

TWENTY PAGES.

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



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GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN IN HIS STUDY.  
DRAWN FROM LIFE BY HAMILTON.—[SEE PAGE 263.]



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.  
TRUMAN G. PALMER AND ELIAS C. CHAPIN, Managers.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1890.

PRIZES FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

To encourage the art of photography, and especially to encourage amateurs in the art, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY hereby offers a prize of a \$100 photographic camera of the finest make, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of his or her work, done solely by himself or herself, from the time of making the exposure or negative to the mounting and finishing of the photograph.

And a second prize of a \$100 camera, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of work, the exposure or negative of which has been made solely by himself or herself, and the developing and mounting by others.

A third prize of a No. 4 "Kodak," valued at \$50, to the next most perfect specimen of work that may be sent us, whether made wholly by the contestant himself from the taking of the exposure, or whether made with the assistance of others in developing and mounting, etc.

The specimens may be landscapes, figure subjects, machinery, etc. It is our purpose to devote a page weekly of this periodical to the reproduction of the choicest pictures that are sent in for this competition, and at the close of the competitive period we shall produce photographs of the chief contestants. The prize-winner will be selected by a committee consisting of Mr. Pach, the eminent photographer of this city, and Mr. Joseph Becker, the head of the art department of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The first contest will, if the competition is sufficiently animated, be followed by others. The contest will be limited exclusively to amateurs, who may send as many specimens of their work as they choose. Professionals are barred. Address all communications to

ARKELL & HARRISON,

"Photograph Contest," JUDGE Building, New York.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The contest will close August 1st, 1890, and the prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as possible.

No restriction is made as to the number of photos sent in by any one contestant, nor as to the date or time of taking them, excepting that they must all be received before August 1st next.

The photos must be sent in mounted and finished complete. Negatives merely will not be admissible.

The size of the photo entered can be as large or as small as the judgment of the contestant may dictate.

The subject of the photo sent in in competition may be either scenery, figures animate or inanimate, architecture, exterior or interior views, or any object which the contestant may choose.

The contestant must write his or her name and address, age, the date of taking the picture, the title, and a short description of same on back of the photograph. Also state thereon whether printed and finished complete by himself or with the assistance of others.

In sending entries for the contest, besides the date when the pictures were taken and the description of the subjects, any other facts of interest regarding them should be given. This latter can be sent in on a separate sheet of paper.

WE shall publish in the next issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER a valuable contribution on "Honest Elections," from the pen of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, the distinguished Representative from Massachusetts. The paper deals with the subjects of bribery, intimidation, fraud, and violence at the polls, both at the North and the South, and makes an earnest plea for a national election law calculated to suppress these growing evils and protect every citizen in his right to vote. The article will be found of special interest at this time, when, both in Congress and in State Legislatures, the subject of election reform is engaging thoughtful and earnest attention.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE  
PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A GOOD deal of interest has been excited lately on the subject of education, in consequence of a public notice being given in the Catholic churches of this diocese reminding parents of their obligation to give their children a Catholic education. They were referred to the decrees of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore, enacting no new law but re-enacting an old one, in which the Fathers of the council say: "We therefore exhort Catholic parents not only with paternal love, but we command them with all the authority that we possess, that they procure for their beloved offspring given to them by God, born again to Christ in baptism, and destined for heaven, a really Catholic and Christian education, and that they preserve them during the whole period of their infancy and childhood from the dangers of a merely secular education, and that, therefore, they send them to parochial or other really Catholic schools, unless, perhaps, the bishop in any particular case judges that it might be otherwise permitted." They go on to require that Catholic schools shall be built and maintained in each parish, and that these schools may be in no way inferior to the public schools, they declare that in each diocese a commission of priests shall be appointed to examine the teachers who are to teach in the parochial schools, and another board of examiners whose duty it shall be to visit the schools and examine the children at stated times.

Neither bishops nor priests nor people would burden themselves with such a tremendous load as this involves unless there was some great principle at stake. It would be far easier for them to confine themselves to the churches and leave the children to go to the school provided, without direct expense, by the State. What is this great principle? It is that in the education of a child religion should have the first and paramount place, and that it discredits religion to leave it out and treat it as if it was of less importance than the secular branches of learning. The child must write, must read, must add and subtract, must know the divisions of the earth's surface, must be acquainted with the facts of history; but the knowledge of God, of His law, of His revealed truths, may be relegated to the nursery, to the Sunday-school, to the church; may have one day in the week, while the other five or six are all too short to acquire proficiency in these branches of merely secular learning—of learning useful in life, but of no possible use when this life shall have passed away. Such a system as this discredits religion, de-

thrones it, and must inevitably lead to indifferentism and disregard of that which St. Peter tells us is more precious than gold—our faith.

The crucifix hangs on the walls of the Catholic school, the image of the Blessed Mother is there, texts of Scripture and pious sentences meet the scholar's eye, the first exercise is prayer, the first lesson is the catechism, the atmosphere of the school is religious; the good Brother or Sister who have charge, teach more by example even than by word, they influence the child imperceptibly to good. About the age of seven, which is the age of reason, and when the child begins to know the difference between good and evil, and is capable of choosing between the two, in the Catholic school the child is prepared for its first confession, and later on for its first communion and confirmation, and all this proceeds *pari passu* with the development of the mind, with the acquisition of secular learning—the soul first, and then the mind; first eternity, and then time. It is to secure for her children this inestimable boon that these stringent laws are enacted, that great and costly sacrifices are made, and that so many young men and young women leave the world and home and friends, embrace poverty, obedience, and chastity, that, as Brothers of the Christian schools, or Sisters of Charity or Mercy, or of any other religious order, they may devote their lives, with only the pittance that provides food and clothes of the simplest and plainest kind, to train the young in the love and the fear of God, and in all learning that may be of use to them in after life.

The objection to the public or any other merely secular school is not so much what they do teach—though some of the text-books are very objectionable—but what they do not teach, and the omission is so important and so great that Catholics, as a rule, prefer to have their own schools, and build them and sustain them, rather than expose their children to the dangers of a system of education which leaves the most important thing out of the child's life, no matter how excellent it may be in other ways. In other countries where this difficulty exists, as in England, Canada, Holland, the majority who are satisfied with the secular system have had the magnanimity to say to the minority that if they are not willing to send their children to the public schools the managers of the school fund, finding their schools well managed and well equipped, will contribute to the cost of their erection, pay the salaries of their teachers, and provide for other expenses. Why what is possible there is impossible here, is inexplicable. Perhaps the explanation of it is that where there is a will there is a way.

One objection raised to any such proposition is, that if money is given to the Catholic schools, then the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and even the Hebrews, will want separate schools. But why should they? They are satisfied with the public schools as they are; are proud of them, and send their children to them unhesitatingly. The other day I read of a synagogue in Newark where no child is admitted to the Sunday, or Saturday school, I suppose it would be, who does not go to the public school. No; there are only the two sorts of schools in the country for the education of the large mass of the children—the public school and the Catholic school. The spirit that leads to the support of the latter is the same spirit that led the people of Ireland to send their children to the hedge school out in the open, exposed to the weather, with the poorly clad schoolmaster, where the Faith was, rather than to the finely appointed school of the State where the Faith was not. And the same spirit obtains among Catholics and descendants of Catholics of other nationalities, Germans and others, as among those who came from Ireland and their descendants, and those who are to the manor born.

When I was in Florence I said mass in the Church of the Ognisanti, or All Saints, at an altar before which lay the remains of him who gave this country his name, Americus Vesputius. In a year or so we are to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus, one of whose motives was to bring the knowledge of the true Faith to those who dwelt on these shores, to plant the cross and to erect the altar of the unbloody sacrifice; all this before the Pilgrim Fathers had been born, indeed before the separation and religious confusion introduced by the Reformation, which has been the real cause of the introduction of education without religion in the countries where it obtains. The two exist now, and what nobler thing could be done by a country not Catholic than to study the matter and see whether there is not some way by which the large minority of those whose faith is that of Vesputius and Columbus can share, without prejudice to their conscience, in the money which an enlightened community raises year by year by tax on all its members to give to its children the blessings of free education.

*G. H. Doane,*

NEWARK, N. J., April 18th, 1890.

THE TRADE IN GRAIN FUTURES.

THE New York Produce and Cotton Exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and other like bodies are the markets where prices are made in the most perfect manner possible in merchandising. The perfection of their work, compared with the more crude and unequal mode in which prices are made in jewelry, clothing, millinery, machinery, and other goods which in their nature cannot be sold at a uniform price per weight, per grade, is like the celerity of the telegraph when contrasted with the slow cumbrousness of the stage-mail. Mr. McCreery, a leading New York dry-goods merchant, testified ten years ago before an investigating committee, that in dry goods no expert could tell the fair price within fifteen per cent. on a mere examination of goods, without knowing the latest price at which they had sold—often not within twenty per cent.

What do the authors of the Butterworth bill in Congress, for suppressing the sale of "futures" in grain and cotton, suppose would be the condition of the farmers and planters if they had no authoritative index of the price of corn that would fix it within fifteen or twenty-five per cent? They would not be so much impeded if compelled to reap their wheat with the hand-

sickle, and gin their cotton with a hand-saw, as they would be if compelled to sell their grain only by sample, and on a present delivery of grain in sight.

Most Congressmen are lawyers. An act of Congress forbidding lawyers to read up cases in June for an argument that is to be made in October would not be one whit more ignorant or mischievous than a statute forbidding a miller to order, in June, wheat which he expects to grind in October. In order that the miller may so order it, some commission merchant must sell him a "future." Nine-tenths of all business consists in making the future secure by some form of contract relating to things not now in existence. Congress, when it pledged the credit of the Government for twenty and thirty years ahead to apply its customs revenue each year to pay the cost of suppressing the Rebellion, was trading in a future on the largest scale.

People who do not trade in "futures" in some form never have anything to trade with in the present.

The periodical pilgrimages which the members of the various Boards of Trade and Produce and Stock Exchanges are compelled to make to Washington to prevent the enactment of some law requiring the grain to be in sight before it is bought, are so many continued reiterations of a social demand that the wise and prudent shall prostrate themselves before the shrines of holy ignorance and empty vapidty. They remind one of the many pilgrimages which the managers of American railways made to Washington to urge that the confiscation of their shareholders' rights by an interstate commerce law would not be a boon to their customers. In that case the pilgrimages were temporarily in vain. But they served to show to the intelligent that in a republic the folly of a majority is an unpunishable crime.

The twenty-two leading New York bankers who protest against the passage of the Butterworth folly place their hostility on the distinct practical ground that money can be loaned on grain certificates, which means that capital can be used in transporting and distributing the grain itself to its consumers, and the price paid for the grain to its producers, with more security, cheapness, and celerity if the trade in futures is allowed. In short, it is better that their capital should be loaned on futures only, in which case it is loaned to speed the future grain promptly to its harvest, its market, and its consumer, than that any of it should be loaned on stocks *already in sight*, piled up, heating, rotting, and engendering pests and pestilence. As the grain all comes in two months, if it could only be traded in when in sight no transactions could occur until those two months had set in, nor except as the buyer could get into a state of physical contiguity with the grain he buys, and to this end the whole harvest must come on the market like a Conemaugh flood, in quantities ten fold greater than elevators could store or railways distribute. Under the economies instituted by the graded system and "futures" an annual wheat crop of 500,000,000 bushels is handled by means of a storage capacity (in Chicago) of only about 16,000,000 bushels, and in New York of much less than half as much. Hardly one bushel in thirty is "in sight" at Chicago and New York combined at any one time. The enormous cost involved in bringing any considerable portion of it "into sight" at once would so cripple our grain trade for export that further competition with India and Russia would have to be at once abandoned.

Under the system of futures, without which the system of selling grain by grade would be of little value, the relatively small quantity of grain in the elevators performs a most useful vicarious and representative office on behalf of all the other grain in the country. It acts like the reserve fund or redemption fund in the banks. For every bushel of graded grain in store, the grade being known, thirty other bushels of grain of the same quality and grade can be sold at the quotations made for that bushel on the board, and can go direct from Dakota to Lowell or Liverpool without going through or stopping at Chicago or New York.

The economies of the grain trade are so numerous and far-reaching that all attempts to doctor them by acts of Congress, or to place them on a bed of Procrustes with the view of stretching them if they are too short or cutting them off if they are too long, are both absurd and cruel. If the people would only learn and thoroughly remember the moral object lesson taught by the grain-trade reformers in 1881, they would soon consign all such projects to the same limbo of contempt in which now rest the beating a gong to stop an eclipse, or the devices of the African voodoo worshipers to bring rain. In 1881 our corn and wheat crops were 700,000,000 bushels short, and very naturally as the harvest came on the Chicago grain dealers were the only ones who knew it. Legislatures refused to know it. Congress would not hear of it. Railroads and ships demanded the usual supply of grain for export. The Boards of Trade denied them a bushel. The farmers got \$28,320,000 more in that year for a total corn and wheat crop which was less than that of the year 1880 or 1882 by nearly 700,000,000 bushels, than they got for the crops of the abundant years. If the popular clamor against the grain gamblers of that year for "stopping our export" had had its way we should have first exported half our grain at half price and then bought it back at a famine price.

MUNICIPAL RING RULE.

IF the results which have attended the efforts of the citizens of Jersey City to secure reform in municipal methods are prophetic of what is to follow in other cities, it may well be doubted whether local self-government is not a practical failure. It will be remembered that at the last State election the grossest and most outrageous frauds were perpetrated in that city, thousands of votes being illegally counted, and the result of the election being really determined by this debauchery of the ballot-box. A committee of the State Senate, in the course of its investigations into the matter, have clearly established the guilt of the Democratic election officials in several of the districts of the city, where ballot-boxes were deliberately stuffed, and where fraudulent returns were made in the interest of their party. Notwithstanding these disclosures, however, identically these officers were placed in charge of the polls in their several districts, at the municipal election held a fortnight since, and, according to evidence already at hand, perpetrated the most unblushing frauds, with a view of perpetuating the corrupt and shameless municipal ring. The



city is divided into six election districts. Four of these were carried handsomely by the Republican candidate for Mayor. In the two remaining districts, which are controlled absolutely by the ring, the returns were held back until it could be ascertained how many votes were needed, and this being discovered, they came, twelve hours after the close of the ballot-boxes, in a shape which not only wiped out the Republican majority, but gave the Democratic candidate a plurality of over two thousand. It is not denied by any honest citizen that this result was "doctored," that the ballot-boxes were stuffed, that no regard at all was paid by the election officials to the legal registration, and that the apparent majority given to the Democratic Mayor was absolutely fraudulent.

It would seem that in such a condition of facts it ought to be easy to bring the offenders to punishment, and to protect the community against a repetition of similar outrages. Steps have already been taken to secure a recount, but while there is no question that this will establish the truth of all the allegations made, it is a matter of grave doubt whether the great wrong will be righted. The corruptionists who dominate the city are securely entrenched in all departments of administration. The sheriff of the county, who summons all Grand Juries before whom complaints must be made in order to secure the indictment of offenders, is the head man of the ring. A Grand Jury now in session, called by him since the exposure of the frauds of last year, is made up of the tools and hirelings of the ring, who were selected for the sole purpose of preventing the indictment of their fellows in crime. It is idle, therefore, to expect that anything like justice can be secured in that particular quarter. The law officer of the county is also alleged to be in sympathy with the spoilers; at all events, it is true that he has manifested no desire to proceed against the offenders. The Board of Aldermen and all the municipal departments are controlled by "the gang." The Mayor is their ally. Thus there seems to be actually no possibility of securing the conviction of those who have so debauched the city and so demoralized its politics. No redress can be obtained by means of legislation, for the reason that the lower house of the State Legislature is controlled by persons in sympathy with the cabal who rule the city, and all honest measures looking to the protection of the ballot have been negated by that partisan majority. The spectacle of a city like this, which, by virtue of its relation to the metropolis of the country, and which from the fact that it is the terminal point of the great railway system of the continent, ought to be and might be one of the most prosperous in the Union, lying at the mercy and under the feet of rapacious political banditti who are intent only upon self-aggrandizement, and who coolly and violently defy all enlightened public sentiment, is one which may well beget in the minds of thoughtful Americans the inquiry whether after all this experiment of self-government is to be, as to municipalities at least, a delusion and a failure?

#### WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE.

IT looks as if Great Britain were about to lose its supremacy in the iron trade. The sceptre passes from Great Britain to the United States, and protection has accomplished this marvelous triumph. We are now making our own iron and steel ships, our armor and guns, everything, in fact, that we require, without further dependence upon Great Britain. Less than ten years ago the United States was unable to produce modern iron and steel vessels without importing some of the material; and our independence in this respect would be alone worth, in case of war, all that protection is said to have cost.

While we are only on the eve of the development of our resources in coal and iron, England is suffering from the exhaustion of its supplies. This is given as the readiest explanation of the remarkable rise in English iron; a rise which bids fair to be permanent. The price of labor has advanced in England, and modern machinery has not been utilized, either because of a lack of inventive faculty or of an appreciation of the necessity for improved processes. Under these circumstances it is not remarkable that contracts have been made in this country for forwarding pig-iron to England. The quantity thus far ordered is small, but it is the beginning of what may prove to be a great and growing trade.

Last year the product of our pig-iron furnaces was larger than Great Britain's product in 1887, and only about 500,000 tons less than England's product in the same year. Eight years ago England produced over 8,500,000 tons; nearly twice that of the United States. In 1889 England's product had shrunk to 8,300,000 tons, while the pig-iron of the United States had swelled to the weight of 7,600,000 tons. There could not be a stronger argument in favor of protection.

The iron and steel trade has especially enjoyed the favoring influences of the protective policy. Where would they have been to-day but for protection? Who would have supplied work for the thousands and hundreds of thousands of laborers in our iron and steel furnaces? What would have become of all the auxiliary manufactures that have been developed by the rise and progress of the iron mill and furnace? Where would we have had a market for our raw material, our iron-ore and coal? Let any thoughtful man contemplate these facts and then see if he can find anything that satisfies or gratifies in the recollection or experience of our low-tariff days.

#### REPUBLICAN PLEDGES MUST BE KEPT.

WE observe that some Republican politicians in Congress are beginning to discuss the question of the next Presidency, and that a few of them have undertaken to indicate the standard-bearers of the respective parties. It occurs to us that it would be wiser for these Republican politicians to devote themselves to the work of redeeming the pledges made by the party in the last Presidential canvass, and in enacting the legislation as to the commanding questions of the hour which the interests of the country and a reasonable degree of fidelity to partisan obligations obviously demand. The question of the next Presidency will take care of itself when the time comes; and the result will be satisfactory to Republicans if the party shall show itself worthy of the continued support of the American people.

The Republicans stand committed to a wholesome and ju-

dicious revision of the tariff on the basis of protection to home industries, and the removal of the burdens and inequalities now characterizing the administration of our customs laws. They stand committed to wise legislation as to the silver question, to safe and judicious pension legislation, and the maintenance of the national credit unimpaired by extravagance or ill-directed expenditure. They are pledged specifically to a rehabilitation of the navy of the country, and yet, with singular inconsistency, many of them have but recently voted in the House of Representatives to abandon that policy of reconstruction and of rehabilitation which had been wisely initiated during the last three years, and which the present Navy Department has carried forward, and to the enlargement of which it is committed before the country.

The people demand that as to all these matters the pledges made shall be kept. They demand that the Republicans in Congress shall no longer palter with the question of the tariff, but enact at once a judicious revision. They demand, moreover, that the question of the protection of the ballot in the hands of the voters of the South shall be solved, not by harsh and extreme and intolerant legislation, but by measures embodying an actual assertion of the authority of the nation for the protection of the constitutional rights of every citizen. It is simple truth to say that up to this time the pledges made on this subject by the party to the country in the last national election have not been kept. There have been volumes of talk, but not a single positive step has been taken in the direction of a fulfillment of solemn obligations.

In the present posture of our politics, with the country so evenly divided between the two great parties, neither can maintain itself except by honest dealing with the people and by legislation in the interest of the country as a whole. The Republican party can succeed in 1892 if it shall hold itself loyal to its own convictions, if it shall rise to the height of its opportunity, if it shall measure up to the standard of obligation which it has deliberately set itself. It cannot succeed, it will not deserve to succeed, if as to any of the matters concerning which it made specific affirmative declarations in the last canvass, it shall fail at the present session of Congress to fulfill its promises.

The question of the Presidency, gentlemen, is a question of the future. These others are questions of the hour, demanding instant action, and your duty is to give all your wisdom, all your energy to their solution. The other will be solved by the pitiless logic of events, and you will only waste your time and strength in trying to settle it before the hour strikes.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE effrontery of the saloon is well illustrated by the introduction of a bill in the New York Legislature for the protection from arrest of liquor-dealers who sell liquor on Sunday or at other times when the sale of liquor is prohibited by the excise laws. A proposition to put a legislative premium upon violations of the laws of the State could only have originated with Governor Hill's peculiar friends, the saloon-keepers.

WE have information from McKeesport, Pa., that a person representing himself to be an agent of this paper has been soliciting business and illustrations at that point. For the protection of the public it is proper to say that we have no agent at that place, and that no person with authority to act for us has been commissioned to make any engagements as to the publication of a special number devoted to that town. If some one will kindly apprise us of the present whereabouts of this enterprising gentleman we will see that he is given a taste of the law that will probably cure him of his lying propensities.

THE fool-killer is evidently abroad in Connecticut. We read that in the town of Bridgeport the secretary of a unique organization known as the Suicide Club has recently hastened his exit from a cruel world by cutting his throat. It appears that this somewhat remarkable organization consisted of five persons, all Germans, the condition of membership being that each year one member shall take his life until the whole concern is extinct. This agreement has thus far been faithfully kept. With the last suicide there remains but one member. It is presumed that at the proper time he, too, will imitate the example of his fellows and ferry himself across the Stygian stream.

THE founders of the Republic of Brazil are following the model set by our own Constitution, as nearly as the differences of race and local circumstances will allow. The republic is to be composed of States, districts, provinces, and territories, which shall all be represented in a general Congress, and each State shall be governed by its local Legislature and its own local laws. The name of the republic is to be the United States of Brazil. The Provisional Government has confirmed several decrees and promulgated others, including the abolition of slavery, the separation of Church and State, liberty of worship, freedom of the press, secularization of the public cemeteries, and the naturalization of foreigners. When the draft of the Constitution is completed it will be submitted for adoption by a direct vote of the people.

A NEW issue was imported into the recent municipal election in Edgerton, Kan., being nothing more or less than a question of window curtains. It appears that the good women of that town have objected very strongly to the screens and curtains by which persons visiting billiard halls with bars annexed have been secluded from the public eye, and they demanded that the Town Council should pass an ordinance requiring all screens to be taken down from the doors and windows. The Council, not foreseeing the peril to which such a decision would expose it, declined to comply with the request. The women thereupon determined to carry the question to the polls, and proceeded to nominate a full women's ticket, from the Mayor down to the City Clerk. The owners of the billiard halls and the males of the community looked with a good deal of contempt upon this attempt at reform, but when the votes were counted on election day they found that the women's ticket had swept the town like a cyclone, and that

not a vestige of the opposition ticket remained to tell the story of the hardihood of the men who had supported it. The women appear to have achieved their victory by the master-stroke of corraling and securing the votes of the colored population. The men have hastened to make their peace with the wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts who have ventured upon this novel experiment in municipal reform, and it is now understood that the screens and window-blinds will come down.

THE recent town elections in Indiana and Ohio do not seem to have proved entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of those States. The Democrats appear to have made quite decisive gains in Indiana, while in Ohio, as the result of their gerrymandering practices, they have acquired certain advantages in some of the larger towns. Republicans have an easy way of allowing themselves to be beaten in off years. It cannot be said that the practice is altogether salutary, but it seems to have become constitutional, and must, perhaps, be acquiesced in as one of the insanities of politics. There can hardly be a doubt that in any election involving the vital principles of the party the Republicans of both these great States will be found faithful to their duty. The assumption that the gains made by the Democracy in some townships of Indiana is a rebuke to the administration of President Harrison is too absurd to deserve serious mention.

