty years past. The mission on which he has recently been sent to the Soudan is, perhaps, a little indefinite; but it is undeniable that he above all others is best fitted to deal with the petty chiefs under El Mahdi's banner. As we write (Feb. 1884) he has safely reached Suakim and already the quieting influence of his presence is felt in the Soudan, many petty chiefs coming over to his side.

Maj.-Gen. C. G. Gordon was born in

1830, and was a younger son of the late Lieut. - Gen. Henry William Gordon, R.A. He was educated at Taunton and at Woolwich Military Academy. In the Crimean War he served with credit in the Royal Engineers, and after the treaty of peace was signed was one of the Commissioners to determine the new Russian frontier. His first visit to China was in 1860, and by his bold and judicious conduct in supporting the Chinese Emperor against the Tai-ping rebels, he earned the thanks of both English and Chinese governments, as well as the sobriquet “Chinese Gordon,” by which he is now universally known. He disciplined the rude Chinese soldiery, relieved fortified towns, drove the Tai-pings beyond the Great Canal and effectually suppressed the great rebellion. In the previous war which ended with the occupation of Peking and the destruction of the Summer Palace he had also taken an active part. The highest military honors were bestowed upon him by the Chinese Emperor, but the rather inadequate reward of his own government was only a commission as Colonel. After filling the post of Commanding Royal Engineer at Gravesend (1865), and of British Vice-Consul at the Danube Delta, his presence in Egypt was earnestly requested by the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha. The condition of Egyptian affairs was in some points even worse then than it is to-day. The aim of the Khedive was, through Gordon, to put down the infamous slave-trade and to re-establish his own waning power. “With the help of God,” said Gen. Gordon on assuming command, “I will hold the balance level.”

His first act was to reduce his own pay from £10,000 to £2,000. For five years, at Khartoum, on the White Nile, around the Lakes, and in Darfour and Cardovan, he worked with the most indefatigable zeal, disregarding personal exposure, fatigue and danger. The slave-trade was in part suppressed, and the country became far more quiet and orderly than it has been since or was for years before. The reputation for justice and humanity soon gained by Gordon among the natives was the real source of his strength, and the belief of the British government in his popularity with the natives is the principal reason of his present mission. The present Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, has never been favorably disposed to Gordon, and three years ago the latter resigned his office. Since then he has

served in turn in India with Lord Ripon, in the Mauritius and in the Basuto War at the Cape. Of late he has been engaged in archæological and similar studies in Jerusalem. He had come to London with a view of assuming leadership of the scheme for opening the Congo River to commerce under the auspices of the association of which the King of the Belgians is the head, when the gravity of the Egyptian crisis caused the English Government to eagerly and insistently force upon him his present mission, and in January, 1884, he hastily started on his dangerous journey. His success seems at the present writing assured. This brief sketch of his career indicates most clearly that ceaseless activity, devotion to duty, and a rare faculty of organization, are his salient characteristics. If any man can pacify the turbulent Soudan, "Chinese" Gordon is that man.



William E. Chandler,

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

—:O:—

Hon. William E. Chandler, the present Secretary of the Navy, is a native of New Hampshire, born at Concord, December 28th, 1835. Having acquired an academic education, he studied law, graduating from the Harvard Law School in 1855, with prize honors for an essay on the "Introduction of the Principles of Equity Jurisprudence into the Administration of the Common Law." A year

later he commenced practice at the bar, and in June, 1859, was appointed Law Reporter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and published five volumes of Reports. He early entered political life, and was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1862, 1863, and 1864; and was Speaker of the House during the last two years, including the eventful conflict and riotous disturbances over the veto by Governor Gilmore of the Soldiers's Voting Bill. In November, 1864, he was employed by the Navy Department as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia Navy Yard frauds and on March 9th, 1865, was appointed by President Lincoln the first Secretary and Judge Advocate General of the Department. In the following June he was appointed First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with Secretary McCulloch, and held the office a little over two years, resigning November 30, 1867. Since that time Mr. Chandler has practiced law in New Hampshire and in Washington; has been solicitor of the National Life Insurance Company of Washington; counsel and one of the proprietors of the Washington Market Company; has engaged in various mining enterprises, and has also been the principal owner of the *Monitor* and *Statesman*, the leading daily and weekly Republican newspapers of New Hampshire, at Concord.

Mr. Chandler's political career has been remarkably active and successful. He was several times Secretary of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, and Chairman during the eventful campaigns of 1863, 1864, and 1865. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Convention of 1868, and so remained during the campaigns of 1868 and 1872. In November, 1876, he was elected from Concord a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, but was in attendance only two days at its session, having been called to Florida as counsel for the Hayes electors before the Canvassing Board of that State. He vigorously opposed the surrender by the Hayes Administration of the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina to the Democratic claimants, and published earnest letters in December, 1877, attacking such surrender and the Southern policy of the Administration. He headed the Blaine delegates from New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention in 1880, was prominent in the National Committee prior to the Convention, and was a mem-

ber of the Committee on Credentials which made the successful report in favor of District representation. He remained a member of the National Committee and served as one of its executive officers during the campaign. He was nominated on March 23d, 1881, at the request of Secretary Blaine, by President Garfield, as Solicitor-General in the Department of Justice; but his confirmation was opposed by Attorney-General MacVeagh, by Senator Cameron, and also by all the Democratic Senators, on account of his extreme radicalism on the Southern question. The New York Senators being absent, his nomination was finally rejected. More recently Mr. Chandler has been conspicuous in urging the adoption in New Hampshire of a number of measures aimed at the railroad "ring" which has long dominated the railroad system as well as the politics and general government of the State. His platform, briefly stated, on the anti-monopoly question is opposed to consolidation of railroads, and favors the creation of a tribunal for controlling, regulating and reducing transportation rates, and the prevention of discriminations and gratuities.



John P. Jones,

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEVADA.

—:O:—

Although this gentleman was born in Herefordshire, England, he was brought

to this New World of ours when but a babe in arms, and may, consequently, be regarded as all but a native American. He is now fifty-four years of age, ten of which have been spent in the United States Senate.

He was educated in Cleveland, his family having settled in Ohio on their arrival in this country. In 1849, he made a trip to California, round Cape Horn, in a sailing vessel. His success there at first was not very well assured; but being an active and able politician, he was subsequently elected Sheriff of Tuolumne County, and was returned several times to the Upper and Lower Houses of the State Legislature. In 1867, he was a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship, but was defeated. Poor and disgusted with politics, he then removed to Nevada, where he became interested in several mines, and among others in the Crown Point and Belcher. Finally, with the assistance of some friends, he became the owner of the Crown Point, in which, not long afterwards, a bonanza was found that placed him in the possession of \$10,000,000. In 1873, he succeeded Mr. James Nye as Senator for Nevada, when it was supposed that he would become simply a senatorial figurehead, who had secured his position through his great wealth only. This impression, turned out to be most premature and erroneous; as in the debate upon the Inflation Bill, which was subsequently vetoed by President Grant, he made an off-hand speech which for its brilliancy, sound views and profound analysis not only took the whole country by surprise, but placed him at once among its foremost financial authorities.

In those days the house of Mr. Jones was the headquarters of the beauty, wit and wisdom of Washington, his own brilliant and varied attainments being of so magic a character as to attract the most refined, wealthy and educated toward him. In fact, so marked were his acquirements, and so happy his conversational powers, his reunions or receptions were always looked forward to by his friends with unbounded pleasure, as a source of both amusement and the highest intellectual gratification. In politics, Mr. Jones is a conservative Republican, and the unflinching advocate of an unrestricted silver currency. He is a devoted friend of Mr. Roscoe Conkling and is held in high esteem by President Arthur. He was married twice, and has one son by his first wife, and two daugh-

ters by his present one, who is a daughter of Mr. Eugene Sullivan, of San Francisco. He is a very busy man, and is engaged in numerous enterprises of great magnitude.



Prof. Thomas H. Huxley,

SCIENTIST AND AGNOSTIC.

:—:—:

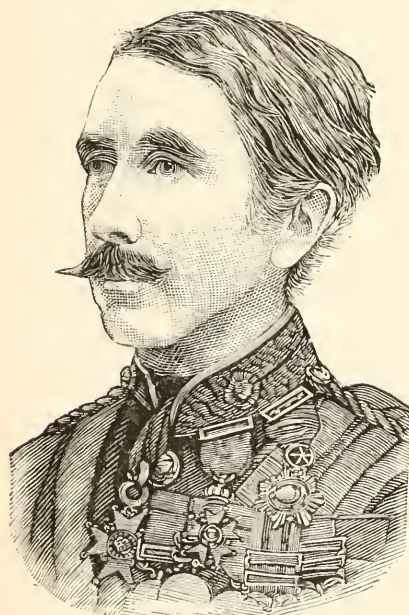
Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley, not long since elected president of the famous Royal Society, suffers considerable misapprehension of his position, especially in this country. It is very generally supposed by those who have given little attention to the subject that his fame is chiefly due to his attacks on revealed religion and championship of unbelief or agnosticism. This is entirely incorrect. Radical and aggressive as are his views on the relations of science and religion, they are expressed only occasionally and incidentally. The real work of his life is that of a scientist pure and simple. As a biologist, comparative anatomist, and naturalist he has no living equal. With those of Tyndall and the late Charles Darwin his name stands at the head of English science in our generation.

Prof. Huxley was born at Ealing, Middlesex, England, in 1825, studied medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital, and in 1846 entered the navy as surgeon. In the winter of the same year he had

the good fortune to be chosen as assistant surgeon of the *Rattlesnake*, Capt. Owen Stanley. The exploring expedition of this vessel along the coast of Australia, New Guinea, and the Louisiade Archipelago afforded a brilliant opportunity for the young naturalist. Papers by him on marine animal life were published by the Royal and Linnæan societies, one even attaining the high honor of being included in the "Philosophical Transactions," and on his return Mr. Huxley found that he had already an established reputation in scientific circles. In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the next year received one of the two gold medals annually bestowed by the Society for distinguished scientific achievements. Since then every year has seen valuable contributions to the literature of science from his pen, he has held important lectureships, and though constantly assailed as an infidel and materialist, has as constantly gained esteem among his brother scientists the world over.

We can enumerate the titles of but a few of his publications. He was joint author with Mr. Tyndall in 1857 of "Observations on Glaciers." "Theory of the Vertebrate Skull" (1858); "The Oceanic Hydrozoa" (1859); "The Glyptodon" and its "Osteology"; "Man's Place in Nature" (1863); "Lessons in Comparative Anatomy" (1864); "Lessons in Elementary Physiology" (1866); "Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews" (1870), perhaps his most popular book; "Critiques and Addresses" (1873); "American Addresses" (1877), and a sketch of "Hume" (1879) are his principal works. Among the offices that he has held are those of Professor in the Royal School of Mines, where he delivered, besides the ordinary series of scientific lectures, a practical and most valuable series of lectures to workingmen; member of the London School Board for many years; Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines; Professor of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons; and (in 1871) Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. He has, of course, a long array of titles from various scientific bodies, and his degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Edinburgh University. When, a few months ago, the death of Mr. Spottiswood left vacant the office of President of the Royal Society, probably the highest scientific honor existing in Great Britain, Huxley's name was at once recognized as the one to be selected. His election was a fore-

gone conclusion, notwithstanding the bitter but numerically weak opposition of the more conservative members of the society. The most recent way in which Prof. Huxley's name has been brought to the public eye has been in connection with a letter from him printed by the editor of the *Agnostic Annual*. Prof. Huxley, while admitting the authorship of the letter, declares that its publication was a breach of confidence. However that may be, the letter is a very bold defense of the agnostic doctrine that it is impossible to define the unknowable in terms of the known. In the course of the letter Mr. Huxley declares that he himself first introduced the name of agnostic into *modern* philosophical discussion. Of course the fundamental doctrine of this religious "know-nothingism," and even the name itself, are centuries older than the Christian era.



Lieut.-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley.

BARON WOLSELEY OF CAIRO, K. C. B.,
GRAND CROSS OF ST. MICHAEL AND
ST. GEORGE, KNIGHT OF THE
LEGION OF HONOR OF THE
MEDJIDIE, ETC.

—:O:—

Lieut.-Gen. Garnet Joseph Wolseley,
created a baron by Queen Victoria after

his quick and triumphant campaign in Egypt against Arabi Bey in 1882, had before that time gained a brilliant reputation as an active and almost invariably successful commander. He comes of an old family, the Staffordshire Wolseleys, of Wolseley Hall; was born July 4th, 1833, and is the son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of county Dublin. He entered the British army at the age of nineteen as an ensign, and the same year, 1852, first smelled powder in the Burmese war. At the storming of Myat-toon he led the party that first scaled the walls, and was severely wounded in the left thigh by a rifle ball. Returning to England he received honorable mention in the dispatches. At the outbreak of the Crimean war he landed with the 90th Light Infantry and served in the trenches as an assistant engineer. Conspicuous services in the attack on the Quarries, in the assault of June 18th, and in the third, fourth and fifth bombardments of Sebastopol won for him repeated mention in dispatches. On August 30th, 1854, while he was in charge of the advanced line of sappers, the Russians made a sortie, and in the ensuing skirmish young Wolseley received such injuries to his head and face from splinters of stone caused by a round shot striking a gabion, that not only was he compelled to retire on the sick list, but his eyesight was considered for some time to be in peril. But this calamity was averted, and he once more joined his regiment, and was wrecked in 1857 in the Straits of Banca while proceeding in H. M. S. Transit to China. During the Indian Mutiny he took part in the relief of Lucknow, in the siege and capture of the same place, and in the defence of Alumbagh by Sir James Outram, together with the several engagements which took place in connection with that struggle. After this he was in Oude with Sir Hope Grant, to whose force he acted as Quartermaster-general. He continued to serve in India during 1858 and 1859, and in 1860 served upon the Quartermaster-general's staff during the Chinese War, and was present at the taking of the Taku forts. Col. Wolseley was sent to Canada during the period when difficulties were threatened with the United States, owing to the affair of the Trent, and afterwards visited the Confederate camp. In December, 1862, the troubles with the Red River Settlement broke out, which gave him more active work. It was, however, his conduct of the Ashantee war that brought him so prominently before the public.

The courage, determination, and above all the excellent generalship with which this enterprise was conducted, are well known. For these services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, a grant of £25,000, and an offer of a baronetcy, which latter was, however, declined. A special mission to Natal in 1875, a brief experience as *ad interim* governor of Natal and member of the Indian Council, and a residence in the island of Cyprus as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, after the Earl of Beaconsfield annexed the island in 1879, are the next incidents in his career. The Islandhwana (or Isandula) disaster in the Zulu war caused the British ministry to send Wolseley out to take command. He found the war nearly over on his arrival, yet he used all the powers he possessed to settle the questions relating thereto. From 1874 to 1876 he was Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, during which period he made himself popular with the volunteer soldiers of the United Kingdom.

The bombardment of Alexandria, July 11th and 12th, 1882, followed by Arabi Bey's retreat into the interior and the serious resistance threatened by the rebels, at once led the English government to call to their aid the services of this distinguished soldier. He was given full command of the land forces with orders to operate jointly with Admiral Seymour of the navy. He sailed on August 2d, 1882, with the Horse Guards and the Second Life Guards, arriving at Alexandria on August 14th, two days after Arabi had been declared a rebel by the Sultan, and at once issued a proclamation declaring England's sole object to be the restoring of peace to Egypt. It is said that on leaving England Sir Garnet jokingly assigned fifteen days as time enough for the campaign. In point of fact he took less than a month. The fleet sailed from Alexandria with sealed orders on August 17, and landed troops at Port Said and Ismaila the next two days. Then followed Arabi's retreat to Tel-el-Kebir, various skirmishes, in one of which the British were repulsed, and finally on Wednesday, Sept. 12, the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought, resulting in the complete rout of the Egyptians. The defences were carried with a rush in the early dawn, twenty minutes of hard fighting deciding the day. The English loss was 7 officers and 45 men killed, 22 officers and 230 men wounded. Of the Egyptians over 1,500 were killed and

wounded. Sixty guns were captured. On the 14th of September, Gen. Wolseley entered Cairo, Arabi Bey surrendered, and the rebellion was practically at an end. The victorious British troops were reviewed by Queen Victoria in London Nov. 18th. For his brilliant campaign, and especially for the foresight and skill displayed in anticipating the enemy's movements, Gen. Wolseley deserved and received the highest praise. Parliament bestowed a grant of £50,000 as a reward for his services, and by the Queen he was created Baron Wolseley of Cairo and of Wolseley in the county of Stafford.



Baker Pasha.

THE HERO OF THE EGYPTIAN DISASTER.

—:O:—

Valentine Baker, by title Baker Pasha, whose army suffered so terrible a defeat at the hands of the Arab and negro allies of the Mahdi, in February, 1884, is an Englishman, like Hobart Pasha and other Turkish and Egyptian commanders. After the rout of the forces of Hicks Pasha, Baker was generally looked to as the main support of the Khedive's authority. The mission in which he was engaged at the time was an attempt to relieve the loyal garrison

at Sinkat, whence Tewfik Pasha recently made a sortie, only to be cut to pieces with all his troops. The defeat of Baker Pasha took place near Tokar, a village fifty miles south of Suakim and near the Red Sea. As might be expected, the European soldiers fought desperately and bravely. Baker was ably supported by Col. Burnaby, (author of the famous "Ride to Khiva") and by Col. Sartorius. Fortunately all these distinguished officers escaped. The Egyptian soldiery, who composed the main part of the army, behaved with the most disgraceful poltroonery, and were slaughtered like sheep by the Arabs under Osman Digma. The slaughter continued as far as Trinkitat, where the fugitives took refuge on an English ship. Over 2,000 were killed, including ninety-six officers, of whom sixteen were Europeans. Four Krupp and two Gatling guns were lost. It is said that Egyptian cavalry soldiers even threw their saddles away and turned their horses loose that they might not be forced into the fight.

The previous history of Baker Pasha is a curious one. Not many years ago he was a dashing officer in the 10th Hussars, a petted darling of London society, and an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales. All this he lost by his mad folly of attacking an English young lady in one of the compartment carriages of an English railway. In the famous criminal trial that followed, he injured his cause by attempting to blacken the character and motives of the young lady. Cashiered and for a time imprisoned, he resolved to retrieve his reputation by gallant conduct, entered the Turkish service, became a favorite of the Sultan and served with distinction in the Ottoman Army. In 1882 he was appointed the Sultan's representative to superintend the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor. At the close of the Egyptian campaign that followed the siege of Alexandria, Baker Pasha resigned his post as aide-de-camp to the Sultan to accept charge of the task of reorganizing the Egyptian Army. The recent disaster is in no sense his fault. Baker Pasha is a gallant soldier, a rigid disciplinarian, and his capacity, fidelity and gallantry have in a measure wiped out the disgraceful stain of his youthful folly.

The military authorities, however, have seen fit to relieve Baker Pasha from his command for the present at least. This

action is due partly to a feeling that Baker was more or less injudicious in exposing his forces to such an attack, partly to a desire on the part of the ministry to excuse their indecision in Egyptian affairs by action of some sort.



General W. B. Hazen.

CHIEF OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

—:o:—
 "Old Probabilities" is, at all times and seasons, a "Man of the Hour." The mildness of Spring, the heat of Summer, the changing temperature of Autumn, and the nipping and eager air of Winter, particularly, reminds us of this interpreter of the Clerk of the Weather.

Upon the death of General Myer, the first chief of the Signal Service Department, General William B. Hazen, was appointed to the vacant office. He is a native of Vermont. In 1851, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Four years afterwards, he was made brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. Engaged during the next few years in fighting the Indians of Texas, in 1859 he was made First Lieutenant by brevet. At the outbreak of the civil war, he acted as Colonel of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers. In 1862, he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers,

and Major by brevet in the regular army in 1863, a reward for his courage in the battle of Chickamauga. Successive promotions for distinguished services in several great battles led up to his being made, in March, 1865, a Major-General; and one month later he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, to rank from December 13, 1864. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service in 1866, and subsequently served as Colonel of the Thirty-eighth regular Infantry, and of the Sixth Infantry since 1869.

In his present position, General Hazen is giving great satisfaction. There is no more conspicuous and perhaps no more valuable use of scientific observation and judgment than that of forecasting the weather. Not to speak of its convenience to the general public, the farmer and the mariner are incalculably indebted to it. The service of which General Hazen is the head, collates observations made from points in every direction and distance, and telegraphed to headquarters, whence "probabilities" are made out and published for everybody's use.



Lieut. Commander G. W. De Long.

ARCTIC EXPLORER.

—:o:—
On the long list of intrepid and gallant

explorers who have become victims to the world's greed for knowledge about the frozen regions of the pole, there is no nobler name than that of DeLong. The hero of this sketch was born in New York city in 1844, was early left an orphan, but found friends to encourage his honest ambition. He was the *protege* of Archbishop Quinn and in 1861 was appointed to the Naval Academy through the influence of Mr. Benjamin Wood, graduating with honor in 1865. The steps of his promotion were: Ensign, December 1, 1866; Master, March 12, 1868; Lieutenant, March 26, 1869; and Lieut.-Commander, November 1, 1879 (four months after he sailed on the *Jeanette* expedition.) After the European trip usually taken by young officers, DeLong was, in 1870, appointed to the *Lancaster*, flagship of the South American squadron. In 1873 he had his first taste of Arctic exploration, being sent, at his own request, as navigating officer with the *Juniata* in search of the *Polaris*. It will be remembered that Capt. Tyson and nineteen of the crew of this vessel after drifting 196 days on the ice were picked up by the *Tigress*. On this *Polaris* search DeLong was given command of a steam launch, which continued the search after the *Juniata* could go no further. With him was Lieut. C. W. Chipps. The boat crossed Melville Bay and reached Cape York, returning to Upernavik after an unsuccessful search. In the *Tigress* search for the *Polaris* Lieut. DeLong was refused permission to participate; but the *Juniata* afterwards made a short trip in search of the *Tigress*. The futility of the Government plan of Arctic research—sending out ill-equipped vessels one after the other—was much ridiculed at the time. Later Lieut. De Long, after accompanying the *Juniata* in the expedition to Cuba following the *Virginias* affair, was ordered to the school-ship *St. Mary's*, on board which he served from 1875 to 1878.

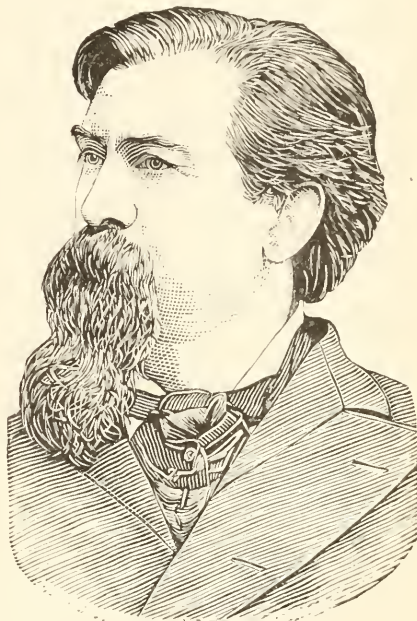
The mania for Arctic exploration had a firm hold on him, however, and soon he formed the idea of the *Jeanette* expedition. The ship was purchased by James Gordon Bennett and De Long obtained permission from the government to command her. Believing that Wrangell Land was a continuation of Greenland, he determined to try the Behring's Strait route. The *Jeanette* sailed from San Francisco July 8, 1879, and entered the ice near Herald Island in September. From that time

until July 12, 1881, the day she was crushed by the ice, she drifted helplessly. After five months she was but fifty miles from the place she entered the ice. The day after she was crushed she sank to the bottom. Then began the slow and painful retreat by boats and sleds. Bennett Island was reached June 27. On Sept. 10th a landing was made at Simontki Island, and two days later the three boats were separated by a gale. Chipps, who had command of one boat, was never heard from. Engineer Melville, in command of the second boat, reached Bukoff on Sept. 27, having met three natives a few days before. With him was Lient. Daneulower. As soon as partly recovered from their exhaustion, they started northward in search of De Long. A second expedition was undertaken in January, 1882. Finally on May-5th Secretary Chandler received a dispatch from Melville dated Lena Delta, March 24th: "Found De Long and party dead." The bodies had been found not far from where Noros and Ninderman had left the party in search for help. There were evidences of great sufferings, the hands of several being burned as if, while dying, they had crawled into the fire. The bodies were buried in a mausoleum of wood on the top of a hill near by and a huge cross set up to mark the spot.

Lient. De Long was a man of fine physique and of indomitable will power. It was a life-long characteristic of his to hesitate at no obstacle while there was a possibility of its being overcome. The history of the ill-fated *Jeannette* expedition has been published in book form, with De Long's diary and papers, recently, by the widow of the brave officer, Mrs. Emma De Long. A court of inquiry held in January, February and March, 1883, on the conduct of the expedition gave the highest commendation to Lient. De Long's course throughout.

The bodies of De Long and his comrades were afterwards brought to this country, arriving at New York in the *Frisia*, February 20th, 1884. On the morning of Washington's Birthday the last honors were paid to the dead heroes. Detachments from the army and navy, the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn and the Sixty-ninth of New York, a long line of carriages containing relatives and friends, the *Jeannette* survivors, and scores of distinguished men escorted the hearses to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where a cat-

alque had been arranged for the reception of the bodies. On the following morning funeral services were held and the remains of De Long were laid to their final rest.



Daniel W. Voorhees.

U. S. SENATOR FROM INDIANA.

Among the representative men of the day few have more influence in political councils than Senator Voorhees, who was chosen in 1877 to fill the seat made vacant by the death of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton. The mantle of that distinguished statesman could not have fallen upon worthier shoulders.

