

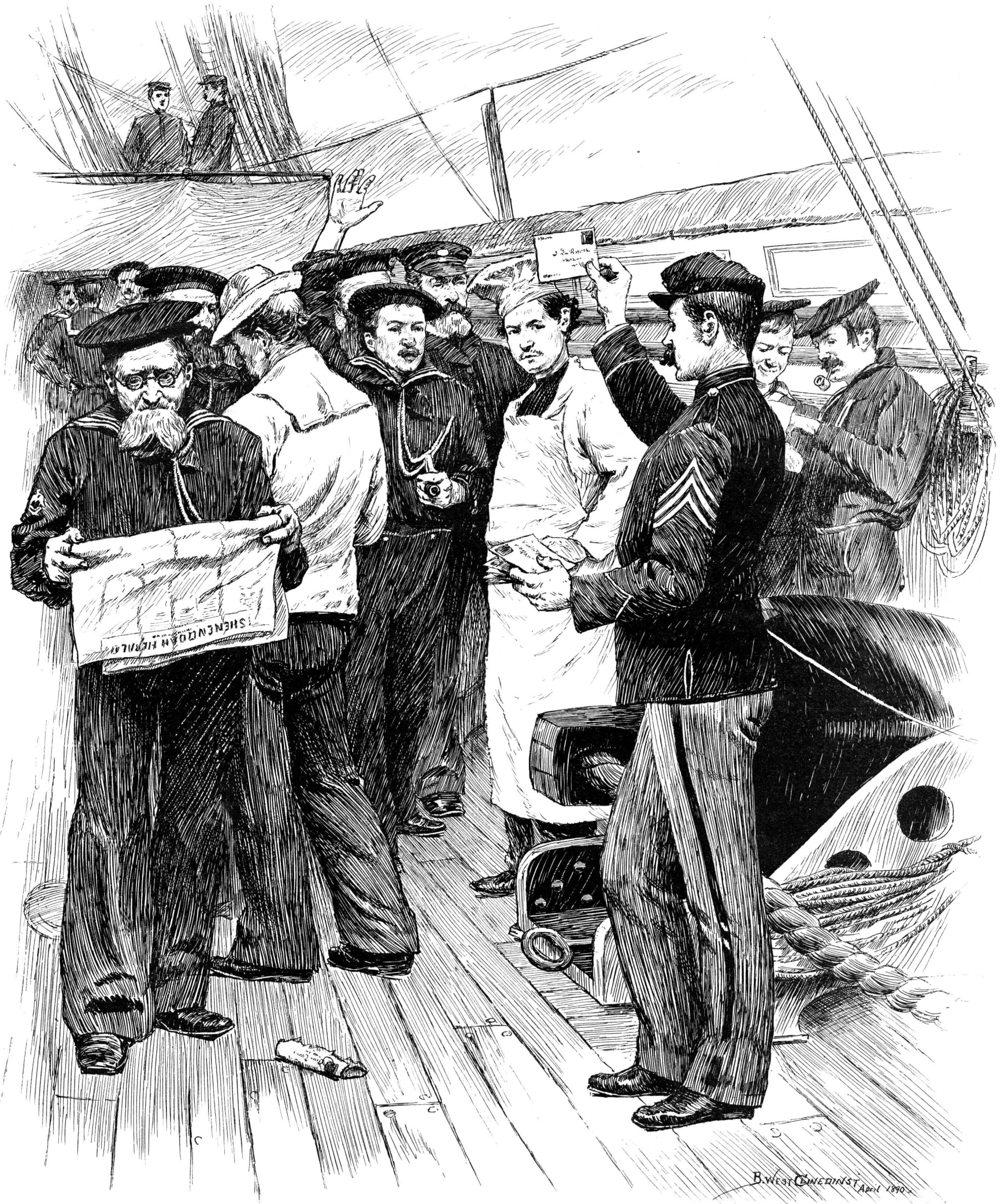
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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B. WEST CLINEDINST April 1890

WITH THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—LETTERS FROM HOME.
DRAWN BY CLINEDINST.—[SEE PAGE 314.]

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, MAY 17, 1890.

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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.

In order to broaden the scope of the competition, we will also give three diplomas of the first, second, and third grades, respectively.