LATE reports from Nicaragua indicate that the Inter-oceanic Canal Company is making but little if any progress in the work which it has undertaken. Indeed, it is said that it does not intend to do any serious work for some time yet, and that the small contracts which are let from time to time have no other object than simply to keep the enterprise before the public and to satisfy the capitalists who have put money into the venture. It is to be hoped that this statement is unfounded. The feasibility of this canal has been amply demonstrated, and if it is not the purpose of the present company to carry on the work, there would be no difficulty in finding capitalists who would do so. The present policy of inaction is calculated to alienate the sympathy and support heretofore extended to the enterprise by American citizens, and it is certainly desirable on every account that there should be some real evidence of an honest purpose to carry through the work which bears such an important relation to the commercial future of this continent.

THE tendency toward unification of different nations of the same race and language is once more illustrated by the probable consolidation of the five Central American Republics of Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras in one government, with the title, the Republic of Central America. The treaty of unification has been agreed upon by representatives from the five republics, and thus far Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador have confirmed the treaty. The Congress of Costa Rica, which meets in June, is expected also to confirm, and there is no doubt that Nicaragua will likewise fall into line. Matters have indeed gone so far that it is announced that the inauguration of the first General Government will take place in September next, and that the Central American Diet will meet at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, on August 20th next. This diet is to be composed of three delegates from each State, and will meet in September of every year in the place of residence of the Executive. This unification is provisional, and to last for ten years, when, if agreed to by the five republics, it will be made permanent.

THE country will not be surprised to learn that the court-martial which recently tried Lieutenant Steele, of the Eighth Cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, found him guilty and sentenced him to be reprimanded and confined for a period of three months. Lieutenant Steele will be remembered as the officer who struck a private in his command who had refused to perform a menial service, and who subsequently acted as judge-advocate at the trial of this very subordinate against whom he had brought charges, and by his influence secured his conviction with a sentence of dishonorable discharge, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement in military prison for one year. This subordinate, under this sentence, was put to work in a stone quarry, in which he was required to labor twelve hours a day, but the publication of the facts in the case so aroused public sentiment that he was relieved, and the court-martial before which Lieutenant Steele was subsequently arraigned was compelled, by all the facts of the case, to adjudge him guilty. The reprimand has already been imposed, and the penalty of the sentence is in course of execution. It is to be hoped that the punishment bestowed in this case will have a wholesome effect upon those army officers, of whom we are glad to believe there are very few, who suppose that brutality is necessary to the enforcement of discipline.

IN the death of Samuel J. Randall, the country has lost one of its purest and most conscientious statesmen. Three times Speaker of the House of Representatives of which for twenty-eight years he was a conspicuous member, there never was an hour when he did not worthily and honestly represent the great State which confided in his integrity and ability. It is a pitiable thing that so pure, upright, and able a man as Mr. Randall should have been denied by his own party that degree of recognition and those high honors which he had amply earned by a long period of public service, and which the party would have honored itself in bestowing. The popular estimate of Mr. Randall's character and career is well expressed by Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, who in a recent tribute said:

"He was a great man, and for twenty-five years has been a positive force in national affairs. During all of his long service in the House, amid the fiercest conflicts when passion ruled, Mr. Randall was always true to his country, to his convictions, and his constituents, making everything yield to his convictions of public duty. He was a national leader of men. No man could have been a greater one. He will be missed in the nation's councils. Few men have filled a larger space than he. Before disease had taken hold of him he was a majestic figure in the House. As a Speaker, he seemed fitted for the post—always firm and resolute in party contests, yet fair and courteous to his opponents. In the great contest of 1876, no man can tell what might have happened but for his strong hand and clear head. Not the least of Mr. Randall's qualities were his standing integrity and rugged honesty."





REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—XII.  
MRS. J. B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

MRS. JAMES B. FORAKER.

MRS. JAMES B. FORAKER, the wife of the distinguished ex-Governor, is one of Cincinnati's most prominent matrons. She is tall and finely formed; has large, expressive blue eyes; her hair is a light brown, and she wears it drawn back from her fine intellectual forehead. Mrs. Foraker was a Miss Bundy, and was born in the northern part of Ohio, and met her husband at Delaware, Ohio, where he attended school before he studied law. Mrs. Foraker, with her husband and family, usually spend their summers at Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie, the ex-Governor being a stockholder in the club-house there. Mrs. Foraker enjoys both the boating and fishing with her husband, and also takes an active interest in politics. She wears on state occasions quite a number of medals and badges presented to her by different military organizations. One that she is especially fond of displaying represents the "Buckeye" growing in its primeval state, emblematic of the flourishing condition of the people of the Buckeye State during her husband's term of office. During their stay at the gubernatorial residence Mrs. Foraker was the hostess of many handsome receptions, and the quaint old mansion on East Broad Street, Columbus, located amid a forest of trees and shrubbery, was never more brilliant than during her reign as mistress. Mrs. Foraker is very enthusiastic in all her undertakings, and is a staunch friend in time of need.

THE JOSEPH FRANCIS MEDAL.

WE give on this page an illustration of the gold medal recently presented to the venerable Joseph Francis, under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, in recognition of his services to humanity in the construction and perfection of life-saving appliances by which many thousands of lives have been saved. The medal was struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and was presented to him by President Harrison in the Blue Room of the Executive Mansion on the 12th inst.

The medal presented to Mr. Francis is not only the most expensive, but is considered the most beautiful specimen of the medallion art ever executed at the Mint of the United States, and compares very favorably with the finest specimens of French medallion art. The design of the medal bears the name of Zeleima Bruff Jackson, and the model was prepared by Louis St. Gaudens. The medal is of pure gold (.999 fine) and weighs a little over three troy pounds. It is four inches in diameter, the value of the gold contained in it being \$760. The total cost of the medal, exclusive of the design, was over \$3,000.

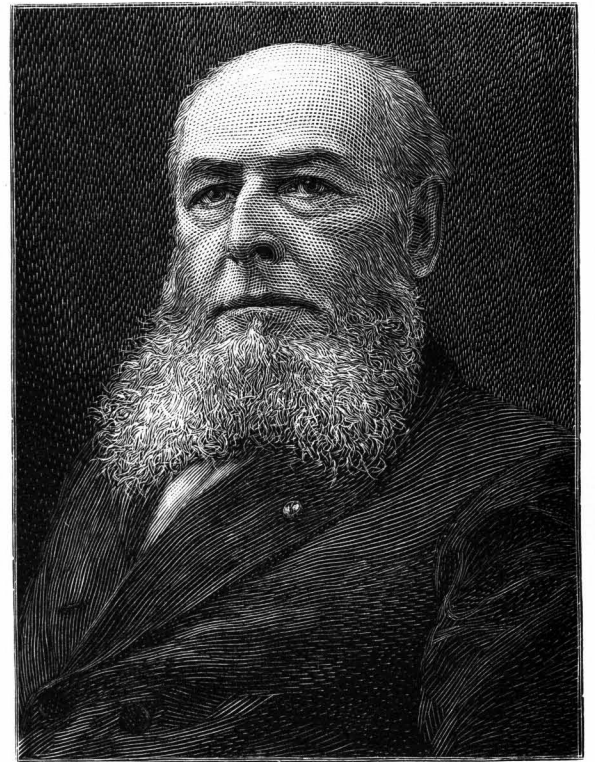
The obverse of the medal contains a life-like portrait of Mr.

Francis, surrounded by thirty-eight stars, and bears on the face of it the inscription: "The United States of America, by Act of Congress 27th August, 1888, to Joseph Francis, Inventor and Framer of the Means for the Life Saving Service of the Country." On the reverse is a scene representing a ship in distress, and the life-saving crew hauling a life-saving car of the kind invented by Mr. Francis. This scene is encircled by a row of beads on the minor circle, then an oak-leaf wreath, and the outside circle has an egg-and-tongue border.



THE JOSEPH FRANCIS MEDAL—OBVERSE.

of the best fighting brigades of Sedgwick's corps. At Cedar Creek he was temporarily in command of the second division, Sixth Army Corps. General Grant received the brevet rank of major-general October 19th, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign before Richmond, and in the Shenandoah Valley." He was appointed August 29th, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 36th Infantry, United States Army, but declined the appointment. Since the close of the war he has been actively and successfully engaged in business, first at Des Moines, Iowa, and then at Minneapolis, whither he removed about six years ago.

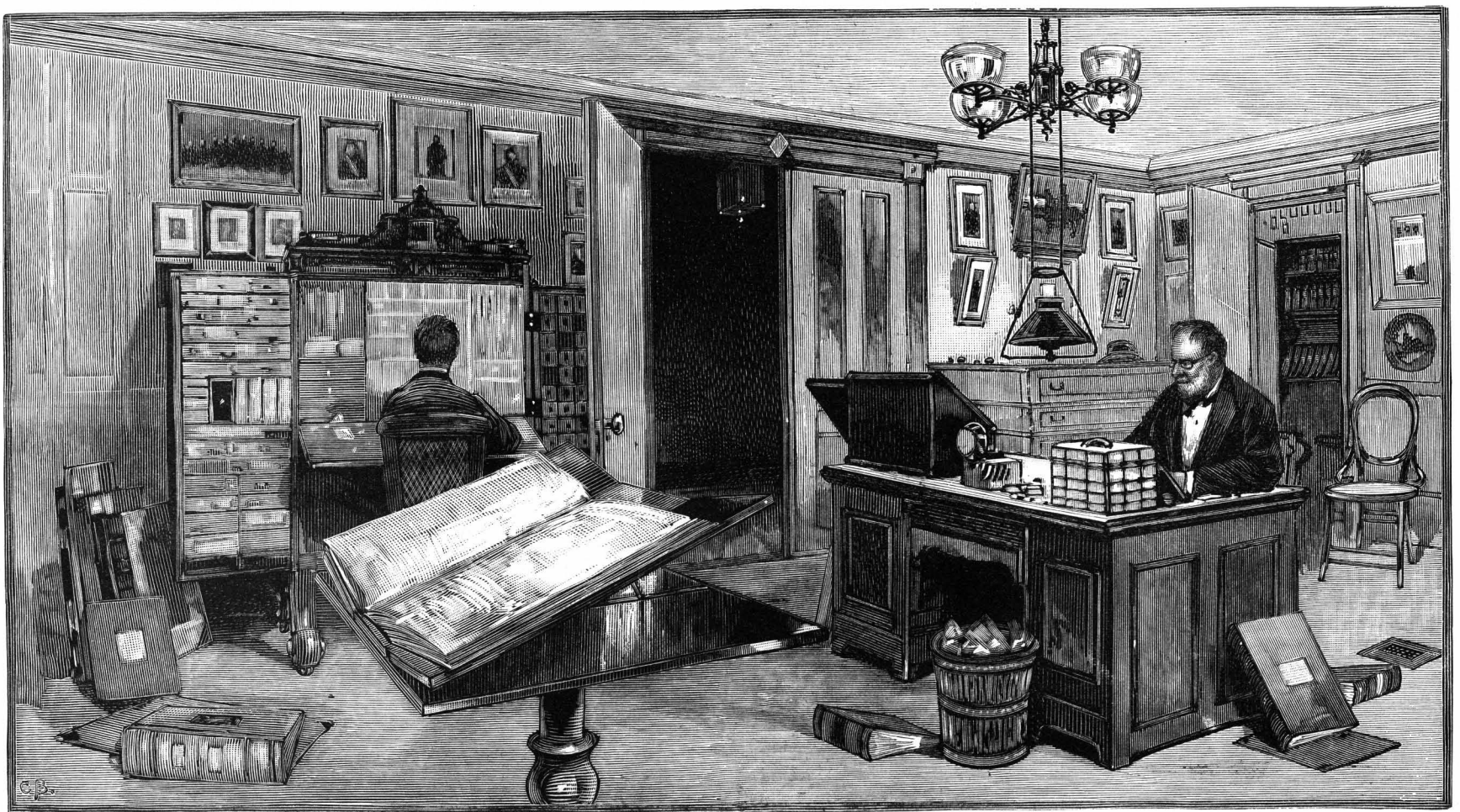


MINNESOTA.—GENERAL LEWIS A. GRANT, THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.  
PHOTO BY BRADY.

GENERAL LEWIS A. GRANT,

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

GENERAL LEWIS A. GRANT, of Minnesota, who has just been appointed to fill the office last held by Hon. Charles A. Dana, that of Assistant Secretary of War, but which was abolished for political reasons after the war, and is now re-created, was born in Vermont and is sixty years old. He is a lawyer by profession, and at the time of his appointment was actively engaged in practice in Minneapolis. At the breaking out of the war he was a partner in one of the leading law firms of Vermont. He entered the army as Major of the Fifth Vermont Regiment in September, 1861, and rose by regular promotions to the rank of brigadier-general, April 27th, 1864. At the close of the war he commanded the so-called "Vermont Brigade," well known as one

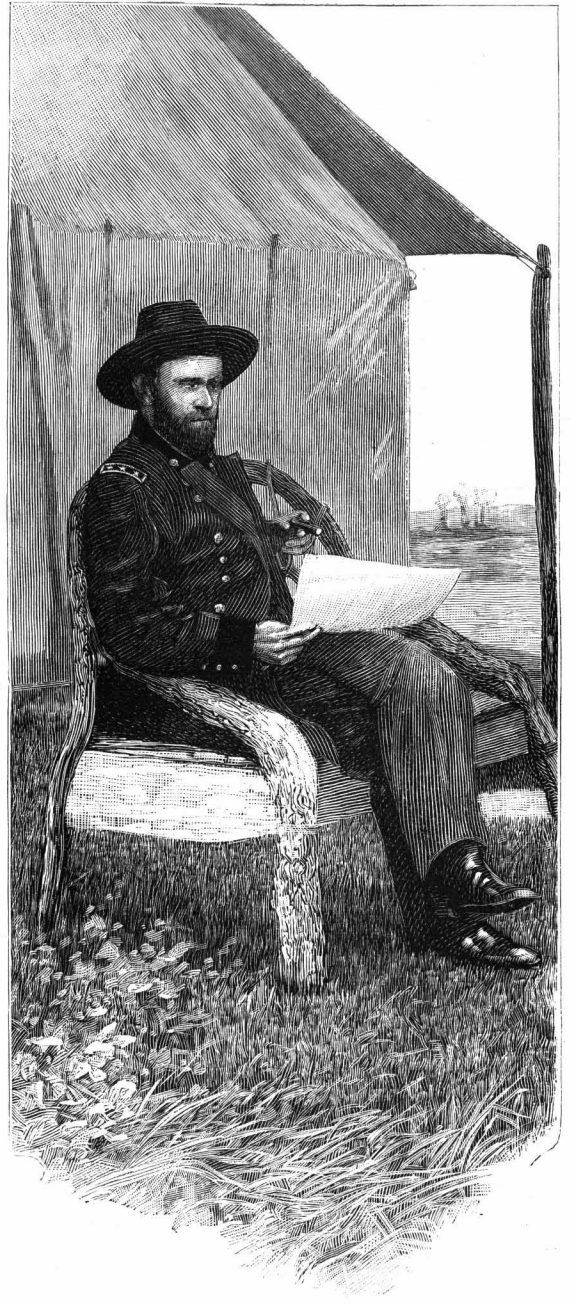


NEW YORK CITY.—THE PRIVATE OFFICE AND LITERARY WORK-SHOP OF GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.  
FROM A SKETCH BY C. BUNNELL.—[SEE PAGE 220]



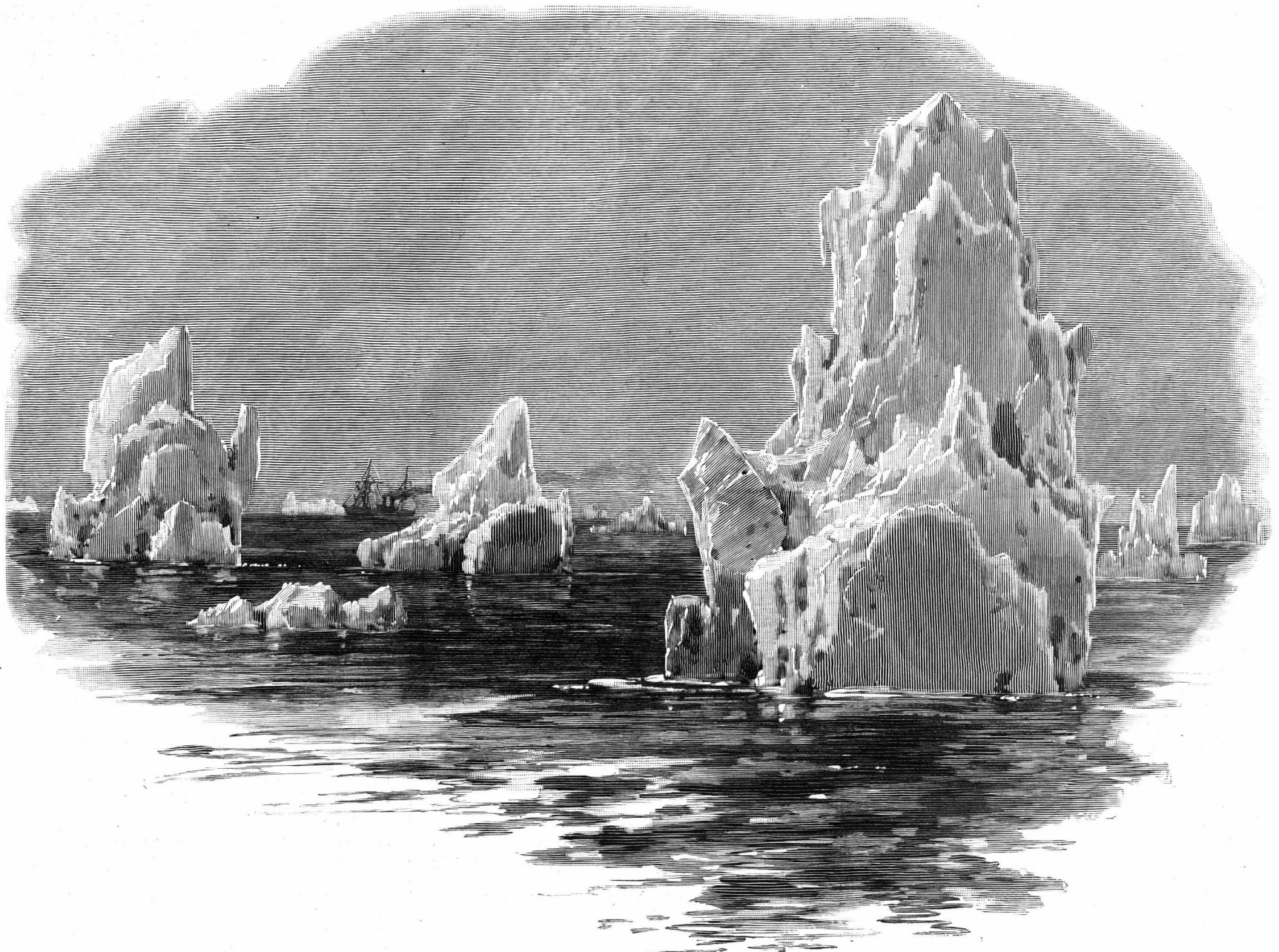


GENERAL GRANT AND FAMILY AT CITY POINT DURING THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.



IN THE FIELD BEFORE PETERSBURG.

THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.—FROM WAR-TIME, PHOTOS BY BRADY.—[SEE PAGE 259.]



A PROCESSION OF ICEBERGS.—DRAWN BY JOSEPH BECKER.—[SEE PAGE 259.]



## THE OLD SEA-WALL.

THE wind blows north and the wind blows south,  
And the tides surge in at the harbor's mouth;  
The white gulls circle, and poise afar  
Where the breakers foam on the hidden bar;  
The slant sails glisten, the bright beams fall,  
And the waves lap low on the old sea-wall.

Clear in the plaza the three bells chime  
At morn, at noon, and at vesper-time;  
The quaint fort lies in a dream of days  
When the Spaniards wended the sandy ways  
Where the fair-haired children laugh and call  
To the fleeting ships from the old sea-wall.

Progress leaps at the heels of change:  
The new grows old, and the old grows strange;  
And a gayer life flows up and down  
The narrow streets of the ancient town  
Than ever they knew, those soldiers tall,  
Who strode, long since, on the old sea-wall.

Now, when the moonlight's mellow sheen  
Silvers the roofs of St. Augustine,  
The lovers linger side by side  
On the path that looks on the gleaming tide;  
And peace and joy hold the night in thrall,  
For love is lord of the old sea-wall.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

## 'TWINX THE GLOAMIN' AND THE MIRK.

BY HATTIE WHITNEY.



O - OO - K, so - oo - ok, sook Flower,  
sook Plum, so-oo-o-k."

Sweet and high, and gathering  
plaintiveness as it cleft the distance,  
rose the call in the pink  
spring twilight, and the faint cry  
of hylas from hollows where the  
melted snows of March yet loitered  
among the last autumn leaves,  
came up like echoes.

April's flying sandals had left  
their bloomy imprint all across the  
newly aroused country world, and  
had cleared the border, making  
way for the green-and-gold of  
May, for whose tread the young,

juicy grass had come, fringing lane and glade, poking its fresh,  
pliant blades out of the layers of brown, moist leaves, from under  
lop-sided rail fences and around stumps, asserting itself bravely  
and buoyantly, and tempting the corn-sufficed cows to loiter  
late ere they "came hame," till the mellow, far-reaching call of  
some neat-handed Phyllis reminded them of waiting offspring  
and substantial, if dry, repasts, and inspired in the heart of the  
old bell-cow matron a sudden recollection of home duties; one  
final twist of her long tongue about an extra succulent tuft, and  
tender, waving grass and late blue nestling violet are gone from  
the forest forever, while, munching placidly, old Flower wheels  
about and plunges ponderously through the thicket, striking the  
hoof-worn trail for home, her bell clanging and jingling merrily,  
while the herd follow contentedly the rhythmic "tinkle, tankle,  
tinkle, through fern and periwinkle."

On the long upland glade, tufted all over with the little sweet  
alluring shoots, temptation assails amiable old Flower once more  
to loiter, nipping this or that inviting cluster, and Ruthella Had-  
don, who stands waiting at the bars, overwhelmed in a ponderous  
brown-gingham sun-bonnet, her tin milk-bucket upon her  
arm, and a stout-legged, irrepressible calf treading upon her skirt  
with his awkward hoofs and poking his moist, cool nose in-  
quisitively into her hand, grows impatient. Again the musical  
tones float in the pink, mild air:

"Sook Flower, sook Plum, sook, so-oo-ook."

Far over the glade where the cows lingered, over the cool,  
damp hollow where the shrill hyla voices still piped, across to  
the hill beyond drifted the twilight call, and faintly penetrated  
the shadowy silence of an ancient apple-orchard, every one of  
whose old, bent, twisted limbs had been but the other day a  
wonder of wide-blown flower, waving incense to heaven, but  
now growing delicately green, like the heart of a sea-wave, with  
new, soft leaves.

Even to the door of the farm-house the last long-drawn  
"so-oo-ook" made its way, then blent with and melted away into  
the hyla voices.

"Yonder she goes agin, 'n' ever' laist hoof 'll be up 'fore I c'd  
git to the hoop-pole cle'r in'—shucks take it all!"

A young man in shirt-sleeves (blue gingham) sitting upon an  
upturned tub at the back of the farm-house, bending to the task  
of blacking his shoes, held his brush suspended, while he went  
through the exercise of scowling blackly at the distant blue hill-  
range.

"Whut is it any o' your business ef they air, Jawn Barley?  
Reckon yer neighbor's cows oughtta stay out 'n' spile ther milk  
'n' sterve the pore caives, jes' 'cause you hwanta go over 'n'  
pester Ruthella?"