Mr. Voorhees was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 26th of September 1827, and is consequently in the prime of life. After completing the usual course of study in the public schools he entered the Indiana Ashbury University, from which he graduated when twenty-two years of age. He immediately began the study of law and two years after the conclusion of his collegiate career was admitted to the bar. His career as a lawyer was remarkably successful from the outset. In 1858 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana, and he discharged the duties of

the position with energy and conspicuous ability. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. Shortly after the death of Mr. Morton, the famous Republican leader, in 1877, he was appointed his successor, although a Democrat, and was duly confirmed by the Indiana legislature. He was elected March 4th 1879.

Senator Voorhees is an orator of no ordinary abilities. His speeches are all prepared with the greatest care and he has the gift of using manuscript in delivery without detracting from the effect of his effort. His term will expire on the third of March 1885.

Senator Voorhees was among the counsel for the defense in the trial of James Nutt, the slayer of Dukes, lately finished at Pittsburgh Pa.



Hubert Howe Bancroft.

HISTORIAN OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Hubert Howe Bancroft, who claims an honorable place among American historians, was born at Granville, Ohio, on the fifth of May, 1832, of parents descended from a Yankee stock and who maintained the severely devout usages of Puritanism. Judging from his future,

the boy took no harm from this. He attended school during the winter and worked hard in the summer. At sixteen he was placed with his brother-in-law, Mr. George H. Derby, of Buffalo, New York, to learn the trade of bookseller. In four years' time he had acquired such an acquaintance with the business that he was entrusted by his employer with the task of establishing a branch store in San Francisco. The result of this experiment is seen to-day in the eminence of the position occupied by the bookselling and publishing house of A. L. Bancroft & Company, San Francisco, among the most wealthy and prosperous in the United States. With a strong disposition for literary work, Mr. Bancroft is also an excellent business man, and not until the year 1868 did he place in his brother's hands the active management of the mercantile department of the house, and devote himself absolutely to the fascinating occupation of the author.

At an early stage in his career Mr. Bancroft began to collect and preserve information relating to the Pacific Coast of the North American Continent. Beginning with such materials as he found on the shelves of the store in which he spent his time, and limiting his selection to what related to California, Oregon, New Mexico and Mexico exclusively, his work naturally ramified and extended in scope until it had grown to comprise the accumulation of books and manuscripts containing historic detail of the Western half of North America. In the pursuit of this useful search Mr. Bancroft made many trips East and to Europe, and became possessed of invaluable material, sparing neither labor nor expense to make his collection as comprehensive and perfect as possible. By the year 1881, the Bancroft historical library had outgrown the practicability of its being kept with the stock carried in the business. Its great value also required safeguards against fire. Accordingly Mr. Bancroft bought a large lot in San Francisco and erected on it a two-story and basement brick building, forty by sixty feet, had iron shutters made for all its openings, and removed into this substantial structure his precious collection of thirty-five thousand books, maps and manuscripts, and four hundred files of Pacific Coast newspapers.

This building is Mr. Bancroft's literary workshop, wherein he is producing

works upon subjects kindred to the occupation of the Pacific Coast and supplementary to his great works "The Native Races of the Pacific States" and "History of the Pacific States." To assist him in his Herculean toil of reducing his unrivalled collection of material for the purposes of the historian, he employs a corps of skilled linguists and literary experts, about thirty in number, who file away in a systematic manner concise statements of what they find of available information.

Mr. Bancroft is not a dry-as-dust compiler. On the contrary, his books are as readable as they are trustworthy and exhaustive. Though it has been charged with pertinacity that not only compiling but much of the actual literary work is done by the assistants, there is no doubt that Mr. Bancroft is fairly entitled to the chief honors of executing as well as conceiving his great work.



Lillie Devereux Blake.

SOCIAL REFORMER.

—:O:—

Lillie Devereux Blake was born in

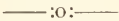
Raleigh, North Carolina, in August, 1835. Her father, George Devereux, was a wealthy Southern gentleman of Irish descent. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, of Stratford, Connecticut, a descendant of William Samuel Johnson, who was one of the first two Senators from that State. Both her parents were descended from Jonathan Edwards. Her father died in 1837, and the widow subsequently removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where she was well known for her large and generous hospitality. Her daughter, the future favorite writer and lecturer, was a much admired belle; and in 1855 was married to Frank Umsted, a lawyer of Philadelphia, with whom she lived two years in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Umstead died in 1859, and his widow, who had written sketches for *Harper's Magazine* and published a novel called "Southwold," from that date contributed largely to leading newspapers and magazines. She was Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* in the winter of 1861, published "Rockford" in 1862, and wrote many stories for *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, the *Philadelphia Press*, and other publications. In 1866 the subject of this sketch married Greenfill Blake of New York City. In 1872 Mrs. Blake published "Fettered for Life," a novel designed to show the legal disadvantages of women. She has been known as one of the leading advocates of the enfranchisement of her sex since 1870; and has written much on the subject since that date. Her energetic advocacy has, moreover, taken the form of eloquent public speech in lectures and addresses almost innumerable. In appearances before committees of Congress, State legislatures and other bodies having the subject of the enfranchisement of women under consideration, Mrs. Blake has manifested a thorough acquaintance with the subject. It was owing mainly to Mrs. Blake's efforts that the bill was passed in New York State giving women the right of school suffrage. She was the person who began the movement to open the advantages of Columbia College to the enjoyment of women. As a public speaker, she has taken a prominent part in various political campaigns in New York and other States, the rights of women being the leading subject of her addresses. Mrs. Blake is a beautiful woman. She has well-formed features, large gray eyes, a good figure, and is

always dressed in exquisite taste. Her public as well as private discourse is seasoned with ready wit, and no lady lecturer in the land is more admired than she.



Bret Harte.

POET AND NOVELIST OF WESTERN LIFE.



Bret Harte is a thoroughly American poet. He represents in a strong degree the impulsive, democratic and plain spoken element of the American people. That he is a man of brilliant wit, wide information and strong purposes is proven by the success he has achieved.

He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839, his full name being Francis Bret Harte. He inherited from his parents English, German and Hebrew blood.

In 1854 the family removed to California, and in the rude mining settlements, surrounded by characters lawless, immoral and profligate, the young man received impressions which were stamped upon his memory so forcibly that, in after years, it became an easy task to reproduce them for the public with his pen. During the first three years in California he passed through the varying hardships and frequent

changes of occupation which seem to invariably attend the earlier steps of genius.

For a time he was compositor in a printing office; then he mined for himself, with most indifferent results. The life of a school teacher, which followed, gave a new incentive to the literary tastes which had been awakened in the printing office, and a year's work as express messenger threw him into continual contact with the various characters and life studies which he has given to the world.

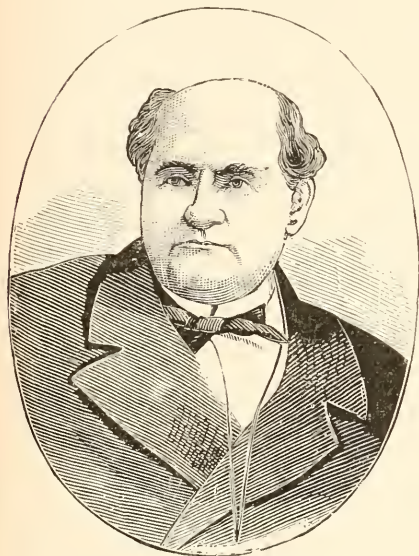
In 1857 he returned to the compositor's case in the office of the *Golden Era*, of San Francisco, and it was here that a few Bohemian sketches, rapidly dashed off, for copy, attracted the attention of the editor, and he was assigned a place in the literary department. He soon became editor-in-chief of the weekly *Californian*. For six years he was secretary of the San Francisco mint, and during this time wrote the "Society upon the Stanislaus," "John Brown at Gettysburg," and other poems and sketches.

Much of the work which came from his hand at this time bears all the marks of keen wit and pungency of expression that characterize the articles and sketches which he has retained in the complete edition of his writings.

In 1863 his first sketch appeared in the East. This was followed by frequent efforts, until, in 1868, he became the editor of the *Overland Monthly*. In 1871 he came to Boston, and was a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

His "Heathen Chinee," though really inferior in richness of humor to much of his other work, became instantly popular, was quoted almost as much as, in later days, "Pinafore," and at once elevated him to the rank of the greatest American humorists. "The Luck of Roaring Creek," "The Outcast of Poker Flat," "Miggles," etc., sketches of California life, which he published in the *Overland Monthly*, established a reputation for him which he has admirably sustained by the brilliancy of his wit, his undeniable ability and the versatility of his genius. His one long novel, "Gabriel Conroy," was not a great success, though it has been dramatized. "Condensed Novels," a burlesque of popular novelists, is one of his best books. "How Santa Claus Came to Sandy Bar" is called by many his most pathetic short story. "In the Carquinez Woods" is his latest story (1883), and

maintains his reputation. In 1878 Mr. Harte was appointed United States Consul to Crefeld, in Prussia, and in 1878 was transferred to Glasgow, where he now resides.



Prince Napoleon.

—:o:—

The present heir to the claims of the Bonapartes is the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon. His mother, her husband's second wife, was the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. The prince was born at Trieste, September 9, 1822. His early life was passed in Vienna, Trieste, Florence and Rome, varied with occasional residence in Switzerland, England and Spain. Upon the deposition of Louis Philippe in 1848, he went to France, and was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by the voters of Corsica. His first parliamentary experience was as leader of the extreme republicans, rapidly succeeded by a moderated spirit in his political views. In 1849 he was made minister plenipotentiary of France at the court of Madrid; from which he was recalled in a short time. After President Louis Napoleon had succeeded in strangling the republic and establishing the empire, he made his cousin a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, a

recipient of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and a general of division in the army. In this last-named capacity he saw a brief service in the war with Russia, commanding an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. His marriage with the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, took place January 30, 1859. The offspring was two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest child, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, has inherited the great expectations of the late Prince Imperial. Prince Napoleon had a command in the war of 1859, between France and Italy on the one side, and Austria on the other. An attack which he made on the Orleans family, in a speech delivered in the Senate in 1861, was resented by the Duc d'Aumale, who challenged him. The prince, who is not noted for his courage, declined the duel. His appointment as president of the commissioners for the Universal Exhibition of Paris of 1867, made in 1865, he resigned in consequence of a disagreement with his cousin, the emperor. He visited the United States in 1861, and made numerous acquaintances with eminent leaders on both sides in the great civil contest then raging. When Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia, in the summer of 1870, Prince Napoleon desired a command, but was refused it, and sent to his father-in-law, the king of Italy, with the view to secure his co-operation with France in the conflict. In this attempt he failed. The collapse of the empire resulted in his residence in Brussels and other continental cities, after which he settled in England. Upon his venturing into France a short time after the battle of Sedan, he was banished from its soil by a decree of the Provisional Government led by Jules Favre and Gambetta. In 1875 he made a public declaration of his adherence to the republic, through the columns of the *Volunte Nationale*. Of late years he has resided very quietly in France, and his manifesto some time ago, created the greater surprise on this account. That Prince Napoleon could suppose that either his personal ambition, or the interests of his son, whose claims are preferred by many to those of his father, could be served by that ridiculous demonstration is abundant proof that he is not the kind of man to head a revolution. More lately the claims of father and

son have been united and the two frequently pose in public together.

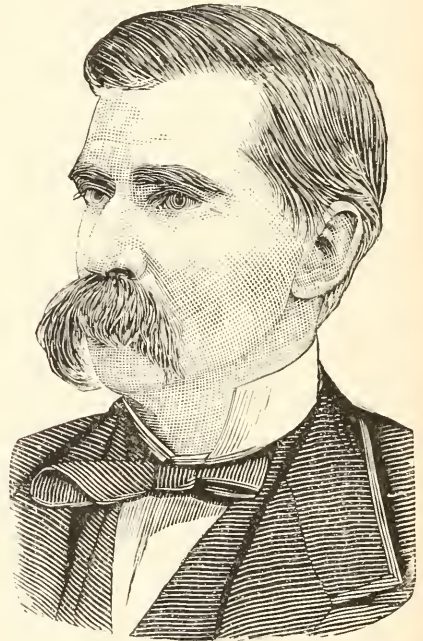


Hon. Shelby L. Cullom.

U. S. SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Shelby L. Cullom is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Wayne County November 22, 1829. His father removed to Tazewell County, Illinois, when the future senator was about a year old. Young Cullom worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he began to teach school, having qualified himself for this position by hard study in his leisure hours and an attendance at the district school during the winter. While a teacher he pursued his studies with a diligence which gained him admission to Mount Morris University. Having completed the course there, in 1855 he went to Springfield, where he added an office experience to his knowledge of the law, and after this additional preparation of a year, was admitted to the bar. His first office was city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature by the American party,

aided by the votes of the incipient Republican party. He was re-elected in 1860, and made Speaker of the House. President Lincoln appointed him in 1862 one of a commission to examine into the accounts of quartermasters and commissaries, and to pass on claims allowed by them. In this work he was associated with Governor Boutwell and Charles A. Dana. His first election to Congress was in 1864. He was re-elected in 1866 and 1868. After two years of retirement from politics he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and made Speaker for the second time; and after having been elected to the State Legislature the third time, was, in 1876, made Governor by his fellow-citizens of Illinois, who gave him the largest vote polled in the State at that election. His re-election to the Governorship, in 1880, is historic as the only instance in the history of Illinois of a Governor being given a second term. Senator Cullom is an unpretending, capable and exceedingly conscientious man.



"Don" Cameron.

SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

James Donald Cameron, or "Don"

Cameron as he is familiarly called, has acquired a national reputation as a Republican "boss." Other bosses have risen up in large numbers and soon suffered a decadence of their power, but "Don" still retains his political prestige and is likely to for some years to come. He is the son of the Hon. Simon Cameron, the famous political veteran, who resigned the Senatorial chair which "Don" now occupies.

Mr. Cameron was born in Middletown, Pa., in 1833. He graduated at Princeton College, and began life as clerk in the Middletown bank, where he rose to the position of cashier. He failed to acquire all the modern accomplishments, and never performed the great embezzling or disappearing act, for instance, but still he was counted a good cashier. He learned railroading by engaging in the transportation of troops and supplies and in 1866 became President of the Northern Central Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania Central. His first appearance in politics was in the Cabinet. President Grant made him Secretary of War, May 22, 1876, and he served the remainder of Grant's term, till March 3, 1877. When he left the office of Secretary, his father, the Hon. Simon Cameron, who was growing old, resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate and instructed the legislature of Pennsylvania to elect "Don." It did so. The young "boss" was re-elected in 1878, and on the death of Zach Chandler in 1879, he succeeded him as Chairman of the National Republican Committee. It is now a matter of history that if the other third-termers of that Committee had sustained his position at the Chicago Convention, when he claimed that by precedent he had the right of naming the temporary Chairman, Grant would have been nominated instead of Garfield.

There have been repeated unsuccessful revolts against the Cameron rule in Pennsylvania. There, as elsewhere, the machine is credited with corruption of the public service, but the Camerons have never been personally tainted. "Don" cannot make a speech. As a "Boss" this is fortunate, as speeches have been known to rise up and ruin him that uttered them. He is a man of keen foresight, unflinching determination and of great executive ability. He concedes when concession will win; he defies where defiance is victory. Mr. Cameron has been married twice. His second wife is the daughter of the

late Judge Sherman of Cleveland, and a niece of the Senator and General. By his first wife he has a daughter older than his second help-mate. It was thought at one time that his connection with the Shermans would disturb his loyalty to Grant, but the ties of relationship rest lightly upon him, as he has repeatedly wrecked the political fortunes of ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, who is his brother-in-law. His present term in the Senate will expire March 3d, 1885.



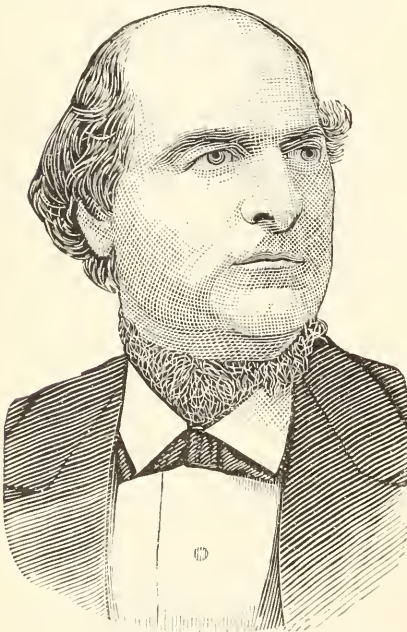
Nathaniel P. Hill.

U. S. SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

Senator Hill was born in Orange County, New York, February 28th, 1832. His father was a large farmer, and at sixteen the boy was left in charge of the paternal estate. He prepared for college, and in 1853 entered Brown University, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. In this he achieved such success that in 1860 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University. In 1864, he was sent by some Boston capitalists to investigate mining properties in Colorado. The imperfect method of treating the ores there in vogue induced him to study the subject exhaustively. Mr. Hill twice

crossed the ocean for this purpose. On his second visit, he took with him seventy tons of ores for experimental treatment at Swansea, in Wales. As the result of this, the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company was formed in 1867, Senator Hill assuming the direction of its interests. Works were established first at Black Hawk and then at Denver, where ores were purchased of the miners at their true value, according to assay. The company began business with a paid up capital of \$250,000, which in 1878 had increased to \$800,000. The Senator's management has enriched the company as well as himself, and he now possesses an ample fortune as the result of his efforts.

In the Senate, he has been conspicuous in urging Legislation for irrigating the arid plains of the West, a measure to which he attaches the highest importance. A controversy with Secretary Teller, in regard to certain leases of Yellowstone Park property to Rufus Hatch and others, attracted public attention some time ago.



Joseph E. McDonald.

DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN.

—:O:—
Indiana has had many distinguished

sons who have rendered conspicuous service to the country. Not the least prominent of these is the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, whose name is now being mentioned as a possible candidate of the Democratic party in the approaching Presidential contest.

It is by no means improbable that his claim to the honor will receive consideration in the next National Convention of his party, and predictions as to the result of such an event are now being freely made in political circles.

Joseph Ewing McDonald is descended from Scotch and Huguenot parentage, and was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1819. To the careful training which he received in his youth from his mother Mr. McDonald is largely indebted for his superior qualities. His father died when he was yet a small boy, and until he was twelve years of age young McDonald spent his time on the farm, receiving instructions from his mother. He early expressed a desire to study law, but it was thought advisable for him to learn a trade before committing himself to a professional career. Accordingly he was apprenticed to the firm of Andrews & Nichol, saddlers and harness makers, at Lafayette, Ind., for a term of six years. He applied himself with great diligence to the task of acquiring skill and efficiency in the craft, with so much success that he was dismissed from his apprenticeship three months before the legal expiration of the same. He was now eighteen years of age, and he resolved to prepare himself for a sphere of nobler action than was offered by the saddlery business. He entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind., supporting himself by working at his trade night and morning and between terms. In 1840 he left this institution and entered the Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., of which Bishop Simpson was the president. If reports are reliable, young McDonald was a most exemplary student during his career in college, and when he retired from the seat of learning at Greencastle, was more than ordinarily proficient in his studies. He began the regular study of law soon after leaving college in the office of the late Zebulon Baird at Lafayette, Indiana, who took a kindly interest in the young aspirant and devoted much time to instructing him in the principles of law. On his admission to the bar young McDonald had quite a profound knowledge of its practice and prin-

ciples and was more than a match for many old practitioners. He was soon elected Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he was so successful as to be re-elected in 1845. During that year he removed to Crawfordsville, where he built up a large and lucrative practice, and achieved a position in the first rank at the Bar of the State. In 1856 he was elected Attorney General of Indiana, and it is said that the position was never filled in a more satisfactory manner. Three years later he removed to Indianapolis and entered into partnership with Addison L. Roache, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. This connection lasted until 1869, when Mr. Roach retired, and Mr. McDonald formed another partnership with the Hon. John M. Butler, with whom he is still associated. They at once assumed a position among the leading firms of the State, and have had a hand in some of the most celebrated and important cases that have ever been contested at the bar of Indiana.

Mr. McDonald has ever been a faithful and devoted ally of the Democratic party. In 1849 he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, but was defeated in his next candidacy. In 1864 he was nominated for Governor, his opponent being the late Oliver P. Morton; but suffered defeat in the general Republican victory of that year, although he polled a much larger vote than the candidate of the last campaign preceding. The re-organization of the Democratic party in Indiana after the disastrous election of 1872, was largely due to Mr. McDonald's labor and sagacity. He was chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and to him the success of the party in 1874 was largely attributable. He was elected United States Senator in 1874 against strong opposition, due to his hard money theories. During the campaign he declared that he would not alter a word in his record on the financial question to be made a Senator for life. He took his seat March 5th, 1875, and retained it until 1881, making a most honorable record during his term of service. His speeches in the Senate reveal that he is in favor of hard money and a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. Mr. McDonald is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he is known as a hospitable, kind and generous neighbor. He has been three times married, his present wife being one of the most handsome and accomplished ladies in Indiana.



Senator Wm. B. Allison.

RE-ELECTED FROM IOWA.

—:O:—

Hon. William B. Allison, the hard working statesman from Iowa, who first took his seat in the U. S. Senate as the successor of James Harlan in 1873, has recently been re-elected. Mr. Allison is now 55 years of age and is a native of Ohio. He graduated from the Western Reserve College in that State, when he dropped collegiate for legal studies. After his admission to the Bar he began practice in Ohio, but in 1857 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and opened an office there. He soon acquired a reputation for shrewdness and wisdom in political matters, and the young lawyer had not been long in Iowa before he had become a member of the Governor's staff. At the outbreak of the civil war he displayed very commendable activity in organizing forces in his adopted State. Mr. Allison began to be very popular in Iowa, and it was with great confidence of success that the Republican caucus nominated him as candidate for election to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was elected successively to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. In 1873 he was elected to the United States Senate, and since then has

retained his seat without interruption. Mr. Allison's record in both Houses of Congress is highly honorable. From the beginning of the exciting sessions of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the name of Allison, which headed the roll, always elicited an emphatic "yea" or "nay" in favor of the right. Senator Allison has always manifested a lively interest in legislation regulating the affairs of the District of Columbia, Indian rights and appropriations, Army and Navy appropriations, measures regarding telegraph lines and the sale of public lands.

Senator Allison is not an orator. It is very seldom that he makes an extended speech, but he flings out observations and concise remarks with great effect. Some of his brief statements made in the course of debates have become famous, and will ever be preserved in the records of Congress. He is now Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

after the birth of his gifted son. Marrying a second time, the widow's next mate was an actor, painter and writer of comedies. He took a fatherly interest in his hopeful stepson, whom he intended to make a painter, but died when the boy was seven years old and had been found inapt to learn the art of drawing. Deprived of experienced guidance in the direction which Nature had intended him to follow, young Wagner amused himself with original musical and literary composition, imitating a bewildering variety of authors in both. When he was fifteen years old, one of his compositions was put upon the stage, and he has toiled ever since, most of the time against such discouragements of poverty and temporary failures as but few men could go through without suffering the collapse of their hopes. But Wagner always believed in himself to a degree that would be called excessive but for the fact that he attained the highest position among living composers, and established innovations in art which promise to be permanent.

He was tall and thin, nervous, impetuous, passionate, a man at the extremes of gentleness and generosity and reckless anger, and even violence towards those who performed his music. The establishment of his own theatre at Bayreuth, Bavaria, was a necessity of his imperious and despotic temperament. He was a wonderful talker, pouring out a cataract of words. A sybarite in his personal tastes, he drank his coffee from a golden cup, and worked surrounded by the choicest objects of decorative art. His extravagance seemed to have no limit; and Wagner and his work were the centre of the universe. He had what may be called an outside hobby in regarding himself as a great politician. In 1849 he placed himself at the head of the insurgents of Dresden. This conduct cost him an inglorious exile in Switzerland. While residing in Zurich he distinguished himself by publishing in rapid succession fiery pamphlets against the German "despots" who had driven him thither.

The United States Government paid him five thousand dollars for the Centennial March performed on the day on which the Philadelphia Exhibition was opened, to him a trifle. Wagner was the originator of a new form of art with the mention of some peculiarities of which and of his principal works this



Richard Wagner.

COMPOSER OF THE "MUSIC OF THE FUTURE."

—:—

Wilhelm Richard Wagner, who died February 13, 1883, was born at Leipzig in the year 1813. His father was a police actuary, who died six months

sketch must close. His fundamental principle was that the poetry and the melody of dramatic music should form in unison the one and inseparable expression of the story. He symbolized the principal springs of action in the drama chiefly by means of orchestral effects, which recur at intervals, with variations to prevent monotony. The work of the scene painter, the gas man and the stage carpenter under his skillful management become an artistic performance harmonizing with the music and the words. A performance of one of Wagner's chief works presents a perfect illusion, which accounts for the cheerful endurance of discomfort and enormous expense implied in the pilgrimage to Bayreuth. The subjects of his greatest productions are derived exclusively from myths and popular legends. Consequently, while almost wanting in human interest, they are consummate feasts to such gifted imaginative souls as sit at the feet of the magical poet and musician. "Rienzi," a composition of his early manhood, proved a failure in Paris, where Wagner spent four miserable years of his life. The management of the Grand Opera refused it point blank. The same fate befell "Faust." "The Flying Dutchman" proved a failure in Wagner's native Germany. "Tannhauser" was another failure. "Lohengrin" was refused by Paris despite the anxiety of Napoleon III. for its production. After forty-seven rehearsals, the artists of the Vienna opera decided against "Tristram and Isolt. But the glorious success of "Der Ring Des Nibelungen" in 1876, and of "Parisfal" in 1882, compensate for past failures. Genius, matchless self-assertion and unconquerable will, achieved a splendid victory over precedent and prejudice.

In all of his great operas the librettos are of Wagner's own composition. The language is always adapted to a declamatory style of recitative, relieved by harmonies and instrumentation in accordance with the spirit of the situation. They are often magnificent in spectacle, but are purposely deficient in what is commonly understood as melody. Wagner's position on the theory of music has been declared to be that the highest mission and true end and object of all musical composition is only realized when it is the exponent of poetry.