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-winners 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 our next issue a contributed article from Professor W. G. Sumner on the proposed silver legislation of Congress. The recent article on this general question from Professor Sumner has attracted a great deal of attention, and we are quite confident that his treatment of the bills now before Congress will elicit very general interest from persons concerned in financial subjects. His article is one of the most thorough and exhaustive which has been published in connection with this particular matter.

TWO PREDICTIONS.

It is too early yet to make predictions as to who will be the Republican nominee two years hence, but the one who seems to be ahead in the race for that honor is a man by the name of Thomas B. Reed.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

NEW YORK will be entirely unanimous in the National Democratic Convention of 1892. The entire delegation will be earnestly, enthusiastically, unchangeably in favor of the nomination of a statesman whose Democracy is most genuine, whose genius has been proved by much experience and by many battles, and whose popularity among the Democratic masses of New York is deeper, more heartfelt, more comprehensive, and more zealous than has been enjoyed by any statesman of recent times. It is almost needless to add that the statesman to whom we refer is David Bennett Hill. For Hill as the Presidential candidate of the Democracy, New York will be unanimous in the convention of 1892; and New York will not have any second choice on that occasion.—*New York Sun*.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

MR. HISCOCK'S PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

IT depends somewhat upon the purpose with which Senator Hiscock introduced the bill in relation to national bank circulation, how the measure is to be regarded. If it was the intention of the Senator simply to prepare for agitation, discussion, and a careful approach to a satisfactory reorganization of a system by which the national bank-note is authorized and protected by the Government, that is one thing.

Within the next fourteen years such discussion and debate must take place. Before the beginning of the next century the permanence of the national banking system, as it at present exists, must be determined. If it is not determined by law it must be determined by fact; unless some new provision is made for the continuance of the system it will expire of itself, and because that thing upon which its existence is in the main supported will have disappeared, and that is the national debt.

If the national debt is to be paid off according to its terms, and no provision is made for the continuance of the national banking system as it now is, every bank will be compelled to accept one of two alternatives. Either it must continue the

banking business, but without any circulation of its own, or it must go into liquidation either absolutely or by way of reorganizing under State laws.

The first thing that Congress will have to determine in the near future is, whether or not hereafter the Government will permit any private corporation to issue its notes. Having determined that question the next step will be to decide, in case the permission for such issuance is given, what security the Government will accept from the banks, so that the guaranty of the United States may be written across the face of the note.

Mr. Hiscock's bill goes on the assumption that Congress will continue the national banking system, and that, as the national debt is bound to be paid off very soon, some other security must take the place of the evidences of the national debt which for nearly thirty years have been used to make absolutely secure the guaranty of the Government that the national bank-notes would be paid on demand.

It is impossible to conceive of a more reckless and dangerous substitute for the present system than that which is suggested by the Hiscock bill. If the measure is offered in good faith and not merely to bring about discussion, it should at once be so decidedly and strenuously denounced by all bankers of repute, or thinkers and clear-headed men, that its like will never again be introduced for the consideration of Congress. If it should happen that such a bill as this should ever become a law, it would surely kill the national banking system as any hostile legislation could do. Better by far to repeal all laws permitting the organization of national banks than to conduct the business on such a plan as is involved in this bill. For it introduces precisely the element, the absolute and certain absence of which has made our national banking system—so far as its circulation is concerned—as perfect as the best ever conceived, and by which for nearly thirty years it has been possible to make a record unimpaired by the loss of a dollar upon the note of any national bank.

To show why the Hiscock bill would introduce a fatal element—the element of chance—we should briefly show the simple and lucid principle upon which the present system is based. In the war time the Government needed money and thought it best to borrow it. To induce the loan to be taken as far as possible at home, the Government passed laws which declared that it would grant charters to corporations to do a banking business; would permit these corporations to issue its notes for general circulation provided certain things were done, the only one necessary here to be mentioned being this: that each corporation should buy the bonds of the Government—in other words, loan money to the Government—and take the bonds for security, and upon depositing these bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, who was to hold them as a sort of trustee, the bank would be permitted to receive from the Treasury Department notes, or what are commonly known as bank bills. For instance, if a bank bought \$100,000 of the Government bonds and deposited them with the Treasurer, it could demand of him in return \$90,000 of its own notes. These notes, going into general circulation, are received with such perfect confidence that nobody ever looks to see what bank has issued them. The people know that if the bank fails, is robbed, or has misfortune, the notes are good, because the Government is responsible and has the security in its vault to pay the notes on demand. So long, then, as the Government credit is good, national bank-notes are as good as the gold in which they may be redeemed.