Granny Barley's usual speech was blunt and her tongue  
aggressive, though with a surface bluntness and aggressiveness  
only. She stood in the open doorway, polishing a milk-pan, a  
little brown woman with a mouth all drawn up into puckers  
as if on a gathering-string. Inside, twilight was filling the big  
kitchen with soft gray shadows, lightened by the bloom of the  
pink afterglow. In the cave-like fireplace some embers and half-  
burned sticks made a spot of brightness, and Grandpap Barley  
sat beside it smoking; grandpap always would have his bit of  
hearthstone glow, the nucleus for the evening's home peace and  
comfort and fireside dreams and retrospections to cluster about,  
year in and year out. From the entry beyond came the soft  
"kerchink-kerchink" of a churn-dash leisurely plied by a hand-  
maid, whom a belated churning never incited to undue haste.

"Well, I ain't a-blamin' the cows none, granny"—John re-  
sumed his task and polished away briskly at his big shoe—"not  
fer comin' when she calls 'em—who-ee, wouldn't I go a-bouncin'  
'f I was ole Flower er ole Plum an' heered 'er voice 'f I were a  
thousan' miles up crick! Wisht she'd call me oncet, but she  
wouldn't; not ef she knowed I was jest a-drappin' to pieces fer  
it."

"An' ain't you got no stiffenin' in yer backbone?" de-  
manded granny with asperity. "Air you a-layin' off to go  
a-slimpin' aroun' a-waitin' fer her to call you, 'stid o' you  
a-stompin' up bold an' callin' her? An' whut's the cows gotta  
do with it—what, I'd love to know?"

"Heap," said John, mournfully; "kin I see 'er ever' time o'  
day an' her allers a-bouncin' roun' whur the others is? Ain't no  
time she's by hersef' but only milkin' time, when she goes down  
'n' turns in the caives 'n' calls the cows up, 'n' 'fore I kin git  
th'ough the home chores an' git over yere's the cows a-polin' up  
an' the caives a-squallin' 'n' bawlin' so's she won't listen at you,  
an' the cows a-doin' ther plum best to keep you 'way f'um her, an'  
time things gets settled like, yere comes Polly Verbena a-pillin'  
down fer to milk her cow, an' a-chatterin' like a guinea-hen;  
an' you might as well talk Chiny to Ruthella, all the good it  
does; an' hit's cause she don't want to hyur nothin'; she's  
pouty, an' been that a-way fer more'n a month; I kin tell; when-  
ever'n she goes roun' with a ole big sun-bonnet pulled all down  
over 'r eyes an' won't never look up at you good, she's a-poutin';  
'n' I do'no whut hit is."

"Well, the law! Ef I ever heered sich foolishness," com-  
mented granny; "gittin' skeered of a gal jest 'cause she keeps on  
her sun-bonnet! She's a-bleachin' up fer the revival-meetin' at  
Tanglefoot."

"Hit ain't that," asserted John, firmly; "I know all the girls  
bleaches up in sun-bonnets an' haif-hands fer picnics 'n' quatterly  
meet'ns, 'n' festibles, an' ever'thing, but the don't do like she's  
a-doin', ner she didn't use to do that a-way; she's a-poutin', 'n'  
she's a-poutin' at me."

"Go long off!" retorted granny, exasperated; "serve ye right  
'f yer jest natchelly too no 'count to step up bold 'n' fine out whut  
she's got fer to pout at."

"N' that's jest hit; I can't git no chaine."

John's reply fell upon no ears save his own, for with a dis-  
dainful flip of her checked dish-cloth and a whirl of her short  
linsey skirts, granny had disappeared into the depths of the  
kitchen.

"Don't 'pear as if tryin's any use; but though I don't 'low to  
quit a-tryin', granny needn't to think."

John finished up the blacking with conscientious thorough-  
ness, and, as the first whip-poor-will of twilight sent his sweet,  
mournful call ringing through the wood, threaded the dusky  
orchard toward the opposite ridge, humming the old play tune of  
his childhood, to which, when chosen by Ruthella Haddon in  
"Green Gravel" and kindred plays, his small associates had  
adapted the words:

"Johnny Barley, so they say,  
Goes a-courting every day,  
Sword and pistols by his side,  
Takes Ruthella for his bride."

The cows had come home in response to Ruthella's call;  
John could hear the deep-drawn sigh of well-fed satisfaction with  
which one corpulent bovine matron, whose duties for the day  
were done, laid herself down in the barn's shadow to chew her  
cud in sleepy luxury. Looking across the broad barn-yard bars  
he beheld Ruthella kneeling beside old Flower, whose plump, red  
calf, having partaken of his portion of the pearly nectar, was tied  
within easy reach of the long, rough tongue of his maternal  
ancestor, which was traveling industriously across his square  
face, regardless of his blinking eyes, until his red-and-white fore-  
top stood up in a fantastic little pompadour between the nubs of  
his budding horns, which neatly completed his evening toilet.

From between the rails of the fence that separated the calf-lot  
from the barn-yard peered forth a sturdy calf whose wants had  
as yet been unattended to, with clamorous bleats and ba-as, suc-  
ceeded by a lively, anticipatory whisking of tail and impatient  
lunging about, as with a merry clattering of tin cup and bucket, a  
snatch of song in a high and hearty key, and a clear-toned, vigor-  
ous admonition of "Shet up there, you little varmint; I'm  
a-comin'," appeared the maiden whose duty it was to look after  
the needs of the now rampagous young quadruped.

John beheld the scene with an expression of despairing dis-  
gust.

"I knowed it; oncet let Polly Verbena Jones git yere 'n'  
that's a end of ever'thing." He bit the words off crustily under  
his breath. "Jest listen at 'er now!"

A tussle was ensuing between the girl and the calf, the latter  
bending its energies to the purpose of getting bodily through an  
aperture only large enough to admit of poking its head out of;  
the former devoting herself to the task of restraining these  
efforts until the bars could be lowered, while high-pitched  
threats, shrill laughter, and vigorous scoldings disturbed the  
peaceful gloaming, succeeded, when peace was restored, by re-  
sounding song and lung-developing chatter to Ruthella, whose  
replies John failed to catch. He turned upon his heel, screened  
by the little thicket of saplings in which he had been standing,  
and went forward, skirting the barn-yard and adjoining field,  
then vaulted over the fence and made his way toward the Had-  
don farm-house.

"I oughtta went an' he'ped 'em," he pondered, surlily regret-  
ful; "but shucks! seems like as if I couldn't stan' Polly Ver-  
bena an' 'er cuttin' up to-night."

The Haddon house lay dark in the shadows; the light of a  
kerosene lamp twinkled out of the kitchen, where Mrs. Bob  
Haddon (Polly Verbena's elder sister and Ruthella's sister-in-  
law) was getting the pans ready for the night's milk, and thither  
John went with neighborly freedom.

"Evenin', Jawn; come in an' hev a chur," greeted Mrs. Had-  
don. "Bob, he ain't got in yet, an' the girls 'll be up right  
soon."

John sat down, twirling his hat in preoccupied taciturnity,  
while Mrs. Haddon went placidly about the arrangement of her  
milk-pans with easy deliberation. John had known Peliny Jones  
long before she married Ruthella's brother Bob, as a kind-hearted  
girl, who was always a good friend of his.

"Peliny," he asked, with the boldness of a sudden resolve,  
"whut's ailded Ruthella fer a right smart time back?"

"Ailded her how?" asked Peliny, as she took the tin strainer  
from a nail and carefully dusted it.

"She's been a-poutin' at me terrible." John came headlong  
to the point. "Reckon she's mad?"

Peliny set the strainer into the first milk-pan of the row and  
sat down thoughtfully.

"'Pears like I hev conceited ther' was somethin' quare be-  
twixt you an' her," she admitted. "'Pears like hit begun long  
back about the time you baigged her fer that ole green sun-  
bonnet, 'n' she give it to you."

"Did she hwant it?" asked John, conscience smitten; "hit  
was all tore, 'n' a lot of the splits was out, 'n' she was a-laughin'  
'n' sayin' hit was plum wore out, an' somehow I'd got so used to  
seein' it bobbin' about with her hid away in it, 'n' couldn't see  
it layin' round nowher' whut it didn't put me in mind of her, 'n'  
hit were awful purty, with that crinkled truck round the aige 'n'  
great long flyin' strings, 'n' when she 'lowed she couldn't wear  
it no more seem'd like I'd a give a farm fer it, jest to keep 'cause  
she'd wore it; 'n' that's why I baigged her fer it. An' when I  
tole 'er that, she give it to me willin', seem'd like. Did she hwant  
it, you reckon, Peliny?"

"No; she didn't," responded Peliny, wrinkling her comely  
forehead perplexedly. "Whut 'd she hwant a ole rag like hit  
fer? But whut beats me, the way she done a couple o' days  
atter. She'd went to take your granny some seed popcorn fer to  
plant in her truck patch, 'n' when she come home she was plum  
fractious 'n' quare; sewed the tail onto her new sun-bonnet she  
was makin' wrong side out, 'n' then put it on an' kep' it on all  
day, so's nobody couldn't see her face, 'n' when Bob deviled her  
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"You air a greedy little varmint," reproached Ruthella; "ain't a-keerin' fer nothin' but yer supper, air you? All you ever keer for milkin'-time, er fer any one 't ever comes at milkin'-time—or use to; he never come lais' night, an' maybe won't no more, an' no wonder, me a-bein' so fractious at him; but, oh, Reddy, how could he done what he done after him—shucks! yonder's his hat in the bushes, an' listenin' at me a-talkin' out loud like a plum fool! Sposin' he'd a crope up still an' heerd!"

But John was very far from creeping up silently this evening. He came forward swiftly, brushing through the thicket so vigorously the branches rustled as if a breeze had blown through, and straight to Ruthella's side, holding the forlorn old sun-bonnet up before her wondering gaze.

"See that, Ruthella?" he asked, with curbed excitement. "Know whut done it?"

Ruthella nodded soberly, the tears rising in her eyes at sight of the weather-beaten wreck.

"Pore ole thing! A many a time I've saw it, 'peared like, of rainy nights, jest like I seen it in the field time I come through; I've thought of it when hit was black dark an' the wind a-rarin' roun' the house, the winders a-rattlin' an' the rain comin' down blue buckets full; I've laid awake a-thinkin' of the pore ole thing up yonder. Hit weren't good fer nothin' else, an' I oughtn't to keered, but looked like atter you a-talkin' so an' hwantin' it an' all—"

"Now looky yere, Ruthella," broke in John, "ef you b'leeve hit er not, the' weren't never a night so dark er rainy, not ef 'twas hailin' like fury an' sleetin' like Sam Hill, 'at I wouldn't a stomped up there in the dead o' midnight an' grabbed off that bonnet 'n' packed it to the house of I'd knowed hit were there; but I never knowed it till to-day. Hit was that fresh Mr. Ben Barley jest natchelly grabbed it out'n the clauset 'n' tuck it off with Jinny's ole frock 'n' grandpap's coat, an' put 'em up on a pole fer to skeer the crows, an' me 'lowin' hit was safte in the clauset all the time wher' I put it with lavender an' sweet fennel done up in it, an'—an' now, Ruthella, you ain't mad no more, air you? I'm a-goin' to take keer of it now, you kin bet."

"Yonder's the cows a-comin'," said Ruthella, "will you let the bars down, Jawn?"

"D'reckly," answered John; "but ef you ain't mad no more, cain't I jes' tell you somethin', Ruthella?"

Reddy poked his spotted nose through the bars and lowed plaintively.

"Reddy 's jest a-storvin', Jawn," remarked Ruthella, "an' yonder's the rest of 'em a-bawlin' me deaf."

John sighed, leaning despondently against the bars, and gazing remorsefully upon the bonnet.

"Hit ain't nothin' but the truth I've tole you," he said, soberly, "but maybe you don't keer, no way; but I'll tell you whut's a plum fac': ef you won't hev me I'll go off to Injy an' stay ther', an' I don't keer of the natives er the wild critters eats me, er the sun srivels me all up to nothin'." John folded his arms obstinately, and Ruthella, pushing her sun-bonnet back just a trifle, gave him a glimpse of two sunny brown eyes and a curved red mouth.

"Well, Jawn"—she pulled the bonnet forward again—"go, ef you want to git eat an' sriveled, but—who said I wouldn't hev you?"

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF FINE JEWELRY.

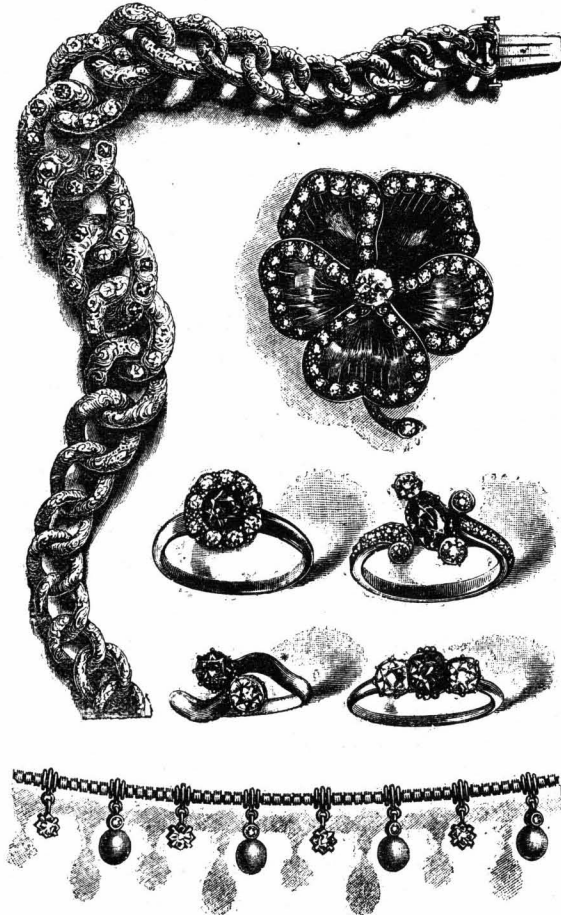
THE contents of jewel caskets are well worth inspection nowadays, and the artistic manufacturer has well-nigh thrust out the commonplace with the pinchbeck. As to ear-rings, we see no more Nell Gwynne styles swinging to and fro and touching the shoulders, and no heavy pendants introduced by savages who do not object to long-lobed ears. Oddity is just now the thing sought after, and she is happiest who owns a Coptic necklace, or Turkish bracelets of barbaric splendor—not to wear herself, mark you, but to grace her cabinet. A lady of this city is making a collection of odd necklets and armlets, and already has the former in rare copper coins, and the latter in ancient Egyptian beads. The one thing needful now to perfect the collection is a necklace of human teeth from the Congo. For full dress, only precious stones of true commercial value are now in vogue, and a diamond of pure quality and lustre holds supremacy as undisturbed as ever. Sapphires, the only stones which emit light in the same way as the diamond, are worn in the day-time, and when of exceptional value are worn with full-dress toilettes. Rings are more in vogue, with both sexes, than perhaps they have been in years. For gentlemen, the design is generally heavy and unique, and often displays the semi-precious stones, such as gray-blue sapphires, orange-colored topazes, and richly shaded cat's-eyes. There is the blue topaz found in the diamond mines of Africa, also the tourmaline, hyacinth, and aqua-marine. The cat's-eye, used most extensively, is supposed to be the base of the sapphire, and is of the peculiar yellow bordering on green which distinguishes the eye in nature, and even the long pupil of the feline eye is there. It is the fancy in selecting ornaments to avoid the beaten path and seek rare forms, with the perfection of Cellini's work upon the simplest article.

The bracelet illustrated is one of the richest flexible designs, with precious stones embedded in the largest links, while each link is hand-engraved on the upper surface. The pansy brooch below, which is one of the most fashionable ornaments at present, is made of costly enamel on gold, showing the lovely natural colors of the flower itself, and is bordered with diamonds, with a solitaire like a single drop of dew in the centre. In the group of rings, the first is a slim band of gold upon which is mounted a so-called rosette, with a colored stone for the centre, surrounded by nine small diamonds. A graceful design is shown in the ring at the right, which presents an oval stone and two diamonds set on diagonally, with rose diamonds embedded in the setting. The two remaining rings combine colored stones with diamonds. A section of an exquisitely dainty necklace is also pictured. The chain is of extremely fine workmanship, and from it depend small diamonds alternating with whole pearls of uniform size.

Necklaces have been brought into marked favor by the open styles of dressing the neck, and for a dinner toilette the necklace is almost essential in the eyes of fashion. The dog-collar styles are not so highly favored at present as the dainty chain with a

pendant, which consists generally of some rare stone, such as an opal that seems to reflect the fires of Vesuvius, an Alexandrite which is green by day and a ruby by night, or a moonstone, exquisitely cut like a cameo, with an antique head. These will each be surrounded by diamonds. A string of fifty-five pearls, perfectly graduated in size, and which took so long in collecting that the months ran into years, makes a rare necklace at a value of twenty-five thousand dollars. There is a strong indication that there will soon be a revival of the cameo, which has been resting in oblivion for so many years. At a recent *fête* the wife of President Carnot wore a beautiful tiara of finely cut cameos, which she had ordered prepared for her, out of sympathy for the half-starving cameo-cutters of Europe. This will undoubtedly reinstate these beautiful works of art in favor with the ladies of the French capital, and ere long will be borne to our shores on the wave of popular fancy.

A group of novel designs in gold jewelry will be found below.



NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' JEWELRY.  
By permission of Theodore B. Starr.

A style of ring which will never be entirely out of fashion is that of the oblong shape with pointed ends, and called the Marquise. It may consist entirely of diamonds, or have a central stone in contrast, being a yellow pearl from China, a pink pearl from the East, or, the most rare and precious of all, a ruby from Burmah.

In new designs for brooches, pendants, and engagement bangles, "hearts are trumps." There are gold hearts, pearl hearts, hearts of diamonds *en masse*, while the daintiest of all is a heart of pearls pierced by a golden arrow, with a ruby pendent from its point like a drop of blood.

ELLA STARR.

GENERAL GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

WE give to-day two pictures illustrative of General Grant during the siege of Petersburg, one showing him with his family around him, and the other portraying him in the peaceful occupation of reading a newspaper. These pictures have a special interest in view of the observance of the coming anniversary of General Grant's birthday by banquets and other forms of commemoration. The time is not distant, we believe, when his birthday will have the same enthusiastic recognition at the hands of the American people that is now bestowed on that of Abraham Lincoln.

A PROCESSION OF ICEBERGS.

CAPTAIN WEISS, of the steamship *Exceter City*, which arrived in New York week before last, reports that he passed fifty-five icebergs in four days. Fifty of these were seen on one day, many of them quite large; the next day a very large one was seen, and on the two following days four more of these crystalline monsters were passed. Captain White, of the steamer *Nestorian*, which arrived in Halifax on April 8th, passed about an equal number of icebergs, many of them being very large, and some showing signs of breaking up. It was necessary to change the steamer's course several times to avoid these bergs. The largest one passed was about seventy feet high, with a base 300 feet long. The berg was divided into three peaks. The open winter has loosed many of these bergs from their icy fastenings, and they have floated down into the path of the ocean steamers in unusually large numbers and dimensions.

It will be remembered that some years ago one Kate Shelley, of Boone County, Ia., crept across a railway trestle over the Des Moines River, in a stormy night, at the risk of her life, and stopped a passenger train from plunging through a broken bridge over a creek near by. The Chicago and Northwestern Road magnanimously gave her \$100 and half a barrel of flour at the time, and since then she has tried to pay off the mortgage on her dead father's farm, and support the family by teaching school, but without entire success. The *Chicago Tribune* has accordingly started a fund for the lifting of the mortgage.

PERSONAL.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS expects to complete the biography of her late husband by the 1st of June.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BRICE, of Ohio, has declared for Cleveland for President in 1892. Brice always was a rainbow-chaser.

MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON has been elected president of the Southern Pacific Railroad in place of Senator Stanford, who recently retired.

COMMANDER KANE, of the British man-of-war *Calliope*, which weathered the Samoan gale, is to be rewarded with a new cruiser and the honor of knighthood.

JOSEF HOFMANN, the boy pianist, who is living at Eisenach, practices steadily, and has been composing more or less, but has not played in public since he was in this country.

THE House of Representatives has, by a vote of 134 ayes, 120 nays, seated Edmund Waddill, Republican, who contested the seat held by George D. Wise, Democrat, of Virginia.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in a recent speech which was characterized by great bitterness, summed up Mr. Gladstone's home-rule policy as "born of deceit, nurtured by evasion, and enshrined in mystery."

A PURSE of \$30,000 has been presented to Rev. Dr. Cuyler, by his friends in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, of which he was for thirty years the popular and successful pastor.

COLONEL DANIEL S. LAMONT is said to be getting rich at a rapid rate. He is interested in several large financial enterprises. Ten years ago he was the legislative reporter. He owes everything to "Cleveland and reform."

MRS. ELIZABETH STORRS MEAD has been elected president of Mount Holyoke College, to succeed Miss Mary A. Brigham, who was killed in a railroad accident last summer. She is at present an instructor at Abbott Academy, Andover.

A LONDON dispatch says that Minister Lincoln is much improved both in health and spirits. The loss of his son pulled him down greatly, but he is now recovering his ordinary demeanor and transacting business in his usual way.

A STORY comes from Germany that the scrofulous affection under which the Emperor suffers has broken out with renewed virulence. It is said that the leading medical authorities of Germany give him but ten years of sanity or life. The story should be accepted with hesitation.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD has given up her intention of coming to this country this spring. She is so much interested in the formation of an institution in London founded on "Robert Elsmere's" plan that she will devote the entire summer to its development. She is steadily at work on a new novel.

MR. FERDINAND J. DREER has presented a superb collection of autographs and autographic letters to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The collection is one of the best in the United States. It represents fifty years of steady and discriminating work, and comprises nearly twenty thousand important autographs and autographic letters.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S general order, reprimanding Lieutenant Steele, of the Eighth Cavalry, calls attention to the necessity of officers controlling their tempers, and points out the impropriety of the accused having acted as judge-advocate in a case where he was also prosecutor. "Abuse of subordinates by words or blows cannot be tolerated under any circumstances."

ALL doubts as to the safety of Dr. Peters have been put at rest by a letter that has reached Zanzibar from the German traveler. The letter was written at Kamasia, west of Lake Baringo, on January 20th, more than two months after the news was spread that he had been killed. Writing from a point west of little Lake Baringo, he had traveled at least 280 miles, without allowing for any circuitous wanderings, since he left the last camp on the Tana River, where his party was known to be prospering.

ACCORDING to the *Chicago Tribune*, there are over two hundred men in that city worth \$1,000,000 or more, the average possessions of each exceeding \$2,000,000. Marshall Field and P. D. Armour head the list with fortunes of at least \$25,000,000 each, and George M. Pullman comes next with \$15,000,000. Fully one hundred men reputed to be millionaires are not included. Most of these rich men made their money in legitimate business and through the unearned increment of landed possessions in the city.

MR. CLEVELAND'S abnormal increase in weight, says the *New York Sun*, is beginning to attract the alarmed attention of his friends. His great obesity has not been exaggerated by published reports. On the contrary, it is doubtful if the papers have given a fair idea of the extraordinary change which has come over the ex-President of the United States. It is said that he is considering the question of putting himself upon a system of diet. At present the fat of his neck lies over the collar of his shirt and coat in three heavy folds.

THE death of George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, terminates a career of distinguished usefulness. Mr. Stuart was chiefly known as the organizer and leading spirit of the United States Christian Commission, which contributed so largely to the spiritual and temporal welfare of our soldiers during the Civil War. He twice declined a seat in President Grant's Cabinet, but consented to serve on the first Board of Indian Commissioners, and was chairman of its purchasing committee. He was a munificent giver to foreign missions and other religious and charitable objects.

MARQUIS TSENG, the well-known Chinese statesman and former Minister to the courts of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, died a fortnight since. He was one of the small group of extremely able men who initiated, twenty years ago, the attempt to apply Western methods to Chinese affairs. The ablest of them, Li Hung Chang, is broken down; Prince Kung died under grave suspicion of poison; Tso Tsung Tang, an able soldier and intensely conservative, save in military affairs, died before his time, and now Tseng is also deceased. It remains to be seen how far the influence of these men and their ideas will affect the future of the empire.