The death of Wagner, which occurred in 1883, called out several biographies, in which the eccentricities and personal

whims of the man are more fully exhibited than ever. Of late years he has gained rather than lost ground in public estimation everywhere, even in France.



Commander W. S. Schley,
U. S. N.

IN COMMAND OF THE GREELY RELIEF
EXPEDITION.

—:O:—

Peace has its heroes no less than war. When one recalls the long list of brave officers and gallant men who have perished in the frozen North through their devotion to the cause of science, from the day of Sir John Franklin to that of De Long, one is tempted to declare that, as the French say, the game is not worth the candle. Within a few weeks another daring man, the subject of our sketch, will begin his perilous journey over the icy track strewn with the wrecks of vessels and the relics of the dead. But this time it is rather a mission of humanity than one of scientific or geographical research that prompts the heroism. The Greely Relief Expedition, which will sail in April or May,

will consist of three vessels under the general command of Capt. Schley, and will be fully manned, provisioned and equipped for a voyage of at least two years.

The Greely expedition, it will be remembered, was sent out, something more than two years ago, to man one of the scientific polar stations established by the united action of our own and several of the principal European governments. Their ship, the *Proteus*, was left at Lady Franklin Bay and the party proceeded northward. For a long time nothing was heard from them. At last it was reported that they were in great distress. One expedition has already been dispatched to their assistance, but without success. A pleasant fact connected with the fitting out of the new relief party is that one of the three ships, the *Alert*, is presented to the United States for the purpose by the British Government in courteous recognition of the release years ago by our country of all claim on one of the vessels deserted in the Franklin search, the *Resolute*.

Commander Winfield Scott Schley is 45 years old and a Marylander by birth. He left the Naval Academy in 1860, and at the beginning of the war was stationed at Ship Island with the frigate *Potomac*. Here, as throughout the war, he distinguished himself by gallant conduct. The next year he was with the gunboat *Winona* of the West Gulf blockading squadron and took part in all the naval battles up to the fall of Port Hudson. His promotion to a Lieutenant-Commander was made in reward for exceptional bravery in the Port Hudson fight. The step of Lieutenant-Commander was given while he was in command of the gunboat *Waterloo*. After the war he served in various vessels until 1867, when he was assigned to the Naval Academy as instructor. Here he remained until 1871, when he was again transferred to the *Bernicia*, at that time in the Asiatic fleet. Since that time he has been stationed on various vessels, has visited very many foreign ports, has again held an instructor's place in the Academy, and at the time of his appointment as commander of the Greely Expedition was serving in an important capacity in the Naval Bureau of Equipment and Navigation. The rank of Commander, which he now holds, was conferred upon him in 1874.

The peculiar qualities necessary to

an Arctic explorer are fully developed in Capt. Schley. He has experience, courage and patience, is a rigid disciplinarian, always just as well as kind to his subordinates. The task he is engaged upon seems almost a hopeless one, but if the Greely party are still in existence, and if it is in the power of man to help them, Capt. Schley may be confidently relied upon to accomplish his arduous undertaking.



Hon. James G. Blaine.

Since the time when young "Harry" Clay was the most magnetic of speakers and the most charming of gentlemen in either House of Congress, it is safe to say that no man except James G. Blaine has ever approached in popularity the sage of Ashland. But it was a favorite expression of the late Judge Black of Pennsylvania that Blaine was a greater man and a more effective speaker than Henry Clay ever had been, and surely the Judge, as one of the most pronounced of Democrats, could hardly have been very partial to the Republican leader who was *par excellence* the radical of radicals and who was the only Republican member of Congress during his long term whom the opposing party was never able to match either in power as a debater or in shrewdness as a parliamentarian.

James G. Blaine was born on January 31st, 1830, at the Indian Hill Farm in Washington County, Pa. His father was one of the heaviest landed proprietors in the State, and the son spent several years in early youth at school in Lancaster, Ohio, living in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was at that time Secretary of the Treasury and an uncle of the future statesman. In 1843 he entered Washington College at Washington, Pa., and graduated in 1847, at the age of only seventeen years.

After his graduation Mr. Blaine taught for some years in the schools of the neighborhood, at the same time making a decided mark as a magazine and newspaper writer. In 1853 he went to Kennebec, Maine, where he had been asked to assume the management of the *Kennebec Journal*. Shortly afterward he accepted the control of the *Portland Advertiser*. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature and served there four years; at the beginning of his last term of two years he was chosen Speaker and performed the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the law-makers of the Pine Tree State. It was during the war of the Rebellion in 1862 that "Blaine of Maine" was first sent to Congress. He at once devoted himself to a careful study of the rules of the House, and it was not long before he began to be regarded as one of the best parliamentarians in that body. He was repeatedly re-elected from the same district, and in 1869 was made Speaker of the House. His rulings were always prompt and accurate, and it was not often that his bitterest enemies could find a flaw in his parliamentary armor. He made the finest speech in Congress against what was known as the "Ohio idea" of paying the National debt in greenbacks, which was a product of Mr. Pendleton's fertile brain.

There can be no question that at the time when the Republican Convention was held in 1876, Mr. Blaine was the most popular leader in the party. But Proctor Knott's Commission of Investigation in the House of Representatives had taken occasion two days before the convention met to present a report falsely attempting to implicate him in certain improper transactions as Speaker, and his manly, outspoken explanation and refutation of the charges only partly removed their effect on the Convention, backed as it was by the eloquence of Ingersoll, whose "Plumed

Knight" speech will go down to history as his greatest effort. Mr. Blaine received 351 votes in the final vote as against 379 for the Hayes combination engineered by Roscoe Conkling, who had never forgiven the "Plumed Knight" for his severely vivacious reference to him on the floor of the House as the "turkey gobbler member from New York."

Nevertheless, Mr. Blaine went into the campaign with the best of feeling toward the Republican candidate, and worked night and day for his election. It is said, however, that after the election, and after the Southern policy of the Administration had been enunciated, he never went to the White House, feeling that President Hayes had not done his duty by the party which had elected him.

Mr. Blaine had been chosen a member of the Senate, and had entered upon his duties in 1877. He had voted against the Electoral Commission Bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional. In 1880 he was once more a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and succeeded in so using the influence he had as to defeat the third term scheme, and to overthrow the Conkling-Cameron-Logan Triumvirate. He did as much as any other one worker to elect President Garfield, and his appointment as Secretary of State was a perfectly natural one. The history of his connection with the President during his brief administration and after the fatal bullet of Guiteau had done its work, is too fresh in the public mind to need repetition here. He retired from the Cabinet shortly after President Arthur's accession. James G. Blaine is to day one of the keenest statesmen of America, and although in private life, is regarded as exerting a greater influence than any other leader in the Republican party.

As the hour of meeting for the Convention to nominate a Republican standard bearer for the campaign of 1880 approaches, Mr. Blaine's name comes again into vivid prominence. That he is still the most popular statesman of his party, with an immense number of voters, is certain. The former political leader, however, appears to be oblivious to old occupations, and is busily engaged in compiling his great historical work, "Twenty Years in Congress," which will soon appear. Whether he can be drawn from his retirement or not is an open question.



Robert Collyer.

FROM THE ANVIL TO THE PULPIT.

—:—

The ringing of the anvil, the glow of the forge, the wheezing of the bellows and the scattering of sparks under the sturdy strokes of the hammer, were the accompaniments to the early ministerial training of the Rev. Robert Collyer.

Like Elihu Burritt and Lyman Beecher, he kept his book ever before him, on a little wooden shelf, the leaves held open with a bit of iron. Thus he could catch a sentence now and then, and ponder over it as he turned the heated irons on his anvil. His mind and body progressed together through combined mental and physical development. Such men touch the hearts of the people rather, than those whose gilt-edged rhetoric leads them astray from the good, old, expressive Anglo-Saxon into vague and speculative themes, too complicated and crude for the average mind to follow.

Robert Collyer was born Dec. 8th, 1823, at Keighley, in Yorkshire, England. He received but four years of schooling, and at the age of eight or nine went to work in a linen factory, where he remained six years. He was then apprenticed to a blacksmith, his father's trade being the same, and for

twelve years remained at the Ilkley forge.

To the labor of these twelve years he owes, no doubt, the robust frame and sound lungs, so rare in the clerical profession.

In 1847 he was converted to Methodism, and on Sundays, at the neighboring chapels, gained his first experience as a preacher, and laid the foundation of his life work as a minister.

In 1850 he decided to emigrate to America, and while at Shoemakertown, Pa., obtained a license as a preacher, working at his trade through the week. Later he became acquainted with Dr. Furness, who invited him to preach in his pulpit. He did so, thus incurring the charge of heresy, and losing his right to a license from the Conference. This occurred in January, 1859, and in February of the same year he was invited to the pulpit of the Second Unitarian Society of Chicago, newly organized, with a membership of only forty, but which rapidly became one of the most flourishing churches in the Northwest.

After twenty years of noble work with this Society, and with much hesitation, he accepted the call of the Church of the Messiah, in New York City, where he now is, and which has prospered wonderfully under his pastorate.

The Unity Church sent to Ilkley and purchased the old anvil in Collyer's smithy, and it is cherished by them as a memorial of the humble beginning of his life.

The luxuriant growth of hair, streaked with white, which covers his large head, and the general cast of his features, remind one forcibly of Beecher. He resembles him also in his straightforward originality and force of will, which leads him to break down the barriers of sectarian influence and tread the broad track of common sense, unhampered by the restraints of creed. He has the plain, honest, earnest and enthusiastic manner of speech and flow of thought which appeals both to the feelings and to reason.

In his essays and discourses he uses Anglo-Saxon words almost entirely, preferring to link his thoughts together with hooks of steel, rather than with elaborate silken syllables.

If the grime and dust of the smithy and the clang of the hammer upon the

anvil tends to mould and shape the lives of men in general, as it has with Robert Collyer, it would be better to apprentice more of our youth to the trades and send fewer of them to college.



Col. "Tom" Ochiltree,

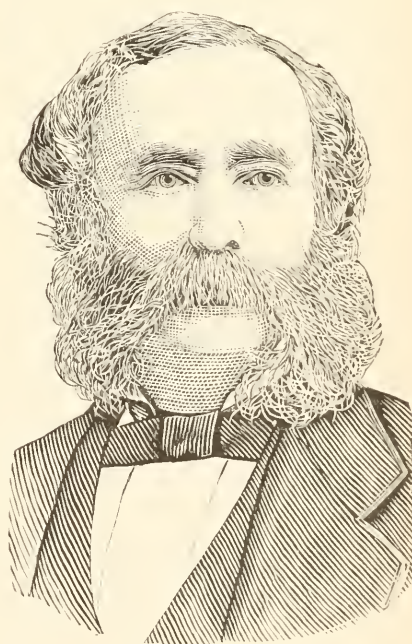
WHO INTRODUCED THE LASKER RESOLUTIONS.

—:—

Thomas P. Ochiltree, independent Congressman from Texas, is a son of the late Judge William B. Ochiltree of that State. He was born in the year 1837. At the age of seventeen he entered John G. Walker's company of Texas Rangers as a volunteer private, and took part in the campaign of 1854-55 against the Apache and Comache Indians. He fought in the Confederate army during the civil war. When peace was made he was appointed United States Marshal of Texas by President Grant, and discharged the responsible duties of his office with great acceptance. He was afterwards a Commissioner of Emigration to Europe for Texas, and as such made several visits to Europe, where his acquaintances are both numerous and distinguished. Colonel Ochiltree made a hard fight for the representation of his district, the Seventh

Texas, and won it by splendid majorities in the strongholds of the Democracy. He is the first native Texan elected to Congress from that State. His ability as a speaker and genial disposition make him a general favorite both in public and private. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by a majority of 3,000 over his opponent, Mr. Findlay, Democrat.

The recent action of Prince Bismarck in declining to submit to the German Reichstag the resolutions of condolence on the death of the distinguished statesman and liberal, Herr Lasker, have called special public attention of late to Congressman Ochiltree, by whom the resolutions were introduced. The return to Congress of those resolutions is generally regarded as an altogether gratuitous insult, though as Herr Lasker was not a member of the Reichstag, and was a bitter political enemy of Bismarck, the condolence might, perhaps, more properly have been addressed elsewhere.



Wade Hampton.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

—:—

The name Wade Hampton is "familiar in our mouths as a household word,"

and has been for many years. No more prominent statesman than he gives distinction to the South in the councils of the nation. South Carolina is proud of her son, whose loyalty to her interests, according to that view of them given by his convictions, has been invariably devoted and conspicuous.

Wade Hampton was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818, the son of the wealthiest planter in the United States, and the owner of three thousand slaves. After his graduation at the University of South Carolina, he studied law, was admitted to the bar and elected to the State Legislature. Secession and the consequent outbreak of civil war gave food to his energies in the formation of a regiment of cavalry. He fought gallantly in the Confederate service, and was soon made a Brigadier-General. At Bull Run he commanded the Hampton Legion of cavalry, and was wounded. At the decisive battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, he was wounded, but soon recovered and renewed the activities of campaign life. In July, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and distinguished himself at the head of a division of cavalry on duty in the State of Virginia. General Sherman's celebrated march compelled the retreat of the Confederate army in South Carolina, and the rear-guard was placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton. At Columbia, the capital of the State, a huge quantity of cotton had been stored up, which, upon the approach of the Federal army, was accidentally ignited, resulting in the destruction of the greater part of the city. The Union troops promptly assisted to put out the fire. Wade Hampton's most prominent action between the close of the war and the year 1876, was as delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively.

In the Presidential election of 1876, while the vote of South Carolina was given Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, Wade Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was declared elected after a long dispute as to whether he or Gov. D. H. Chamberlain was entitled to the office. His incumbency of this office proved recuperative to the State and reflects great credit upon him. He was elected as U. S. Senator from his native State in 1878, taking his seat April 16, 1879. His term of office ex-

pires March 3, 1885. Personally Senator Hampton is one of the finest looking men in the Senate Chamber, though a hunting accident a few years ago cost him a limb.



Jay Gould,

RAILROAD KING AND FINANCIER.

—:0:—

No man in this country is regarded with a greater degree of interest than Jay Gould, the great Railroad King and financier.

He is at the head of the largest system of railroads in the United States. To the popular mind the quiet but effective measures which he adopts as a speculator constitute an attraction akin to a mystery. Mr. Gould's career and his personal characteristics and habits encourage the pecuniary interest manifested in him. The most powerful man in Wall street, he is never seen in the Stock Exchange; without an avowed political preference or party, no statesman in the country equals him in power. Stealthy and subtle as a tiger, his movements are concealed, well-considered and forceful.

The features of his life, as told by himself some time ago before a Senate Committee on Labor and Education, are these:

Jay Gould was born at Roxbury, New

York, in the year 1856. His father kept a store and tilled a small farm. His mother died when he was six years of age. The widower married again, and was the husband of a third wife when, in the year 1866, he died. Young Gould received a fair education, and gave evidence of that love of books and art which now affords him some of the leading pleasures of his domestic life. He was but sixteen when he began his business career, but his famed invention of a mouse-trap preceded his engagement in the store of "Squire" Burhan. The story is familiar of the young inventor carrying his precious trap in a showy mahogany case, and of being robbed of it in New York City on the occasion of his first visit to that place. The lad's chasing the thief resulted first in the fellow's disgust upon discovering that he had risked his liberty for a thing of so little value, and, second, in his being dealt with under a requisition from the Governor of a neighboring State. At the "Squire's" young Gould's historic feat was buying a piece of land in Albany, proceeding in the matter from information he had gathered by overhearing a confidential disclosure of its cheapness addressed by his employer to some friends. In 1856 a map of Delaware County was published in Philadelphia, containing the words, "From Actual Survey by Jay Gould."

Gouldsboro, Penn., was named after the subject of this sketch, who, in his early manhood, formed a partnership with Colonel Zadoek Pratt in the tanning business at that place. Pratt was a busy, prating politician, and it is said that his most popular speech was the work of his young partner, to whom he paid one hundred dollars for the production. At Gouldsboro Gould fell into trouble with the authorities by persistently defending his possession of an old building from which he was finally expelled by the military. He managed to get clear of what threatened to be a serious scrape, and during the last period of his tanning experiences was the proprietor of the business. Mr. Gould removed to New York City in 1859, and began business as a broker. Then, as now, he had no ordinary vices, and showed clear-headed perception in availing himself of the condition of the country, before and throughout the war, during which he became a millionaire. When he entered into the railroad business, in

connection with the Erie, that corporation owed him four millions of dollars. With his skillful handling of Erie stock began his greatness as a railroad king.

To detail Mr. Gould's operations in Cleveland and Pittsburgh stock, his gigantic investments in Union Pacific, his dealings in the stock of Wabash, Kansas and Texas, and other roads, would be a tedious task were it practicable. He owns, it is said, several influential newspapers. The most careless reader will remember Mr. Gould's reorganization and manipulation of the American Union Telegraph Company, whereby he obtained control of the Western Union Company.

Mr. Gould is a married man. His bride was Miss Ellen Miller, daughter of a well-known New York merchant. He has several children, of whom the oldest, George J., is in business in Wall street. The firm of which young Gould is a member started in business with a capital of one million dollars, one half of which is said to have been provided by his father.

Mr. Gould loves his home, which, whether made in his mansion in New York or at his country seat, Lyndhurst, on the Hudson, is as refined and elegant as wealth and cultivated taste can make it. Rare books, works of art and curiosities abound in the wealth of his personal possessions. He bought his country seat at Irvington for two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. It is now worth about half a million. A few years ago, the conservatory, valued at two hundred thousand dollars, including the plants, was almost destroyed by fire. Jay Gould is fond of solitary rides on horseback. He sails to business in his wonderful steam yacht, the *Atalanta*, as an ordinary man takes a ferry boat. The *Atalanta* is claimed to be the fastest boat in New York waters and is fitted up without regard to expense. Outside of this his enjoyments are indoor and those of the husband, father and student.

His appearance is remarkable, notwithstanding that he is a small, light man, weighing not over a hundred and twenty pounds. He has a swarthy complexion, well-made features, and a pair of black eyes whose searching glance is not soon forgotten. His manner is quiet, gentle and courteous, and an admirer remarks on the "candid and humorous intonation of his voice." Mr. Gould has many admirers and many detractors, as a matter of course. His

enemies allege that he is unscrupulous, and claim that the disasters of "Black Friday," and the dark day of September, 1869, were attributable to his schemes. Nobody accuses him of quarrelsomeness. He loves retirement and peace, but has the courage necessary for vast undertakings.

Mr. Gould is a man who gives liberally without ostentation. The widow of the late James Fisk has publicly stated her obligations to him for friendly generousities. The Grant fund included twenty-five thousand dollars received from Mr. Gould, whose large benefactions to the yellow fever sufferers of Memphis, and to the needy frontier farmers of Kansas are remembered by readers of the newspapers.



Count de Paris.

ROYALIST CLAIMANT TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

Two events in the year 1883 brought into special prominence the name of Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Count de Paris.

The first is the recent publication of the seventh and eighth volumes of his History of the American Civil War, two volumes of which were issued in 1875

and the sixth, with appendix, in June 1883. The work has already attained a wide reputation as a scholarly, accurate and valuable addition to the world of letters.

The second event is the death of Count de Chambord, "Henry V.," whose will instructs the Monarchical party, throughout France, to recognize the Count de Paris as the legitimate claimant to the throne of France.

It is an unusual occurrence for a lineal descendant of royalty, whose shoulders wear by right of inheritance the mantle of a king, to be seen lingering in the dim and dusty workshops of blue-bloused laborers, deeply engrossed in discussing schemes for the advancement of social reform, yet such are the circumstances in which might frequently be found the grandson of Louis Philippe, the eldest son of the Duc d'Orleans.

He was born in Paris in 1838, and after the revolution of ten years later, went into exile with his relatives, receiving his education in England. In 1861, with his brother, the Duc de Chartres, and their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, he came to America, and entered the Federal service with the rank of Captain of Volunteers. Both he and his brother served on the staff of Gen. McClellan until the close of the campaign in Virginia, when they returned to Europe.

In 1871 he was admitted as a member of the Legislative Assembly at Versailles.

Brave, handsome and soldierly, the Count de Paris appeals to the royalists, not only through the *prestige* of his name, but also through his personal merits. He is religiously inclined, but not fanatical. His sympathies are with the progressive spirit of the age, and he is ever willing and eager to labor long and well for the greatest good to the greatest number.

In 1867, he married his cousin, the charming and talented Princess Isabella, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. His eldest child, the Duc d'Orleans, is said to give promise of great genius.

The family now occupy a magnificent hotel in the Faubourg St. Germain, where their adherents and admirers form about them a miniature court which well sustains the dignity and elegance which has ever characterized the Bourbons. The Count's interest in the laboring classes has led to frequent journeys through the manufacturing

districts of England, where he has thoroughly acquainted himself with the details of workmen's lives and habits, and made himself familiar with the practical application of theories for mitigating the tyranny of capital over labor.

He has never made an effort toward disturbing the peaceful repose of the republic, and does not exert himself to further the political interests of the royalist party. While maintaining the justice of his hereditary claim, his actions since the death of the Count de Chambord show that he proposes to await the will of the people, rather than to succeed by intrigue.

The *Figaro* claims that the monarchical party is eventually bound to overturn the republic, since it counts on its side two of the most potent forces in France—the church and the women.

Should the people of France invite him to the throne, he would, no doubt, most willingly comply, but he still maintains the spirit to which he gave expression at the formation of the republic, when he said: "France wishes to make a new experiment; it does not become us to hinder her."



Hon. William H. Hunt.

THE LATE MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The cable announces the death at St.

Petersburg, on Wednesday morning, February 27th, of Hon. W. H. Hunt, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Russia. Mr. Hunt was a native of South Carolina, having been born in Charleston in 1824, but settled in Louisiana in early life. He was educated at Yale College, studied and practiced law in New Orleans, gaining a brilliant position at the Louisiana Bar, and, like his brothers Randall and Dr. Thomas Hunt, and all his family, was uncompromising in his loyalty to the Union cause. He gained a large practice in commercial, maritime and admiralty law. He was a thoroughly trained criminal lawyer, an able solicitor in chancery, and for some years professor of commercial and criminal law and the law of evidence in the New Orleans Law School. He was also a ready and able writer, was a valued adviser to General Butler and Banks in Louisiana, was an Old-Line Whig before the war and a moderate Democrat for several subsequent years; but ultimately joined the Republican party and was elected Attorney General in 1876 on the Packard ticket. The ticket was defeated by about 8,000 majority. Packard, alleging intimidation, seized and barricaded the State House, which he held for several weeks, at the end of which President Hayes recognized the Nicholls government. At once he settled at Washington as a lawyer. In 1878 he was urged for the post of Collector of New Orleans, but was given instead a judgeship in the Court of Claims. He was recommended by the Bar of Louisiana, without distinction of party, for a seat on the Supreme Bench in place of Justice Strong, but the prize was awarded to Judge Woods. On President Garfield's accession to power, he was made Secretary of the Navy. He was related by marriage to the Livingston family of Louisiana, originally from New York, and had a Summer residence in New York on the banks of the Hudson.

Mr. Hunt was appointed Minister to Russia in April, 1882. As a public man he may be described as of solid rather than brilliant qualities.

Personally, as our cut shows, Mr. Hunt was a very fine looking man, tall, well-built, easy and graceful, with courtly manners. He was married four times; from the third wife he was divorced, it being claimed that his own influence procured the legislation that allowed of the divorce. The cause of his death was dropsy induced by chronic liver com-

plaint. A dispatch of condolence from the Russian Emperor was at once transmitted to the President and Congress by M. de Struve, the Russian Minister to Washington.



Warner Miller.

U. S. SENATOR FOR NEW YORK.

—:o:—

There is not in the world a single country other than ours where there are so many educated and experienced men competent to meet any political emergency, or to fill any post pertaining to our general government or local legislatures. And in nothing is this more strongly exemplified than in the fact that in some of our great conventions and caucuses the names of leading personages, with undoubted claims to public consideration, are frequently set aside for new ones, or for those of individuals of less prominence, but whose ability may have quietly made itself felt in more than one department of our economy. Our whole population is rife, so to speak, with such characters; and hence the readiness and security with which such changes are made, and

hence also the establishment of the fact, that, in this country at least, no man is regarded as possessed exclusively of those abilities which are necessary to the adequate discharge of even the most important and exalted duties that can be imposed upon him by the people.

In presenting to our readers the portrait of Mr. Miller, elected as a Republican, in 1881, to the United States Senate, we are again reminded of the uncertainty of ever forcing nominations on any political convention, as well as of the vastness of our resources in the direction already referred to. True, that previously he had been no stranger to public life; but then we are not so sure that this enhanced the chances of his success in any degree whatever. Be this as it may, his name seems not to have been taken into consideration during the early deliberations of his party in the State Capital; but all at once he appeared on the scene, and after a sharp contest carried the day, and succeeded Mr. Platt, to the extreme gratification of the administration, and of all those who had become weary of the prolonged and unseemly struggle at Albany, and who were almost ready to accept any candidate likely to bring it to a close.

Warner Miller was born in Oswego County, N. Y., August 12, 1838. He was educated at Union College, where he was held in high estimation and graduated with honors in 1860. Soon after this latter period he was employed as a teacher in the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, where he distinguished himself in a marked degree, and remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Cavalry, serving subsequently in the Shenandoah valley. His career as a soldier also may be gathered from the fact that he was steadily promoted through the intermediate ranks until he became a lieutenant, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester. In 1872, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; and in 1874, and also in 1875, he was elected to the New York Legislature. He was subsequently the Republican representative to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Twenty-second district, comprising Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis counties, and was re-elected in 1882. Mr. Miller has lived in Herkimer for many years, and is a paper manufacturer and

agriculturist of large means and influence. Senator Miller's term will expire March 3, 1887.



Anna E. Dickinson.

DISTINGUISHED LADY ORATOR.