It is the element of absolute security which has made the national banking system a success. Were it not for this it is probable that as soon as the emergency of the war had passed, agitation in favor of taking this privilege from the banks would have begun, and it is the satisfaction that the currency itself gives the people which has prevented any seriously hostile attempt at legislation.

Now, what does the Hiscock bill propose? In effect it permits the use of obligations, evidences of debt, negotiable investments, bond and mortgage, and other evidences of property to take the place of the bond of the Government. Of course it is provided that these securities must be first-class and seem likely always to be first-class. But the trouble is that the element of chance at once appears while negotiable securities are made the basis of bank circulation. If the negotiable security is the promise of the Government to pay its borrowed money back with interest, the element of chance is reduced to a minimum, and is so slight as to raise no apprehension whatever. But suppose it is a mortgage on land. That is the poorest of all securities. It is not a quick asset. Where it has been used as a basis for banking it has inevitably made trouble. Except for trust companies and institutions for savings, it is a species of property with which banks should have nothing to do. Railway bonds, though regarded as a prime investment, are unfit for such a purpose as this. The reason is so apparent that it is impossible to understand how any person could have given the idea a moment's countenance.

The certainty of absolute security, of freedom from market manipulation and other evils cannot be maintained with such a substitute for the national debt as Mr. Hiscock's bill offers. Sooner or later either the Government or the bondholder would be sure to meet with misfortune, and when it was demonstrated that the notes of one bank were protested suspicion would arise regarding the notes of all.

What is needed is absolute and permanent security. With nothing less will the people be satisfied, nor should they be; and absolute and permanent security for the redemption of a bank's notes the Government cannot and should not enter into agreement to give when its only reliance is upon such evidences of debt or property as Mr. Hiscock's bill proposes to substitute for the Government's loan.

Thos. L. James,

THE ALASKA EXPEDITION.

THE enterprise of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is about to shed new light upon a dark portion of our country. A sure index of the small amount of information we possess

concerning Alaska is the series of perplexing changes which have taken place in even our best maps of Alaska. When the Coast Survey within almost a decade publishes several maps in which the location of the rivers has changed in the most marvelous manner, it is about time that some accurate and painstaking work should be done. The publication of maps with work plotted upon them supposed to represent actual facts, but often based upon nothing but the reports of prospectors, in whom the bump of locality is very poorly developed, is to be regretted. It can scarcely be doubted that such maps have caused serious trouble and even loss of life by persons accepting them as guides, to their cost. It would be much better if our map-makers followed the custom of the German cartographers and indicated by dotted lines the results of explorations which might seem in any way problematical.

The best-known portion of Alaska, that lying to the southeast and familiarly called by the Alaskans the "pan handle," is only half explored, and many of its wonders are still to be brought to light. But when we pass beyond that mysterious boundary, the coast chain, and gain a glimpse of the interior, where for months the inhabitants could have no possible use for the mercurial thermometer, we come to a region given over to bears and mosquitoes, where life is a burden, and the white man never rests until he gets out of it. Some few adventurers have passed those snowy gates which lead to our great northern desert, and, rushing down the impetuous torrents, have wrested some scanty information concerning it from its icy grasp. They fought for existence as they went, and, spurred on by ambition and the abundant internal administration of cheese and mustard, have brought back most wonderful tales of their experiences.

The explorations of Lieutenant Schwatka along the course of the Yukon are well known, and he has given us the probable position of that great river. The explorations of Lieutenant Allen in 1885 have placed definitely upon the map the courses of the Copper River (a subject of great discussion), and the Tananah River, the largest tributary of the Yukon. Others have also contributed to the geography of the interior. These explorations have mostly been along the great river courses, and have been very important because these are the only natural highways, the trackless paths used by the natives, and the only means of communication which can be utilized by the white man for a long time to come.