*Blodgett Interested.*



*Vice-President Morton Presides*



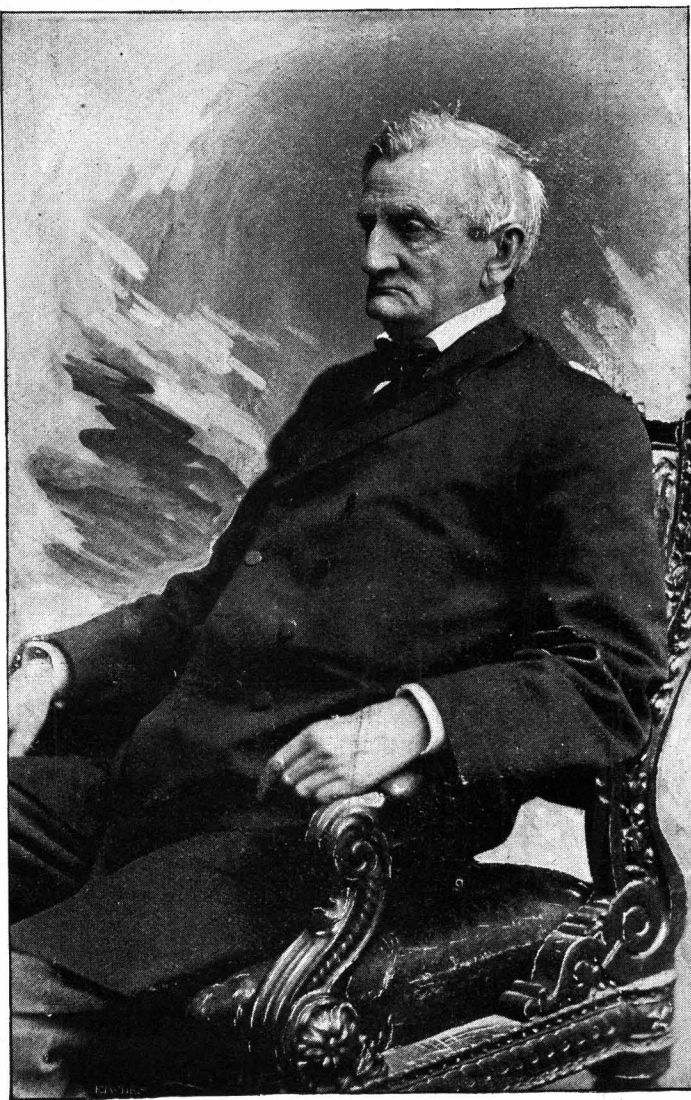
*Hiscock Bored.*



*Hoar Grows Excited over the Montana Contest.*



*Sherman Entering the Capitol*



*The Old Man of the Senate.*



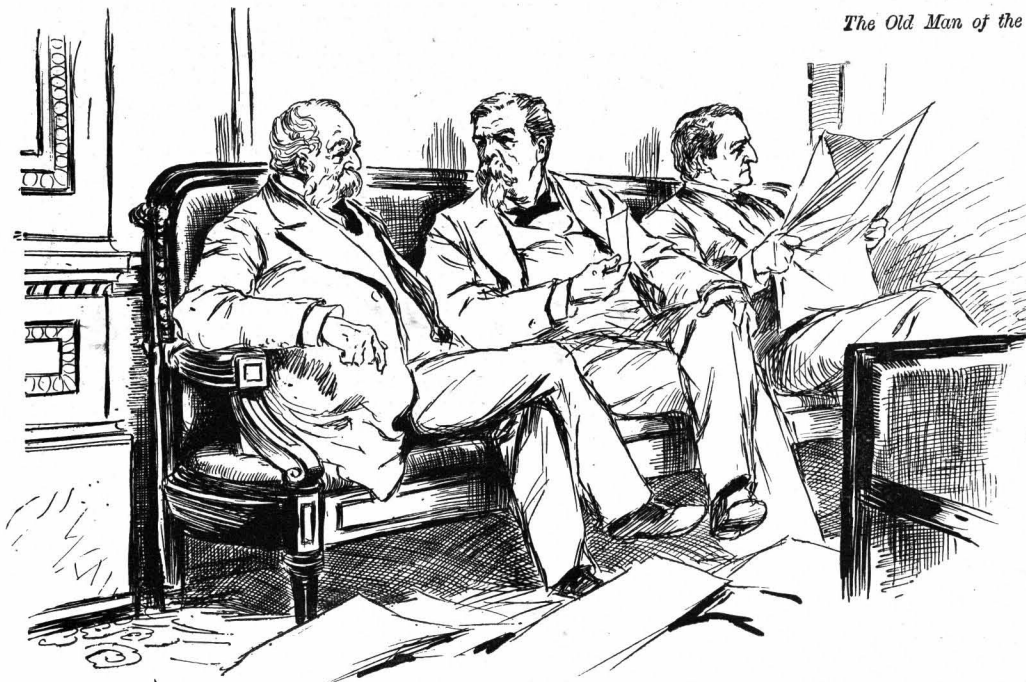
*Edmunds Argues.*



*Walthall Besieged.*

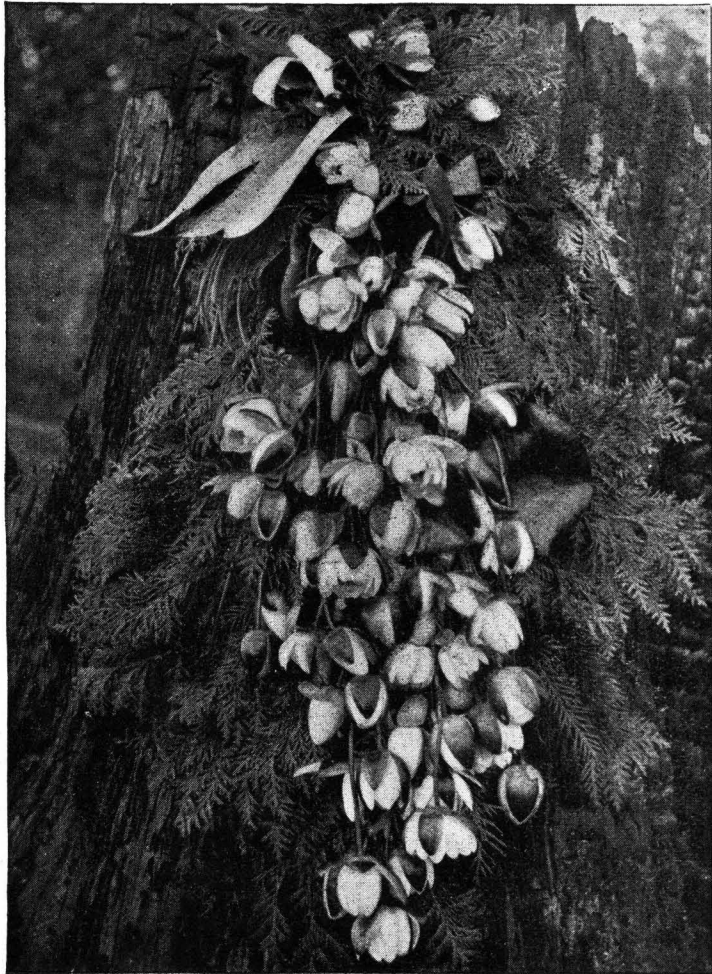


*Ingalls Rises to a Point of Order.*



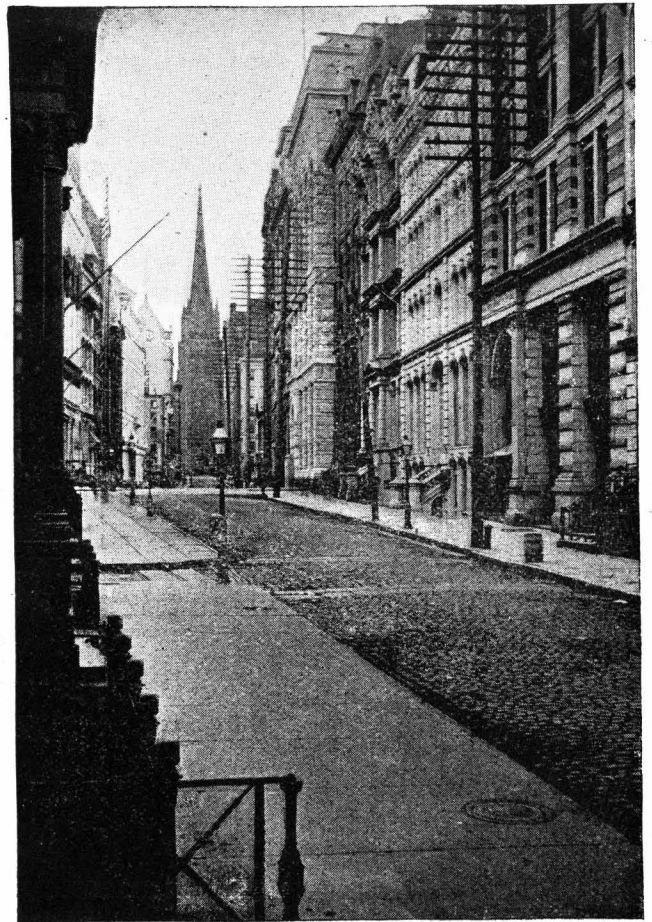
*Hampton, Voorhees, and Daniel Take Things Easy.*





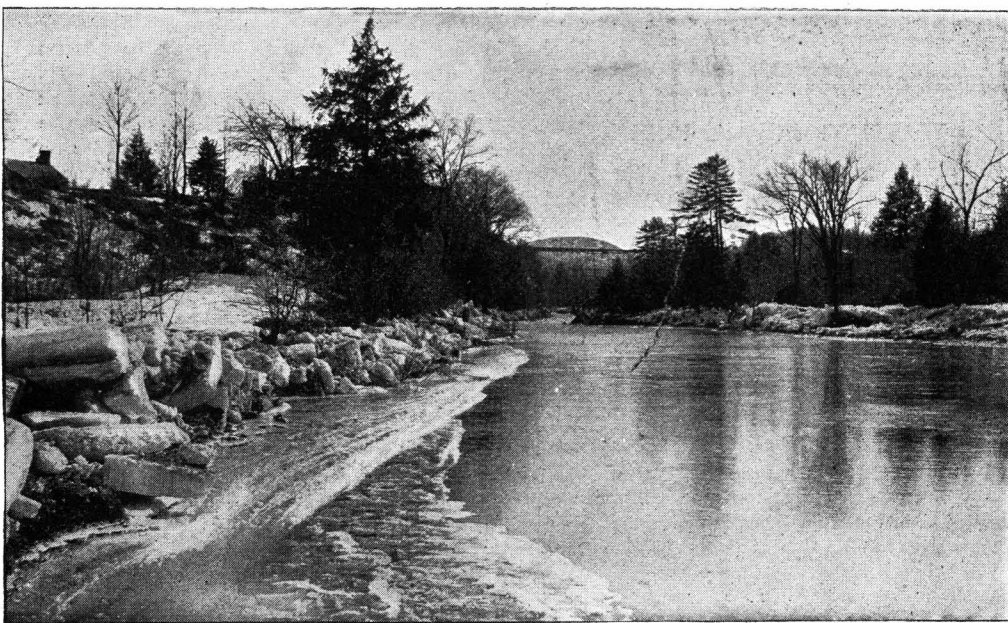
AN ADIRONDACK INSPIRATION.

Photo by Daniel K. Young, Society of Amateur Photographers, New York.



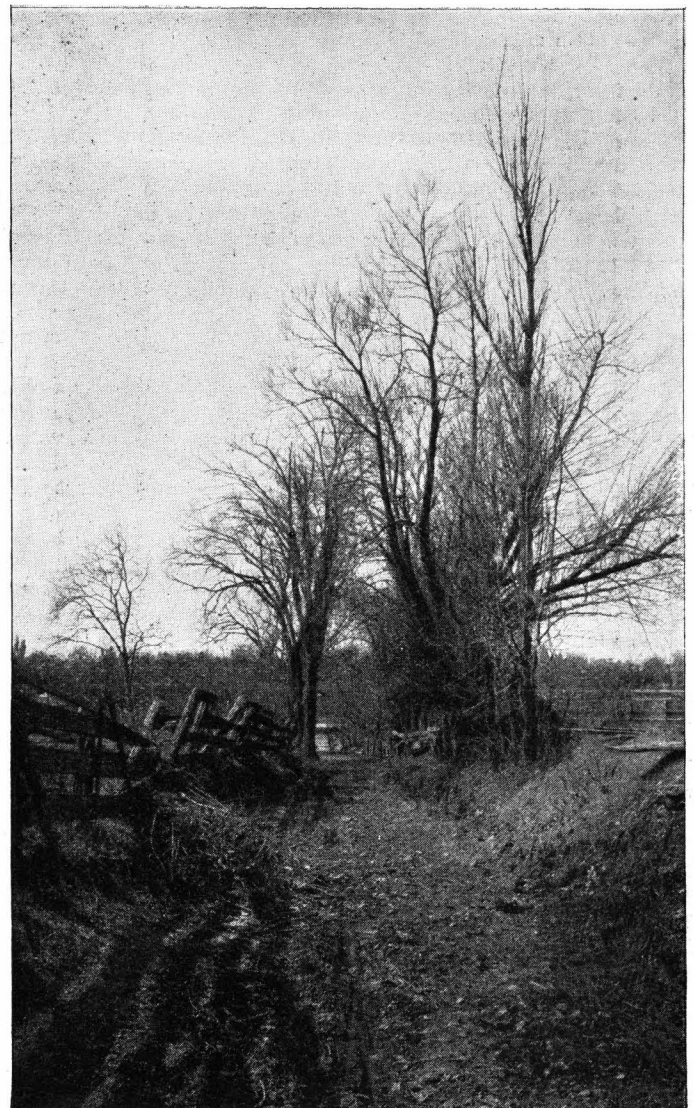
WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Photo by Daniel K. Young.



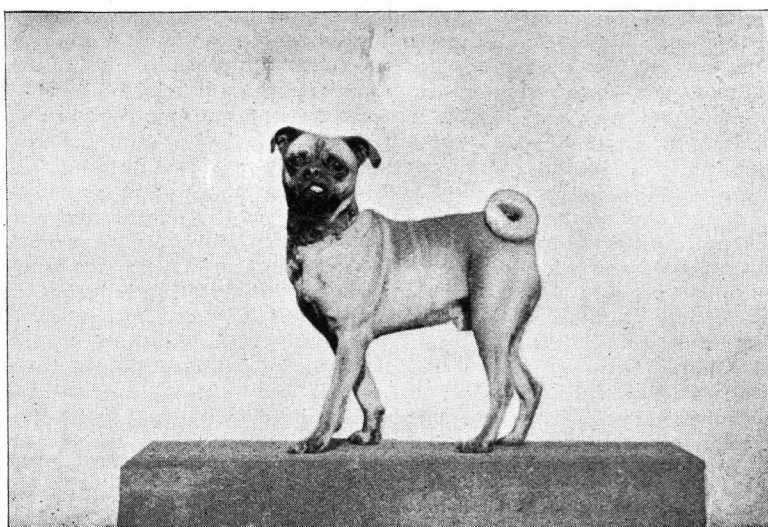
RIVER SCENE ON THE MOODNA.

Photo by W. S. Taylor, of Cornwall, N. Y.



ROADWAY NEAR EXETER, N. H.

Photo by E. H. Rollins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.



MOSE IRWIN.

Photo by Dr. A. J. Carson, of Cincinnati.



## NEW YORK SOCIETY.—IV.

## THE SOCIAL POSITION OF MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

WHEN it became known, during the final weeks of the Cleveland administration, that the Clevelands proposed to transfer their residence to New York City and make their permanent home here, one of those ingenious fellows who seem to spend their time chiefly in formulating conundrums for the newspaper-reading public to answer wanted to know whether or not Mrs. Cleveland would be taken up by New York society. Ward McAllister was interviewed on the subject. Other society leaders were consulted by the representatives of the Sunday newspapers throughout the land, and incidentally the whole subject of the qualifications demanded by society of candidates seeking admission to its sacred precincts was exhaustively discussed. A variety of interesting opinions was obtained, but Mr. McAllister did not speak freely on the matter, and for this and other reasons the subject was not satisfactorily settled in advance.

Some time ago the statement was made by a writer who was discussing social conditions in the metropolis, that Mr. McAllister is the leader of the "400" in a wholly republican sense, and his leadership is entirely in accord with American institutions. He is not a king, so this writer declared, but a president, and the great body of New York society is the congress. When his opinion, therefore, was sought concerning Mrs. Cleveland's social future, a president in power, as a matter of fact, was asked to speak of something directly affecting an ex-President's wife, and as there is an etiquette among the kings and queens of the European courts which forbids them discussing each other for publication, it is fair to presume that similar social rules are in force among presidents and vice-presidents.

Outside of this, however, personal considerations entered into the matter, and may explain Mr. McAllister's reticence. While Mr. Cleveland was still President of the United States, the president of New York society had gone on to Washington and had interviewed Mr. Cleveland with respect to the proposed removal of Ward McAllister, Jr., from the district judgeship of Alaska. Young McAllister had practiced law on the Pacific coast for several years with honor and distinction, and President Arthur had appointed him to the position named a year or so before the expiration of his Presidential term. No good reasons were advanced for his removal by the Cleveland administration, but in spite of what Ward McAllister could do, and in spite of the influence which he brought to bear through Mr. Whitney and other leading Democrats, and which was freely given because Ward McAllister has always been an outspoken Democrat himself, the youthful District Judge of Alaska was promptly and finally removed.

Now the time came when, instead of President McAllister going on to Washington, President Cleveland and his wife, that is to say, adopting Mr. Gilbert's conceit, President Cleveland and his wife "up to ten minutes ago," came on to New York. The question was now, not whether a district judge should be displaced politically, but whether the wife of the ex-President should be established socially. Mr. Cleveland was the arbiter in the first case, and, according to the writers who sought out Mr. McAllister, the conditions were now reversed, and Mr. McAllister was the arbiter. I don't think Mr. McAllister accepted this dramatic and picturesque reading of the situation. But he knew very well that anything he could say or do might be misinterpreted, and he said and did precisely nothing. He knew that time would very speedily settle the interesting newspaper question propounded, and doubtless he knew exactly how it would be settled.

It was settled within a very short time. All the leading Democratic families in New York society took up Mrs. Cleveland, invited her to dinners and luncheons, and she was frequently seen at the opera in what are known as the fashionable boxes. She did not become very popular among the men, but the women liked her. They criticised her dresses, and so far as the costumes were concerned which had prompted all manner of enthusiastic paragraphs at the hands of the Washington correspondents, the New York women simply tore them to pieces. Mrs. Cleveland was told very frankly that her dresses were abominably made, and put together with a plentiful lack of taste. Fashionable women are just as frank with each other concerning dress as the connoisseur is concerning wine, who does not scruple for a moment to tell his host that "Your Madeira, sir, is infernally bad!" The women most emphatically refused to accept Mrs. Cleveland's costumes or indorse the rhapsodies of the Washington correspondents, but they did accept Mrs. Cleveland, and when she was present at a ladies' luncheon she was invariably the centre of attention and the mild sensation of the hour.

Mrs. Cleveland's social career, thus started here last spring, was followed by a brief stay at Newport during the height of the season. With her husband she was the guest of C. C. Baldwin at his Newport house, and was present at various Newport entertainments. Baldwin has always aspired to be a man of fashion, and to some extent has realized his aspirations. He comes from Baltimore, and, as a friend of his expressed it the other day, he married a lady. He was president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at one time, and although he resigned the presidency under rather discouraging circumstances, he never sacrificed his social position. The truth of the matter is that he always cultivated influential people, and the time came when he must have fallen in love with his own wisdom in this direction. He maintained his place in club life, and became an aqueduct commissioner, and has now returned to Wall Street. He was unquestionably of great use to the Clevelands socially, and when they came back to town after this, and were enthusiastically championed by the Whitneys, and when Mr. McAllister invited Mrs. Cleveland to the New Year's ball and gave her the place of honor at the supper-table, the conundrum propounded the previous year as to whether or not society would take up the ex-President's wife was finally and triumphantly decided.

Then, of course, a second conundrum was immediately formulated. Now that Mrs. Cleveland is in society, will she become a social leader? If she will not become a social leader how prominent will her position be? Any attempt at answering these questions involves some rather interesting considerations.

Social leadership demands not only conspicuous ability but a variety of favorable conditions. Mrs. Cleveland's abilities as a

leader need scarcely be discussed until she has made at least some slight test of them. The discussion of them, moreover, is practically useless, because very few of the favorable conditions referred to are present in her case. I have pointed out before that, as society is organized at present in New York, no family can take a conspicuous position in it unless the head of the family is a millionaire. Money counts first, and beauty and brains count afterward. Mr. Cleveland might have been regarded twenty-five or thirty years ago as a man of some wealth. Compared with the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Bradley-Martins, the Whitneys, and the other people who set the pace for society entertainments, he is comparatively poor. He lives in a handsome house, it is true, at 815 Madison Avenue, which he rents from Mr. Marquand at \$4,000 a year, and which he has agreed to purchase ultimately, I believe, for \$100,000. But with his income as a lawyer and the revenue from what money he has saved during his career, he is not able to give his wife thousands of dollars annually for her wardrobe; he is not able to provide her with a handsome equipage, and certainly he is not able to give sumptuous entertainments. Without the power, therefore, of scattering gold and of dazzling her social contemporaries, Mrs. Cleveland must remain socially as quiet and unobtrusive as she is at present, and probably she is altogether content to do so.

But even if Mr. Cleveland had the means to enthrone his wife as a social queen, he probably would not do it. He believes that any brilliant social success on her part would have an unfortunate and detrimental effect on his prospects politically. Whether or not he is correct in his conclusion, furnishes an interesting theme for speculation and discussion. For my part, I think he is wrong. I believe the poor love splendor, and care nothing for what is known as republican simplicity. I believe the masses would be much more impressed if their favorite leader dashed along in a carriage of state with four horses than if his progress were accomplished in a shabby cab with a broken-down horse. Republican simplicity appeals simply to their intelligence, with which the masses are not overburdened. An ostentatious turnout appeals to their sense of the spectacular, with which they are thoroughly equipped. However, Mr. Cleveland believes differently, and he insists that his wife shall proceed in as quiet a manner socially as her youth and vivacity will permit. Probably he would have no objections to her becoming a queen if her becoming so did not interfere with his chances of becoming President. When Mr. Cleveland has served another term as President of the United States, or has finally come to the conclusion that he will never have another chance of performing that delightful four years' service, and when he has become so much of a millionaire that he can match entertainments with the Bradley-Martins, and his wife can put forward her wardrobe and her equipage without fear of detrimental comparison with the wardrobes and the equipages of the leading fashionable women in town, then the question of Mrs. Cleveland taking a prominent position in society may be appropriately and intelligently considered.

*Yellowplish*

## WALL STREET.—WAITING FOR A RISE.

THE granger is getting in his work again in the West. The Governor of Nebraska has asked the railway managers who have to do with the traffic of that State to reduce the corn rate ten per cent. per hundred more, in addition to a similar reduction on Western traffic made by the railroads not long ago. It turns out that the farmers who made the demand for this reduction did not get any benefit from it. The Governor said that gamblers, speculators, and dealers in futures absorbed the difference, and that is why he wants an extra ten per cent. reduction made, with the belief, that the farmers will get it. But how does he know that the gamblers, speculators, and dealers in futures will not absorb the second reduction as they did the first?