The childhood of Anna Elizabeth Dickinson was one of trial, loneliness, poverty and disappointment, but by the power of her own indomitable will and courage, combined with rare genius, she has struggled against and overcome every obstacle.

The vices, follies and trivial weaknesses which have cast a shadow over the names of many noted and noble women, she has avoided, through all her temptations and discouragements, and has maintained a moral purity and probity of character which adds not only lustre to her fame, but honor to her sex.

She was born in Philadelphia on the 28th of October, 1842.

Wayward, headstrong, intensely earnest and imaginative as a child, an attempt was made to "break her will." Solomon's proverb met with at least one glorious exception, for though the

rod was not spared, the child was not spoiled.

Owing to her mother's limited means, she was educated at the free schools of the Society of Friends, and the taunts of her better dressed companions, in regard to the lack of elegance in her wearing apparel, seemed to sting and goad her on to strong and noble energies for the bettering of her condition. When about twelve years of age she entered Westtown "Boarding School of Friends," and remained there two years; from here she went to the "Friends Select School" in Philadelphia, where she pursued a dozen branches of study at a time, yet seldom failed in a recitation. At fourteen she published an article on slavery in the *Liberator*. At seventeen she left school and began the life work which has been blessed with such glorious results. A remark which she made about this time to the committee-man of a country school, aptly illustrates her independent spirit. He had told her that the position she was about to fill had formerly been occupied by a man at a salary of twenty-eight dollars a month, but that they would not pay a girl more than sixteen.

Something in his manner aroused the rebellious spirit within her, and she replied, with great vehemence: "Sir! Are you a fool, or do you take me for one? Though I am too poor to-day to buy a pair of cotton gloves, I would rather go in rags than degrade my womanhood by accepting anything at your hands."

After a few efforts in the line of speech making at the meetings of the "Progressive Friends," she was invited to speak in Mullica Hall, New Jersey, in April, 1860. Her subject was, "Woman's Work." At this meeting, and also at the many which followed, at which she spoke, she created a profound sensation. Her earnestness of manner, the cogency of her arguments, her entire forgetfulness of self, held her audiences spell-bound, and she seemed to be able to rouse them to enthusiasm or fill their eyes with tears at will. Her success was assured, and speech after speech followed in rapid succession, for which she received a hundred dollars a night. As a campaign speaker she did wonders. Wherever she went the halls were packed. Her vigorous efforts during the contest between Seymour and Buckingham in Connecticut, during the war, may well be ranked among the crowning glories

of her life. Her name was on every lip; gifts were showered upon her; she was serenaded; and wherever she went even the Democrats tore off their party badges, and substituted her likeness. For her lecture on the night preceding the victory of the Republicans, she received four hundred dollars.

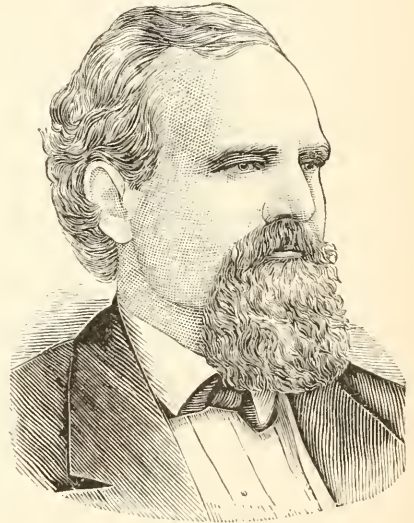
Miss Dickinson has attempted the stage during recent years, appearing in her own and in Shakespearian plays, but her success has not been marked, and the press has advised her to hold fast to the platform, where she has achieved so much.



Hon. Marshall Jewell.

The Republican party sustained a severe loss in the death of the Hon. Marshall Jewell. The late Chairman of the Republican National Committee was born at Winchester, New Hampshire, October 20, 1825. His father was a leather tanner of means, named Pliny Jewell. He brought up his son to the same business, and the latter mastered it fully. In his early manhood, Marshall Jewell took an active part in providing the Southwestern States with telegraphic communication. When twenty-five, in association with his father and brother, he began the manufacture of leather belting in Hartford, Connecticut.

During the war he furnished a vast number of knapsacks to the government. He was three times elected Governor of Connecticut—namely, in 1869, 1871 and 1872. President Grant appointed him United States Minister to Russia in the year 1873. He was recalled in the spring of the next year. His next appointment was that of Postmaster-General, which he resigned on account of a misunderstanding with President Grant. Marshall Jewell was chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1880. Among his miscellaneous business interests were the Presidency of the Connecticut Telephone Company, the position of director in several banks and insurance companies of Hartford, and a special partnership in the dry goods house of C. H. Root & Company of Detroit, in which city he also owned interests connected with the lumber trade. The deceased statesman died of pneumonia, leaving a widow and two daughters.



Charles Foster.

EX-GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

When, over half a century ago, the father of the popular subject of our sketch turned his face westward and settled in a part of Ohio that was then little better than a wilderness dotted with a few log cabins, could he have but lifted a corner of the curtain of the

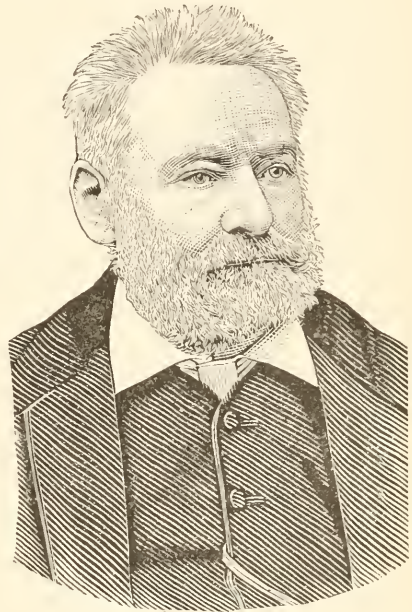
future his soul would have expanded with unspeakable joy and happiness. He would have seen that the sparse settlement around him had become concentrated into a flourishing town named Fostoria in honor of him, and have beheld his son occupying the highest position in his native State.

Charles Foster, ex-Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca township, Seneca County, on the 12th of April, 1828. He was early sent to the common schools and to the academy of Norwalk, where he acquired an excellent education. In due time he turned his attention to trade, and embarked in business in Fostoria, the firm in which he became a partner dealing in dry goods and general merchandize. Gradually but surely the means left him by his father were augmented, until he was in a position to make himself felt in almost every project pertaining to the welfare of his native State, and, backed by sound, practical views, to aspire to any office in its gift. Owing mainly to his energy and liberality, Fostoria, where his principal interests are concerned, has much improved in every possible relation. In this town he resides, and in a plain but comfortable edifice, built on the very spot where once stood the humble log hut of his father.

Mr. Foster, who is the only survivor of six brothers, was elected to Congress from the ninth Ohio district in 1870, and again in 1872, 1874 and 1876. In 1878, however, he was defeated, owing, it is said, to some change having been made in the boundary of the district.

The influence of Mr. Foster in Congress has been felt and acknowledged by the Republican party, to which he belongs. He served on various committees of importance, and always with intelligence and fidelity to his political party and friends. On more than one occasion he was selected to perform important special services, which he executed with marked ability and address. In 1879, he was elected Governor of his State, and was nominated for re-election by a convention of the Republican party, held at Cleveland in 1882. This nomination was intended not only as an acknowledgment of the manner in which he had already discharged the duties of that important post, but as an indorsement of the course pursued by President Garfield. Gov. Foster was re-elected by a very heavy majority, and served until January 1, 1884.

Gov. Foster is above the medium height, broad chested and broad shouldered, and has a large head with an ample forehead. His hair and whiskers are brown, his nose slightly aquiline, and his eyes of a bright hazel. His disposition is genial, and his manners captivating. He is ready in debate, and true to his friends, of whom he has many.



Victor Hugo.

THE GREATEST FRENCH LYRIC POET AND NOVELIST.

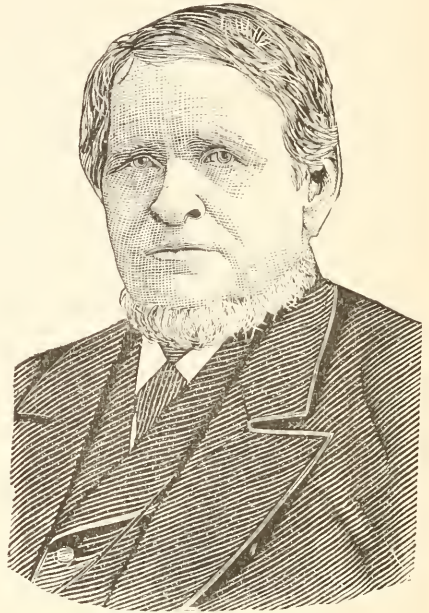
—:O:—

French literature presents no greater name than that of Victor Hugo, who was born Feb. 26th, 1802, at Besancon, where his father was then commandant of the garrison. His mother was a native of La Vendée and a romantic royalist in sentiment, while his father was a devoted follower of the Emperor. This difference led to their separation in 1812. Our author began his classical studies in 1809, in conjunction with his brother Eugene, and a little girl, whom he afterwards married. When his father assumed the exclusive direction of his education, young Hugo was prepared to enter the Polytechnic school, but the boy's brilliant poetic talent procured

the paternal assent to his adoption of literature as a vocation. A volume of "Odes and Ballads," published in 1822, produced a sensation, his reputation being still further advanced by two novels which appeared in 1825. Before he was thirty he had gained a European reputation, and odes, ballads, novels, dramas, etc. flowed from his prolific pen in quick succession. He was the champion of the romantic school as against the classical.

Victor Hugo was elected to the French Academy in 1841, and created a Vicomte in 1845. Chosen to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, his opposition to the Prince President led to his proscription in 1852, when he retired to Jersey, and afterwards to Guernsey. His popularity continued to grow, and a great number of his works have appeared in all the European languages, among which we may mention *Les Misérables*, in 1862, *L'Homme Qui Rit*, in 1869, and *Quatre-Vingt Treize* in 1874. From the latter work the author realized \$16,000 in the translations alone. In 1877 appeared *Légende des Siècles*, and in 1878 *L'Histoire d'un Crime*, which tells the story of the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III. Early in 1871 he hastened to Paris and was elected to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, but soon resigned his seat in disgust. The Belgian Government expelled him from Brussels for his communistic sympathies, and his efforts at Paris in behalf of the insurgents proved equally unavailing. But his writings have given him a hold on the popular heart which no eccentricities of character or opinion can disturb. Whenever he visits the Chamber of Deputies the members flock around him to listen to the words of this prince of conversation-alists and rhetoricians. And though his poetry is marred by an affected triviality of images and harshness of versification, it yet possesses such excellences as to make him, beyond question, the greatest of French lyric poets. He displays a marvelous command of language, and his characterizations and delineations of the gloomy and terrible are executed with a peculiar vividness and power. An extravagance of form and substance may be pardoned in view of those other splendid qualities which have won him enthusiastic admirers in all lands, and made his name a household word throughout the world. The poet is now in his 83d year, and age has not dimmed his intellect or impaired his

powers. A remarkably fine edition of his works is now being printed in Paris.



"Mrs. Partington."

B. P. SHILLABER, THE POPULAR HUMORIST.

—:O:—

Probably few persons, whether real or fictitious, have attained so wide celebrity as the humorous female who bears the euphonious name of Mrs. Partington. The creation of such a character suffices to entitle its author to lasting fame. The sayings of Mrs. Partington are as widely known as the English language itself. But thousands to whom Mrs. Partington is familiar as the almanac have never heard of the author or perhaps suspected that there was any author in the case. What greater triumph can genius and invention achieve than to so thoroughly pervade the popular thought as to destroy the recollection of itself? Such has been the fate of Mr. Benjamin P. Shillaber, the author of Mrs. Partington.

Born at Portsmouth, N. H., he was a printer at Dover in that State in 1830. From 1835 to 1838 he served as a compositor in Demerara, Guiana. In 1840 he entered the office of the Boston *Post*, becoming editorially connected with

that journal in 1847. Here he first wrote over the signature of Mrs. Partington, the quaintness of his style and matter giving him a wide reputation as a humorist both in this country and in England. From 1850 to 1852 he published the *Carpet Bag* and *Pathfinder*, but returned to the *Post* from 1853 to 1856. For the ten years following 1856 he was one of the editors of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*. His publications include "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington; or Knitting Work" and other volumes. For some years past Mr. Shillaber has been living in retirement in Boston, only occasionally writing for the press.



William H. Vanderbilt.

THE ROTHSCHILD OF AMERICA.

—:O:—

William H. Vanderbilt, whose portrait is given above, is the oldest son of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was born at the summer residence of his father at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1821, and, after an excellent and practical education at Columbia College Grammar School, he entered, in his eighteenth year, the financial house of Drew, Robinson & Co., New York, where he exhibited such industry and executive ability, that, on the expiration of two years, he was offered a partner-

ship. The close confinement, however, having begun to prey on his health, he determined to take up farming as a means of recuperation; and, the Commodore having bought him seventy-five acres of unimproved land on Staten Island, he at once took his young wife there, and set to work with such skill and energy that he not only cleared the seventy-five acres, but soon had a larger tract purchased, and 350 acres under crop.

Shortly after this period the Staten Island Railroad Company became embarrassed, when Mr. Vanderbilt and his uncle Jacob, entering the management, relieved the road of its difficulties and improved its prospects in a marked degree. The experience acquired here gave the subject of our portrait such an insight into railroad affairs, and so advanced him in the opinion of certain capitalists and stockholders, that, in 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the New York and Harlem, and, in 1856, of the Hudson River line, which under his management became so prosperous that he was unhesitatingly recognized as not only a railroad manager of profound knowledge and experience, but worthy the confidence of the Commodore to the fullest extent. It was now plain sailing until the death of his father, when, as all the world knows, he suddenly became possessed of untold wealth.

In 1841 Mr. Vanderbilt married Miss Kissam, the daughter of a New York clergyman, and a Christian lady of sterling qualities and attainments. This union has been blest with nine children, eight of whom are still alive, comprising a most interesting and charming family of sons and daughters, all finely educated. He has made various visits to Europe, where he has purchased numerous works of art for the adornment of his home on this side of the Atlantic. His charities and public spirit are not unworthy his vast wealth, although he does not seem to court notoriety through these channels. This may be inferred from the fact, that notwithstanding he had defrayed the whole cost of the removal of the obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle, from Alexandria, Egypt, to its site in Central Park, New York, it was some time before the public was made aware of the circumstance.

Mr. Vanderbilt is now sixty-three years old and is still hale and active. When in New York he spends much of his time with his family and the few friends that he has selected from among his

many acquaintances. In private life he is frank, open and generous; but always has an eye to business. There is nothing about his dress or general appearance to distinguish him from an ordinary American gentleman. His hair was once dark, but is now iron gray, and his side whiskers large and flowing, although he wears no moustache. He is rather heavily built, and looks like a man who has yet many years of usefulness before him.



Ulysses S. Grant.

EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

—:—

The fact that the subject of our sketch, though for eight years President of the United States, and thought by some worthy of the unparalleled honor of a third presidential term, is to this day more often spoken of as General than as ex-President Grant, is in itself significant. It is as the successful leader of the Federal armies, the intrepid soldier, the skillful tactician, the indomitable fighter, that he will be

remembered rather than as a statesman. His terse, soldierly utterances, "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer;" "Unconditional surrender;" "I propose to move immediately upon your works," will be familiar quotations long after that other apothegm "The Republican party must unload" has been forgotten.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and is of Scotch descent. Graduating at West Point in 1843, he served with credit under Gen. Taylor through the Mexican war up to the fall of Monterey. Soon after he threw up his commission, became a farmer near St. Louis, and soon went into the leather business in Galena, Ill. At the fall of Fort Sumter he at once offered his services to the Government, making, with his characteristic modesty, no stipulations for rank. As a trained officer he was at once put in command of a regiment, and soon made a Brigadier-General and put in command of the forces at Cairo. He seized Paducah, a strategic point of importance, and at the battles of Frederickstown and Belmont held the Confederate Gen. Jeff Thompson in check. In February, 1862, he advanced on Forts Henry and Donelson, with 15,000 men, supported by the gunboats of Commodore Foote. The reduction of the first (Feb. 6) was chiefly the work of the gunboats, but Fort Donelson was only taken after a desperate and bloody assault by the troops ten days later. As the first great victory of the Federal arms this capture roused the country to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and Grant was made a Major-General, his commission dating from the day of battle. On April 6, 1862, reorganizing the Union army which had been almost routed by Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson at Pittsburg Landing, he drove the Confederates back to Corinth. The loss was not far from 12,000 on each side. Gen. Grant was slightly wounded.

On the recall of Gen. Halleck, Grant was given command of the West Tennessee Department, defeated Price, put Rosecrans in command at Corinth and moved on Vicksburg with the 13th Army Corps. After several attempts and fearful carnage, the place surrendered on July 4, 1863, with 27,000 prisoners. From this time the tide of war began to turn in favor of the Federal forces. Grant was made a Major-General in the regular army, and placed in command

of the division of the Mississippi. The defence of Chattanooga by driving Gen. Bragg from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain was a splendid achievement. Congress bestowed a gold medal upon the victor and revived for him the grade of Lieutenant General. "My headquarters," said his first general order, "will be in the field," and without losing a day he returned to lead his victorious army in the closing scenes of the war.

Assuming immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Grant carried on the campaign from the Rapidan to the James. Always and everywhere he was ready to fight, believing that it was the part of humanity to close the war as soon as possible, and that, the Federal resources being the greater, to lose man for man was a gain. The operations against Petersburg were tedious, and cost terrible bloodshed. Lee had been driven back by Sheridan, while Sherman had compelled Hood to evacuate Atlanta, and was now on his famous "march to the sea." On April 2d, 1865, Petersburg fell, and the next day the "last ditch" was crossed, and Grant entered Richmond. The historic scene at Appomattox Court-House, when Gen. Lee surrendered with 27,000 men, took place on April 9. The war was at an end, but at what cost! Grant's loss in 1865 alone was over 80,000 killed, missing and wounded.

Throughout the reconstruction period Gen. Grant remained at the head of the army. When Andrew Johnson's term expired Grant's nomination for the presidency was almost unanimous, and he was elected in 1868 by 214 electoral votes against 80 cast for Horatio Seymour. Notwithstanding the Liberal movement of 1872, the candidacy of Greeley seemed to the country at large a huge joke, and Grant was re-elected by 286 electoral votes, only 42 opposing. There was much criticism of many of his appointments and not a little dissatisfaction with his administration, but his name was still such a power in the land that both in 1876 and 1880 his nomination for a third term seemed highly probable.

In 1877 Gen. Grant made a tour of the world, being everywhere received with the highest honors, and acting in every way with dignity, winning respect and admiration. The story of this tour has been told by Mr. John Russell Young, the well-known journalist. Since his return Gen. Grant has resided in New York City, quietly en-

gaged in business, and fulfilling the duties of a private citizen. He has taken especial interest in the development of the country of Mexico, its industries, trade and railroads, and has visited it more than once. In addition to his military and civil honors, Gen. Grant has received the not wholly appropriate degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard College.



Leon Abbett.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF NEW
JERSEY.

The Democratic party of New Jersey has been in power for many years, and it strengthened its position in the State by electing Leon Abbett as its candidate for Governor. Mr. Abbett is a native of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia being his birthplace. He graduated from the high school in that city, and commenced the study of law in the office of District Attorney Ashmead.

In 1858 he came to New Jersey and formed a partnership with W. J. Fuller, with whom he was associated up to the time of his election as Governor.

The firm has a wide reputation for reliability, and it has transacted legal business in New York and Jersey City for a longer period than any other existing firm.

At various times he has been Corporation's Counsel for the cities of Union, Bayonne and Hoboken, and for eight years acted in that capacity for Jersey City.

He has been a member of the Assembly during five terms of that body, and was twice Speaker of the House.

He has served one term in the New Jersey Senate and was made its President.

Upon General McClellan's election in 1877, Mr. Abbett was appointed Chairman of the Commission to revise the municipal laws of the State of New Jersey, a position he was well qualified to fill, as he was, and is, a leading member of the bar in New York and New Jersey, and is a recognized authority on municipal and constitutional law.

Mr. Abbett has always taken an active interest in the politics of New Jersey, and in former years his influence has been a powerful factor in securing the election of the Democratic nominees. In 1876 he was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the National Convention. In 1880 the nomination for Governor was tendered to him, but he declined on the ground that as he was Chairman of the Convention it would not be for the best interests of the party.

To his fine oratory, strong convictions, strength of purpose, energy, force of character, affability and regard for the feelings of his fellow men are due his popularity and success.

Sixteen hours of the twenty-four he devotes to earnest labor, and while he has given all the time he could spare to politics, he never allowed them to keep him from the daily duties at his office.

Gov. Abbett is a man of great personal magnetism, and his power to rouse an audience to an intense pitch of enthusiasm was once shown in a Brooklyn trial, where his closing remarks were so vociferously applauded that several persons were arrested for contempt of court, but were afterwards released by the judge, who said the speech of Mr. Abbett was the finest he had ever heard in a court room.

The election of Gov. Abbett in 1883 was an easy victory. He has given the fullest satisfaction as Governor.



James B. Beck,
SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

—:o:—

Senator Beck is a Scotchman, born in the "land of bannocks" on the thirtieth of February, 1822. He is a native of Dumfriesshire, and, like most Scotch lads, received a good early education. He came to this country early in life, and having determined to be a lawyer, studied and was admitted to the bar. His ability for public life has received flattering recognition from his fellow-citizens of Kentucky. Having served with distinction four terms in the House of Representatives at Washington, he was, in 1876, elected to the United States Senate, to serve until March, 1883. In 1882 he was re-elected, his present term expiring in 1889. He is a Democrat in politics, but is regarded with great respect by both parties for his statesmanship and ready skill and power in debate. The reader will remember Senator Beck's bill intended to prevent the certification by banks of stockbrokers' checks unless these represent cash actually deposited with them, the principle of which is included in an order from the Secretary of the Treasury forbidding the National Banks to give credit in this way. He also strenuously

championed the resolution for an investigation of the assessment of government employes in the political campaign in 1880. He stated in the Senate that his object in this resolution was to lay a foundation for a law to correct the alleged evil. Senator Hale of Maine, presumably with a view to counteract the party advantage which would be gained by the passage of Mr. Beck's resolution, proposed to investigate also the alleged compulsion put upon saloon keepers to contribute to the Democratic fund under the threat that their licenses would be revoked if they refused. As proved by his utterances in the past, Senator Beck is thoroughly qualified to grapple with the advocates of protection in the battle between them and their opponents. He is numbered among the statesmen who certainly would reduce, to begin with, the three hundred millions of dollars of the total five hundred millions raised by the tariff, now annually going, so say the free-traders, to protected manufacturers in the shape of high prices for their goods. This argument is based on the fact that only two hundred millions of the total sum goes into the United States Treasury.



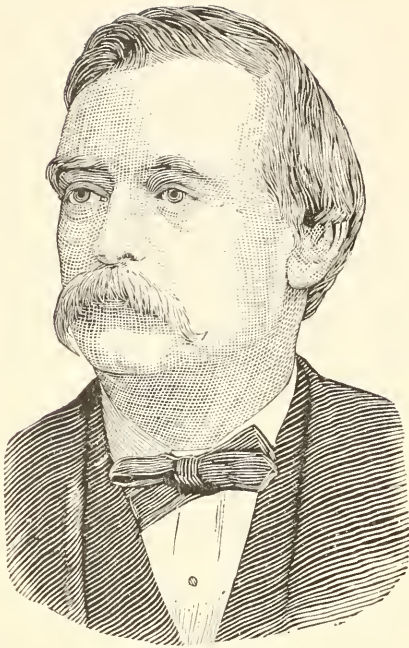
Gen. George Stoneman.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

Gen Stoneman was born in the village

of Bush, Chautauqua County, New York, in 1822. When eighteen years of age he applied to the Secretary of War to be admitted to West Point. After a considerable length of time had elapsed, he received the required permission to enter the Institution, and graduated with high honors. After his graduation he was appointed a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the regular army. He arrived in California in 1847 in command of a detachment of United States Cavalry, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out, he again entered the field and did battle for his country. Since then he has been at one time Vice-President of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, was appointed Railroad Commissioner in 1876, and acted in that capacity until 1879. At the last election he was chosen to fill the Governorship by a majority of over twenty thousand votes. His term expires in 1886. He was appointed by President Hayes as one of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The military record of Gen. Stoneman, as gathered from the official statistics, published by the orders of the Secretary of War, in January, 1881, is substantially as follows: He was a cadet in July, 1842. In July, 1846, he was breveted as Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons. On the 12th of July, 1847, he received his regular commission as Second Lieutenant. On the 25th of July 1854, he was appointed First Lieutenant, but was promoted in October of the same year to the position of Regimental Adjutant. This he held until March 3, 1855. His various gradations and promotions thereafter were as follows: Captain Second Cavalry, March 3, 1855; Major First Cavalry, May 9, 1861; Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 13, 1861; Major-General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862; Colonel, brevet, December 13, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; Lieutenant-Colonel Third Cavalry, March 30, 1864; Brigadier-General, brevet, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field in the capture of Charlotte, North Carolina;" Major-General, brevet, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war"; Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, July 28, 1866; mustered out of volunteer service September 1, 1866; retired August 16, 1871, "for disability resulting from disease contracted in the line of duty."



Hon. J. Proctor Knott.

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

—:0:—

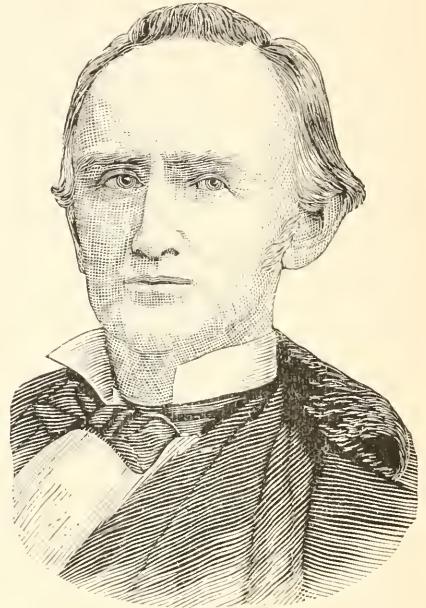
The Hon. J. Proctor Knott was born at Lebanon, in Kentucky, August 29th, 1830. He commenced the study of law when he was nineteen years of age, and in 1850 removed to Missouri and became a member of the bar.