Few persons realize the contrasts in life and activity to be found on the sides of the chain of mountains which runs parallel with the coast of the Pacific Ocean from Alaska to the United States. It was generally believed up to within the past few years that all was an arctic waste, absolutely worthless, and was "thrown in" by Russia when we bought the Pribylof Islands, as the best means of solving a perplexing question, as well as getting rid of a colony too far away from home to be properly managed. At present, since the introduction of the fine line of excursion steamers which wind their way along those magnificent inland passages, we are beginning to find out some of the attractions of this part of our west coast. Its scenery rivals the grandeur of the fjords of Norway, and its glaciers, beautiful water-ways, and luxurious vegetation having been brought within comparatively easy reach, make it quite properly the choicest theme of our summer journalists, who never cease singing its praises. The climate, again, is a never-ending source of surprises to the eastern mind. The fact that Sitka, with its latitude corresponding nearly to that of Bergen on the Norway coast, should have the same average annual temperature as Baltimore, and that the thermometer has been below zero but once in forty years, make it one of the curious anomalies of climate.

Much could be written, and has been written, on this curious country which would both interest and amuse, but this is not to the point. One feature I wish to call attention to because of its direct bearing upon the present expedition, and it can be fittingly introduced by a question—What will they find?

Suppose, for a moment, that we are upon the deck of one of those excursion steamers passing the magnificent headlands which rise high above the quiet waters, the stillness being broken only by the exclamations of pleasure from the group of tourists upon its bow. As each new turn is made a new vista breaks upon the view, and here and there, as we go northward, a grand glacier forces its way down from the mountain sides between the waving pines, affording a strange contrast between the temperate regions, richly exemplified on every hand, and this touch of the arctic, we commence to feel that we are in a place where great changes have taken place in the past, and where they are still going on. As we pass into the entrance of Glacier Bay we notice a gradual change taking place in the vegetation: the luxuriant growth of trees is replaced by more stunted forms, and these in turn become more and more scarce, until after a short time a few hardy pioneers of the vegetable kingdom, with a scanty growth of grass, is all that is left. A little later even these disappear, and then, when we suddenly come into full view of the glistening wall of ice, four hundred feet high, spanning the whole upper end of the bay, a mile and a half wide, with its enormous moraines reaching down for miles toward us, we seem to have an epitome of the history of the changes which have taken place during the past ages in the valleys further south, spread out before us in this one short trip of a few hours up the bay.

Enterprising investigators who have spent months upon the great field of ice before us, tell us that as they reach the gleaming boundary of ice which limits the horizon to our eyes, all is ice beyond.

We have thus reached the end of our knowledge at the short distance of thirty miles from the coast, except where this barrier has been crossed to the interior further to the south. It is to this region that the explorers of your paper have gone. As they journey from the head of the Chilkat River to the upper waters of the Copper River, they will cross a region whose dangers have never been dared even by the Indians; they will travel between the two ranges which undoubtedly lie between the coast and the Yukon. Their path will be beset with difficulties in mountain and glacier climbing, and the story of their trip will certainly be of thrilling interest. The results cannot be of any great commercial value, because of the confined region traversed, but to the lover of Nature and her works they will be very enjoyable reading. Let us wish them success in their hardy undertaking, and hope

that no mishaps will mar the pleasure of their triumph over the obstacles which are before them.

William Libbey

FROM MUGWUMPERY TO DEMOCRACY.

IF any doubt has existed that *Harper's Weekly*, the illustrated organ of Mugwumpery, has taken the final plunge into the Democratic pool, that doubt must certainly be removed by a perusal of recent articles in that journal concerning the attitude of the two political parties touching questions of public concern. Thus, in a recent number, we find it declaring that in local issues and upon general measures of reform, the Republicans of New York are no more worthy of confidence than the Democracy, and it is explicitly alleged that there was no honest purpose on the part of Republicans in the recent Legislature to enact measures looking to the reform of the ballot, to the removal of the evils of intemperance, or to the exclusion of partisan influences from the civil service.