Nebraska railroads have evidently to pass through the same experience that railroads in Iowa are having, or, rather, have had. Ever since the recent election in the latter State, in which the railroad men asserted themselves so strongly that they overcame an adverse Republican majority of 25,000, the railroad vote has been feared. By grinding down the railroads Iowa has put an end to railroad construction in that State. Worse than this, it has in the year deprived nearly 5,600 railroad employes of work, for the cutting down of rates has necessitated wholesale dismissals. The amount of wages paid these laborers is calculated at \$1,500,000 a year. Of course this amount of money was spent among the people, so that the State suffered just as the people suffered.

The result of the oppressive railroad legislation in Iowa is seen in the fact that though the mileage has been increased since 1887, the railroad earnings during the past year were less than the preceding year, and, out of twenty-two railroads that give statements of their earnings for the year, twelve did not even earn their fixed charges; in other words, they are all ready to go into bankruptcy, for they ran behind and did not pay a penny to the stockholders in the shape of dividends, not to mention other obligations that were not met. As a result of this condition of things, Iowa farmers, who have brought it about, believe that they have made a mistake, and when a two-cent fare bill was brought before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly in Iowa this winter, only two of the ten members voted in favor of it. The only persons who continue to want railroad legislation in Iowa are a few rabid anti-monopolists and some wild-eyed grangers, who learn neither by experience nor by teaching.

The good people of Iowa have been brought to face the fact that they cannot have any new railroads or any additional railroad facilities anywhere so long as the present oppressive enactments regarding railway corporations remain on the statute-book. Nebraska will probably have to go through the same experience before it learns the lesson; meanwhile the railway corporations which control the Legislatures in such States as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, and New York may as well prepare for a day of reckoning. It is sure to come. The people will not always submit to railroad rule. The pendulum will swing clear the other way in those States, as it is swinging in Nebraska.

It would not be surprising if a rise in Vanderbilt stocks led the bull movement. This would be a very shrewd operation on the part of operators for higher prices, because of the general belief on the part of a confiding public that when a Vanderbilt stock goes up the Vanderbilts are behind the move; and the name of Vanderbilt is just as powerful now to conjure with as when the old Commodore and his puissant son, W. H., were still alive. There is not one of the Vanderbilt-stocks which is not full of water, but their local traffic, more than anything else, has grown to such an extent that the water has all been absorbed and the corporations are now ready for another period of inflation. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, once said that the beginning of the decay of the Pennsylvania system would be indicated if the time ever came when it was unnecessary for it to increase its capitalization. This may be true of the Pennsylvania, as it has been true of the New York Central and of other railroads running through thickly settled communities, where sudden demands are made for new trackage, bridges, depots, grade crossings, and other necessary improvements which a railroad across the prairies need not bother to make. But there is a limit to the capitalization of the most splendid system. That limit was reached by the New York Central some years ago, as was shown during the West Shore difficulties by its inability to earn and pay its dividends. If the Pennsylvania keeps on increasing its capitalization it may have to meet the same sort of experience, but thus far the stockholders seem only too glad to get an opportunity to increase their holdings of its stock and bonds, and the little manipulations of insiders go by unnoticed. The property is so tremendous it can stand a great deal of handling without getting soiled.

From one part of Wall Street to the other the lamentation is heard on every side: "Oh! for a leader, and one with pluck and money." While everybody has felt blue because of the long continued depression in prices, there has been a latent but earnest feeling that there will be a turn some day, and that stocks will take an advance, and when this advance begins there will be lots of low-priced stocks that are laid away for a rise that will bring a handsome profit.

It may not be known, but it is a fact, that vast amounts of low-priced stocks, regardless of their intrinsic values, are locked up in the strong boxes of foreign holders. One of the most prominent men on Wall Street recently said to me: "When I was in England an Englishman came into a broker's office and ordered the purchase of fifteen very cheap American securities. The market was depressed, but all stocks were selling low at the time. The broker said to the Englishman: 'You are foolish to buy these things that do not amount to anything—the clap-trap of Wall Street.' 'Never mind,' said the Englishman, 'I have noticed before this that when there has been long-continued depression in America these low-priced securities are a good purchase for any one who will buy them and lay them away and wait until a boom comes—for a boom always comes in America when it is unexpected, and it always leaves the low-priced securities at a pretty high level.'" The observation of the English speculator or investor was confirmed, for when the boom struck in, within a year thereafter, it sent all American stocks kiting, and our English friend, on an investment of \$150,000, netted a clean profit of \$350,000. He was one of the lucky ones who bought Louisville and Nashville when it was very low, and Denver and Rio Grande at 20, while afterward it went up to par, and other stocks the same way.

It is safe to say of all railroad securities, but never safe to say of mining securities, that if they are held a sufficiently long time the holder can usually get what he paid for them. I know of a gentleman who had bought 100 Hannibal and St. Jo when it was supposed to be very high, and he suddenly found it dropping on his hands until he was out \$500 on the purchase. Month after month his friends told him to get out and suffer his loss. He said nothing and held his stock for years. All of a sudden the famous Duff corner sent it up to over 200, and my friend doubled his money after paying all interest charges, and felt like a conquering hero.

These are not common occurrences on the Street, but they are common enough to have attracted the attention of careful buyers.

*Jasper*

## INSURANCE.—IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS.

NOT a week passes that complaints do not come to me from some reader of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY against the character of men who are employed as agents for insurance companies. I suppose I have had a dozen complaints of the sharp practice played in Detroit by an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, who went there as a special agent of that company and made the most extravagant promises in order to secure business. For instance, he managed to get wealthy men to take out large policies, on the promise that they would receive a certain share of all the premiums that were paid to the company in the State of Michigan during a specified number of years. This proposition on its face was so utterly preposterous that I am surprised that any intelligent business man accepted it as equitable and fair. If it was neither of these, it should have been declined, and if it had been declined the gentlemen would not find themselves involved in a law-suit. Of course the company finds a good defense—I mean good so far as the law goes—in the statement that the agent was not authorized to make any such promises.

It seems to be admitted that the representations were made by the agent, and were not made good by the terms of the policy. I think all policies read that nothing will be binding upon the company except what is contained in its provisions. If this is a good defense in the law, for the company, it is only just that the policy should also be the only basis upon which a suit could be brought against a policy-holder. If he misrepresents his physical condition, for instance, he is liable to suit. Too often, the policy-holder, or his representative, is sued by the company on some



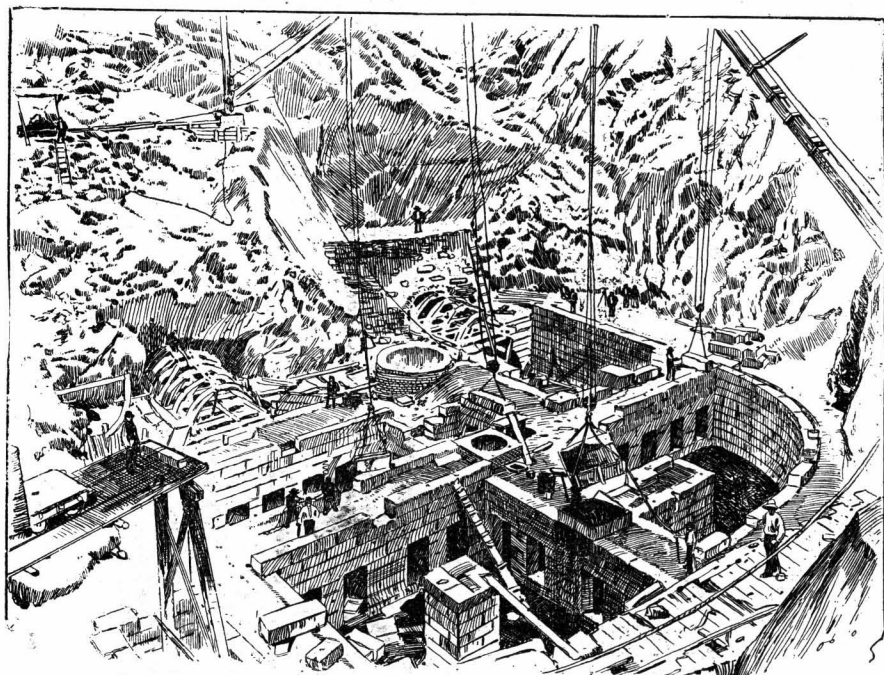
trivial pretext. What is fair on the one side should be fair on the other, and the Legislatures of the different States should be asked to see to this matter.

But every one knows that the agent of a life-insurance company is no better than the agent of a sewing-machine, a washing-machine, or any other contrivance, invention, or scheme. He makes money by doing business, and it is notorious that such agents do not stick very closely to the truth. In fact, as the old lady says in the play, "They say a good deal more than their prayers;" but when a policy says that the company will be bound simply so far as its written or printed statements go, that should be sufficient to warn any one against an agent who makes larger or more generous promises than the policy offers. I wish it were possible for the Legislatures of our States to make it a misdemeanor for an insurance agent to misrepresent the facts to persons who wish to take out policies. This would be advantageous to the insurance companies. It might injure the business in one direction, but it certainly would attract it in another. Yet I doubt if legislation ever makes men honest.

The Detroit case will be watched with interest, because the men who are pushing it are wealthy, and believe they can win. As the courts take it up, however, I have no doubt that the stipulation in the policies of the New York Life will act as a barrier against the securing of a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. The law always holds that a man who is not smart enough to read and write, and understand the terms of a contract to which he is a party, deserves to be bled. These are not precisely the words of the statute, but this is the way the thing works, and the highest courts always uphold this as good law, especially in insurance cases.

I have noticed many complaints in foreign newspapers that the insurance business is not pushed as cleverly by foreign companies as by those organized in the United States. American companies export a lot of first-class agents whose powers of exaggeration are neither repressed nor restrained, who take in the gullible people of Europe precisely as they take in the less gullible people of the United States. I can imagine a good, wide-awake, healthy insurance agent striking a fair-sized English cathedral town like Chester, and showering upon some well-to-do tradesmen the literature of one of the big companies of the United States, with all its astounding array of figures, marvelous promises of magnificent benefits here and hereafter, and, beyond all, the wonderful cheapness of the thing. Why, one such live Yankee would set the town in an uproar and take policies faster than he could write them.

But the difficulty in England is not only with the insurance agents; it is with the companies themselves. They had not learned how to advertise until the Yankee companies went over there, put up enormous buildings, began publishing annual statements, printing attractive tales regarding tontine, semi-tontine, distribution, and other varieties of policies, until the Englishman, who is a marvel in finance, began to make his calculations to see how he could get the better of the Yankee. Just as soon as his computations were completed to his own satisfaction he rushed in and took a life-insurance policy, abandoning his own company and preferring a risk in an American company, which knew how to advertise and to make the more generous promises.



NEW YORK.—THE NEW AQUEDUCT—THE CROTON GATE-HOUSE AS IT APPEARED IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.—[SEE PAGE 265.]

More than this, the American companies have been smart enough to push their endowment schemes before the Englishmen, and if an Englishman likes anything, he likes an endowment or an annuity. It is all that the ordinary citizen can do to support his family in style, and the only way to leave them well provided for is to get an endowment policy or buy an annuity. It is in this direction that English thrift manifests itself, and it always seeks to provide for old age. Youth takes care of itself. It is full of enterprise, full of fun, usually, and it is not until middle life that the Englishman thinks of old age as a possibility, and later as a reality.

Strangely enough, until the Yankee companies set the example, English insurance, or assurance companies, as they are called, hesitated to issue endowment policies, and denounced them as selfish and even mercenary. In truth, they are nothing of the kind. They are simply what all life insurance is—an attempt to provide for the future, either for the man who insures or for his family.

*The Hermit.*

THE PROPOSED HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

THE present age is the era of great bridges: the Niagara bridge, the great St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi, and the Brooklyn bridge are prominent examples of home construction.



HENRY H. BROWN, OF THE FIRM OF SMITH & BROWN, CONTRACTORS.—[SEE PAGE 265.]

These are all suspension bridges. The great cantilever bridge across the Firth of Forth, in Scotland, has just been opened with impressive ceremonies, and it is indeed a triumph of engineering. Another important structure is provided for by the passage of a bill in the House of Representatives for the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River between the States of New York and New Jersey. This bridge will consist of a single span from Jersey City to New York, and at an elevation not less than that of the Brooklyn bridge. On the roadway there are to be six railroad tracks, with space for four additional tracks to be placed there in the future. The plans are to be approved by the Secretary of War, and the construction shall begin within three years, and be completed in ten years after beginning. The corporation is to be known as the North River Bridge Company. The cost of the structure is estimated at \$40,000,000. All persons, railroads, and telegraph companies desiring to use the bridge shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the use of it for a reasonable compensation. The large passenger station in New York City, to be located in the most central part of it, is for two decks, accommodating together thirty tracks 1,000 feet long. This arrangement has been chosen on account of the very costly right of way, which makes it advisable to use height, rather than width, for obtaining the required room. The track platforms will be reached by stairways and numerous elevators at about the same height as the present elevated railroad stations. The approaches will be on iron viaducts of the most solid construction, with buckle-plate floors and stone ballast, and partly they will be (for the portion next the station) on stone arch viaducts similar to those for the East River bridge. On the New Jersey side the approach will begin from the meadows between the Hackensack River and Bergen Hill. This latter ridge will be crossed in an open cut 100 feet wide. The stone quarried out of this cut will not be sufficient by one-half to furnish the concrete material for the tower foundations and anchorages, which are both to be faced with granite masonry.

The importance of this proposed bridge can hardly be overestimated, for it will, to a very large extent, remove the many disabilities under which New York City now labors on account of her insular position. At present the New York Central is the only trunk line which can carry freight to and from the West without breaking bulk. This bridge will enable the other trunk lines to compete on equal terms, and, touching two States and over navigable waters, it will always remain under National control, and can never become the property of a private corporation.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN HIS STUDY.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is perhaps the most interesting figure in our American life. The only survivor of the great military trio which contributed so conspicuously to the salvation of the Union in the Civil War, whatever he says or does possesses a peculiar interest for the American people. We give in our pages to-day two pictures illustrative of General Sherman and his literary workshop, where he spends all the time which he can secure to himself in literary labors. His study is altogether unpretending, but is a Mecca to which the feet of a great multitude of people continually turn. In fact, the General is at times overrun by persons who are drawn by curiosity and by a wish to obtain his views as to public questions, and especially by veterans of the war who desire to pay him the tribute of their respect.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE age of Samuel J. Randall, who died on the 14th instant, was sixty-two years and six months.

AN international conference on fishery questions has been called to meet in London in August.

THE poor-house of Cook County, Ill., numbers among its inmates fifty veterans of the war for the Union.

THE lower branch of the Ohio Legislature has passed a bill embodying the features of the Australian ballot law.

THE new steamship *Majestic* made her maiden trip to New York in 6 days, 10 hours, and 30 minutes, the fastest on record for a first voyage.

THE House of Representatives has passed the bill prohibiting the enlistment of aliens in the United States Naval Service after the first of July, 1891.

THERE was a marked decline of Italian immigration to the United States during 1889, only 27,710 Italians coming to this country in that year against 44,327 the year previous.

SECRETARY WINDOM has informed the House of Representatives that between September, 1882, and July, '889, over 79,354 Chinese arrived at San Francisco and 92,225 departed.

THE New York Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution providing for submitting a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people at a special election in April of next year.

CHARLES LANIER, the well-known banker of New York, has offered to present to the city of Macon, Ga., a bust of the late Sydney Lanier, the Southern poet. Mr. Lanier is a kinsman of the dead poet.

A RESOLUTION was recently passed by the New York Union League emphatically declaring it was a Republican club, and defeating the effort of a minority who desired to make it a social club without political features.

In a recent interview Henry M. Stanley stated that the Aru-wini forest, which belongs to the Congo Free State, is enormously richer in everything, especially in rubber trees, than the Amazon forests. This section of Africa, he declared, would be the rubber reservoir of the universe.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has submitted to the Interior Department officials a proposition to enlist 1,000 Indians into the regular army. It is proposed to officer the regiment with graduates from West Point, the subordinate grades to be filled by pupils who have been educated at Eastern schools.

THE supplementary elections in Rhode Island resulted in giving the Democrats a majority in the Legislature. They will thus be enabled to elect John W. Davis Governor, all the remainder of the general officers, as well as State Auditor, sheriffs of the counties, clerks of the courts, etc.

ROCHESTER, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and St. Paul have become enthusiastic converts to the electric street railway, and these four cities have made contracts with the Electric Railway Construction Companies to equip their entire systems of street railways with electricity as a motive power. Throughout the entire West this system is gaining a remarkable popularity.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY, of the diocese of Ontario, has issued a circular letter forbidding Canadian Roman Catholics to pay taxes for the support of the public schools in preference to separate or Roman Catholic schools, under pain of forfeiting absolution and Christian burial. The printing of this circular has provoked very bitter attacks on Archbishop Cleary by some of the Dominion newspapers.

ROBERT GARRETT has presented an exact reproduction of W. W. Story's original bronze statue of George Peabody to the city of Baltimore. It will be placed on the eastern square of Mount Vernon Place, opposite the Peabody Institute. On the west square now stands the Barye statue presented by W. T. Walters, and on the north square is a large bronze statue of the late Chief-Justice Taney.

It is said that some genius has invented an electric recorder which may be attached to a gas meter, and which will infallibly and correctly record the exact amount of gas consumed, no matter what may be the vagaries of the meter itself. If this be true the inventor has a fortune within his grasp, and gas companies will no longer be able to exact pay for unconsumed gas. But suppose the gas companies combine to buy up the inventor and his patent rights?

THE formation of a Northern Society is reported from Atlanta, Ga., to be composed of Northern-born citizens resident in that city. The object is not political, and is somewhat more than social. If the report be true, the Northern Society of Atlanta will be an appropriate companion to the Southern Society of New York, and both societies may do much good in breaking down the few barriers, erected by prejudice and misunderstanding, that may yet separate the two sections.

FROM many different points comes the news that machines for making ice have been set up, and that these artificial ice companies are taking orders to supply ice in any quantity. Thus necessity once more proves itself to be the mother of invention. Ice has been made artificially for years, but this summer will witness this manufacture on an extended scale, and this artificial product for the first time become a matter of daily commerce. Already this movement has had the effect of keeping the ice men in moderation as to their prices for this summer, which, as announced, are not nearly so high as had been feared.

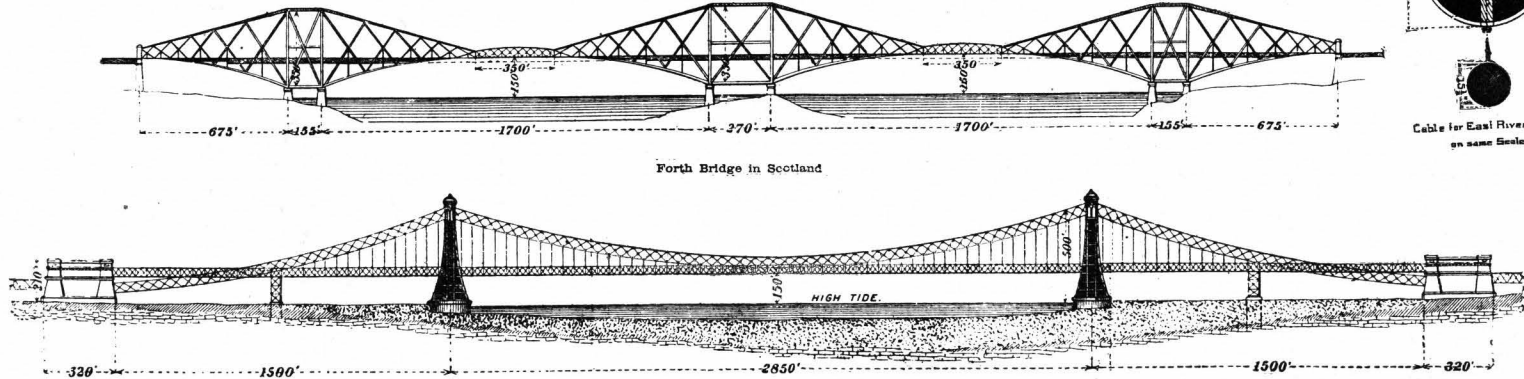
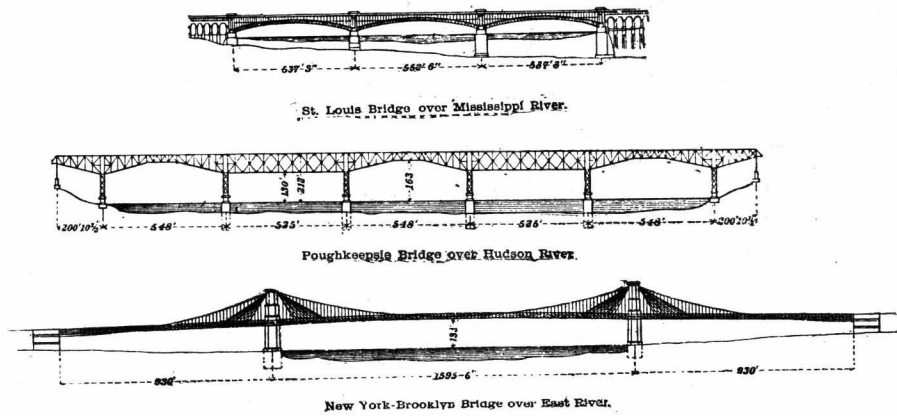
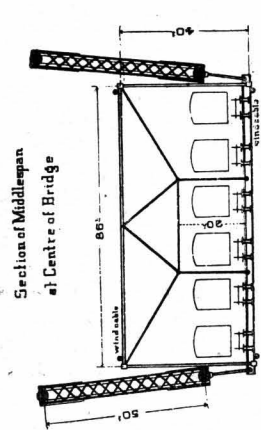
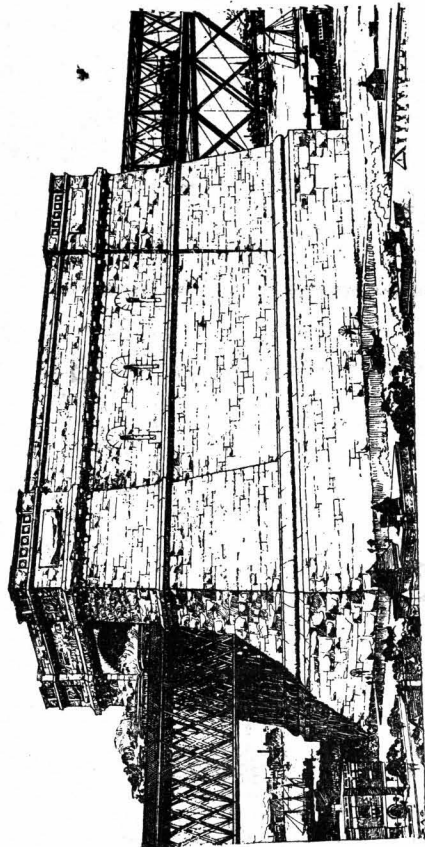
THE brutal murder of John M. Clayton, of Arkansas, after the last Congressional election in that State, is to be officially investigated by a Committee of the House of Representatives, composed of three Republicans and two Democrats. It will be remembered that Clayton, the Republican candidate for Congress, believing he had been cheated out of a majority, began taking testimony in a contest against Clifton R. Breckinridge, who was declared elected, and during the contest he was assassinated by some unknown person. The committee is to make a thorough examination of all the evidence, and is to report the result to the House.