In 1858 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives, and two years later was made Attorney General of the State by gubernatorial appointment, to which office he was elected by the Democrats in 1862.

Returning to the home of his childhood in 1862 he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1867, when he was elected as Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress by a large majority. He served in this body until 1882, when he was nominated as Governor and elected, still by a large majority, always as a Democrat.

While a member of the House of Representatives he always occupied a prominent position on important committees, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the last Democratic Congress.

Mr. Knott has a fine literary education, and his reputation as a humorist is fully established. He is a powerful speaker, and combines the easy flow of wit with the common sense and judgment which have achieved for him his great popularity in his native State and at Washington.



Montgomery Blair.

EMINENT AMERICAN STATESMAN.

—:0:—

Few men of the past century have possessed the intimate acquaintance with the political history of the country and the accurate and extensive knowledge of party contest which characterized the late Montgomery Blair, who died July 27th, 1883, at his home in Silver Springs, Maryland.

He was educated at West Point and served as an officer in the Seminole war.

Entering the profession of the law, he then began to practice at St. Louis, where he became District Attorney for the United States and afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1852 he was appointed Solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims at Washington. His hostility to slavery led him, at this time, together with his

father and his brother, General Frank Blair, to become identified with the Republican party. In 1861 Mr. Lincoln chose him as Postmaster General, which office he resigned in 1864, though he still remained the warm friend and personal adviser of the President.

After the war and the abolition of slavery Mr. Blair returned to the Democratic ranks, and in 1876 vigorously supported Tilden, exerting himself warmly to promote his election.

In the Autumn of 1882 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Representative in Congress for the second district of Maryland.

His health, which was bad at this time, rapidly grew worse, until the sad event of his death on the date given above.

He was a distinguished member of the bar, and a most effective popular speaker. His faithfulness to a strong sense of personal duty; his keen intellect and warm, lasting attachments made him a man among men, whose death was most deeply deplored among those who knew him best.



Lord Coleridge.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

—:o:—

The Lord Chief Justice of England not long since visited America as the

guest of the U. S. Bar Association and made an extended tour of several months duration through the United States and Canada. At a complimentary banquet to Mr. Henry Irving, the distinguished actor, just before his visit to this country, Lord Coleridge presided, and his speeches gave example of his finished style of oratory, his appreciation for literary and dramatic genius and the especial good will he entertained for America and Americans. Our minister to England, Mr. James Russell Lowell, was present and responded gracefully to the compliments of the Chief Justice to our nation.

Lord Coleridge was born in the year 1821. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B. A. in 1842 and M. A. in 1864, up to which year he had been a Fellow of Exeter College. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, November 6th, 1846, and went on the Western circuit, of which he was for some years leader. In 1855 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and was created Queen's Counsel in 1846, being soon afterwards nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Exeter in August, 1864, but was elected for that city in July, 1865, and continued to represent it till November, 1874. In December, 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's government, he was appointed to fill the office of Solicitor General, when he received the honor of knighthood, and in November, 1871, on Sir Robert Collier being appointed to a judgeship in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke Coleridge was appointed to succeed him as Attorney General. On the retirement of Lord Romilly in 1883 from the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir John Coleridge, as Attorney General, though a member of the Common Law Bar, received the first offer of that appointment, but after mature deliberation he declined the office. Soon afterward, however, the death of Sir William Bovill left the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas at the disposal of the government, and this high office was at once conferred upon Sir John Coleridge, who was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice November 19th, 1883. In the following month he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. Lord Coleridge was at one time a contributor

to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals.

The position which he holds has no superior in England in legal dignity and honor. He has not only the reputation of a shining light in the law, but also that of a most entertaining conversationalist and after-dinner speaker.

He was accompanied on his visit by his son and Mr. Charles Russell, M. P., with other English gentlemen.



Frank Hatton.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

—:O:—

The promotion of Mr. Frank Hatton to the position named in the title was regarded with gratification by the entire newspaper brotherhood of the United States. He has been successful in a most arduous profession, and has won his way to national reputation and high office by hard, honest work, courage in the statement of his convictions, and good business methods. That he has discharged his duties as First Assistant Post Master General with superior efficiency, no one can question, and honors which may be in store for him in the future will be conferred with the approval of all who have observed Mr. Hatton's career.

Frank Hatton was born at Cadiz,

Ohio, in the year 1845. He began life as a printer, doing his first work in the office of his father. The civil war engaged his services on the Federal side. Upon his return from campaigning he became a local editor on the staff of the newspaper owned by his father, at Cadiz, Ohio, and afterwards at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. When his father died he became sole proprietor and editor-in-chief of the newspaper on which he had been engaged, and, in 1874, bought a half interest in the *Burlington Hawkeye*. His ownership of the whole property soon followed. Combining proprietorship with the chief editorial position, Mr. Hatton in a short time succeeded in giving the *Hawkeye* great distinction both in State and National politics. The position he now holds is a proper recognition of his ability and faithful services to the community.



Herbert Spencer.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER.

—:O:—

Mr. Herbert Spencer, among the most notable of our recent visitors, is an Englishman, born at Derby, the son and grandson of a schoolmaster. His health has been delicate from his boyhood, and he sought to find in this country such rest and recuperation as might prepare him to continue the toil of presenting

the result of his research and original thought to the readers and thinkers of all nations. But for his father's special and intelligent care of his only surviving child, Herbert Spencer would have died in his childhood. He was brought up, as far as possible, in the open air and accustomed to gradual exercise, and the toils of school life were avoided by his careful and judicious instruction at home. The boy was taught to know external things and their properties and laws before books were placed in his hands, and became a young philosopher under conditions as far diverse as possible from the wearisome labor of the school-room. When his condition of health admitted of the change, Herbert was sent from home to live with his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Church of England, under whose instructions he profited greatly. At seventeen years of age he began life as a civil engineer, but abandoned it after eight years, and after having contributed several papers to the literature of his profession. When twenty-two years old, in 1842, he published a series of letters on the proper sphere of government, and when in 1845 he gave up civil engineering, adopted literary work as a profession. From 1848 to 1852 he was on the staff of the *Economist*, a London paper, in which "Social Statistics," perhaps his most popular work, was published in the serial form. His contributions to the *Westminster* and other quarterly reviews have been frequent. Without giving a complete list of his books, it may be stated that the object of his life since 1860 has been the production of a work embracing five divisions, to constitute a complete philosophical scheme of Life, of Mind, and of Society. What he has done already towards this object is a marvel of intellectual power. Evolution is aptly described as "the central and governing idea of all his philosophical labors."

Mr. Spencer has lived in London many years. He is an only child. His parents are dead and he is a bachelor, so that in the sense of family connections, he is alone in the world. When in full work, he dictates to an amanuensis three times a day. Music, billiards and the country are his favorite recreations. He is not a society man, and is a grave and profound, not a brilliant talker. To their honor be it said, that Messrs D. Appleton & Company, who publish his works in this country, pay him the

regular author's royalty of ten per cent. on the retail price of every one of his books sold by them.



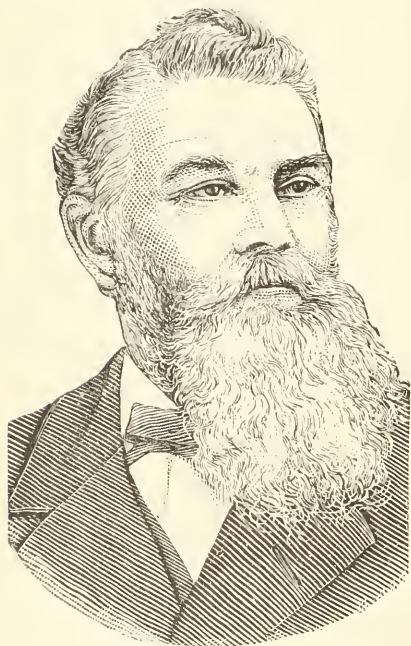
Grover Cleveland.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

The present Governor of the Empire State is a native of New Jersey, born at Caldwell, Essex county, March 18, 1837. His father was a minister, and the Governor has living relatives prominent among the Protestant clergy, not to speak of his numerous clerical ancestors. After receiving such instruction as was procurable from the common schools in the various places of his father's residence, young Cleveland was sent to the Academy, near Clinton, Oneida County, New York. Upon leaving this seat of learning he went to New York City, where he filled for some time the position of clerk in an institution of charity. He is next heard of making his way West in company with an enterprising young man, with Cleveland, Ohio, as his objective point; but visiting while on his way an uncle residing in Buffalo, he was induced to remain in that city as clerk in the store of his relative. He was eighteen years of age at the time, an ambitious young fellow, possessed of the earnest desire to become a success-

ful lawyer. His uncle favored this aspiration, and we find the youth a clerk in the office of a prominent law firm and at the same time enjoying the comforts of a good home at his relative's house. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. His first political office was as Assistant District Attorney for the County of Erie, under C. C. Torrance. He held the position three years, until the end of his superior's term of office, when he was nominated for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, but defeated. In 1870, five years after this failure, he was elected Sheriff of Erie County; and in November, 1881, was elected Mayor of Buffalo by a decisive majority. His incumbency of the office was successful and popular. Mr. Cleveland is a bachelor.

In the Fall election of 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of his State, on a Democratic nomination, by an overwhelming and memorable majority over his competitor, Hon. Charles J. Folger. His term expires January 1, 1886.



James G. Fair.

NEVADA'S MILLIONAIRE SENATOR.

—:O:—
Senator James Graham Fair was born

in Clogher, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1831. His parents emigrated to America in 1843, settling in Illinois. In Chicago he received a good business and scientific education. Young Fair was attracted to California in 1849, and there engaged in quartz mining. His mastery of the business procured him the superintendency of various properties in different part of the State. In 1860 Mr. Fair went to Nevada, where his remarkable talent for engineering and mining proved the basis of his fortunes. He is said to have been a remarkably skillful and successful builder of quartz mills, chlorinizing furnaces, water works, etc. In 1865 he became superintendent of the Ophir; and in 1867 of the Hale and Norcross. It was at this time that in conjunction with J. W. Mackay, J. C. Flood and W. S. O'Brien, he formed the famous bonanza firm. Mr. Flood was relied upon to secure the properties from which such enormous wealth was to be drawn. Various mines were acquired, which afterwards constituted the Virginia Consolidated and California mines. Millions flowed into the coffers of the firm. But Mr. Fair continued his minute supervision of the work, going down to the lowest levels of the mines. So much exposure seriously impaired his health, and in 1879 he was obliged to take a sea voyage. He sailed around the world, returning to Nevada when the canvass of 1880 was at its height. He was induced to become the Democratic candidate for United States Senator. It is needless to say that he was elected. His term of service expires March 3, 1887. Being the possessor of fifty millions, the Senator may be considered to enjoy a competence.

But wealth does not relieve the Senator from domestic infelicity. On May 2d Mrs Fair, whom he married in 1862, brought an action for divorce on the ground of adultery with Fanny Smith in November, 1881, and with Inez Leonard in April, 1883, both these women living in San Francisco. The case came up for adjudication on May 12th, at Virginia City, Nevada, when Mrs. Fair was awarded \$4,250,000 in cash and bonds, the family residence in San Francisco, and the custody of the three younger children. The Senator was given the custody of the eldest son, James G. Fair, Jr.

Senator Fair has not been noted for the regularity of his attendance on the sessions of the Senate



Hon. John A. Kasson.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM IOWA.

—:o:—

Hon. John A. Kasson was born at Burlington, Vt., January 11th, 1822. He acquired the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and when twenty years of age was graduated from the University of Vermont. Upon leaving this institution he determined to study law, and pursued a course of reading in Massachusetts; and after being admitted to practice he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in his profession until 1837, when he settled in Des Moines, Iowa. In the following year he was elected State Director in the organization of the State Bank of Iowa, and in the next was State Commissioner to investigate and report on the condition of the Executive Department of Iowa. About this time he was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and in 1860 he was both a Delegate to the Chicago Convention and the Representative of Iowa on the Platform Committee. Upon the inauguration of President Lincoln Mr. Kasson was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, a position he occupied until the Fall of 1862, when he resigned to accept a nomination for Congress, but in the ensuing election was defeated. In 1863 he was appointed United States Commissioner to the Internal Postal Congress, held in Paris. On his return he was elected a member

of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and at the close of that was chosen for the Thirty-ninth. In 1867 he visited Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy as Commissioner on the part of the United States to negotiate postal connections, and succeeded in inducing all the governments, excepting that of France, to sign the preliminary agreements. From 1868 to 1873 he served as a member of the General Assembly of Iowa, and was elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses.

Soon after his accession, President Hayes appointed Mr. Kasson United States Minister to Spain, but on account of the stand he had publicly taken in Congress upon the subject of Spanish authority in Cuba, he declined the portfolio, and was then given that of the Austrian mission. Upon his retirement from service in Vienna he returned home and was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress from his old district. In 1882 he was re-elected by about 6,000 majority.



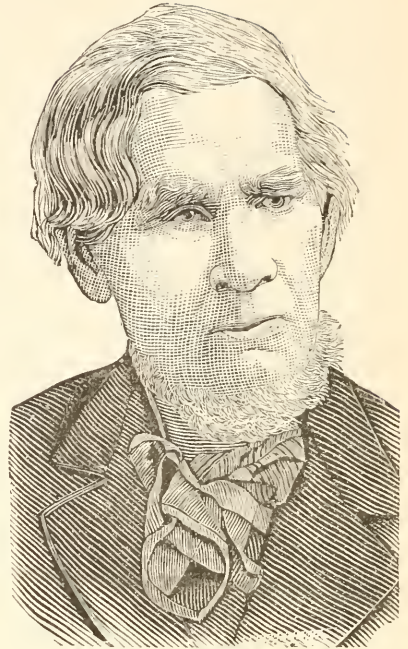
Edwin Booth.

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR ACTOR.

—:o:—

Edwin Booth is over fifty years of age and has been on the stage upwards of thirty years. Like Warren, he is the

son of a great English actor, Junius Brutus Booth, who came to this country in 1821. Edwin was born in the homestead of his father's farm near Baltimore, the seventh of ten children, in November, 1833. He was associated with his father in the vicissitudes of his career from mere childhood. His first appearance was made September 10, 1849, at the Boston Museum, as *Tressil*, in Cibber's version of "Richard III." He visited California in 1852 with his father, who left him there, and during the next four years he roughed it in that new country, Australia and the Sandwich Islands. The elder Booth died soon after he returned East from California. Edwin came home in the fall of 1856, and began a brilliant engagement at Baltimore. From thence he made a tour of the South, and became well known in the principal cities of the United States by the year 1860, when he sailed for England. Before his return in 1862 he had played in London, Liverpool and Manchester. From September 21, 1863, to March 23, 1867, when it was burned down, he managed the Winter Garden Theatre, New York City, where he produced splendid revivals of standard plays. Booth's Theatre was opened February 3, 1869. In the spring of 1874, it passed into other hands, after Booth had spent a million dollars on it, but it was still known by his name. In 1883, after a varied history, Booth's Theatre was entirely remodeled and is now used for commercial purposes. His tour in the South, in 1876, was a succession of triumphs. He is received with enthusiasm everywhere in the United States; for example, thirty-six thousand dollars were taken during an eight week's engagement at San Francisco. Again in 1880 and in 1882 Booth made a professional visit to Europe, where his acting made a great impression. Mr. Booth's first wife died young; his brother was the assassin of Abraham Lincoln; and Booth's Theatre swallowed up the accumulation of his early manhood. Shortly before his recent trip to Europe Mr. Booth lost his second wife, who had been an invalid for some time. He works with conscientious diligence against all obstacles, and is the most popular actor in this country. His *Hamlet*, *Richelieu* and *Iago* are perhaps his best personations out of a number comprising the most important and difficult parts assumed by the actor.



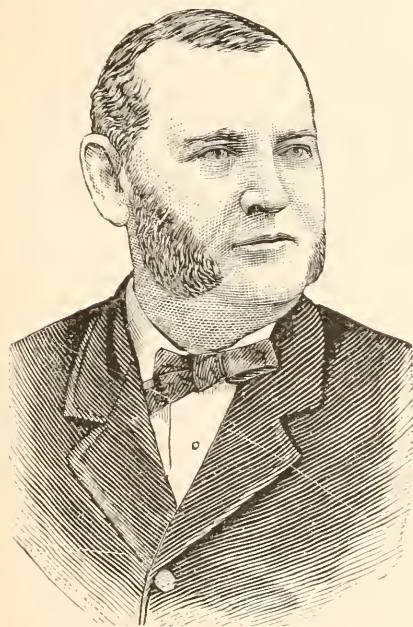
Thurlow Weed.

FIFTY YEARS A JOURNALIST.

—:o:—

Thurlow Weed was a native of New York State. He was born at Cairo, Greene County, on the fifteenth of November, 1797. Almost a baby when he began to work for a living, at ten he was a cabin boy on a Hudson River boat, and at twelve working for a printer in Catskill. This engagement was an apprenticeship of his own seeking. When the war of 1812 began, young Weed volunteered into the American army. At his majority he owned a newspaper. In 1826 and 1827 he was engaged in editing the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*. Twice elected to the Assembly of the Empire State, he never afterwards accepted a political position, however important, honorable or remunerative. Mr. Weed was a clever party manager, and is given a large share of the credit due to those who secured the election of De Witt Clinton as Governor of New York. He assumed editorial charge of the *Albany Evening Journal* in the year 1830. His endeavors in behalf of William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, Fremont and Lincoln, nominated for the

Presidency, are historic. When Mr. Weed visited Europe in 1861, he was received with the marked distinction due to a prominent journalist, politician and diplomatist. He retired from the *Albany Evening Journal* in 1862, but so lately as 1880 contributed to its columns in the shape of an article recording his half century's connection with public life. Mr. Weed was the author of a volume of letters addressed from Europe and the West Indies, and of an interesting and valuable book of personal reminiscences. Upon his having attained the eighty-third anniversary of his birth, the New York Press Club, of which he was the eldest member, tendered him a reception, which proved to be one of the most delightful occasions in the history of that association. Since his death, which took place November 22, 1882, an account of his life, in great part autobiographical, has appeared.



Hon. Roswell P. Flower.

PROMINENT NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC
STATESMAN.

—:O:—

There is evidence on all sides that the great body of voters are getting tired of the interested struggles of profes-

sional politicians, in which their part, in so many cases, amounts to no more than voting the ticket placed in their hands. They feel the degradation of this; and it is under the pressure of this feeling that men like Roswell P. Flower are brought into political prominence. Though identified with the Democratic party he is not, nor has he ever been, one of the "wire-pullers."

Roswell P. Flower is descended from Lanrack Flower, who emigrated from England in 1680, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1686. His father, Nathan Munroe Flower, was of the fifth generation in the American branch of the family, and was a native of New York State, born at Oak Hill, Greene County. He married Mary A. Boyle, daughter of Philip Boyle, of Cherry Valley, and the subject of this sketch is one of their nine children. Roswell Pettabone Flower was born at Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 7, 1835, so that he is in the prime of life. His father died when he was eight years old, leaving his family poor. Young Roswell attended the village school and worked hard out of school hours to assist in the maintenance of his widowed mother and her children. He began his business life when fourteen years of age, as clerk in a store, at a salary of five dollars a month. The limited time at his own disposal was utilized in study, and at sixteen he had qualified himself to graduate with honors at the High School. This being accomplished, two years of hard physical toil succeeded, during which he worked cheerfully in a brickyard, on the roadway, sawing wood and whatever else he found to do in the limited sphere in which he then lived. When eighteen years old he removed to Watertown, N. Y., where he was soon made clerk at the post office. After holding this position six years, he ventured into business for himself as a jeweler. For ten years he prospered in this calling, when, upon the death of his brother-in-law, Henry Keep, a celebrated railroad magnate, he removed to New York—the care of the deceased's estate, valued at four millions, devolving upon him and necessitating the change. His wonderful ability as a financier soon became known, and his establishment of a broker's office on Wall Street, in partnership with Anson Flower, was followed by that degree of confidence in his business sagacity which has led to his present eminence among the leading financiers of the metropolis. The bank-

ing firm of which Mr. Flower is the head now does business at No. 52 Broadway, New York City. It consists of the two gentlemen named, and John D. Flower.

Mr. Flower was a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, elected under circumstances which testify remarkably to the esteem in which he is held by all classes of the people. A vacancy occurring in the Eleventh Congressional District, which includes the richest and most influential portion of New York City, by reason of Levi P. Morton being appointed United States Minister to France, William W. Astor, an accomplished member of the wealthy family of that name, and who had been elected a State Senator in a Democratic district by nearly three thousand majority, ran for the vacant seat. A Republican in a Republican stronghold, his only concern for a time was to be elected by a vast majority, and it seemed hopeless to oppose him, especially as his command of money was practically unlimited. Mr. Flower, however, ventured to do it, and though, at the beginning of the canvass, but slightly acquainted with the constituency, came out of the contest successful, three thousand votes ahead of his competitor, who, it is stated, spent \$150,000 in the struggle. While Mr. Astor's methods of procuring votes were a public scandal, those of Mr. Flower were in striking contrast to them. The publicity given to this election naturally directed attention to the successful candidate, and his conduct in Congress has been closely regarded. A re-election to Congress was positively refused by Mr. Flower.

He has more than once been urged as a candidate for Governor, and is a possible candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Flower is a strongly built, vigorous man, whose benevolent features are an index to his character. The record of his benefactions would be too long for our present purpose. Prominent among them was his erection and gift of the St. Thomas Home, on Fifty-ninth street, to New York City. The structure alone cost \$40,000. To St. Thomas Chapel, which adjoins the Home, he gave \$5,000 in the interests of the poor in the locality. He is a married man, with one surviving daughter of three children. Mr. Flower is a man of simple, genial ways, approachable and lovable in an eminent degree. His prosperity, which he has always taken care to share with the needy and deserving,

has wrought no change in the unpretending and affable manners which made him a favorite while still on the threshold of life.



Francois Paul Jules Grévy.

PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

At the time of the revolution in France, in 1830, when Charles X. abdicated the throne in favor of Count de Chambord, Francois Paul Jules Grévy, then a student at Paris, took part in the attack which led the trembling old monarch to the transfer of his crown. He little thought at the time that one day he would be at the head of the French government, the position claimed in our day by the only male descendant of the royal line, the late Count de Chambord, and his cousin the Count de Paris.

Jules Grévy was born August 15th, 1813, at Mount Sous Vandrez, in the Department of Jura. He studied law in Paris, and on the breaking out of the revolution in 1845 he was appointed by the Provisional Government Commissioner for the Jura, and was subsequently returned by that department to the Constituent Assembly, and became its Vice-President.

M. Grévy voted against the expedition to Rome, and advocated granting but limited power to the Executive, foreseeing the possible abuse thereof. At the time of the *Coup d'Etat* in 1851 he was arrested and confined for a short time in Mazas prison. Upon his release he retired from political life and confined his attention to his professional duties.

In 1868, when he was elected to fill a casual vacancy in the Jura, he returned to political life. He was re-elected in 1869. In 1871 he was elected President of the Assembly, after the close of the Franco-German war, which position he resigned in 1873. In 1875 he declined the nomination for life Senator.

In 1876 he was re-elected by the Jura, and again appointed president of the Chamber. When, in January, 1879, Marshal McMahon resigned the Presidency of the Republic, Grévy, though not an extreme Republican, was elected for seven years by a vote of 563 out of the total of 713 cast. The Presidential term of office is seven years.

He enjoys the confidence and respect of all parties for his administrative ability and his high cultured dignity of manner. Strictly honorable and upright in his dealings with men, his legal knowledge and judicial turn of mind have admirably fitted him for the Presidency of the French Republic.



Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans is an "Ohio man"

by birth, having been born at Kingston, in that State, September 6th. 1819. He was educated at the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1842, and after service as lieutenant in the engineer corps, he returned in 1844 as assistant professor for three years. For the next five years he had charge of the fortifications at Newport, and 1853 he resigned from the army and became consulting engineer and manufacturer of coal oil. When the war broke out he joined the Union Army, being commissioned colonel in June, 1861, and promoted to brigadier general in the regular army before the close of the year for his gallant services in West Virginia as second in command to McClellan. He was soon made commander of the Department of the Ohio; in 1862 he succeeded Pope as commander of the Army of the Mississippi, was commissioned as major general of volunteers, and won the battle of Iuka. In October he was made commander of the Department of the Cumberland, won the battle of Stone River, and met the crisis of his military career at Chickamauga in September, 1863, after which he was relieved of his command and held no very responsible position during the remainder of the war. In 1867 General Rosecrans resigned his brigadier general's commission and removed to California. The Democrats tried to persuade him to enter politics, but he preferred to devote himself to business pursuits, and declined the nomination for Governor. But in 1880 he sought a nomination for Congress, and in his brief service at the capital certainly succeeded in making himself again a rather conspicuous figure in public affairs.

Twenty years ago, in the beginning of the war of the rebellion, Gen. Rosecrans' name was as familiar as that of any Union general, and many people believed that he would prove the great commander of the Federal forces before the struggle was over. But his early victories were succeeded by defeats, his name came to be associated with the disastrous battle of Chickamauga, and after the war ended and he settled in California, he dropped out of the public mind. Two years ago, however, he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the San Francisco district, and was elected after a lively campaign. Already he has become a prominent figure in the party councils. He has been elected Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee—an

honor rarely, if ever before, conferred upon a member serving his first term.