If anything in political history is true, it is that whatever has been accomplished in the direction of reform in legislation and the elevation of the character of the general administration has been the result of Republican action. The Republican party was the outcome of an organized protest of the national conscience against overmastering evils in both our political and our social life. Every one of those great measures of policy and of legislation which have lifted the nation to higher planes and made it better and purer and stronger, has been a simple incarnation of this protest. The journal in question is quite well aware that in the country at large every successful measure looking to ballot reform, to the restraint of the liquor traffic, to the purification of the public service, originated with and has been made possible by the support of Republicans. It knows that ballot reform and high license have hitherto been made impossible in the State of New York by the persistent, if not the malignant, hostility of the Democratic party. It knows that at the session of the Legislature just concluded a wholesome law looking to the reform of election methods, passed in spite of Democratic opposition, was defeated by the veto of a Democratic Executive, and it knows that it was nothing but the pressure of an overwhelming public opinion which at the last compelled the acquiescence of the Democrats in a compromise method of ballot reform which may possibly secure a partial deliverance from the evils of a corrupted ballot. It knows that at this hour Democratic policy in this State is dictated by an organization which has perpetrated every possible crime against civic purity and popular rights—a partisan banditti whose one dominating impulse is an unappeasable greed; that this horde of rapacious plunderers, whose debaucheries and excesses have long defied all restraint, have seized every avenue of preferment, and hold to-day in practical subjection, to the vast detriment of the public interest, all departments of the State administration. The very atmosphere we breathe is tainted by the poison of the muck-heaps whose impurities recent investigations have exposed to public gaze. This journal is aware, too—it cannot help being so—that in Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, and every other State in which efforts to secure legislation corrective of corrupt election methods, and practical reform in other directions, have been ineffectually made by Republicans, the failure was due to the hostility of the dominant party. To say, in view of these facts, that the man who left the Republican party and united himself with the Democracy has found a cleaner bed than he left, is to put an affront upon the popular intelligence, and practically to deny the truth of history.

Political parties are to be judged and weighed by their major purposes, and their dominant and controlling tendencies. Just as a man's life is measured and weighed, not by what he may do in one hour or in one emergency but by what he does in all the crucial tests of his life as a whole, so the Republican party in this State and country is to be weighed and measured by its prevailing trend and tendency. It is indeed possible that it has not in all crises risen to the height of its duty. It is quite probable that it has at times paltered with its opportunities and failed to utilize its power for the largest and greatest possible results, but it is still true that its standards have fluttered in the van of every great struggle for reform and for the maintenance of vital and essential principles. It was the backbone of the loyal purpose of the American people during the Civil War. It steadied the public faith all through the dark and troublous reconstruction period that succeeded. It gathered up and anchored in the Constitution and laws the legitimate fruits of the triumph over rebellion. It is to-day the stay and the hope of every movement looking to the promotion of the public welfare. No real advance along any line of social or civic reform is possible without its leadership. And when we find any journal like *Harper's Weekly* undertaking to pervert and obscure the obvious truth as to the relations which the two political parties of the country sustain to the great questions of the hour, we can only conclude that it lost the desire, if not the capacity, to be impartial in its criticisms of public men and measures coincidentally with its decision to become an organ of the partisan Democracy.

THE REVIVAL OF OUR COMMERCE.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce has reported to that body a bill to place the American merchant marine engaged in foreign trade on an equality with that of other nations. It provides for the payment of a bounty of thirty cents a ton for every thousand miles sailed, and includes all vessels, whether steam or sail, from 500 tons upwards. They are required to carry a certain proportion of American citizens as sailors, and they may be taken for Government uses whenever occasion requires. Senator Frye, in presenting the bill, estimated that it would involve for the first year an outlay of some \$3,000,000, and that the maximum cost at the end of six years would be \$6,000,000. He believed that it would save the people of the United States many millions for every million of the cost. Another bill reported by the committee provides for subsidizing an ocean mail-service between the United States and foreign states, and for the promotion of commerce. It is said that if this bill should become a law, a line of the best steam-

ships of American build and flying the American flag would be speedily run between New York and Liverpool, and that a line of second-class ships, capable of making eighteen knots an hour, would be in operation between New York and Rio Plata in less than three years; and Senator Frye gives it as his opinion that within the same period there will be two lines of steamships running from the Pacific coast to China, Japan, and Australia, competing with the British lines now running.