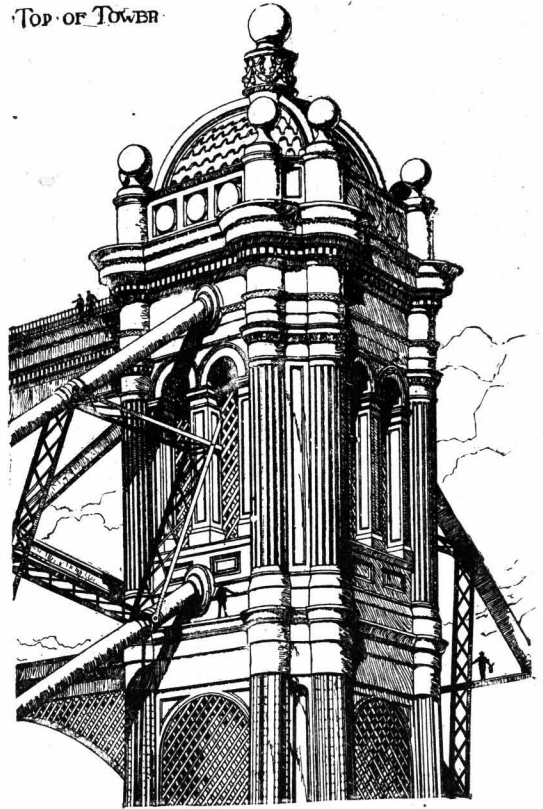
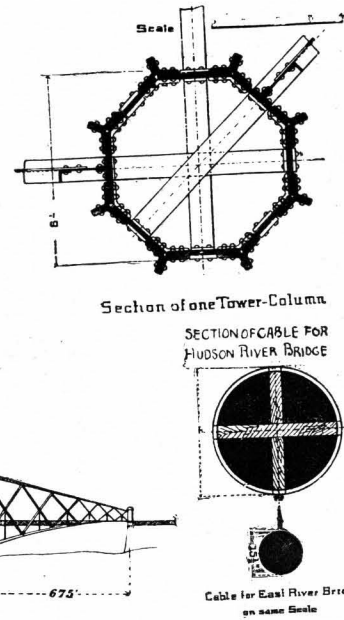


THE PROPOSED HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE FOR NEW YORK TERMINAL RAILROADS.—VIEW LOOKING FROM THE NEW JERSEY SHORE.  
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY C. M. BELL FROM WATER-COLOR DRAWING BY GUSTAV LINDELTHAL, BRIDGE ENGINEER.

ANCHORAGE ON NEW JERSEY SHORE



PROPOSED BRIDGE FOR NEW YORK TERMINAL RAILROAD OVER HUDSON RIVER  
 COMPARED WITH THE GREAT BRIDGES OF THE WORLD.  
 Drawn to a Uniform Scale.





**THE NEW AQUEDUCT—THE CROTON GATE-HOUSE.**

**A**MID all the criticisms which have been applied to the new aqueduct, upon which New York is to depend for its future water supply, none have been directed against the upper section, including the main gate-house and connections. The most of the operations on that portion of the work having been conducted in the open air, far less chance was given for careless execution than existed in the underground tunnels, and the desire of the city engineers to make the work a perfect one has been heartily seconded by the contractors, Messrs. Smith & Brown. In fact, the work has been pronounced by eminent engineers and experts as perfect, and the finest piece of work of the kind ever executed.

A short distance south and west of the old gate-house, which is now in use, is the terminus of the new aqueduct. This was built on principles the very opposite of those controlling the erection of its predecessor. The object was to make a rock tunnel which should be as far as possible an efficient conduit, without any lining save in some weak or exposed places. Very properly this design was supplemented by the adoption of a brick lining for the entire tunnel, backed up by rubble masonry. The latter feature has been criticised by some as an unnecessary expenditure, but from an enlightened point of view it was eminently proper. The aqueduct should be of the best possible description, and economy at the sacrifice of strength or durability is not to be tolerated.

On the south side of the Croton dam a high hill of solid gneiss rock rises. Through this the aqueduct is driven. So precipitous was the bank that there was no room for the erection of a gate-house. The first operation, therefore, was to establish a platform by blasting out rock. This was done, and an immense notch was formed, about ninety feet wide and upward of a hundred feet deep. At the back the cliff left by blasting rises to a great height. Within this notch the foundations of the new gate-house were laid. The masonry is in three materials. Part is in coarse work of large blocks of limestone. The facings are in similar work of granite. Some of the partition walls are of brick. The whole is laid in Portland cement. As the building does not extend back to the natural rock, the intervening space is filled with concrete. In some places a thickness of over twenty feet of such filling is used. The new aqueduct, sweeping toward the west, enters the building at its southeast corner.

At the northeast corner two inlets, one vertically above the other, are situated. The lower one is termed the by-pass inlet. This provides for the withdrawal of water from the present Croton Lake. Forty-four and one-half feet above it is the second inlet. This emerges from the bank far above the level of the top of the dam and west of its line. It is designed as a surface outlet for the new lake to be established by the Quaker Bridge dam. Finally, on the north side of the building two additional inlets are arranged. One is at the level of the by-pass; the other, vertically above it, is sixteen feet higher in elevation. These also open into the valley west of the dam. One is termed the bottom inlet, the other the middle inlet.

Until the Quaker Bridge dam shall be finished only one inlet will be operated. This is the by-pass inlet. When the new aqueduct begins its work, it will receive all its water through this. The other three inlets are for use when the new lake is established. Then the present Croton dam will be immersed under many feet of water. The three inlets now exposed will also be submerged, and water can be taken from top, middle, or bottom layer, at will, of the new lake. Each inlet is circular, and fourteen feet six inches in diameter.

The general plan of the building is well shown in our picture. Some of the minor features do not appear, as they are hidden by the superincumbent masonry. Thus a chamber is arranged for a turbine which is to supply power for the different operations. A drainage well and pump are arranged to keep the chambers clear of sediment. When completed, it will be one of the most substantial and complete buildings of its class in the world. Its foundation, as is clear from what we have said, will be almost monolithic in character.

Messrs. Smith & Brown, the contractors for the new gate-house, have a great reputation as contractors and railroad builders. They built the New York and New England Railroad, the Erie and Wyoming, Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at Buffalo, Brighton Beach Railroad, Garden City Railroad, Flushing and Hunter's Point Railroad, and several others, and were sub-contractors on the Fourth Avenue tunnel. The firm has been in existence a number

of years, and has made a big reputation for excellent work. Mr. Henry H. Brown, whose picture is herewith presented, is the engineer and practical contractor of the firm. He is about forty-five years old, and an Irishman by birth, who came to this country when a boy. He secured employment almost immediately from a contractor, which profession he has followed ever since, winning both reputation and wealth.

**A CITY OF BUSINESS ATTRACTIONS.**

**A**MONG the cities of the Southwest which are offering inducements to manufacturers, the city of Centralia, Ill., deserves a prominent place. Investors and manufacturers are assured the amplest security and returns from investments in this city, and are offered a bonus by the Business Mens' Association.

As a manufacturing and railroad centre there is no city in that entire section of the State that can make a better showing. Located there are a large rolling-mill, nail works, two coal mines, one of which produces over one hundred thousand tons of coal per annum, while the minor industries are legion. Centralia is the largest shipper of apples and strawberries in America. To illustrate, there is an average of twenty car-loads of strawberries shipped daily for a period of over one month during the busy season. C. E. Townsend, located there, is the largest individual shipper of apples and berries in the country.

Centralia offers to manufacturers cheap ground, fuel for steam purposes at twenty-five cents per ton, while the railroads centring there connect directly with all the great distributing markets of the interior. A cannery, with a capacity of forty thousand cans of fruit per day, will be erected during the present year by home enterprise exclusively. The most prominent banking institution is the Old National Bank, whose officers, E. S. Condit, President; S. M. Warner, Vice-President; and Mr. F. Kohl, Cashier, are conspicuous in the social and financial circles of the city.

The Warren Manufacturing Company, O. C. Parkinson, President, is another home enterprise, incorporated for \$20,000 paid in, formed for the purpose of manufacturing the alligator monkey-wrench, a unique device applicable as a wrench to all uses. It is adjustable and self-acting, the clutch being controlled by a connected eccentric at the end of handle. In use, one has to simply place the wrench in position and close the hand. The features of this article are cheapness, quality, and adaptability to all uses. The city supports a daily paper, the *Sentinel*, ably edited by Mr. A. M. Drum.

THEY have real high license down in Rome Ga., where dealers are obliged to pay \$1,000 per year.

It was claimed in the meetings attending the celebration of the forty-second anniversary of modern spiritualism, recently, that there are 80,000 spiritualists in Boston alone, many of whom are scattered among the various churches.

THE Meteorological Observatory at the Vatican, to be opened in May, is being fitted up with the newest and most elaborate instruments. Besides the study of meteorology proper and volcanic phenomena, the observatory is intended to provide especial facilities for photographing the heavens. A congress of Italian scientists will assemble for the inauguration.



The greatest improvement in Corsets during the past twenty years is the use of Coraline in the place of horn or whalebone. It is used in all of Dr. Warner's Corsets and in *no others*.

It is also used for Dress Stays, and is preferred to whalebone by the best dressmakers. Sold everywhere.

WARNER BROS., MANUFACTURERS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

**To Clothe the Children**  
In the best manner at the least cost.

**BEST & CO**



Not only offer the largest assortment and correct styles for Boys, Girls, and Babies, but being manufacturers with unequalled facilities for the production of Children's wear, are in a position to furnish first-class goods at unusually low prices.

We serve absent buyers by mail as well as if they were in the Store.

Catalogues and samples of our latest styles furnished upon application.

60 and 62 West 23d Street, And 51 West 22d St., New York.

**Daniell & Sons**

Special bargains for the season in

**Colored Silks.**

20-inch Surah, all silk, 60 shades, 59c. yard.  
24-inch Surah, all silk, 80 shades, 89c. yard.  
24-inch Surah Regence, new weave, 10 shades, 98c. yard.  
24-inch Real Figured Indias, exclusive small designs, 59c. yard.  
24-inch Real Shanghai, 79c. yard.  
26-inch Printed Shantung, very durable, 59c. yard.

Our guaranteed make of Fulle Francaise, 22 inches wide, best in the city, all colors, 98c. and \$1.24 yard.

**Silk Velvets.**

This department, now replete with every conceivable shade for combination with silk and wool dress-goods at \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.85 yard.

**BROADWAY,**  
8th and 9th Sts., New York.

*Arnold,*  
**Constable & Co.**

**INDIA PONGEES,**  
**CORAHS.**

Very choice novelties recently received for Street, Seaside and House wear.

Broadway & 19th st.  
NEW YORK.



**THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD**

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOWNED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth—potent for good and powerless to harm. A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a FOOD, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the savior FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable aliment for the growth and protection of INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.  
**John Carle & Sons, New York.**

**B. Altman & Co.,**

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,

New York,

Direct Attention to their Department for Making to Order

**Ladies' Dresses**

Evening, Street, AND

Wedding Costumes,

RIDING HABITS,

TAILOR GOWNS,

JACKETS,

TOP COATS, Etc.

— ALSO —

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HATS,

BONNETS,

TOQUES,

LARGE HATS,

RIDING,

DRIVING,

STEAMER,

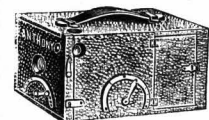
TENNIS, and

TRAVELING HATS AND CAPS

In the Best English and French makes as well as Their Own.

**THE P. D. Q. CAMERA.**

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN DETECTIVE CAMERAS.



Takes Pictures 4x5 inches in size, either vertically or horizontally.

CAN BE USED WITH EITHER FILMS OR PLATES. Protected by Four Patents, and another pending. Handsomely covered with black grained leather.

Price, complete, with 3 double holders, only \$20. Anthony's Climax Negative Films Reduce Weight and Space to a Minimum.

14 doz. Films weigh less than 1 doz. glass plates.

**E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS,

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Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Oil for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits.  
Correspondence solicited.

**SEATTLE**

The "Queen City" and Metropolis of

the New State of Washington. For Illustrated Descriptive Matter write to the Leading Real Estate and Financial Brokers, Seattle.

*Crawford & Conover*



The celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union will be held in San Francisco in September, and will be the finest display ever made here. A large number of visitors from the East will be invited. It is expected that 12,000 men will be in the parade.

"PUBLIC OPINION," Washington, D. C., says: "This is a useful summary for students of the English Bible. Under the heading of each book a brief sentence gives the main facts in regard to its composition, and then the chapters are grouped under certain appropriate topics.—Refer to H. T. Frueauff's card.

"HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH,"

By LOUIS BARKAN, M.D.,

is an exceedingly valuable work for all who are willing to take a little care in the preservation of their health. The author is a physician of large information, and he gives in this book the result of his own experience, together with that of other eminent physicians, whom he quotes. Part first is devoted to the prevention of disease, and part second to the care of the sick. In the first part particular attention is paid to the ventilation, sewerage, and drainage of the dwelling house. The various organs of the body, the different periods, conditions, and occupations of life, and the effects of various kinds of food, are all carefully considered.

A WONDERFUL OFFER.

\$700 piano for \$1. Sample copy of *Indiana State Sentinel* sent free to any address, explaining this offer. Address *Sentinel*, Indianapolis, Ind.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Try it.

A Sudden Change of Weather

Will often bring on a cough. The irritation which induces coughing is quickly subdued by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effective cure for all throat troubles. Price, 25 cents per box.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

VIA THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RAILWAY.

On Tuesdays, April 23d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway will sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South, and Southwest at the rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway.

HOME-SEEKERS' AND HARVEST EXCURSIONS SOUTH AT ONE-HALF RATES,

VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On April 23d, May 20th, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th 1890, the Illinois Central Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets at one fare for the round trip to all stations on its line in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, excepting Memphis and New Orleans.

Tickets are limited to return within thirty days, and are good for stop-over privileges south of Cairo, both going and returning. The following are the principal points where northern people are settling: Jackson, Tenn., Holly Springs, Miss., Durant, Miss., Aberdeen, Miss., Canton, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Terry, Miss., Crystal Springs, Miss., Wesson, Miss., Brookhaven, Miss., McComb City, Miss., Kentwood, La., Roseland, La., Amite, La., Hammond, La., Jeanerette, La., Jennings, La., Lake Charles, La.

For through tickets, rates, etc., apply to nearest ticket agent. For further information and copies of the "Southern Home-seekers' Guide" and "Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Guide to McComb City," apply to F. B. Bowes, General Northern Passenger Agent, 194 Clark Street, Chicago.

**BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,**  
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures  
Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
**DOES CURE CONSUMPTION**  
In its First Stages.  
Be sure you get the genuine.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair bill, as amended by the Senate Committee to which it was referred, provides that the financial guarantees made by the local directors must be satisfactory to the General Commission appointed by the President, and that the subscriptions must be sufficient in amount to insure the receipt of at least \$5,000,000. The date of the naval review is fixed at April, 1893, to avoid any conflict with the opening ceremonies at Chicago in October, 1892. The Columbus statue is also to be unveiled in Washington in April, 1893, and the proposed memorial hall is dropped altogether. No appropriation is made for the naval review, which is to take place in New York Harbor, the men-of-war simply gathering together at Hampton Roads. That will be left to another Congress.

A NEW ERA OF ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

The enterprise of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, under the energetic management of W. J. Arkell, is a reminder of the great days of the New York *Herald*, when it sent a ship-load of potatoes to starving Ireland, a vessel to the Arctic Ocean to find the survivors of the Franklin expedition, and Stanley into Africa to expose the horrors of the slave trade. The *Herald* has no successor in this field of journalism, and has not repeated itself; but Mr. Arkell has mapped out a broader one, less sensational in purpose, but more beneficial in possible results. At the present time he has an expedition on its way up the Nile River, in Africa, and another on its way to Alaska, to trace and locate the source and direction of the rivers of our distant and frigid Territory. These two expeditions are destined to attain world-wide notoriety; and meanwhile the State editions of LESLIE'S, which are being issued for the purpose of illustrating the growth and development of the various Commonwealths, are serving a purpose that is highly commendable. Illustrated journalism has an unbounded sphere when directed by such intelligence and energy as Mr. Arkell has brought to it.—*New York Press*.

HE WAS AWARE OF IT.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) visited the Capitol at Washington, recently, on business connected with the passage of the International Copyright Bill. He called upon Secretary Anson G. McCook in the course of the afternoon, and in the Secretary's office met Senator George F. Edmunds.

"I have never met you before," said Mr. Edmunds, as he extended his hand, smiling grimly. "but I have read a number of your essays on constitutional questions, and derived a great deal of benefit from them."

"I have read a great many of your constitutional essays," said Mr. Clemens in reply, drawing out his words in that slow, tedious fashion which is peculiar to him; and then he added, with an expressive look of pain, "and I am aware of it."

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS**  
Beware of Imitations.  
NOTICE: **Autograph of Stewart H. Hartshorn** ON LABEL OF THE GENUINE  
HARTSHORN

**OPIUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

**LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN.** Two immense new specialties; 1 lady made \$27 before dinner, another \$16 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad., LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS WANTED** by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sales, **SAMPLE FREE.** A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 542 Broadway, N. Y.

**Gomully & Jeffery Mfg Co**  
**BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES**  
Catalogue sent free.  
CHICAGO Boston.

The "Fischer Piano" at the White House.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1889.  
Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano, its tone being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the touch and action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order.  
Yours truly,  
*Russell B. Harrison*  
To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES** cured by **CUTICURA Remedies.**

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.  
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.  
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.  
Send for "How to Cure S in Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.  
KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

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Whatever be your walk in life—mechanic, farmer, or merchant; in fact, all callings have alike an opportunity to secure a fortune. An old-established house of 15 years' standing and experience will mail *free of charge*, on application, a circular explaining clearly and explicitly how for \$3 or \$5 monthly you may become a party to the distribution of millions annually. *Positively no risk.* Your payments are secured by government bonds. This is your chance to become rich, safely and surely, legitimately and quickly. Write for particulars to the  
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Window Shade Fasteners prevent all such accidents.  
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IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

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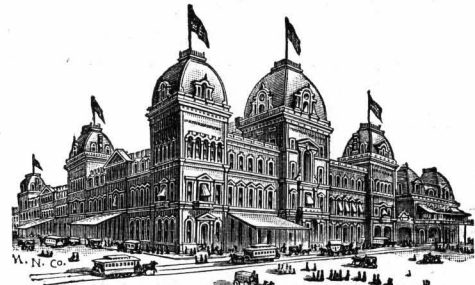


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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.  
25 CTS.

JOHN MILLARD writes from Odessa, Ind., Nov. 25.—Dyke's Beard Elixir has produced a heavy mustache on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face was entirely smooth. Hundreds more.

ELIXIR grows the hairiest beard, and hair, in 4 weeks. Warranted. In bottles or metal cases, ready for use. Complete remedy by mail, only 25c, in stamps or silver. Worth ten times the amount. Smith Med. Co., Palestine, Ills.

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## STANLEY ON THE AFRICAN SITUATION.

STANLEY is on the home stretch, and on April 10th arrived safely at Brindisi, where he was officially welcomed by the Italians and the British Vice-Consul. From Brindisi he went on to Cannes, and thence to Brussels. Stanley positively declares that had he not rescued him Emin would now have been a common slave in Khartoum and, that the Equatorial Province has been fully conquered and taken possession of by the Mahdists. Stanley also says that the object of Germany in employing Emin is to annex territory, that the Sudan can be conquered and annexed by any nation which will spend the money and send the men required. He continued: "I told Sir Rutherford Alcock in 1878 that inside of twenty years there would not be a square mile of Africa unexplored. I said that in the same period of time the Continent would be pierced in all directions by railways, if there was money furnished. England has taken millions of square miles out of Africa; France has taken a million also, and so has Germany. Good. Who would have dreamed, in 1878, when I was fighting my way mile by mile down the Upper Congo, that to-day there would be thirteen steamers on its waters? If the Germans build their railway from Bagamoyo they will control the lake region, and if they get the lake region they will destroy the whole value of the British possessions on the coast. After a while they would want the coast as well. If the Germans get Albert and Victoria lakes they will be masters of the Nile so far as Africa is concerned. As I said before, when England is ready to do her work as she ought to the North African question will be solved, but no stinging or wavering method will succeed. There must be a distinct object in view and a definite intention to accomplish it."

Stanley became enthusiastic when asked what there would be to gain by such an expenditure of money and men in Africa. "What is there to gain? There is land to gain—land that will grow almost anything under the sun. Why, this soil you see here in southern Italy"—and Stanley pointed to the green slopes rising from the harbor—"would not be looked at. In Africa we should call it sterile. Then there are millions of strong men to gain—men who can be converted into wealth by proper management. Every laborer who enters the United States is valued at \$1,000 as an addition to the national wealth. Africa teems with black men, and they can be easily controlled. As this population becomes civilized it must be clothed and housed. Think of what a great market it will be for a nation!"

It is said that King Leopold wants Stanley to go back to the Congo State, and that England wants him to go back to East Africa. Certain it is that the struggle for possession will come in Africa between England and Germany. Stanley says that he has analyzed the whole situation in his new book, and has not sacrificed truth to politeness.

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These Bonds are sold in accordance with the laws of the United States, and are not regarded as a lottery scheme by United States Courts. Every Bond must be redeemed with the Full Nominal Value, or draw a Premium.

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Made of natural CURLY hair, guaranteed "becoming to ladies who wear their hair parted." \$6 up, according to size and color. Beautifying Mask, with prep'n \$2; Hair Goods, Cosmetics &c., sent C. O. D. anywhere. Send to the mfr for Illustrated Price-Lists  
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A PURE, FRAGRANT, NON-GRITTY TOOTH POWDER. WHITENS THE TEETH, PREVENTS AND ARRESTS DECAY, HARDENS THE GUMS AND SWEETENS THE BREATH. ASK DRUGGISTS FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OF 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Rubber Tire. Price. Factory Price. Our Price.  
52 in. \$60.00 \$32.40 46 in. \$45.00 \$24.30  
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Is Complete without Soup.

By Using **Armour's Beef Extract,**

you can make delicious soup for six persons at a total cost of ten cents.  
**Armour's Extract** For Soups, Sauces, Bouillon or Beef Tea.  
The Strongest, Richest, Most Nutritious, AND THEREFORE The Most Economical.

For Sale by Druggists and Grocers  
**Awarded the Gold Medal, Paris, 1889.**

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## POZZONI'S

MEDICATED

## COMPLEXION

## POWDER.

It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations, and makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It contains no lime, white lead or arsenic. In three shades: pink or flesh, white and brunette.

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DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE never fails; send us your address, we will mail trial BOTTLE FREE  
DR. TAFT BROS., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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Said Sarah to Mary:

"Pray, tell me, dear cousin, what can be the matter? Sure, a few months ago you were fairer and fatter. Now your cheeks, once so rosy, are sunken and sallow; Your thin, trembling hands are as hucuss as tallow; Your nerves are unstrung, your temper is shaken, And you act and appear like a woman forsaken."

Said Mary to Sarah:

"Your comments seem rough, but the facts are still rougher. For nobody knows how acutely I suffer. I am sick unto death and well nigh desperation, With female disorders and nervous prostration. I've doctored and dosed till my stomach is seething And life hardly seems worth the trouble of breathing."

Said Sarah to Mary:

"Forgive me, my dear, if my comments seem crusty, And, pray, try a cure that is certain and trusty. 'Tis needless to suffer, to murmur and languish, And pass half your days in such pitiful anguish, For 'female disorders' of every description Are certainly cured by Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Mary heeded this good advice, bought a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it wrought a perfect cure. The history of her marvelous restoration to health is similar to that of thousands.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed remedy for all those chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a most potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength giver, imparting tone and vigor

to the whole system. As a soothing nerveine it is unequalled. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

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Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of

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As a **LIVER PILL**, Unequaled!

**ONE PELLETT A DOSE!** SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE.





TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

TOURIST—"What station is this?"  
 RESIDENT—"Canajoharie."  
 TOURIST—"How do you spell it?"  
 RESIDENT—"Now you've got me—an' I've lived here goin' on forty year, too."

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ABSOLUTELY PURE  
 Light Sweet Wholesome Bread  
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## Apollinaris

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Attempts are frequently made to palm off in-  
 ferior Waters bearing labels closely resembling  
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 Bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels  
 are frequently filled with a spurious article.