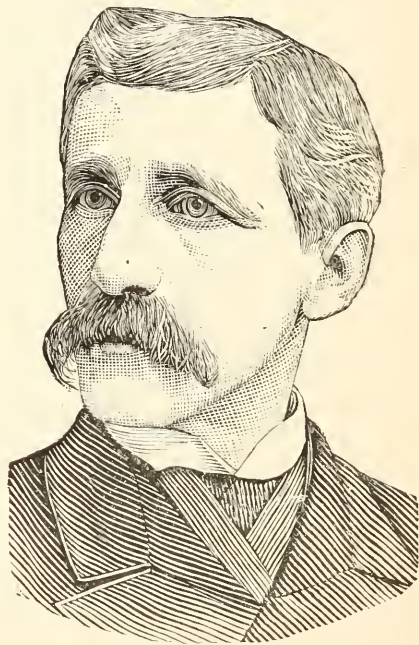


Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt.

U. S. SENATOR FOR GEORGIA.

Alfred H. Colquitt, whose Senatorial term expires on March 3, 1889, was born in Walton County, Ga., April 20th, 1824. His father served in both the House of Representatives and the Senate at Washington. He was educated at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1844. A year afterwards he began the practice of the law at Macon, Georgia. He fought in the Mexican war with the rank of major, and was an aid to General Taylor at Buena Vista. In 1848 he resumed the practice of the law at Macon. He was elected a member of the Thirty-third Congress as a Democrat in the year 1852, but declined renomination at the expiration of his term on account of the death of his wife. In 1856 and 1860 he served as a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions, and was an elector on the Breckenridge and Lane ticket. He fought with distinction in the Confederate army, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. At the close of the war he entered the insurance business. His appointment

in 1868 and 1870 as delegate to the National Democratic Convention and as president of the Democratic State Convention respectively, and his being a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1872 were his leading political honors from the period of the war until his election as Governor of his native State in 1876. He was re-elected for a second term, and retired at the beginning of November, 1882, when Gov. Stephens succeeded him. Senator Colquitt gives great encouragement to agriculture. He was made president of the State Agricultural Society in 1870. In person he is large and handsome. He is dignified, but kindly; gentle but firm; and is an earnestly religious man, and a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.



John R. MacPherson.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

Senator John R. MacPherson, of New Jersey, is a native of Livingston County, New York State. He was born on the ninth of May, 1833. His education comprised what could be obtained, first, from the nearest common school, and afterwards the academy. The advantages of a collegiate course were not placed in his way. A year before he

attained his majority, he began business in Jersey City as a dealer in cattle, and at the same time worked a farm. Business prospered with him, and he became a man marked for his enterprise and success. He became an Alderman of Jersey City in the year 1864, and continued in the same office until 1870, completing six years of service, during half the time as President of the Board. A succeeding local distinction was his presidency of the People's Gas Light Company. In 1873 he was made president of the Central Stock Yard and Transit Company. He entered politics as a State Senator of New Jersey in 1871, and continued his useful services in that capacity until 1873. He worked energetically for the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in the campaign of 1876, which resulted in the election of the legislature which gave him his seat in the United States Senate. Since March 5, 1877 he has been numbered among the most influential and practical statesmen of that august body, having been re-elected for another term in 1883.

Haverhill, Mass., in 1808. He is a descendant of a family belonging to the Society of Friends, with which Mr. Whittier is also connected, and from which fact he has gained the name of the "Quaker Poet."

His earlier years were spent on his father's farm, and in the occupation of a shoemaker. A strong desire for learning led him to the local academy for a two years' course of study, and in 1829 he went to Boston and became the editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a protective tariff publication. In 1830 he edited the *New England Review* at Hartford, Conn., from which place his first literary efforts were sent out. In 1835 and 1836 he represented his native town in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and during the same years was editor of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in Philadelphia.

In 1840 he removed to Amesbury, Mass., and employed a portion of his time as corresponding editor of the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, D. C.

From that time until now his life has been devoted to literature and philanthropy.

His first venture, in a literary way, was published in the Newburyport *Free Press* in 1826. He is a prolific writer, and his prose has been widely circulated. He is a thoroughly American poet, selecting the home subjects, which find a welcome in every heart, and portraying with graphic word pictures the bright side of human life. There is never an exceptionable line in Whittier's poems. They may lack the perfection of idea and expression which characterize the shorter lyrics of Longfellow; they may lack the humor of Holmes, and the polish of Tennyson; yet they have a quaint simplicity which gives him an individuality entirely his own.

The general impression of Whittier is one of simplicity and quiet quaintness, yet, at times, he bursts forth into a fire and energy which seem to spring from the intermingling of his very life-blood, the out-pouring of his soul in his ardor and enthusiasm.

Whittier may not be ranked by critics among the great poets of the world, but it is for but few to have the love and tender regard which he holds from the people of his native land. As a representative American poet, he has no living rival in popular esteem.



John Greenleaf Whittier.

THE QUAKER POET.

—:o:—

John Greenleaf Whittier was born at



Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.

EMINENT SCULPTOR.

—:0:—

The distinguished French sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, in whose hands the *repoussé* statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" is rapidly approaching completion, was born in Colmar, in France, and is about fifty years of age.

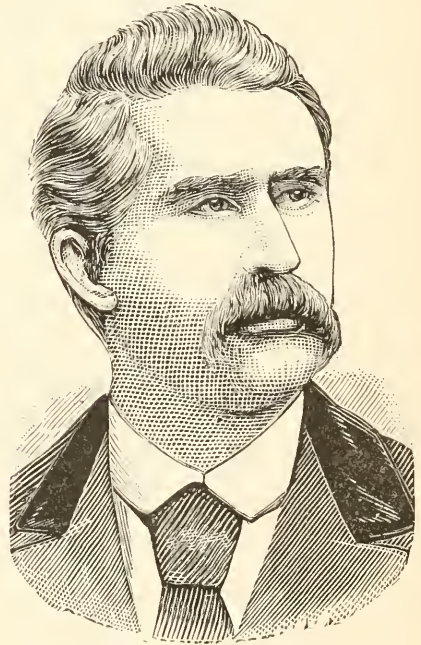
As a pupil of the famous Ary Scheffer, his artistic ability was recognized in the bas-relief of "Francesca di Rimini," executed in 1852. His name was first brought into prominence, however, in the United States, in 1872, when his well known statue of Lafayette was forwarded as a gift from the people of France.

At the Centennial, where he was one of the French Commissioners, he was awarded a medal for the exhibition of the bronze statues of "Peace," "The Young Vine Grower," and "Genius in the Grasp of Misery." He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in his native country.

It was his wish that France should present to the people of the United States a suitable gift, commemorative of the traditional feeling of good will existing

between the two nations. He therefore volunteered his artistic services for the construction of an enormous figure, representing "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed on Bedloe's Island, in New York Harbor, and he became so enthusiastic in carrying on the project that, when subscriptions lagged, he pledged his own private fortune to defray the running expenses of the work. When completed, the structure will raise the torch of electric lights to a height of 309 feet, or 22 feet higher than the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Not more than half has been contributed of the \$250,000 necessary for the building of the pedestal, and active efforts will soon be made to raise the balance. Bartholdi has made his mark in Parisian art. One of his remarkable feats was the sculpture of a massive lion out of the solid rock in the side of a mountain at Belford, which will be eighty feet long and thirty feet high. Bartholdi is a cousin of the French Minister at Washington.



John W. Mackay.

THE BONANZA KING.

—:0:—

The career of Mr. John W. Mackay

has been most remarkable. From a laborer in the mines he has become one of the wealthiest men in the world. He has recently given his personal influence and a large amount of capital for the promotion of the postal telegraph scheme, in which he seems to be inspired by the purest motives for the public good.

He was born in Dublin about the year 1834, and came to New York when very young. The wealth and pleasures of the metropolis filled him with a longing for riches, and while a boy playing in the streets he knew by sight all the millionaires of the city. Soon after the discovery of gold in California, reports came that men were making fortunes there in a day. Young Mackay, with many others, started for the Eldorado. Like every one else who had caught the infection, he began sifting and picking the gravel in running streams, tramping alone with his blanket and tools, living in mining camps and sleeping on the ground. He soon made the acquaintance of "Billy" O'Brien and James H. Flood, two intelligent and enterprising young men, who had also come from New York. They had money and Mackay had ideas. The three talked of a business compact. An engineer named Fair became known to them, and the four formed an association known as the Bonanza firm. It prospered wonderfully. Mackay had a two-fifths interest in the proceeds, and became known as the Bonanza King. By the discovery of the Big Bonanza in the famous Comstock lode they realized a fabulous sum. Mackay was about to abandon the lode in despair when his workmen struck a vein which was to yield \$111,000,000. This was in 1871. Other mines began to swell the revenues of the firm, and within a remarkably short time a stupendous income was at their disposal. Mackay's alone was estimated at \$800,000 per month. Soon after the setting in of this golden harvest O'Brien died, leaving several millions. Fair was elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States, and Flood assumed control of the Nevada Bank and the California business.

Mr. Mackay is happily married, and has one child, a daughter. Of late years he has spent much time in Europe. He is noted for liberality and courtesy, is a consistent Catholic, and has established a Catholic Orphan Asylum in Nevada City. It is rumored that he has a heavy financial interest in the Hoffman House

of New York. Mr. Mackay has also, in connection with Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, a controlling interest in a Trans-Atlantic Cable Company.

Mrs. and Miss Mackay now reside in Paris. The former has just created a decided sensation by destroying a portrait of her by Meissonier, the greatest living French artist, who is not, however, of special excellence as a portrait painter. The price asked was 75,000 francs. Mrs. Mackay deemed it a bad likeness, paid for it, and committed the \$15,000 worth of canvas to the flames! A controversy between the *Gaulois* and *Gil Blas* on the subject has led to a challenge by M. Meyer, editor of the former, to M. Meissonier's son, the age of the painter making a duel with himself a matter not to be thought of.



Hon. Robert E. Pattison.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Pattison is a young man of exceptional integrity, and of great popularity in Philadelphia, where he has had much to do with "reforming" the city government. When he assumed the

office of Comptroller several years ago he unlocked the secrets of the office to the public. He said he was the people's servant and as such he proposed that the people, at all times, should know what their servant was doing. This inaugurated a bitter fight with professional politicians, as it threw a flood of light on their corrupt practices, and destroyed all hope of success with future "schemes." But the people upheld the hands of their righteous servant, and Mr. Pattison became the most popular officer of the City Government. In fact, he owed his nomination to the governorship to this popularity. Mr. Pattison is young (being only thirty-two) and energetic, and may be fairly considered a type of the men who are rapidly supplanting the old party leaders and machine methods. Though Pennsylvania is generally considered a strong Republican State, Mr. Pattison was elected Governor on a Democratic ticket in 1882 by a plurality of over 40,000. His term expires in 1886.



Rev. John P. Newman, D.D.

PASTOR OF THE MADISON AVENUE CHURCH,
NEW YORK.

—:o:—
Dr. Newman, whose church has been

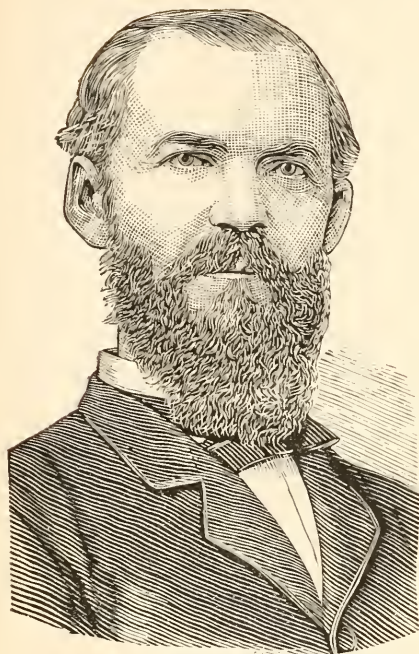
involved in so complicated and bitter dissension, is, as a preacher, one of the most popular divines of the metropolis. His position, as a Methodist minister in charge of a Congregational church, is a peculiar one. In all the censorious talk that has been made in regard to his relations with his church, and his peculiar methods of building it up, there has been no word that would reflect on his character as a Christian or his integrity as a man.

Mr. Newman was born in the State of New York in 1826, and is consequently fifty-eight years old. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and entered the Methodist Episcopal Church. His remarkable talent as a speaker and writer soon called the attention of the City of Churches to him. At first he was a member of the Troy conference, but a sermon preached at the dedication of the Hanson Place Church, in Brooklyn, about twenty years ago, on the Resurrection, led to his being called to one of the richest churches in that city. From one to another of these he was transferred, finally becoming attached to the Baltimore diocese. Here he was stationed at the Metropolitan M. E. Church of Washington. It was here that the warm friendship sprang up with Gen. Grant. It has continued to this day, and Gen. Grant is now a prominent member and trustee of Dr. Newman's church.

From 1869 to 1874 Dr. Newman was chaplain of the United States Senate. Later President Grant made him Inspector of Consulates—an office created for the purpose. In this capacity he spent two years abroad, extending his trip through Palestine. When he returned he was placed on the superannuated list at his own request, but on the resignation of Dr. Davis, of the Madison Avenue Church, accepted the pastorate. His salary is \$10,000, with fees, etc., perhaps amounting to as much again.

In the present contest the real question at stake is whether Dr. Newman is a regularly installed pastor or an employee, subject to the action of his deacons. A majority of the deacons have passed a resolution deposing him, which he refuses to recognize.

A council of churches called to consider the matter declared that it did not "see that any bond or contract was ever entered into establishing the legal status of a permanent pastor," but declined to advise on the propriety of his continuing to act as pastor and strongly advised that another council should be called.



Henry D. McDaniel.

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

—:o:—

The Hon. Henry D. McDaniel, who was elected on April 24, 1883, to succeed the late A. H. Stephens as Governor of Georgia, was born in Walton County in that State, Dec. 3d, 1836. A part of his youth was spent at Atlanta, where his father resided, and in which city he obtained his early education, graduating at the head of his class from Mercer University in 1856. Adopting the profession of law, he soon became distinguished, and in 1861 was chosen as the youngest member of the Georgia Secession Convention. He was opposed to disunion, but finally voted for the measure. When the war began, he joined the Eleventh Georgia Infantry, serving as lieutenant. Advanced to the rank of major in 1862, although commanding the regiment and brigade, he was severely wounded at Hagerstown in the retreat from Gettysburg. This terminated his military career, and he was in the Chester, Pa. hospital and a prisoner at Point Lookout Md., until the conclusion of peace. Returning to Monroe, Ga., in 1865, he resumed his law practice and was elected a delegate

to the State Constitutional Convention the same year. On the removal of his disabilities in 1872, he served as a State Senator for eight years, when, in 1880, he declined a further re-election. His legislative record was without blemish or suspicion, and rendered him one of the most popular men in the State. On the death of Governor Stephens, Hon. Jas. G. Boyton took office pending an election. It was supposed that he would be the candidate, but a bitter canvass was organized in behalf of Hon. A. S. Bacon, Mr. Stephens' unsuccessful opponent in the last convention. Each lacked a majority of votes, but was strong enough to defeat the other. The friends of Major McDaniel held the balance of power, and on the third day of the Convention he was accepted by the delegates as a compromise candidate. The nomination was equivalent to an election, as there was no opposition at the polls.



Hon. George Hoadly.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

—:o:—

After one of the most exciting contests on record, the Hon. Geo. Hoadly was elected Governor of Ohio in 1883 on

a Democratic ticket by a plurality of about 12,000. He was born at New Haven, Conn., of which city his father was at one time Mayor, July 31st, 1826. He received his elementary education at Cleveland, O., and was graduated from the Western Reserve College at Hudson, O., in 1844. After a year of study at the Cambridge Law School, he entered the office of Chase & Ball, in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1847. In 1849 he was admitted as a partner in the firm. He was elected in 1851 as Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was City Solicitor in 1855. Two years later he succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the new Superior Court. Gov. Salmon P. Chase, his friend and partner, offered him a seat upon the Supreme Bench, which he declined. In 1866 he resigned his post in the Superior Court for the purpose of establishing the law firm of which he is still the head. He was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873-74, and gave, willingly, eight months of his time to the service.

He has taught in the Law School at Cincinnati, and has been University Trustee for many years.

Judge Hoadly was one of the counsel who successfully resisted the effort to compel the reading of the Bible in the public schools. He was originally a Democrat, but his abhorrence of slavery led him naturally into the Republican ranks, where he remained until the close of Grant's first term. In 1876 his opposition to Mr. Greeley's protection principles threw him into the Liberal party, and he did efficient service under the Tilden and Hendricks banner. He appeared as counsel for the Democratic Electors in 1877. Since that time he has devoted himself to his law studies.

His head is much the same mold as Garfield's. He is keen and comprehensive in argument, and his periods are both natural and forcible. He is a Unitarian, but the sacred altar which secures the most of his allegiance is his home. He stood at the head of the Ohio bar, and is a vigorous defender of Civil Service Reform.

As the time of holding the Democratic Convention to nominate a Presidential candidate for the campaign of 1884 approaches, the name of Governor Hoadly is mentioned as that of a possible aspirant for the honor. The fact that makes his nomination quite possible, is that he is from Ohio, a State of vast importance in the election.



Hon. Dwight M. Sabin.

CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

—:O:—

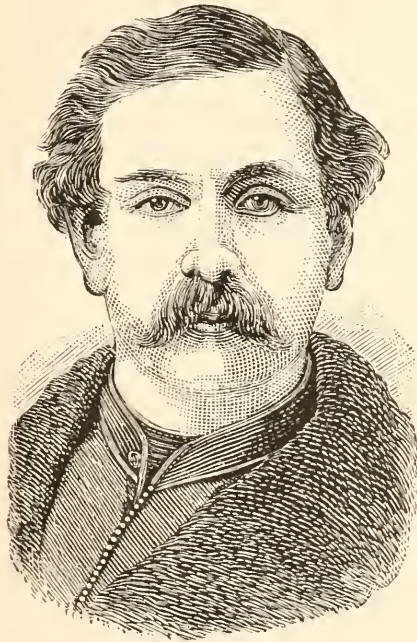
No greater compliment could have been paid to a member so young in his service as a United States Senator, than the election to the position of chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Sabin is a native of the Nutmeg State, but he lived for some years during his early boyhood in Illinois, where his father had gone for the purpose of recruiting his health, after too close and exclusive attention to business. Mr. Sabin, Senior, became a farmer on a large scale in Illinois, but he did not find his health returning to him and wanted to die among friends, so he gave up his farm and returned to his home in Connecticut, where he soon "went over to the majority."

Dwight was a young boy at the time when his father died. The son, when he came to select an occupation in life, decided upon commercial activity as that for which he was best fitted, and went to the West to find opportunities for the exercise of such activity. Fifteen years ago he settled at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he still resides. Mr. Sabin has made the place what it is,

and he is the present head of its most important business enterprise, the North Western Car Factory. He is himself a very rich man and his enemies invidiously charge him with having used his "Barl" to secure his own election as United States Senator. However that may be, no one has the hardihood to doubt that the Barrel exists. Mr. Sabin is a cultured and refined gentleman and is endowed with considerable force of character.

He was elected to succeed Senator Windom, by the Minnesota State Legislature after 29 ballots, during all of which votes he himself stood by the candidate who was defeated. Mr. Sabin's election as chairman of the Republican National Convention as intimated above, must be considered as a decided compliment to himself, as he is not only a new member in the Senate but is only 39 years of age at the present time.



Major-General Gerald Graham.

THE VICTORIOUS BRITISH GENERAL IN
THE SOUDAN.

—:O:—

The military hero of the day is the general under whose command the

British forces in the Soudan have recaptured Tokar, defeated the forces of the False Prophet at Teb, and, finally, on Thursday, March 13th, routed the remnants of the Arab forces under Osman Digma, and practically put an end to the great rebellion.

Gen. Gerald Graham, whose portrait is given above, has for some years been known as a thorough soldier and efficient commander. As may be seen from the portrait, he is a man in the prime of life, of marked soldierly bearing, and with strongly developed will power. Gen. Graham entered the British army as an ensign in the Royal Engineers in 1850. He served through the Crimean war with that body, receiving promotion for his gallantry and gaining the highly prized Victoria Cross for his courage in heading a party in an assault by ladders at the Redan. Twice during the Crimean war he was wounded. In the Chinese war Gen. Graham also distinguished himself, taking part in the assault of Tangku and the Taku forts, and also in the capture of Peking. His promotion was gained step by step, until, in 1881, his present rank was reached. In the campaign against Arabi in 1882, Gen. Graham commanded the Second Brigade, and won new honors.

As soon as the news of the slaughter of the Egyptian troops under Baker Pasha at Sinkat and their disgraceful flight reached England, the withdrawal of Baker from supreme command was demanded from Tewfik, the Khedive, and Gen. Graham was ordered to gather a British army and advance to the relief of Tokar. Before he could reach it the place surrendered to the Egyptian rebels. Landing his little army of 4,000 men at Trinkitat, Gen. Graham advanced, and on Friday, February 29th, met the enemy three miles from Fort Baker. The Arabs fought with determination. The British troops advanced slowly in a hollow square—or, rather, oblong figure—with Gatling guns at the corners, and cavalry in the rear. Only after several hours' fierce fighting did the rebels give way and begin a sullen retreat. It was the best contested battle fought in Egypt since Napoleon's Battle of the Pyramids. The rebel forces outnumbered the British three to one, but repeating rifles and Gatling guns soon thinned their ranks. Many of the Arabs were armed only with spears and old style muskets. The next day Gen. Graham entered Tokar. The loss of the Arabs was at least 1,500

killed and two or three times that number wounded.

Contrary to general expectation, Osman Digma, the commander of El Mahdi's forces, refused to surrender. On March 4th Gen. Graham changed his base of operations to Suakim, and five days later he began his advance on Osman Digma's forces. A counter-advance was made by the latter, and firing began on Tuesday, the 11th.

On Thursday, the 13th, a general engagement took place. The attack was made by the rebels, and after several hours fighting they were repulsed with heavy loss. It is believed that 70 British and over 2,000 Arabs were killed.



Hon. Thomas W. Palmer.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

Thomas Witherell Palmer was born January 25, 1830, one of a family of nine children. His father, Thomas Palmer, was a well-known business man of Michigan, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Witherell, was a sister of the late Judge Witherell of the Wayne Circuit Court. Senator Palmer was educated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. After leaving college he made a pedestrian tour of Spain, and

supplemented this useful experience with a residence in South America of several months' duration. He began a real estate business in Detroit in the year 1853. Two years afterwards he married a daughter of the late Charles P. Merrill, owner of one of the largest lumber businesses in Michigan, and became associated with his father-in-law in its management and ownership. Mr. Palmer and his wife inherited Mr. Merrill's business interests on the death of that gentleman, and the Senator-elect continues the sale of lumber at various points in the State, where he is represented by agents acting as local partners. Mr. Palmer has served one term as member of the Board of Estimates, and one as a State Senator. He was defeated as a candidate for Congress in the campaign of 1876. As a man of culture, successful in business, an able speaker and possessing pleasing social characteristics, Senator Palmer is likely to make his mark in the Senate of the United States. He succeeded Thomas W. Ferry, Republican. His term expires in 1889.



Philip Henry Sheridan.

GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

On Feb. 9, 1865, the thanks of the

U. S. Congress were tendered to one man for the gallantry, military skill and courage displayed in a series of victories achieved by his army in the Valley of the Shenandoah, especially at Cedar Run.

This man was Philip Henry Sheridan, who is familiarly known as "Little Phil."

He was born in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, in 1831, was educated at West Point, and was admitted to the Military Academy in 1848, where he graduated in 1853. Entering the U. S. Artillery, he served in Texas and Oregon until 1855, when he sailed for San Francisco, in command of an escort to a U. S. surveying expedition. From this time until 1861, he commanded a body of troops among the Indian tribes, when he was promoted to the rank of captain.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed Quartermaster of the Western Department, and Colonel of the 2d Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. At Booneville, in July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and took command of the third division of the Army of the Ohio, distinguishing himself by his defence of Louisville, and again winning distinction on the banks of the Stone River, Dec. 30th, at which time he was promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers.

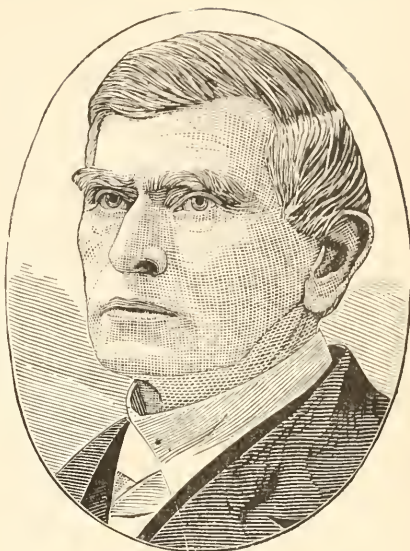
He was appointed in April, 1864, to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. In September, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier General, and in November of the same year Major General of the Army.

He was in command of various military divisions of the army from June 3, 1864, until September 12, 1867.

On March 4, 1869, he was appointed Lieutenant General of the United States Army, and the same month took command of the military division of the Missouri.

He was in command of the Western Division, with headquarters at Chicago, until 1879, and commanded the forces which were sent to quell the Louisiana difficulties.

The cavalry branch of the Federal forces under his able direction acquired an efficiency and gained a reputation such as it had never before borne. As ranking Lieutenant General, Sheridan succeeded General Sherman as General of the United States Army, when the latter retired in 1883.



Matthew Simpson.