### LOOK AT THE CORK,

which, if genuine, is branded with the name  
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 words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an an-  
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



### W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and  
 it is soluble.

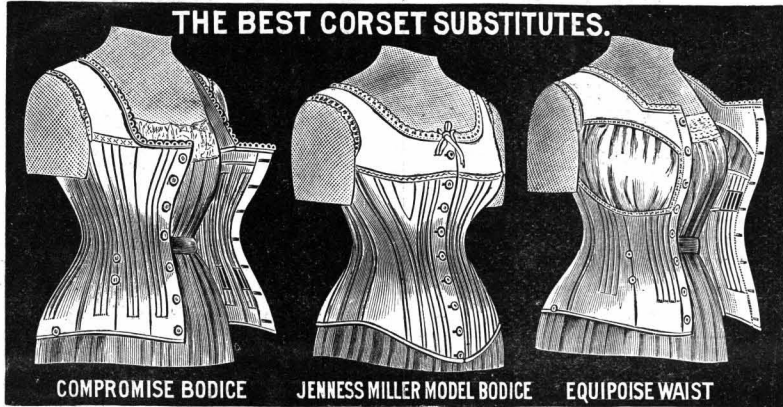
### No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more  
 than three times the strength of Cocoa  
 mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar,  
 and is therefore far more economical,  
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 delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EA-  
 SILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted  
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**COLLARS & CUFFS**  
 BEST IN THE WORLD.



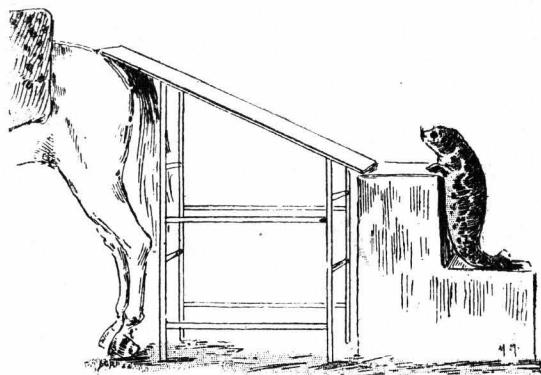
A HIGHLY EDUCATED SEAL.

THE *Republique Française* gives a long account of the life and adventures of a singularly learned seal that has just made his *début* in Paris at the Fernando Circus. This seal, it appears, came from Russia when he was quite young, having been sent to



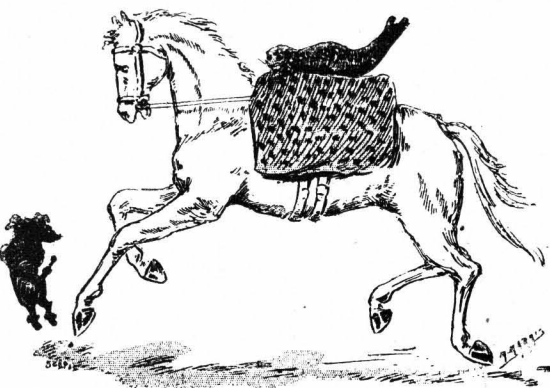
IN THE CHARIOT.

a fishmonger in Orleans. Instead of killing him and selling him in pieces to his customers the fishmonger took compassion on the queer little animal and made a household pet of him. At the end of six years Fernando, as the seal is called, grew to be a big, fat fellow. He always came when he was called, and cheerfully gave his paw, or, rather, his flipper, to everybody that he was in-



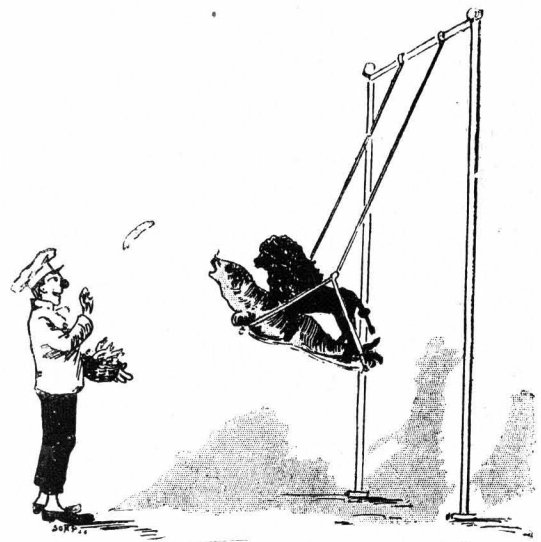
MOUNTING THE HORSE.

troduced to. In addition to this evidence of good breeding he displayed remarkable talents, and skillfully performed feats that would make an imperfectly educated terrier ashamed of himself. When the fishmonger decided to leave Orleans for Paris he, of course, brought his pet along with him, placing him in a large water-tank and sending him as freight with the inscription "live



ON HORSEBACK.

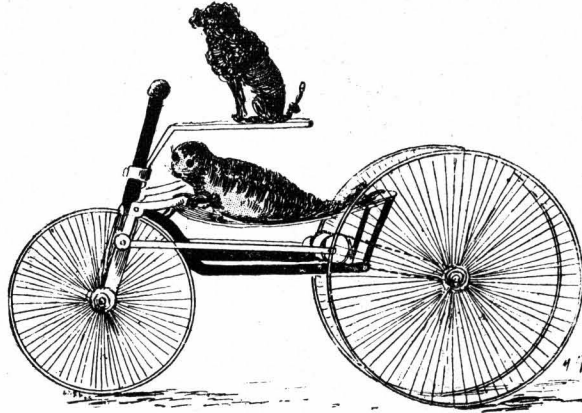
fish." When he arrived in Paris he had to consider the difficulties of finding a lodging for himself and the strange member of his family. Seals have often been exhibited in large aquariums, but to get accommodations of that description for Fernando was something altogether beyond the financial reach of the fishmonger. So he hired apartments in a hotel in Montmartre, including a



IN THE SWING.

room for Fernando adjoining the one in which he lived with his wife. Fernando's bed-chamber is furnished with a water-tank, and that is all. In this way the happy family are able to continue the pleasant mode of life which was commenced five or six years previous in Orleans. On fine days the seal tramps along at a lively flip-flap gait a portion of the distance between

his boarding-house and the Fernando Circus, where he is exhibited. On wet days, strange enough, he insists on being taken in a carriage. He has a horror of rain. He is already quite a pet with the gamins of the neighborhood, who were at first greatly surprised to find that he preferred fish to candy. At the circus he rides a horse and a velocipede, and also performs upon a trapeze made specially for himself. Montmartre is justly proud of this wonderful seal, and everybody wishes him a long life and prosperity.



RIDING THE BICYCLE.

THE CALM OF NATURE.

THE heart of Nature doth not feel or know  
Our heart's quick heritage of sympathy;  
What though we laugh? her days sob by; and she  
Smiles no return to love's transcendent throe.  
What though we weep? the winds their Pan-pipes blow.  
The stream still sings, wild woodland notes of glee  
Burst irrepresible from brake and tree,  
And myriad dancing wings ebb to and fro.  
Her stars of evening in their order bloom  
Alike to dreaming eyes and sleepless souls;  
And, still inviolate through glow and gloom,  
She holds impervious to her seasons' goals;  
Yet those who will, may lean against her knee,  
And grow serene through her serenity.

KATE CARTER.

THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

THE term pauper, in its proper application, does not embrace indigent children, for the reason that all children are in one sense indigent—that is to say, dependent upon others for their support. The poor orphan in a public asylum is just as much entitled to this support as the petted darling of a millionaire. Yet it is no uncommon thing to hear the most liberal-minded persons speak of the inmates of juvenile institutions as charity children or little paupers.

There is no pauperism about them. One might with equal justice use the same term in referring to the children of our public schools. These latter certainly receive their education at the public expense, yet none of them would be ashamed to acknowledge the fact.

Strictly speaking, a pauper is one who is physically and mentally able to work, but becomes a public charge through stress of circumstances or from choice. The blind, the deaf-and-dumb, the insane, etc., should not be included in the same category, nor should the little unfortunates who are not of an age to pass from the protection of others; for there is an ignominy attached to the word which implies a moral deterioration and laziness of bodily habit which belong to those only who have lost all sense of duty to society.

In writing of the dependent children of the State it is not my purpose to include the inmates of reformatories and houses of refuge. A large proportion of the juveniles confined in institutions of this class are hardened young criminals who are virtually serving terms of imprisonment for flagrant wrong-doing.

There are about 24,000 orphan and dependent children in the State of New York who are cared for by various public and private institutions. It is impossible to tell the total value of the property devoted to their welfare, as the State Board of Charities furnishes no tabulated list of exclusively juvenile asylums. The following table, however, will show the amount of capital invested in a few of the larger establishments:

Children's Aid Society, New York	\$675,000
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	451,000
Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York	465,000
Five Points House of Industry, New York	211,000
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, New York	1,040,000
Catholic Protectory, New York	931,000
Juvenile Asylum, New York	587,000
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	327,000
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	751,000
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	450,000
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	408,000
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	244,000
Utica Orphan Asylum	238,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,778,000</b>

This is a surprising sum when it is considered that it represents the property of only thirteen institutions. The amount expended each year in support of their establishments, taking the year 1888 as a guide, is as follows:

Children's Aid Society, New York	\$492,000
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	40,000
Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York	282,000
Five Points House of Industry, New York	49,000
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, New York	173,000
Catholic Protectory, New York	260,000
Juvenile Asylum, New York	123,000
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	34,000
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	113,000
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	165,000
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	—
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	86,000
Utica Orphan Asylum	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,832,000</b>

This represents fully one-third of the total amount expended

in the State for the care of dependent children. Without including the Children's Aid Society, whose work is of such a character that it cannot be fairly estimated by tabular statements, these institutions provided for 9,422 little ones at different times during 1888. That twelve institutions should provide for such a large number out of a total of 24,000, calls for some kind of an explanation.

A glance at the tables quoted above will show that ten of the establishments mentioned are located in the city of New York, two in Brooklyn, and only one in the interior of the State. It may be readily inferred, therefore, that the conditions of life in New York and Brooklyn are such as to induce parents to abandon their children, sometimes to surrender them voluntarily to the great institutions, because they cannot provide for their wants themselves. The Foundling Asylum receives from 3,000 to 3,500 infants every year. The New York Infant Asylum over 1,000; and if the records of similar asylums were carefully compiled, the total number of abandoned babies would reach an appallingly high figure.

By a law of the State, a parent can surrender a child by indenture to the authorities of any established and recognized institution. Between 800 and 900 children are given up in this way to institutions every year; yet by this act the child passes entirely from the custody of the parent and becomes a ward of the State, which is bound to provide for it until it can support itself. The argument of the State is, that parents who are willing to enter into such an agreement are wholly unfit to have charge of their children. It is easily conceivable, however, that poverty and despair might lead a parent to part with a child through a spirit of pure self-sacrifice, having the child's welfare alone at heart. The law should discriminate in such cases and give back the child upon the payment of a suitable indemnity, provided the parent could prove satisfactorily the ability to provide for it in the future.

The idea which prevails of preventing children from growing up among vicious surroundings is an admirable one: The Children's Aid Society is the leader in this direction. It not only shelters street waifs in comfortable lodging-houses, but inspires them with a spirit of self-respect and independence. With this end in view it charges a few pennies to those who are able to pay for the accommodations it provides. Those who are penniless, however, are equally welcome. But the most efficient service that this society performs is in getting its wards out of the city as quickly as possible. During the past year the lodging-houses sheltered 12,153 boys and girls. There were altogether in charge of the society, for longer or shorter periods, 38,853 juveniles.

In transplanting boys and girls into Western homes the society has been eminently successful. Since its establishment 70,000 children have been located away from the city, most of them in farming districts. The Catholic Protectory, which is situated in the rural suburb of Westchester, supports 3,000 boys, who are mainly engaged in factory work in shops. It is to be regretted that there is no agricultural school attached to this excellent mission in which the lads could be prepared to make a living in the country. The tendency to crowd into cities has increased remarkably during the past ten years, and there is little doubt that this will eventually result in the physical and moral deterioration of the race. Yet the management of most large institutions who have the control of a great and growing population of children, instead of endeavoring to cultivate in them a love of country work, at present keep them employed in such occupations as to unfit them for self-support in any life but that of a large manufacturing centre, where it is well known that the labor markets are in general overstocked.

It is unfortunately the case that a majority of the institutions have not the facilities for affording such instruction. Situated in the heart of great cities, often without a foot of earth surrounding them, any practical instruction in agricultural pursuits is an impossibility. The theoretical part of the art could be taught, however, and a preference for rural life inculcated. Again, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it is within the means of many institutions to purchase farms where the elder children could be trained in light farm or garden work. The endeavor of all philanthropists and social economists should be to keep the children out of the cities at any cost.

It is not to be expected that in such a vast asylum as the Catholic Protectory all the inmates could be put to work at farming. Many of them are far too young and weak to engage in any sort of manual labor. The oldest and strongest lads should be selected for such an occupation; and as it is beyond reason to suppose that they could all work at once—unless an entire county were utilized for the purpose—they should be trained in squads under the supervision of competent farmers. Those who professed a distaste for such a life should be instructed in some trade. Everything appertaining to the factory should be carefully excluded.

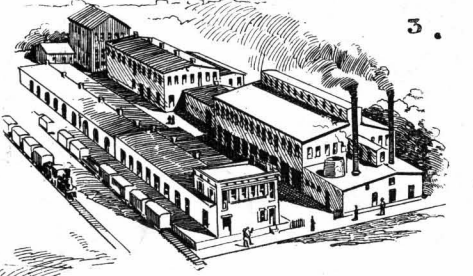
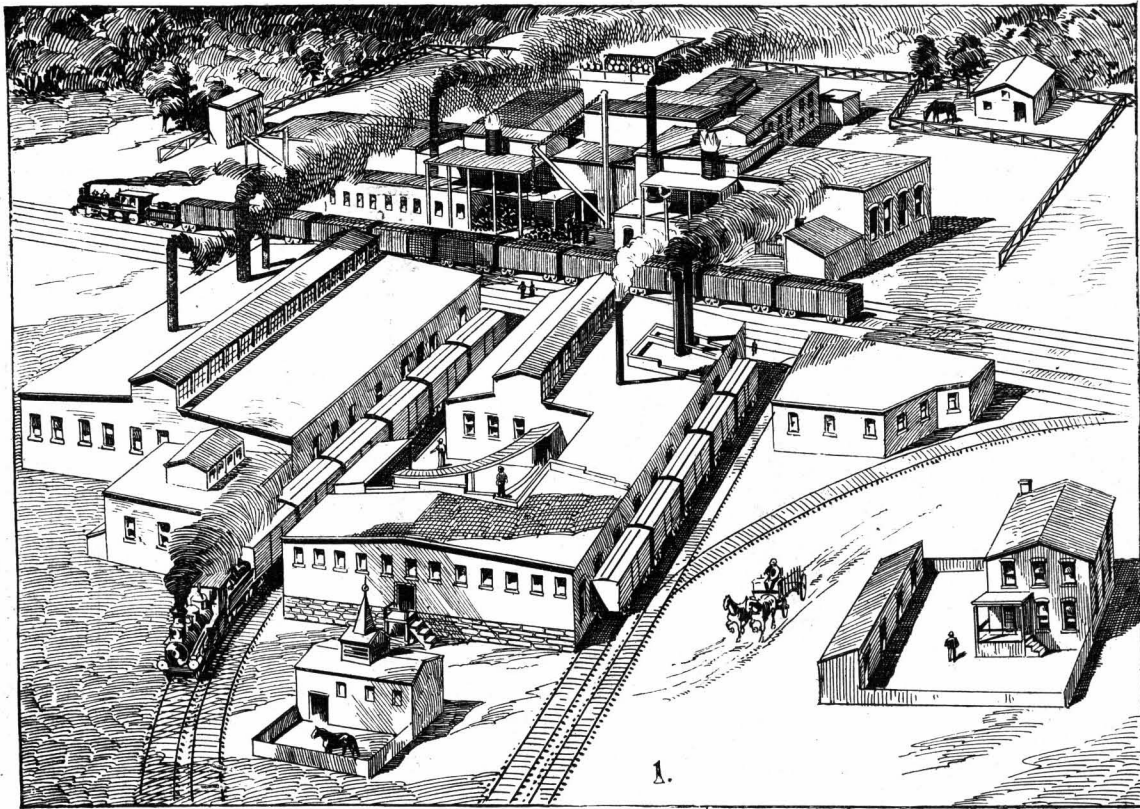
In the training of young girls this is especially important. It is well enough to teach them how to sew, to knit, to darn, etc., for such accomplishments are of vast importance to women; but to instruct them in these arts with a view to earning a living from their pursuit is dooming them to certain future misery. Make them housemaids, cooks, dairy-maids—anything but seamstresses or factory-girls.

John P. Ritter

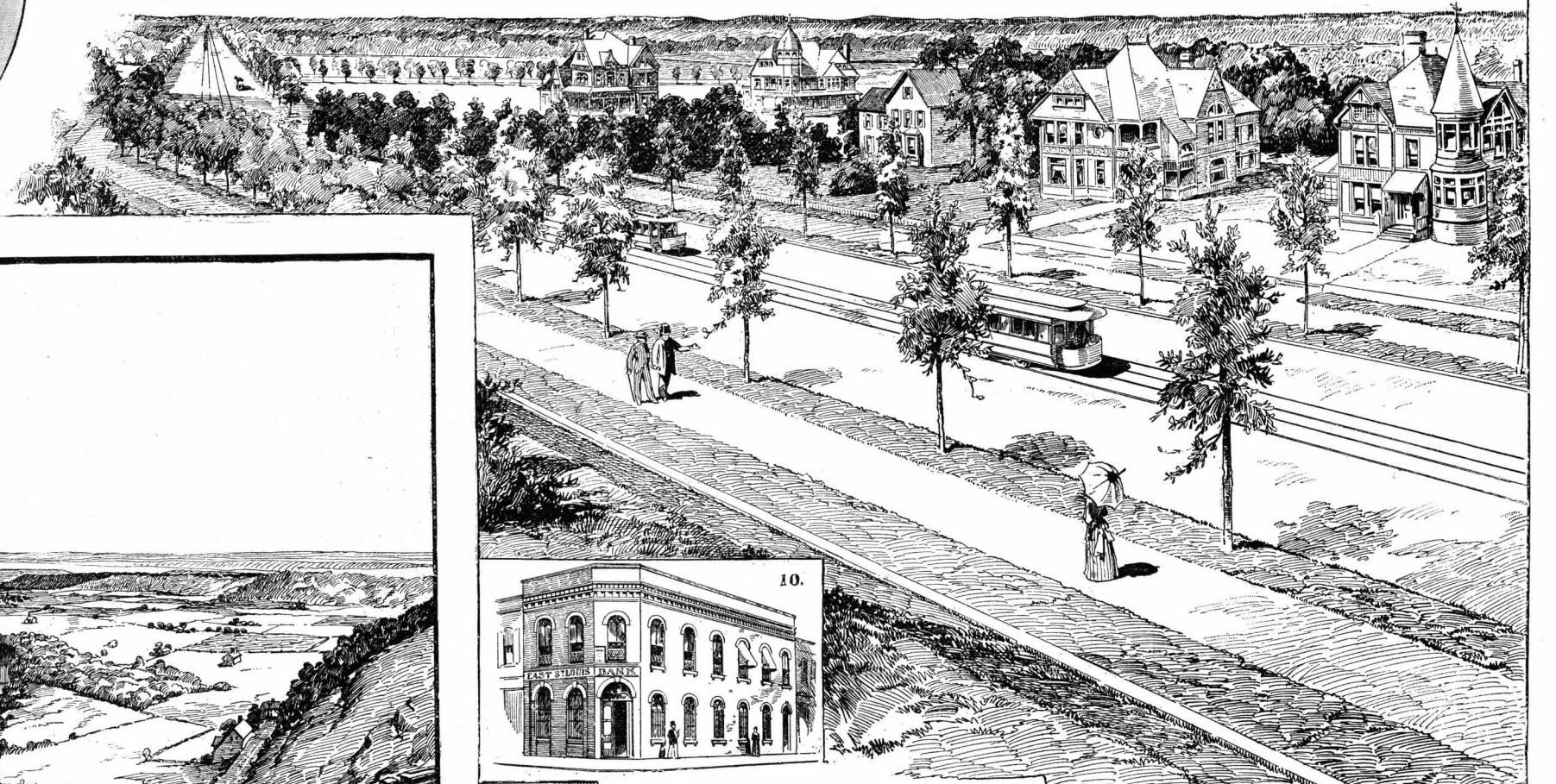
HYPNOTISM BY LETTER.

SIXTY eminent physicians and dental surgeons recently conducted some very remarkable hypnotic experiments in Berlin in the case of a girl whose tonsils were removed by an absolutely painless operation. During the state of coma the patient obeyed the slightest suggestions of the hypnotizer. Another patient was hypnotized by a letter, in the absence of the operator, written to a surgeon named Turner, and worded thus: "Go to sleep by order of Dr. Bramwell. Obey Mr. Turner's commands." Dr. Bramwell also hypnotized another patient by a note sent by the hands of his daughter, and still another by a message sent by telegraph. These statements are vouched for by the London *Lancet*.



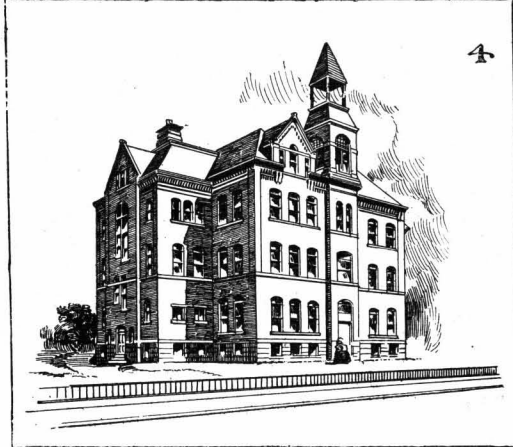


WINSTANLEY PLACE



EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

THE very remarkable progress made in East St. Louis during the past few years has attracted the attention of all looking for investments in the manufacturing field. Handicapped for a long period by a most corrupt municipal administration, the natural advantages of the place have remained dormant, until the law and order element grandly redeemed the city from its imperiled position. Since then the development has been rapid and substantial, and with the restoration of confidence have come important new manufacturing plants, with magnificent public and private improvements, foreshadowing a brilliant future.



In devoting a liberal space to illustrating the city, the salient features of her conspicuous position as a coming important commercial and manufacturing centre become apparent, and the statement that no other city of its size in the United States offers better and safer inducements for the investment of capital can be made without fear of successful contradiction.

As a railroad centre East St. Louis stands pre-eminent, being the converging point of no less than twelve eastern and southern great trunk lines of railway. In addition eight railroads enter the city from the south and west by means of the great Eads Bridge and the Wiggins Ferry Company. All manufacturing and industrial establishments enjoy ample switching facilities at minimum cost, and a glance at the accompanying map marks the city already as the greatest railroad centre in the West.

Located on the east shore of the Mississippi, the superior shipping facilities not only prove a permanent regulator of freight rates, but open the arteries of trade to 13,975 miles of navigation on the Mississippi and its main tributaries.

The most important factor of the cost of fuel to the manufacturer is likewise largely in favor of this city. The great coal fields of western and southern Illinois, offering an inexhaustible supply of superior quality, are directly tributary to East St. Louis, where coal can be had cheaper than at any other point in the United States. The cost of coal delivered to any part of East St. Louis on railroad track or switch is five cents per bushel, and it can be delivered to manufacturing establishments of East St. Louis at from one-third to one-half less than it can be delivered west of the river. Tracks can be run from almost any road to any furnace door.

Raw material is equally accessible to this city, being within easy reach of the valuable iron, copper, lead, and other ores of southwest Missouri. Labor is cheap and readily obtainable at all times of the year.

While the manufacturing interest as yet is small, some very important industries are already represented, and it is a notable fact that all of them are not only taxed to their utmost capacity, but that additional facilities are the order of the day. Among the most successful ones are the Beef Canning Company, Elliot Frog and Switch Company, Freeman Wire and Iron Company, Todd Pulley Works, Heim Brewery, St. Louis Bolt and Iron Mills, Cotton Compress Works, Horn Stave Works, besides many others of minor importance.