BISHOP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—:O:—

Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, on the twenty-first of June, 1811. He was educated at Madison College, which afterwards merged into Alleghany College. In 1829 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was licensed to preach four years afterwards. His first pastoral appointment was as a member of the Pittsburgh Conference, of which he was recognized, in a short time, as one of the most able and promising ministers. He was ordained deacon at Pittsburgh, by Bishop Roberts, in the year 1835, and afterwards elder by the same bishop, at Steubenville, Ohio. Before his promotion to the position he now holds, he filled several appointments as pastor with great popularity. He was elected and ordained bishop at Boston in May, 1852. His home is in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Bishop Simpson offered the prayer at the opening of the International Exhibition of 1876, a proper tribute to his eminent worth and the importance of the church organization which he represents, as one of the great institutions of the United States. Bishop Simpson is an A. M. of Alleghany College, and has received

the titles of D. D. and LL. D. from the Wesleyan University, Middletown. He was vice-president and professor of natural science in Alleghany College, 1837-39; was president of Indiana Asbury University, 1839-48, and editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, 1848-52. He ranks high as a theologian, linguist and general scholar. His eloquence is far-famed and of the highest order, acquired by hard work prompted by the earnest desire to acquit himself as well as possible in his ministerial work; while his impassioned delivery is the natural expression of a man thoroughly in earnest to benefit his fellow-creatures.



George F. Hoar.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The United States Senator re-elected to represent Massachusetts in 1882, was born at Concord, in the Bay State, August 29, 1826. After going through the preparatory course at Concord Academy he entered Harvard University, where he graduated when twenty years of age. He then studied law at the Dana Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and having been admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession at Worcester. He was successful, and his capacity

for public life was soon recognized by his fellow-citizens. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and when thirty-one years old became a senator of his native State. After having been a member of the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, he declined a nomination to the Forty-fifth. He took his seat as a member of the United States Senate in March, 1877. Senator Hoar is best known to the country by his strenuous and successful advocacy of the appropriation for the Philadelphia Exposition, by his membership in the Electoral Commission, and his being Chairman in the Convention at Chicago which nominated General Garfield to the Presidency. He is a gentleman whose culture aptly represents his native State, and is numbered among its most earnest philanthropists.



Cyrus W. Field.

PROJECTOR OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Cyrus West Field is one of those distinguished commercial persons possessed of the faculty of seeing the far-reaching importance of certain enterprises, the courage to engage in them in their earliest stage, and to devote money, time and indefatigable personal effort to their accomplishment.

Mr. Field was born at Stockbridge,

Mass., November 30, 1819. After receiving a fair education in his native place, he was placed in a counting-house in New York City, where he developed a capacity for business which, in a few years, placed him at the head of a large establishment. He was about thirty-five years of age when his attention was first directed to the subject of ocean telegraphy. In a short time this took a practical turn, when he procured from the legislature of Newfoundland the exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from this continent to Newfoundland and thence to Europe. He devoted himself with exemplary energy to the accomplishment of this great scheme, which involved as its initial undertaking the providing Newfoundland with the means of telegraphic communication. The two attempts to lay the cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton followed, the second a success. Next in order came the expedition of 1857-58, by means of which telegraphic communication was established between the continent of America and the island of Newfoundland. When, in 1865 and 1866, attempts were made to lay the Atlantic cable, Mr. Field assisted, in connection with other business men, foreign and American, in this gigantic undertaking, which, in the second of these years, proved successful. His labors at this time involved more than fifty passages across the Atlantic, and were rewarded with the acknowledgments of his fellow-citizens, taking the form of a gold medal voted to him and his fellow-workers by the Congress of the United States. Abroad his services in this connection have been flatteringly recognized, including the bestowal of the grand medal by the Exposition of Paris. His latest great business enterprise was that of assisting in the construction of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad of New York, by a company of which he was president. An immense business building has just been erected by Mr. Field opposite Bowling Green, at the lower end of Broadway, New York, on the site of the old Washington Headquarters.

When, two or three years ago, Mr. Field saw fit to erect a statue of André, the British officer, who was undoubtedly justly hung as a spy by Washington, as was Hale by the British, some public sentiment was aroused against him, and a crank named Hendrix attempted to destroy the monument, with only partial success.



The Princess Louise.

THE ROYAL WIFE OF A COMMONER.

—:O:—

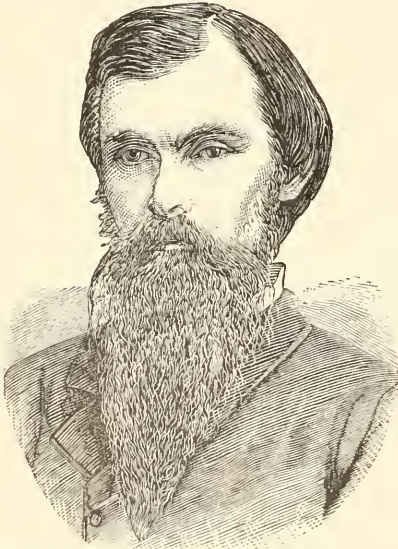
The Princess Louise is the fifth child of Queen Victoria, and was born March 18th, 1848. She received a thorough and careful training, and her high culture, extensive accomplishments and graceful manners made her a general favorite at Court. It seems she had a strong dislike of a matrimonial connection, the drill sergeant style of the Prussian Princes being anything but agreeable. She much preferred the easy correctness of a thorough English gentleman. Not, however, until she was past twenty, was the great question seriously considered. Lord Lorne was not at first had in mind. He had long been an admirer of the Princess, who was regarded as the beauty of the royal family. The two had known each other from their earliest childhood. When it was understood that the Princess would not marry out of England, steps were taken to urge his suit.

His grandmother on his mother's side was one of the Queen's most intimate friends. The Duke of Argyle had Her Majesty's ear. The result does not need to be related.

When, in 1878, the Marquis of Lorne

was made Governor General of Canada, the Princess Louise accompanied him to America. She afterwards made a trip through our Southern States. The climate of Canada—and some say, the society—did not suit the Princess, and it is probable that it was her wish that led to the resignation of the Marquis.

The Princess' training has been eminently practical. She is a finished housekeeper and served an apprenticeship at Osborne to a cook, confectioner, laundress of fine things, seamstress and dressmaker. Every day for years, the Queen's table at Osborne was graced by a dish made by one of Her Majesty's daughters. The Princess' domestic tastes tend to comfort and elegance without ostentation. At Rideau Hall, the Vice Regal residence, she entertained delightfully, though often forgetting the mere frounces and feathers of company to become absorbed in intelligent conversation with a select few of her guests.



General William Mahone.
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

Gen. Mahone, whose position in the Senate is the subject of so much political controversy, was born in Southampton, Va., in 1827; was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1847; and afterward, until the outbreak of the war of secession, devoted himself to

civil engineering. He was the constructor of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. He embarked in the secession movement; took part in the capture of the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1861; raised and commanded the Sixth Virginia Regiment, and was with it in most of the battles in the Peninsula campaign, those of the Rappahannock and those around Petersburg. He was made both Brigadier-General and Major-General in the year 1864, and afterwards commanded a corps in Hill's division. At the close of the war he returned to railroad engineering, and in the course of time became president of a trunk line from Norfolk into Tennessee, over four hundred miles long. His railroad direction has given him a power in politics, which he has always exercised in a large and independent way, utterly baffling to the politicians of the old school, but often very useful to them. When the Democratic party was at its wit's ends, and by every means possible was attempting to overthrow Republican rule in Virginia, it was Mr. Mahone who suggested that the Bourbons should indorse Mr. Walker, a Northern man, and an avowed Republican, as Governor. Walker proved to be all that Mahone had promised the Southerners. Since then, it is said, the Virginia railroad king has made Withers United States Senator and Kemper Governor of Virginia. The insolvency of his railroad subsequently led him into politics still more completely, and in default of securing the nomination for Governor for himself he turned it over to Holliday and elected him. Holliday having allied himself with Mahone's enemies, the latter entered the field again at the head of the "Readjusters," or conditional repudiators, and, elected by them and a number of colored and Republican members of the Virginia Legislature, he is now a United States Senator. Since his election he has taken an active part in the political affairs of Virginia, and it was through his influence that Gov. Cameron was elected.

Senator Mahone is somewhat peculiar in personal appearance and has a number of mannerisms and Southern colloquialisms in his public speaking. It is thought by many that his political power is decreasing rather than increasing. He took his seat on March 4, 1881 and his present term as Senator will expire March 3, 1887.



Admiral Seymour.

THE MAN WHO BOMBARDED ALEXANDRIA.

The British Naval Commander who drove Arabi Pasha out of Alexandria, having, on July 12, 1882, demolished the principal forts in the harbor of that city by a bombardment which demonstrated the power of ironclads in a manner never before shown, is a man who has seen much service in different parts of the world.

Sir Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour sprung from a collateral branch of the Marquis of Hertford's family, and, both by tradition and profession, is identified with the Royal Navy. His father was the late Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.B., M.P., and Sir Frederick was born in 1821. After having been educated at Eton College, he entered the Royal Navy in 1834 as cadet. In two years time he passed as midshipman, and then, after having passed through the intermediate grades of mate, lieutenant and commander, in 1847, obtained the rank of post captain in 1854. Meanwhile he had served with distinction in Burmah as well as in the New Zealand wars of 1852-3 and that of 1860-1, being severely wounded in the last while commanding a naval brigade,

and invalided for a time. For his services he was created a Companion of the Bath in 1861. From 1860-2 he was Commodore in command on the Australian station. He held the office of Naval Aid-de-Camp to Her Majesty from 1866 to 1870. From 1872 to 1874 he was a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, resigning the office on being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet. This important position he filled till 1877, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1880 he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, in virtue of which he was given command before Alexandria. He was promoted to flag rank as Rear-Admiral in 1870, becoming Vice-Admiral in 1876.

After the reduction of Alexandria Admiral Seymour was presented with £50,000 by Parliament, and by the Queen was made Baron Alcester.



A. S. Hewitt.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FOR THE TENTH NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, a prominent manufacturer and politician, was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31st, 1822. He obtained his early education in the

public schools of New York City, where he obtained a prize scholarship in Columbia College, from which institution he graduated in 1842. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics the next year, and, having read law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1845. But, as the failure of his eyesight forbade the practice of his profession, he soon engaged in the iron business with Peter Cooper, under the firm name of Cooper & Hewitt. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the U. S. Scientific Commission to visit the Paris Exposition, and wrote the report on iron and steel. He has managed the Cooper Union, founded by his father-in-law, Peter Cooper, since its establishment in 1854.

Mr. Hewitt has long been conspicuous in politics, taking an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1876 and 1880. He held close political relations with Mr. Tilden, and his connection with the Morey letter is still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Hewitt was elected to Congress in 1874 and 1876, and again in 1880 and 1882, representing the Tenth District of New York.



Thomas A. Hendricks.

THE VETERAN STATESMAN OF INDIANA.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born

in Ohio on the 7th of September, 1819. He was graduated from South Hanover College in that State in 1840, when he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., and began the study of law. Three years later he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession in Indiana. His career opened auspiciously, and in a few years he became a lawyer of excellent standing. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1850 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. The next year he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1853 his term expired. He was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Pierce, and from this on he has been one of the most important political characters in Indiana. In 1860 he ran for Governor against Henry S. Lane, and was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1863 for the long term. Here he won considerable distinction as a debater and served with marked ability in the Committees on Claims, Public Buildings and Grounds, the Judiciary, Public Lands and Naval Affairs.

His name was presented to the Democratic National Convention in 1868 as a candidate for the Presidency, and he would no doubt have received the nomination but for the Ohio delegates, who by persistently voting for Horatio Seymour finally caused a stampede in his favor. The friends of Mr. Hendricks have always insisted that his nomination would have insured a Democratic victory. Again in 1872 he was proposed as a candidate in the Democratic National Convention, and but for the unexpected fusions of that time he would probably have been the nominee of his party. He was nominated as Vice-President in 1876, and since that memorable contest his professional duties have engrossed the greater part of his attention. It is not altogether improbable that his name may again be considered by the National Convention of his party in 1884.

In the winter of 1884 Mr. Hendricks made a long visit to Europe. From Italy he wrote several letters from which extracts have been published in various newspapers giving a most interesting account of his observations and reflections. Mr. Hendricks is as skilful as a public speaker as he is learned in his profession. We have few public men who are his superiors in general intelligence and capacity.



Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely.

COMMANDER OF THE GREELY POLAR EXPEDITION.

—:O:—

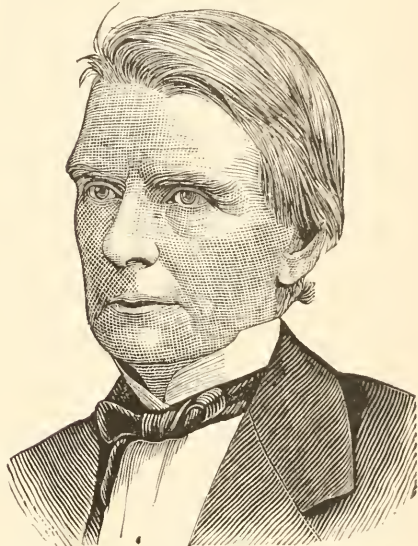
The Greely expedition set out in mid-summer of the year 1882, to man one of the polar stations in the North established for scientific purposes by the leading governments of the world. The party left the ship *Proteus* at Lady Franklin Bay and proceeded northward. Nothing was heard of Greely and his followers for some time; but at length reports were received at the War and Navy Departments that the party were in distress. An expedition was immediately sent to their relief, which was compelled to return without accomplishing its purpose, or even being able to obtain any reliable information in regard to the fate and whereabouts of the missing party.

After what seems to many an inexcusable delay, a second Greely Relief Expedition was determined on, and, it is believed, will sail in May, 1884. It will consist of four vessels under the general command of Capt. W. S. Schley, Commander U. S. N.

Lieutenant Greely was born in Massachusetts, and is about forty years of age.

He is not a graduate of any of the military academics, and he entered the war as a private. His military record is highly honorable. From private he was promoted to corporal and first serjeant in Company B of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry. On the 18th of March, 1863, he was made Second Lieutenant in the Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, and in April, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was breveted Major on the 13th of March, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious service." He was made Captain of the Eighty-first Colored Infantry on the 4th of April, 1865, and on the 22d of March, 1867, he was honorably mustered out.

Upon the re-organization in 1869, he was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry and became First Lieutenant in 1873, which is his present rank.



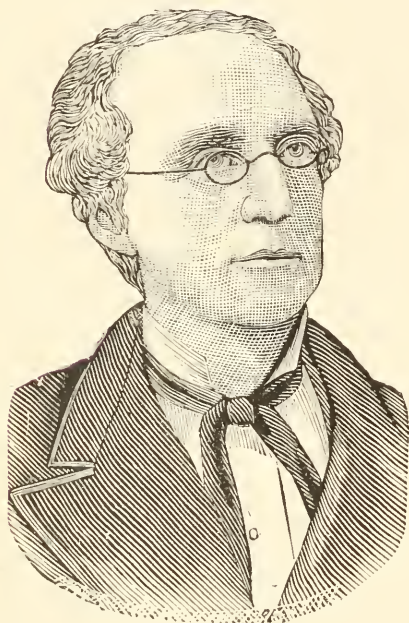
Ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe.

THE LATE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

—:O:—

This statesman, who died in March, 1883, was nominated and confirmed as the successor of Postmaster-General James by President Arthur. He was born in Maine in 1815, and emigrated West when he was thirty years of age. He is "a Stalwart among Stalwarts," as the saying goes, and had always been an active and discerning politician. He has served three terms in the Senate, the last expiring in 1879; and in his associations in the Republican party had

been a close and confidential friend of Senator Conkling. Before the close of his last Senatorial term he distinguished himself by a very severe attack upon the Southern policy of the administration of President Hayes, which commanded a good deal of attention at the time. As a lawyer, he was a gentleman of great experience and consummate knowledge. He spent his whole life in the profession, and was for several years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.



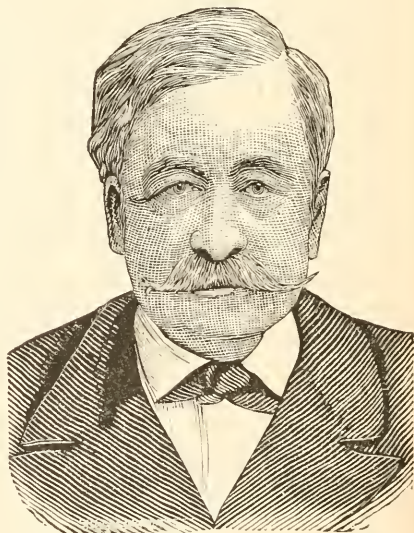
Henry B. Payne.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO.

A most lively and interesting contest was the last Senatorial election in Ohio. Henry B. Payne, who ran for a seat in the U. S. Senate away back in 1857, appeared again, in opposition to Mr. Pendleton, as candidate for the same honor, and received the nomination of the Democratic party. He ran as the representative and champion of the corporate interests of the State, and was elected after an exciting canvass.

Mr. Payne was born in Hamilton County, N. Y., on the 30th of November, 1810, and is consequently seventy-four years of age at the present time. After

the usual preparatory course he entered Hamilton College, from which he received a degree. Upon graduating he immediately began the study of law, and after his admission to the Bar settled in Cleveland, Ohio. This was in 1848. One year later he was elected to the State Senate, where he remained until 1851. For several years he was a member of the City Council and President of the Columbus Railroad Company. He was also identified from time to time with many important industries. In 1857 he was a candidate for the U. S. Senate and also for the Governorship of the State. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, and to the Democratic National Convention in 1872. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Representative from Ohio, in 1874. For some twenty years he has given much attention to building up and fostering the manufacturing interests of Cleveland. Since 1862 he has been President of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of that city. He is possessed of rare legal knowledge and executive ability.



Ferdinand De Lesseps.

THE MAN WHO MADE THE SUEZ CANAL.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was born at Versailles in 1805, the son of Jean Baptiste Barthelemi, Baron de Lesseps.

When twenty years old he was appointed *attaché* to the foreign consulate in Lisbon. He was afterwards engaged in the Commercial Department of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1828 he was *attaché* to the Consul-General at Tunis, and in 1831 was made Consul to Alexandria. In his thirty-fifth year he was made Consul at Rotterdam, and in 1839 negotiated in behalf of French commerce with the Spanish Government. The same year he was transferred to the consulate at Barcelona. In 1844 he returned again to Alexandria, but was speedily reappointed to Barcelona. French Minister at the Court of Madrid in the last days of the reign of Louis Philippe, he returned to Paris after the revolution in which that monarch fell, and was sent by the Republican Government to represent France at Rome, then under a government headed by Mazzini. His commission to negotiate for the construction of the Suez Canal was given in 1854, but not until 1856 was the *Compagnie Internationale* formed for this purpose. The years between then and 1864 were spent in collecting money for his great project and in the overcoming of other difficulties than the financial one; but in July, 1864, the final and favorable decision of Napoleon III. was gained, and work on the canal fairly begun. It was opened in 1869, the year witnessing the completion of perhaps the greatest piece of engineering of modern times and the highest triumph of the indefatigable man who had constructed it.

In 1849 M. de Lesseps published a little book called *Ma Mission a Rome*, in which he defended his political course and avowed his sympathy with the cause of Garibaldi. Still later he printed two other books on the same general subject, *Mémoire au Conseil d'Etat* and *Une Reponse a l'Examen de ses Actes*, which contained that explanation and defense of his acts which he had refused to give the council itself.

M. de Lesseps is a well preserved old man, has many children, is good-looking, and fascinating in discourse. He has visited the United States, and is personally acquainted with many of our public men.

In the military operations that followed Arabi's rebellion in Egypt, M. de Lesseps believed he saw danger threatening the interests of the Suez Canal, and protested vigorously in the interests of the world's commerce against any interference with it.



Hon. John Bright.

ORATOR AND STATESMAN.

—:O:—

Among the great orators of the British Parliament, no one stands out more prominently than John Bright, whose twenty-five years of faithful representation for Birmingham was celebrated with great enthusiasm in 1883.

He was born in 1811, at Greenbank, and after receiving an ordinary English education, entered the business of his father, in the firm of John Bright & Co., wool spinners. In 1839 he distinguished himself by becoming a vigorous member of the anti corn-law league. He was representative for the city of Durham from 1843 to 1847, after which he was returned to Parliament for Manchester. The indignation which was felt against the "*Peace-at-any-Price*" party, led to his rejection by Manchester while he was travelling in Italy for his health; but upon the death of Mr. Muntz, a few months later, the constituency of Birmingham invited him to become a candidate for the vacant position. He was elected, and has, ever since, represented Birmingham. In 1868 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Gladstone's new cabinet.

On the eve of the bombardment of Alexandria Mr. Bright resigned his position in the cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, as soon as he learned its determination to give Sir Beauchamp Seymour orders to attack the forts.

During our civil war, Mr. Bright stood almost alone among English statesmen as a champion of the Union, and he preserves the gold headed cane of President Lincoln "as a token of the esteem which the late President felt for him."

His name has been mainly identified with reform in electoral representation; extension of the suffrage; a more equal distribution of the seats, with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail.

Despite the comparative unpopularity of his extreme, radical political views, Mr. Bright is one of the most highly admired and esteemed men of his country.



Alexander III.

CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, is the second son of Alexander II., and was born March 10th, 1845. His mother was the Princess Maria, daughter

of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. He was well educated at the Russian universities, and in 1866, in consequence of the death of his eldest brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, he married the daughter of the King of Denmark, the Princess Maria Dagmar, to whom the deceased Prince had been betrothed. Four children have been the result of this union.

Alexander III ascended the imperial throne of Russia March 13, 1881, the day on which his father was assassinated.

The Nihilist conspiracy has confined the attention of the Czar's government to home affairs. His attitude toward Germany is one of friendship, and his aim has been to maintain amicable relations with foreign powers. Still, he represents the feeling that is intensely and exclusively Russian, a sentiment which might give a more positive coloring to his foreign policy were he free from danger of domestic revolution.

Nihilists are punished with unrelenting severity, and at times the Government's repressive measures seem on the verge of success, but it is only in appearance. The national strength is paralyzed by this internal malady. Only the dread of dynamite plots could have occasioned the unparalleled delay of the coronation ceremony for more than two years. And when the event had taken place, the Czar was credited with great courage in so far braving Nihilistic attacks as to be publicly crowned. The coronation ceremonies were performed in Moscow with the utmost magnificence and splendor. Large sums of money were given to the poor, prisoners (not political, of course) were freed in honor of the day, food and drink were furnished to the multitude, and even the reporters were presented with a considerable sum each to cover their expenses. Their reports, however, were subjected to official revision. Contrary to a very common fear, nothing occurred to mar the general festivity.

The private property of the Emperor yields him a large annual revenue. He possesses a million square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides owning gold and other mines in Siberia, the vast revenue of which is not known, as, being the Emperor's personal estate, the amount never appears in the budget. The sum arising from all these sources is estimated, however, at over \$12,000,000, of which sum \$2,000,000 are expended in charities, schools and theatres, leaving a net income of \$10,000,000.



The Marquis of Lorne.

EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

—:—

This distinguished nobleman, who was the predecessor of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor General of Canada, was born August 6th, 1845. He is the eldest son and heir of the eighth Duke of Argyll, the owner of vast estates in Scotland, and the greatest nobleman of that kingdom. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was elected to the House of Commons in February, 1864, as member for Argyleshire.

He became a suitor for the hand of the Princess Louise, the Queen giving her assent October 24th, 1870, to the marriage, which took place on the 26th of the following March. This royal connection precluded him from a political career, to which he was somewhat inclined. Literature has claimed a share of his attention, and the Marquis has published a volume of poems, a book of travels, and a metrical version of the Psalms. Though perhaps unfortunate in being the successor of so brilliant a statesman as the Earl of Dufferin, the Marquis acquitted himself well in his responsible station, and left Canada as popular as on the day he assumed office, a fact of which

he may justly feel proud. He devoted himself energetically to the advancement of Canadian interests, and especially to the perfecting and completing of that unity of the several provinces aimed at by the act of 1867. His tours through the Dominion brought the government into more intimate relations with remote sections of a vast domain, and so were highly beneficial in every respect. Possessing extensive attainments, he has developed a marked capacity for statesmanship. In personal appearance, he is decidedly blonde, low in stature, athletic and healthy. He is a fluent speaker, a talent for which he had abundant use during his incumbency of the executive office.



Monsignor Capel.

EMINENT ENGLISH DIVINE.

—:—

The eminent English divine and Catholic Controversalist, Monsignor Thomas John Capel, who has lately visited this country and delivered lectures on religious and social topics in our large cities, is better known to the reading public than that of any other Anglo-Roman ecclesiastic. He owed his notoriety mainly to his connection

with the conversion of the Marquis of Bute and the Duchess of Norfolk. These circumstances led to his appearance in the pages of Disraeli's novel, "Lothair," in the character of Monsignor Catesby.

Though the literary delineation of an astute and sycophant priest was very unlike the frank and courteous Capel of real life, yet he was universally recognized as the original of the character; indeed, an entire edition of the work was printed in which the name "Capel" appeared on one of the pages, in place of "Catesby" and, for a time, Lord Beaconsfield was in sore distress as to the result of the error. He bought up the entire edition, but it has always been known as the "Capel edition."

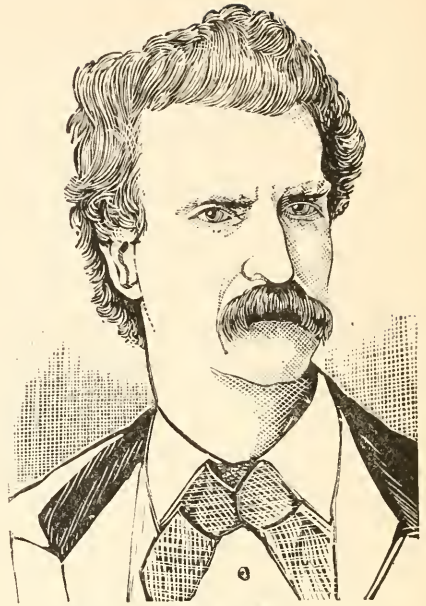
Monsignor Capel was born in England, Oct. 20th, 1836, of humble Irish parentage. Showing considerable ability, he was placed in the Hammersmith Training College by Count de Torre Diaz, where he remained for a time as teacher, after his training was over. He was ordained a priest by Cardinal Wiseman in 1860. During several visits to Rome, he delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff. While he was laboring at Pau, he was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX, in 1868, and in 1873 he was made domestic prelate.