East St. Louis excels in her supply of water, and a very inviting offer is made by the local water company to new manufacturing concerns, to whom free water is offered for a term of ten years. The same liberal spirit pervades the municipal government, which offers immunity from taxation for a like period to all new industrial establishments employing a reasonable number of hands.

Some very choice locations await the new-comer, whose preliminary examination should be conducted through the Business Men's Association of East St. Louis, a valuable commercial organization intended to promote the best interests of the city.

As a future jobbing point, the easy access to the markets of the world gives this city an undoubted availability. With the phenomenal development in the West and South the geographical location of the town cannot fail to attract large wholesale interests. The opening of the new Merchants' Terminal Bridge, directly north of the city, marks another stride in its commercial importance.

Among the significant signs of the times also is a comparative statement of the real-estate transactions of the city. In 1887 the

gross sales were \$307,828, which figures only reached \$150,000 in 1888. During 1889 an aggregate of \$1,250,000 was recorded, which in turn will be more than doubled in 1890.

The National Stock Yards are located in East St. Louis, and rank among the largest and most important in the country, adding a very handsome aggregate to the annual volume of trade.

The city of East St. Louis is located in St. Clair County, Ill., and has at present a population of 18,000, which is increasing at a marvelous rate. It has every reason to be proud of its progressive municipal administration, presided over by Mayor M. M. Stephens. Public improvements are visible on all sides, and everything bespeaks progress and prosperity. Among the most important improvements are the Webster and Franklin school buildings, erected at a cost of \$40,000 each; and St. Mary's Hospital, \$30,000. The sum of \$50,000 has been expended on the streets and sidewalks during the past year, a fine sewerage system has been laid, bridges and viaducts have been built, and effective fire and police departments established. The old street-car lines are giving way to electric car systems, and the East St. Louis of to-day presents the appearance of a modern, progressive metropolitan city. A handsome new union depot is in early contemplation, and our artist has endeavored to do justice to the new hotel soon to be erected at the corner of Collinsville and Missouri avenues, and which will contain 150 rooms. The ground floor is to be devoted to several handsome stores, and the well-lighted dining-room will be found on the second floor. The interior arrangements are faultless, and the cost is estimated at \$70,000. A new opera-house, erected on Broadway, at a cost of \$40,000, will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the West, and add much to the attractive appearance of the city.

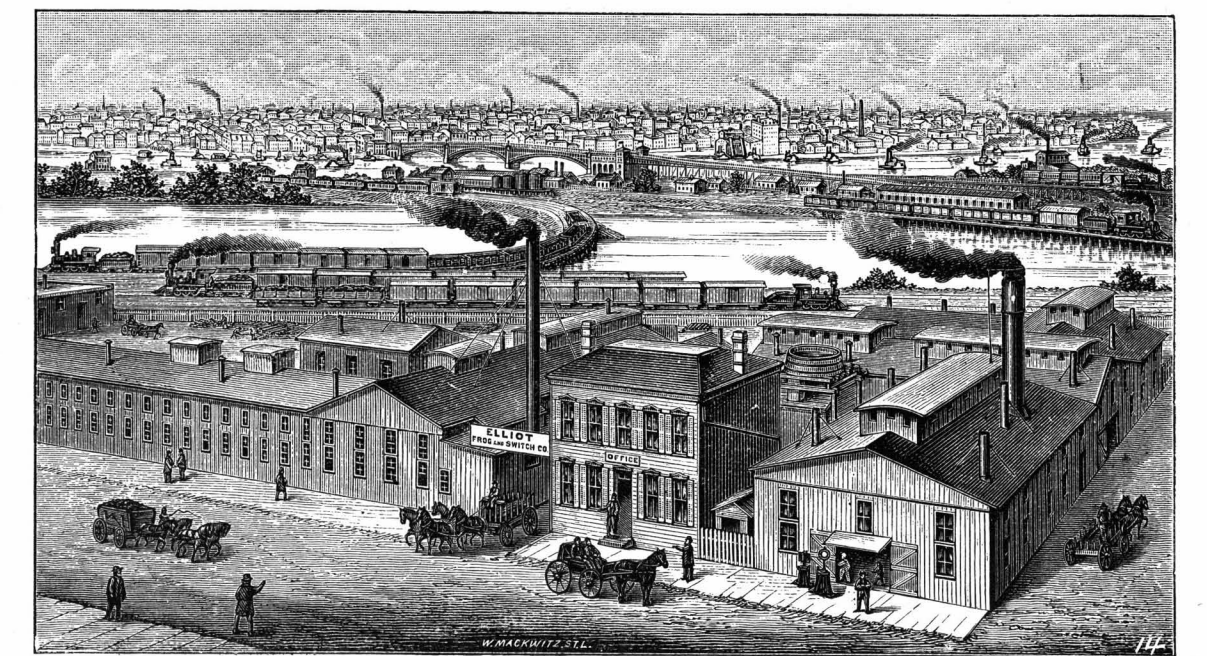
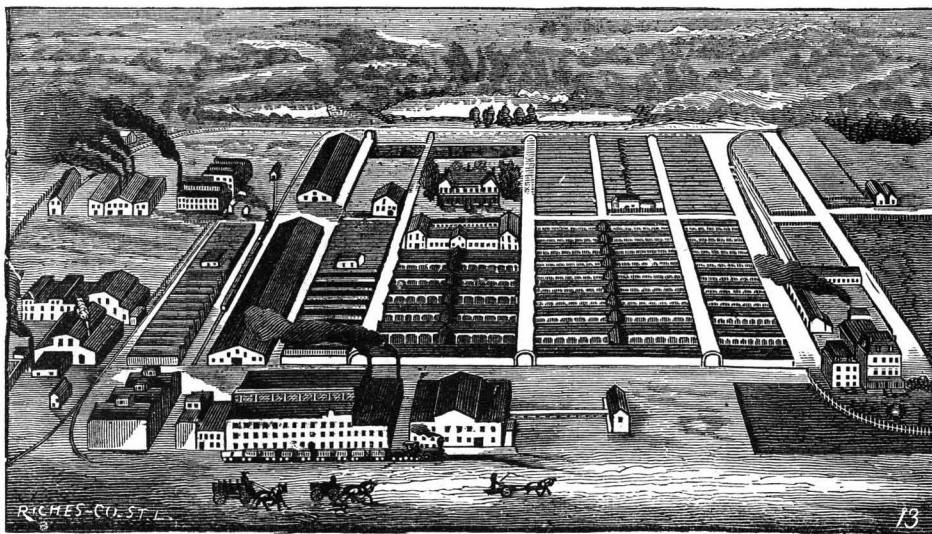
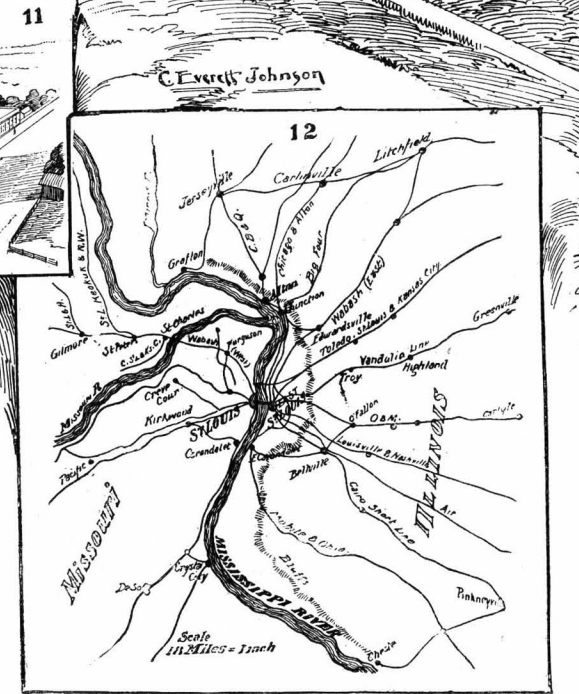
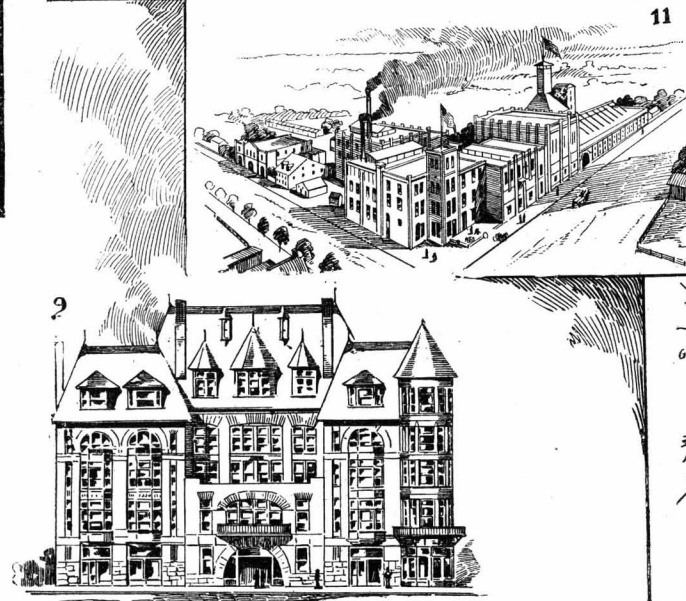
A most important improvement was recently inaugurated by the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company, who have completed their extensive works at a cost of \$75,000, and are now lighting the city by electricity, thus distancing their more pretentious rival on the west side of the bridge. The total value of improvements during the past season foot up the handsome aggregate of \$553,780, which does not include an outlay of \$200,000 for street improvements, bridges, etc. A very important item also is the healthfulness of the city, the mortality record, carefully kept by the city officials, showing East St. Louis far in advance of cities claiming superiority in the death-rate table of the country.

The press of the city is fully on a par with the pace of the times, the five weekly journals, the Journal, Herald, Gazette, Signal, and Star, ably reflecting the popular views and enterprise. Of the latter, the East St. Louis Journal is about to assume the daily field with such talented managers as Messrs. James W. Kirk, editor, and Peter W. Baker, assistant editor.

The condition of the city was never healthier, and in the race for industrial supremacy, the advantages possessed by East St. Louis, when coupled with the progressive spirit and unlimited faith of its own citizens, must give the city a leading place before the close of the century.

A NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY was put to a curious use at a recent ball and banquet given in Baltimore. Two rooms were occupied by dancers, and two sets of musicians furnished the music. The dancing-rooms being connected by folding-doors, the musicians sat in the hall, and electric annunciators told them what dances to play, the leader of each set of dancers simply touching electric buttons in their respective rooms. In the supper-room there was a track of small brass rails, on which was an electric car or basket about a foot long and thirty inches wide. This car conveyed the viands from the butler's apartment. The butler placed the courses in silver trays upon the car and sent them along the electric railway. The car stopped long enough in front of each plate for each guest to help himself. The car was also supplied with electric bells. The hall-room was beautifully illuminated by incandescent lights in the shape of tulips, lilies, and other flowers. Under the tables were music-boxes operated by electricity which played during the supper. Not a drop of coffee or a bit of ice cream was spilled by the electrical waiter.



1. FREEMAN WIRE AND IRON CO. 2. RESIDENCE OF A. M. MEINTS. 3. STAVE FACTORY OF BENJAMIN E. HORN. 4. SCHOOL-HOUSE. 5. MAYOR M. M. STEPHENS. 6. BIRD-EYE VIEW OF EAST ST. LOUIS. 7. NEW BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE. 8. PROMINENT BUSINESS BLOCK. 9. PROPOSED NEW HOTEL. 10. EAST ST. LOUIS BANK AND STORE. 11. HEIM BREWERY. 12. MAP OF CITY. 13. STOCK YARDS. 14. ELLIOT FROG AND SWITCH CO.



McCASLAND & GUIGNON.

There is no firm which has done more toward bringing the advantages of East St. Louis to the attention of the world at large than the sterling and pushing real estate and investment brokers mentioned above. Early recognizing the approach of the tidal wave of development, they acquired some of the most desirable property, to which they have added gradually until these gentlemen now rank among the largest holders of realty in that city. Thoroughly endowed with a "live and let live" spirit, their holdings are offered at figures which must net handsome profits to the investor, and it is a notable fact that all who have intrusted their interests to the care of this firm have made money by so doing. In every movement tending to benefit the city of East St. Louis, the firm of McCasland & Guignon easily takes the lead. The improvements made by them are of the most substantial order, and the new Broadway Opera House, illustrated in this issue, and erected by Mr. McCasland, clearly indicates the public spirit of this firm. Few persons are better posted on the advantages offered the manufacturer in East St. Louis, to whom McCasland & Guignon offer maximum inducements in the way of favorable locations. Their list of bargains comprises all that is most desirable in manufacturing and residence property, and Eastern investors and capitalists who may desire to become interested in East St. Louis will consult their own interest by communicating with this successful firm.

MAYOR M. M. STEPHENS.

the chief executive of the city of East St. Louis, whose portrait appears among to-day's illustrations, is best known as the Reform Mayor, to whom, in a very large measure, are due the radical

political preferment of the subject of this sketch will be watched with interest.

WINSTANLEY PLACE.

East St. Louis is indeed fortunate in being able to offer to her well-to-do citizens a site for beautiful homes such as few cities can boast of. Just one mile from the City Hall, situated on a high and commanding piece of ground, lies Winstanley Place, the future home of the *elite* of the city. This fine property is charmingly located on the highest land in the city, and its great value was recognized by Mr. Winstanley, whose homestead appears among our illustrations, fully fifty years ago. The two main thoroughfares, the Belleville Rock Road, with its fine system of electric cars, on one side and Illinois Avenue on the other, pass the property, and with the activity now prevailing throughout the city this place must become one of the most attractive residence portions in the West. In addition to the roads elsewhere referred to, offering easy and the most desirable access to the city, the Belt Railroad also passes within one hundred yards of this property. The peculiar rolling character of the land admits of most superior drainage, and the fact that it was this land which alone stood the test during the terrible high-water period of 1844 is significant. A magnificent panorama stretches out before the residents of this suburban mount, overlooking the grand old Mississippi, with busy St. Louis in the distance.

While the property, which comprises 200 acres, has been used for agricultural purposes mainly, the recent march of progress demanded the present change. A syndicate of wealthy capitalists was promptly formed, comprising such names as Messrs. H. G. and F. A. Gleyre, Major J. W. Renshaw, and others, who have recently platted the land and placed it on the market. The best indorsement of their superior judgment was

original owners, the present management has determined to convert this plant at once into one of the most complete in the country. The present managers rank among the most expert brewers of the country.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS DOCK AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

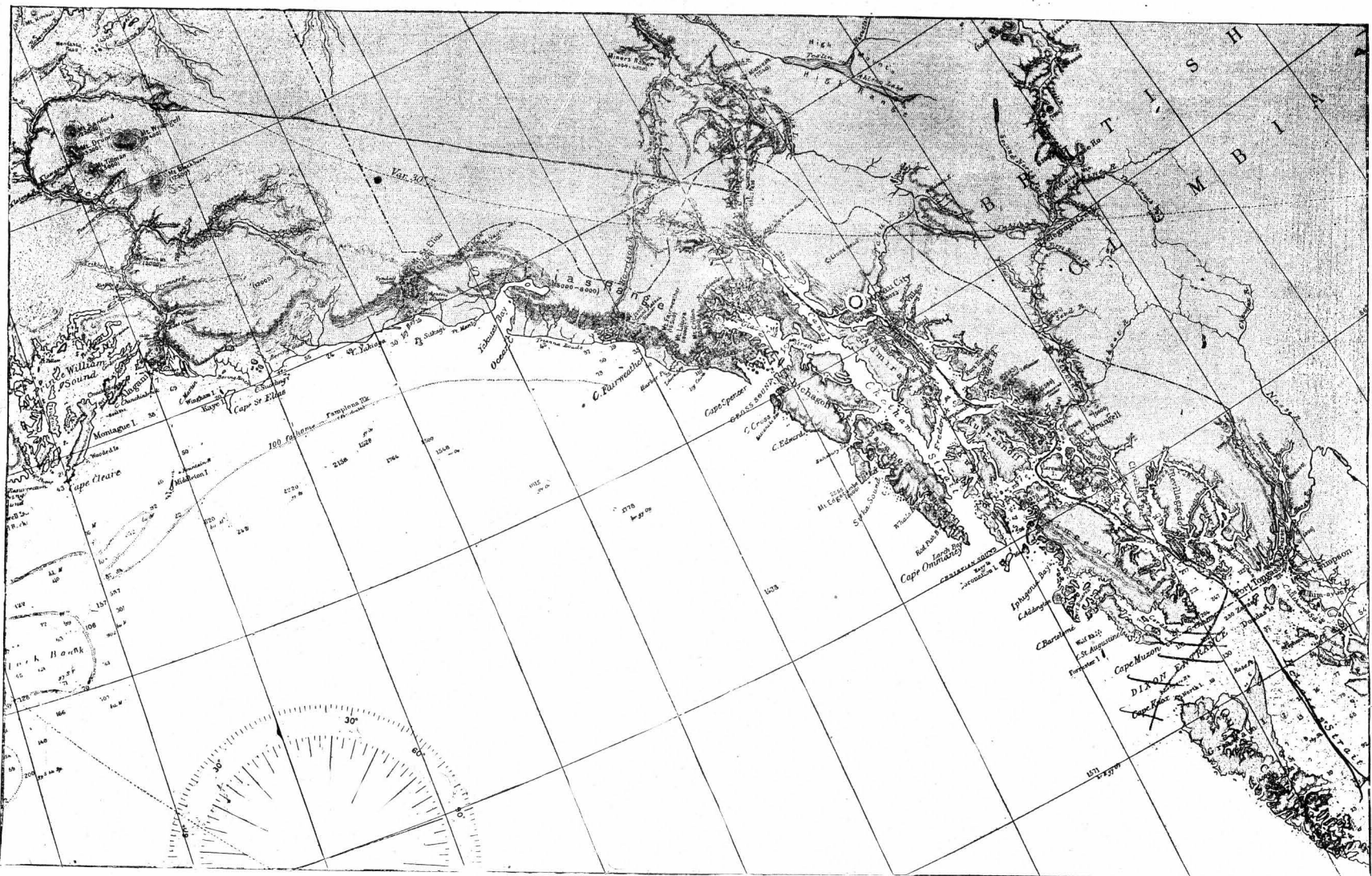
was established in 1880, and forms one of the most important institutions of East St. Louis. The mammoth warehouses are conveniently located on the levee within easy reach of rail and river. Its business consists of storing and transferring consignments, and negotiable warehouse receipts are issued. They are agents for the St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line, St. Louis and Vicksburg Anchor Line, St. Louis and M. V. Transportation Company, St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company, and Kansas City Packet Company. The management is vested in Messrs. F. McDonald, superintendent, and F. G. Turner, assistant superintendent, to whom the success of this enterprise is directly due. Both gentlemen, who are young and enterprising, are possessed of rare executive ability.

FRANK P. HAGER,

whose well-arranged store is located directly back of the East St. Louis Bank, is deservedly known as the leading hatter and gents' furnisher of that city. Mr. Hager ranks among the most enterprising citizens, and though comparatively a new-comer, enjoys a most lucrative trade, earned by a liberal policy and the finest line of goods obtainable in Eastern markets.

JOHN P. BECKER

is the largest dry goods and clothing merchant of East St. Louis, and his remarkable success has been directly due to a thorough knowledge of the wants of customers, and the ability to promptly supply the same at minimum cost to the purchaser. A very



The dark line indicates the course which the explorers will follow.

MAP OF ALASKA, SHOWING THE ROUTE OF THE "FRANK LESLIE" EXPEDITION, WHICH SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 10TH.

changes which have marked the progress and advancement of the city during the past years. Mayor Stephens was born near Scranton, Luzerne County, Penn., on February 7th, 1847. He went West in 1866, when nineteen years old, and settled in East St. Louis in 1869, readily recognizing the ultimate importance of that city. Endowed with great energy and determination of purpose, he soon won for himself the respect and confidence of the best class of citizens, which found recognition in his election for Alderman from the old Fourth Ward in 1884, the most troublesome period of the municipal administration of East St. Louis. For two years Mr. Stephens fought heroically as a minority member of the Council against the corrupt practices of the city government, and was largely instrumental in the adoption of the new registration and election law of November, 1886. His fidelity to the city's best interests was rewarded in April, 1887, when he was elected Mayor on the Citizens Reform ticket. The reforms inaugurated since then will remain lasting monuments of his superior executive ability and honesty of purpose. Among these are a thorough reorganization of the police force and the establishment of an efficient fire department. The city's credit, which had been seriously and almost hopelessly impaired and imperiled, was redeemed by an authorized issue of funding bonds to the extent of \$650,000, to run twenty years at five per cent. interest in lieu of ten per cent. in vogue heretofore. These bonds now command a premium in all financial centres. In addition, the most liberal policy was adopted toward public improvements, the grading and paving of streets, constructing sidewalks, etc., which soon attracted general attention and was the direct cause of attracting capitalists to the city, developing its magnificent resources. Mayor Stephens was re-elected to his position in 1889, and the new public improvements made and contemplated are placing East St. Louis among the most progressive cities of the West. With such an enviable record the much deserved future

the immediate purchase made by twenty of the best citizens, all of whom will erect handsome residences this spring. Already the owners have in course of erection their new homes, and some very attractive residences will adorn Winstanley Place at once. These will comprise residences for Mrs. Elizabeth Winstanley, costing \$5,500; John W. Renshaw, \$5,000; J. Fuchs, \$4,750; H. G. Gleyre, \$3,250; and F. A. Gleyre, \$3,000. There is no property which offers greater inducements to the investor. Those interested should correspond at once with the Renshaw-Gleyre Real Estate Agency of East St. Louis, Ill., from whom the fullest and most reliable information can be obtained.

HENRY D. SEXTON,

real-estate and insurance agent of East St. Louis, enjoys the confidence of the public in the very fullest measure. Being one of the pioneer business men of the city, his honorable business methods, coupled with fine executive ability, soon attracted to him the best element, until to-day Mr. Sexton is a recognized authority on everything pertaining to real-estate values. Modest in his bearing, his success redounds much to the credit of the city, enabling him to become identified with every movement involving her best interests. Aside from his own business, Mr. Sexton is vice-president of the Workingmen's Banking Company of East St. Louis, besides being the leading spirit and principal stockholder of the new Citizens Electric Light and Power Company, and several equally important concerns.

HEIM BREWERY.

Started in 1867 on a most modest and primitive scale, in a sparsely settled neighborhood, the handsome brewery illustrated in our pages has achieved a most notable success. To-day the brewery is almost in the very heart of the city, while its volume of trade is astonishingly large, compelling improvements and enlargements on the grandest scale. Passing from the control of the

handsome hat department is connected with the concern, and the goods sold by this store are always the latest in the market.

FREEMAN WIRE AND IRON COMPANY.

This extensive manufacturing concern is located on St. Clair and Pennsylvania avenues, on the O. and M. Railroad, and the Vandalia Railroad, and happily illustrates the success of industrial enterprises in East St. Louis. The company was incorporated June 7th, 1889, with a capital stock of \$75,000 and a surplus of \$30,000, with the following list of officers: C. L. Freeman, president; T. W. Freeman, vice-president; D. I. Field, secretary; and J. M. Harrison, treasurer. They are drawers and galvanizers of plain wire, all sizes, and manufacturers of barbed fence wire (two and four point), fence staples, wire stretchers, etc., ornamental and plain wire and iron work, bank, store, and office fixtures; elevator inclosures, roof crestings and finials; standard wire specialties; wire rope, galvanized steel, wire nettings, etc., in all of which their manufacture excels. Their annual sales aggregate \$1,500,000, and employment is given to 200 men. The office of the firm is maintained at 410 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

We reproduce on this page the map of Alaska published in our first edition of week before last, showing the route which will be followed by the FRANK LESLIE expedition now en route for that comparatively unknown region. The expedition sailed from San Francisco on the 10th instant in the United States Coast Survey steamer *Patterson*, which will land the explorers at Juneau City, indicated on the map by a white circle. The course which the explorers will pursue from that point is shown by the black line reaching thence to the Copper River.