In 1874, by the unanimous vote of the Roman Catholic Bishops, he was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensington.

It is said that the right reverend gentleman intended to avoid publishing until he was forty years of age, but the attack made on the civil allegiance of the Catholics, led him, as a born Catholic, to write "A Reply to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Political Expostulation."

Protestants as well as Catholics through the churches where his discourses are held. He is a man of decided power, fully six feet tall, and built in proportion. He has a rich, musical voice, which, united with his earnestness of manner and the cogency of his arguments, make his accomplishments in the work of conversion almost phenomenal.

His bearing is that of a man of the world, rather than a member of a priestly order; his language is polished, and his manners courtly and winning.



Samuel L. Clemens.

"MARK TWAIN."

—:—

"Mark Twain"—Mr. Clemens is better known by his *nom de plume* than his real name—was born at Florida, Missouri, on the 20th of November, 1835. When thirteen years of age he was placed apprentice with a printer at Hannibal, and in due time worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York City. In 1855 he assumed the position of pilot on a Mississippi steamboat. Six years later he acted as private secretary to his brother, secretary of the then Territory of Nevada. After this he tried mining for a while, and, in 1862, became city editor of a newspaper published at Virginia City, Nevada. His next move was to San Francisco, where he acted as a reporter on the *Morning Call*, a newspaper of that city. His well-known visit to the Hawaiian Islands was made in 1866. After spending a few months there he returned to San Francisco, and began to lecture in public. His appearances on the rostrum in many towns and cities of California and Nevada were very successful. With the summer of 1867 came his trip to Egypt and the Holy Land, which he made in company with a large party starting from Philadelphia. These countries of the Eastern

Mediterranean presented food for humorous observation, of which he made abundant use in his *Innocents Abroad*. Mark is a laborious writer, and produces book after book with acceptance by readers on both sides of the Atlantic. He is well known in England, where he lectured many times in 1872 and 1873. His home is at Hartford, Connecticut, a pleasant habitation, evidencing its proprietor's enjoyment of ample means earned by his pen and business ventures. Mr. Clemens is in demand as an after dinner speaker, upon which occasions he invariably produces something shrewd and funny. Whatever becomes of the talk of his fellow speakers, his is certain to find its way into print.

Besides *The Innocents Abroad*, Mr. Clemens' most popular books are *Roughing It*, *The Gilded Age* (written in joint authorship with Mr. Charles Dudley Warner), *The Tramp Abroad*, and many short stories. The part of *Col. Sellers*, made famous by Mr. J. T. Raymond, occurs in a dramatization of *The Gilded Age*.



Hon. James F. Wilson.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA.

—:o:—

Of recently elected members to our

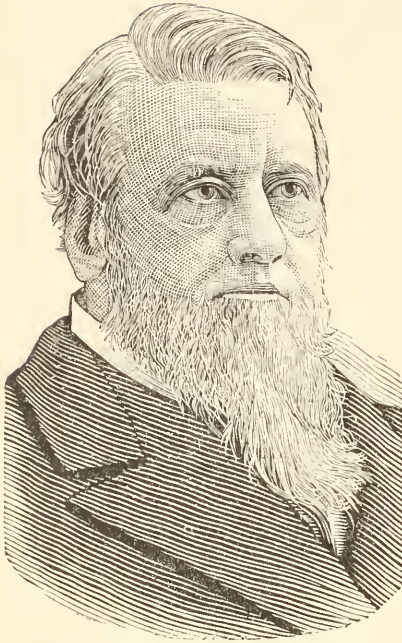
highest legislative body few have made a better record or have a more promising outlook than the subject of this sketch. Senator Wilson has already shown himself a man of clear views, of far more than average intellectual attainments, and even more valuable to his country than to his party.

James F. Wilson was born at Newark, Ohio, in the year 1828. He received the usual academical education given whenever possible to all Western lads by their parents, studied law, and after admission to the bar began practice in Iowa, the State of his adoption. His growth in public estimation as a careful lawyer and forcible speaker was rapid. Like a large proportion of the members of the legal profession, he gradually drifted into politics. In 1856 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Iowa. The following year he was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving in that capacity in 1857, 1859 and 1861. In the last named year he was President of the Senate.

The same year began his career in national political life. He was elected as Member of Congress from Iowa to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. S. R. Curtis, and re-elected by a large majority on the expiration of that term. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, serving from December 2, 1861, to March 3, 1869. In 1883 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. James Wilson McDell, Republican, by a very large majority. Senator Wilson took his seat and the oath on December 4, 1883. His term of office will expire March 3, 1889. He is a member of the important Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Wilson's conduct for the brief time that he has occupied a Senator's chair has attracted nothing but applause. He is a man of moderate views, a hard worker, and, when he chooses to be, an impressive speaker.

In personal appearance Mr. Wilson is of a Western type, neither remarkable for good looks nor the reverse, the general impression he makes being that of a man of strong will power and great decision of character.

Senator Wilson's name has not been specially mentioned as a Republican candidate for the Presidency, and it is not likely that an Iowa man will be selected; a better man than Mr. Wilson could hardly be selected from that State.



Henry B. Anthony.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.

—:o:—

Senator Anthony represents the smallest but by no means the least important of the United States. Her manufacturing interests and the noble part she has ever taken in the civil and religious history of the country, entitles her to a most respectful hearing in the national councils. In the Hon. Henry B. Anthony she has an able champion of her interests.

Gov. Anthony was born at Coventry, R. I., on the 1st of April, 1815. He early evinced a fondness for books and a strong desire for mental improvement. In 1834, he entered Brown University, at Providence, from which he graduated four years later. Shortly after leaving college he became editor of the *Providence Journal*, which immediately increased in popularity and prosperity under his management. For thirty years Mr. Anthony occupied the editorial chair of this paper, in which he won enviable distinction as an able and enterprising journalist. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, and was so successful in his administration that he was re-elected the following year, and it is

said that he only escaped a third term by positively declining. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate, as the nominee of the Union Republicans. He was returned in 1864, in 1870, in 1876, and again in 1882. He was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate, March 23d, 1869, and again on the 10th of March, 1871. For some time previous to the assembling of the Forty-eighth Congress, Mr. Anthony was considered the most prominent candidate for the Presidency of the Senate, and he would undoubtedly have been re-elected but that his health was in a very precarious condition at the time Congress convened. Mr. Anthony's present official term will expire March 3d, 1889.



Dr. Mary Walker.

—:o:—

Dr. Mary Walker is a woman who, in certain directions, has had a monopoly of eccentricity. She has striven untiringly to induce her sex to adopt the attire of males, so far as practicable, for the advancement of comfort and health.

Her career has been a checkered one, and her notoriety has not been enviable, for her determination to study and

practice medicine met with great opposition in the years when lady M. D's. were much more of a rarity than they are to-day, and placed her in an antagonistic position toward the sterner sex, while her adoption of trousers, stiff brimmed hats, and coat-like garments roused the indignation of her less strong minded sisters.

Her early life was spent at Oswego, N. Y., and her own statements lead to the inference that, even as a child, a great portion of her happiness depended upon the brevity of her skirts.

Later in life she became a student at the Medical Lyceum, and upon graduation entered the regular practice of her profession; claiming, however, that she was a physician for women and children only.

During our civil war she distinguished herself by efficient service in attending the sick and wounded soldiers, often expending her own money for the traveling expenses necessary to keep up with the army.

She was awarded a medal for her services, and had Lincoln lived he would undoubtedly have bestowed upon her a position of trust, as a recompense for her earnest and praiseworthy labors.

In 1866 she visited Europe, hoping that her reformatory ideas would meet with more encouragement. She appeared upon the platform in St. James Hall dressed in a black silk tunic, reaching a little below the knees and fitting the figure closely, like a man's frock coat, black cloth trousers, her hair in curls and a bunch of flowers at her throat.

The audience was a large one, and gathered together by curiosity rather than sympathy. It was a most disgustingly ill behaved audience; Dr. Walker's remarks being inaudible more than half the time because of the noisy ridicule and boisterous laughter.

Her figure is slight, frail and child-like, and she would hardly be selected as a woman to stand alone against the world and the verdict of mankind, with harness on and sword in hand, ever ready to fight for her convictions.

In conversation she is agreeable and entertaining, though better liked among men than among women.

Those of her own sex to whom she is well known, speak of her in the highest terms of praise, and insist that her motives are misunderstood, and that her efforts are against the unhealthiness of tight lacing, French heeled boots

and cumbersome skirts, and not prompted by a desire for a share in governing the country. Her motives are pure, and her desire is for the physical and moral development of her sex; this alone entitles her to more respect and less ridicule than has thus far been her lot.



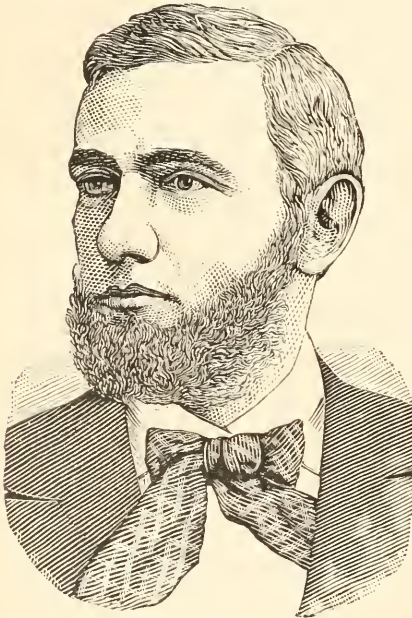
Emily Faithfull.

SOCIAL REFORMER.

—:o:—

The work which Emily Faithfull has given herself to do is "to seek remunerative employment for women." She has devoted her whole time to this task, since, when a young woman weary of the gayeties of London, she began life in earnest. Her father was a clergyman of the Church of England. His daughter was presented at Court, and spent some time in the pursuit of fashionable pleasure. She soon grew tired of this and began a life of useful activity in behalf of her sex, which she still maintains. As a printer and publisher she employs only women. Her *Victoria Magazine*, in which she advocated her peculiar views, died after a respectable career. As a lecturer she is very successful. Her leading subjects, at the present time, are "Modern Extravagance; its Causes and

Cure;" and "The Changed Position of Woman in the Nineteenth Century." She made a visit to this country in the year 1882 and lectured under arrangements made by the Boston Ladies' Lecture Bureau. Before leaving London, she and her young friend, Miss Kate Pattison, who was one of the Langtry company, were entertained in London by a select party of journalists and theatrical people. Miss Pattison was under the guardianship of Miss Faithfull, and their respective engagements were accommodated to the desirability of their being together as much as possible. In personal appearance Miss Faithfull is pleasing, a female reformer without scragginess. She lectured in the United States in 1872-73, and made hosts of friends. Her observations as to the condition of women in this country, as reported by the interviewer, are favorable to our national self-esteem. In 1883 Miss Faithfull visited this country a second time.



Hon. Frank Hiscock.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NEW YORK

—:o:—

It is the remark of a leading Democratic newspaper that in introduc-

ing not long ago the resolutions reiterating the regret of the House for the death of Herr Lasker, Congressman Frank Hiscock showed himself a most worthy leader of the Republican minority. These resolutions, after stating that it had come to the knowledge of the House that the original Lasker resolutions had been "arbitrarily intercepted and returned by a person now holding the position of Chancellor of the German Empire," express surprise and regret that it "should be within the power of a single too-powerful subject to interfere with such a simple, natural and spontaneous expression of kindly feeling between two nations," and again assert the sympathy of Congress with the Reichstag, of which Herr Lasker was for many years a distinguished member. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hiscock represents the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of New York. He was born in Pompey in that State, Sept. 6, 1834, obtained a good academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Beginning practice in Onondaga County, he rapidly rose into prominence as a keen lawyer and good speaker, and was made District-Attorney of the County. In this capacity he served from 1860 to 1863. In local and State politics he before long became a prominent figure, and, among other distinctions, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867. His first election to Congress was in 1878 and the Republicans of his district have re-elected him to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses. In the last election he received 14,563 votes as against 13,831 for Davis, the Democratic candidate. He has served on several important committees, was the last Republican Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and is now a minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means. From the first Mr. Hiscock has been most popular with his fellow members, and his ability soon made him a party leader. He was one of the most prominent candidates for Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress. His recent action in the Lasker matter was generally regarded as indicating a manly and dignified course of action for the House, but the almost apologetic speech of Bismarck in the Reichstag made its passage unnecessary, and it was allowed to die in committee.



Ainsworth R. Spofford.

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Shortly after the permanent establishment of our national existence, a national library was founded. On the 24th of April, 1800, a bill was passed appropriating \$5,000 "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress at said city of Washington and for fitting up suitable apartments for containing them." This was the first decisive step toward founding the Congressional library, which now contains nearly half a million volumes, and which is destined to become one of the greatest libraries in the world.

Ainsworth Rand Spofford, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, has been Librarian of Congress for about twenty years, and during that time his name has become familiar to all Americans. He was born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, on the 12th of September, 1825. His father was a clergyman, who employed a private instructor under whom his son Ainsworth received the greater part of his education. When sixteen years of age he went to Cincinnati and engaged in the bookselling and publishing business, in which he met with good success and acquired the great familiar-

ity with books and authors for which he has become distinguished in his present position. In 1859 he became Associate Editor of the *Daily Commercial*, in Cincinnati. He was appointed First Assistant Librarian in 1861, and four years later he became Librarian in Chief. Under him the library has grown from some 90,000 volumes to its present magnitude. The law of Copyright has also been amended, through which the business of recording and authenticating copyright is transacted by the Librarian of Congress. It was formerly done by the District Courts of each State.

Mr. Spofford is said to possess a most phenomenal memory. He not only remembers important facts, but all the trivial and subsidiary circumstances connected with them, as for instance, the exact volume, page, and part of the page in which a certain matter is referred to. This gift has enabled him to acquire a wonderfully familiar acquaintance with the mass of books under his care.



Oliver Wendell Holmes.

POET, PHYSICIAN AND HUMORIST.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in 1809, in the old "gambrel roofed" house in Cambridge, Mass., opposite the Harvard University buildings. His father, Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., was an emi-

nent preacher, and was long pastor of the First Congregational Church of Cambridge. Dr. Holmes graduated at Harvard in 1829, and, adopting the medical profession, completed his studies in 1836. Up to 1847 he filled the chair of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth, and in the latter year assumed a similar professorship at Harvard, since which he has resided continuously in Boston. It would be difficult to say whether Dr. Holmes enjoys greater distinction as a physician or man of letters. Both in the theory and practice of medicine, he has achieved the most brilliant success. He has especially devoted himself to the investigation of psychological problems, raised by the interdependence of mind and matter, a romance, *Elsie Venner*, dealing with this subject. The success of the *Atlantic Monthly* was largely due to his *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* and other prose pieces which he contributed. His graceful and polished style invests the driest topics with a peculiar charm, and makes him one of the best known and most popular of American writers. Who has not heard of the *One Horse Shay*?

Though seventy-five years of age, he is still hale and hearty, looking as he has for forty years past. Shrewd, observant, reflective, humorous, generous, kindly and tender, he is one of those to whom any one could come for help. As Bishop Clark expressed it in his speech at a banquet given Dr. Holmes by the medical profession of New York City, April, 1883, the clerical and medical profession had once been one, and remembering the many services of Dr. Holmes to the sick and despondent, he thought they still were so. Physicians could comfort the body, and clergymen could quiet the troubled soul, but Dr. Holmes was doctor and priest combined. A genial and cheery temperament have made him the idol of the Harvard medical students. The most distinguished citizens of the metropolis were present at the Delmonico banquet and in response to his universal welcome, Dr. Holmes read a poem, of which we give the closing lines:—

How can I tell you my loving friends,
What light, what warmth your joyous welcome lends
To life's late hour? Alas! my song is sung,
Its fading accents falter on my tongue.
Sweet friends, if shrinking in the banquet's blaze,
Your blushing guest must face the breath of praise,
Speak not too well of one who scarce will know
Himself transfigured in its roseate glow;
Say kindly of him what is, chiefly, true,
Remembering always he belongs to you;
Deal with him as a truant, if you will,
But claim him, keep him, call him brother still!



Aaron A. Sargent.

UNITED STATES MINISTER AT BERLIN.

—:O:—

Mr. Sargent's present unpopularity at Berlin is due to his conduct in connection with the "great American hog question." In pursuance of instructions from Washington he made a report on the subject to our Government. This, without his wish, was published in a New York paper. Immediately the German press accused him of improper conduct, and he has been pursued by several of the Berlin papers with a fierceness as persistent as it is ridiculous, and which is evidently "inspired" from official sources. It has even been thought possible that his recall might be demanded.

Mr. Sargent is a native of Massachusetts, born at Newburyport, September 28, 1827. He began his working life in the printing office, and in due time graduated to the editor's desk. When, in 1849, California's golden gates were thrown open to the enterprising of all the world, young Sargent migrated thither. He quietly settled down to the reading of law; in 1854 was admitted to the Bar, and in 1855 and 1856 was elected district-attorney of Nevada County in his adopted State. He served as Representative at Washington from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863; and was twice afterwards elected to the same distinction, serving in the Forty-

first and Forty-second Congress. His third term as Representative expired March 3, 1873. The day following he took his seat as United States Senator from California. Mr. Sargent is an earnest Republican, a man of unquestioned capacity and admirable character. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship of the Interior when President Arthur's Cabinet was made up.



Julia Ward Howe.

AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST.

—:O:—

Julia Ward Howe, the most famous woman journalist in America, was born in New York City, in 1819.

Her father was a man of wealth and culture, who gave his daughter a very liberal education. She was an unusually brilliant girl, who took especial delight in the study of music, philosophy and the languages. She possessed a true scholastic spirit and formed ideas concerning all subjects which were peculiarly her own. It is said that she was an avowed atheist until twenty years of age. That year her father and brother died, and she felt the truth of the gospel dogmas, which she had hitherto failed to

see. At the age of twenty-three she was married to Mr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, and some years subsequent to that event were spent with her husband in Europe.

Her journalistic career began in 1851, when Mr. Howe became editor of *The Commonwealth*, to the columns of which she contributed some very readable articles. Her first book, called *Passion Flowers*, written about this time, was quite favorably received. *A Trip to Cuba* was published soon after her return from a visit to that island in 1859.

Her sympathy with the Federal cause during the civil war and her efforts in its behalf, have probably contributed most to the fame of Julia Ward Howe. Her *Marching On*, sung to the stirring chorus of "John Brown", became the battle hymn of the Republic. Since the war she has lived in Boston, and contributed extensively to various newspapers, notably the *Woman's Journal*. She accepts the philosophy of the late Wendell Phillips to a considerable extent, and is especially devoted to the cause of woman's suffrage.



Hon John F. Miller.

U. S. SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

—:O:—

We give herewith an excellent portrait of Senator John F. Miller, of California, who introduced the Chinese bill restricting immigration. His services

to his constituents in this connection have greatly augmented Senator Miller's popularity in California and brought his name very prominently before the nation.

Mr. Miller is a native of the State of Indiana. He lived in comparative obscurity until the period of the War, when he was made provost marshal of Tennessee. Then, as now, he was attached to the Republican party. His removal to California was consequent upon his appointment by President Johnson to the collectorship of customs at San Francisco. In this important office he gained the prestige which, in the course of time, brought to him the leading distinction of his life, thus far—that of representing California in the Senate of the United States. Senator Miller's term will not expire until the year 1887.



El Mahdi.

THE FALSE PROPHET OF THE SOUDAN.

—:o:—

The career of El Mahdi reads like a romance of ancient times. In some points it bears a striking resemblance to that of the great founder of the Moslem faith. That a petty sheik, a fanatic

priest, should be able to instigate a war of most formidable proportions, to gather and maintain armies which put to flight the Egyptian forces with scarcely an effort, and fought for hours with desperate courage against the flower of the British army, opposing spears and scimitars to the most perfected repeating rifles and Gatling guns, would have been impossible had not the Prophet's schemes been aided by the most intense religious fanaticism, and by political circumstances outside his control. Indeed the latest news from the seat of war indicates that the movement has probably passed altogether beyond his power to check.

The portrait of El Mahdi—the name, as many of our readers know, means simply The Prophet—is taken from a photograph extensively sold in Cairo. By what means this photograph was obtained is not known, but many Egyptian officers who have seen the Mahdi, declare that it is a faithful likeness. The face is typically Arab in its contour, the eyes sparkle with intelligence, and, altogether, its effect is decidedly intellectual.

As with all other leaders of his kind, the early life of El Mahdi is involved in obscurity, and it is probable that a veil of mystery has been purposely thrown about it. The most absurd stories have been told about his birth and education, one being that he was an American negro, educated by Catholics. A glance at the portrait will demonstrate the folly of this tale. The probable truth is that El Mahdi's real name is Mohammed Achmed; that he is the son of a petty Arab sheik, who was brought up to be a *fakir*, or mendicant priest. It is said that when of age he retired to an island named Aba, in the White Nile, and long lived there in a life of asceticism and religious meditation. Such an epoch is always placed by tradition in the life of all founders of religious movements. Confucius, Guatama, and Mohammed are all credited with just such a period of retirement.

When El Mahdi had prepared himself in this way for his *role* of prophet, he began to gain influence among neighboring sheiks, the heads of predatory tribes, and, it is said, especially acquired great power by means of his marital relations to them. An ancient prophecy was brought forward—or invented—which seemed to point to Mohammed Achmed by the most positive signs of race, tribe, date of birth, and personal ap-

pearance, as the prophet by whom the power of Islam was again to be raised to its former glory, the Sultanate restored to the orthodox line of descent, and the power of the "infidels" crushed.

Gradually the False Prophet collected the tribes about his banner, and for more than two years his army slowly advanced northward, gathering strength as it went, and easily overpowering its enemies. At last it has approached Khartoum, the outpost of civilization, has put to ignominious flight the cowardly Egyptians under Baker Pasha, has met an English army, and though twice defeated, is still preparing for fresh battles. El Mahdí himself, it is said, is now anxious to make peace, but Osman Digma and others of his leaders seem bound to maintain the unequal struggle.

North Carolina, in 1836. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, and at the same time admitted to the bar. His enterprise as a planter made him wealthy and gave him local distinction. He was Attorney-General of North Carolina from 1852 to 1855, when he retired. In 1858, and again in 1860, he was elected to the Legislature of the State. He was a member of the Montgomery Congress of 1861. When the war began he became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate army, from which he rose by the successive steps of Colonel and Brigadier-General, to the rank of Major-General. He laid down his arms with General Lee at Appomattox.



Hon. Matt W. Ransom.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The present Senator from North Carolina has enjoyed his present distinction since April 24, 1872. He was elected in January of that year, and returned for the full term of six years in 1876. In 1882 he was re-elected, his present term ending in 1889. Senator Matt W. Ransom was born in Warren County,



Adelina Patti.

The favorite prima donna of the day is Adelina Maria Clorinda Patti, who was born in Madrid, Spain, in the year 1843. Signor Patti, her father, was a tenor singer of no very remarkable ability;

her mother, Madame Barili-Patti, attained celebrity as a prima-donna. When their child was about a year old, her parents removed to New York, which the great singer speaks of as her home. In an article printed in the *Century Magazine*, Richard Grant White tells of having called upon her mother, when Patti was a little child—"a slender, swarthy, bright-eyed little girl, in short skirts, who ran into the room and chirped at her mother, and ran out of it, caroling as she went through the passage-way, and then ran in and out again in the same fashion." As a matter of course Patti's life from the beginning was musical, and while still very young, she became a student of her art. Her mother's influence strongly assisted her progress, in which she received technical instruction from the eminent Maurice Strakosch, who had married her elder sister. When about sixteen she made her first appearance in New York City, as *Lucia* in Donizetti's "*Lucia di Lamermoor*," and acquitted herself in a manner which was more than satisfactory, her extreme youth being considered, and promising future eminence. She sang in America during the seasons of 1859 and 1860. In 1861 she made her first appearance in London, and in Paris the next year.

Her course has been a triumphant one. She is now in the United States renewing past successes, the admiration of cultured audiences in the principal cities of the Union. Her first marriage was to the Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman, with whom she was unhappy, and the pair were legally separated. She now lives as the wife of Nicolini, a tenor singer well known to the frequenters of operatic representations. Patti is considered to be the best prima-donna of the time. Her voice is pure and perfectly well-managed, and her taste unexceptionable, but she is not a great actress, because wanting in emotional force.

The Western tour made by Mme. Patti under the management of Mr. Mapleson in the winter of 1884, was almost unprecedented in the enthusiasm it excited, recalling the reception of Jenny Lind years ago. In San Francisco the people fairly went wild over her visit, and in the eagerness to purchase tickets an incipient riot broke out at the box office. "Our climate," says an enthusiastic local paper, "has welcomed her with tears and smiles—the one for her long delayed visit and the other for joy at her presence."



Etelka Gerster.

THE FAMOUS PRIMA DONNA.

The opera season of 1883-1884 was one of the most brilliant seasons of opera which New York has ever seen. Four of the greatest living prima donnas were performing at the same time in the metropolis, and made a tour through some of the principal American cities before the season was over. One of the most famous of these immortal queens of song is Madame Gerster, whose portrait is presented herewith. She was born at Kaschau, Austria, of wealthy parentage, and she pursued the study of music simply with the idea of making it a graceful accomplishment. On account of her wonderful talent she was advised by competent judges to prepare herself for professional life. Her career on the stage has been eminently successful from the outset. The distinguishing feature of her voice is a clear bell-like purity of tone, which is admirably suited to the lighter order of operas like "*Somnambula*" and "*Linda di Chamounix*." She is said to be without exception the finest *Amina* on the modern stage. Besides Italian opera she appears to great advantage in the songs of Schubert and Schumann.





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 787 506 8