There can be no doubt that both of these bills are steps in the right direction. It is high time that the United States should give attention to the creation of a merchant marine and the establishment of trade relations with the nations at its doors from which it is now practically excluded by the subsidized competition of foreign countries. It is perhaps too much to hope that these bills will become laws at the present session of Congress, but certainly the day cannot be far distant when our legislators will realize the necessity of the enactment of laws looking in the direction therein proposed.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

IT cannot any longer be said that woman's sphere is limited to mere household economies, and that the employment of her skill and ability has no relation to the happiness and comfort of the world at large. Perhaps there is no direction in which her particular aptitudes can find greater usefulness than in connection with medicine and surgery. While it is scarcely forty years since the first woman graduate in medicine received her diploma in this country, the number of female practitioners in medicine is every year on the increase, and not a few of them have obtained high rank in the profession. We find women in all our hospitals equipping themselves not merely as nurses, but for the service of humanity as experts in the healing art, and the facilities for medical training are constantly increasing.

A most significant movement in this direction is that which has taken shape in connection with the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. The somewhat straitened financial condition of that institution has suggested to many prominent women of the country the possibility of contributing to its relief, and at the same time hastening the establishment of a medical school in which the benefits of the highest medical training shall be afforded. To this end they propose to raise the sum of \$200,000, which is to be given to the trustees on the distinct condition that women whose previous training has been equivalent to that of an ordinary preliminary medical course shall be admitted to the institution on precisely the same terms as men. Committees are at work in six of the principal cities, including Boston and San Francisco, and considerable contributions have already been made to the furtherance of the movement. It is not designed that this medical school shall take the place of the ordinary schools for women now in existence, but that it shall supply opportunities for that advanced medical training which they are now obliged to seek in foreign schools. The prominence of the ladies engaged in this enterprise, together with the obvious desirableness of the school proposed, leave no room for doubt that it will be successful.

We can see no reason why women should not be admitted on an equality with men in all our educational institutions, of whatever character. Whatever woman is able to do well and efficiently without sacrifice of the primal relation which she holds to society, she should be permitted to do and helped to do. Since her influence is the supreme factor in every great moral reform, and is rapidly becoming a prime influence in all social progress, it certainly is desirable that no obstacle should be placed in the way of the largest possible utilization of her capacities.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is announced that an agent of the Japanese Government is now in Washington for the purpose of studying the legislative and judicial methods of our Government with a view of utilizing his knowledge in setting in motion the Japanese Parliament which is provided for by the new Constitution. It may be a question whether our legislative methods, as sometimes illustrated in the House of Representatives, would prove of special advantage to any people so far removed from barbarism as the Japanese now are.

THE House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill providing service pensions for all honorably discharged soldiers who served ninety days or more in the war of the Rebellion, and who have now reached or hereafter may reach the age of sixty years. The amount of pension to be paid is eight dollars per month, and it is said that the bill will add 450,000 names to the pension-roll, making a total of 950,000. With this addition to the pension-list, the total expenditure for pension purposes will reach the enormous sum of \$150,000,000 per year. This is very nearly forty-three per cent. of the gross income of the Government. It certainly cannot be said, in view of this legislation, that republics are ungrateful to their defenders.

At a meeting of the House and Senate Committees on Immigration, recently, it was stated by members who have given a good deal of attention to investigations at Castle Garden, that the quality of the immigration at this point is constantly deteriorating. The percentage of Germans and Swedes is steadily declining, while that of Italians and Hungarians, of whom not more than five per cent. can read or write their own language, is steadily increasing. The Italians, in fact, are coming in hordes, for the most part without money or clothing except such as they wear or carry in bags. These Italians come under the control of agents sent to Italy by Italian bankers of this country, and their labor is sold under contract to employers here, with the result that during the last few years they have almost entirely supplanted other races in the ranks of unskilled labor in this city and the adjoining suburbs. In New England Canadians have taken the places of Americans, and it is stated as an interesting fact that seventy-five per cent. of the fishermen finding employment at Gloucester are Canadians. The members of the committee who investigated the condition of affairs regard the present laws as entirely inadequate for the suppression of the evil of indiscriminate immigration, and they propose to present to Congress at an early date amendments to the existing statutes calculated to pro-

tect our civilization and our American labor from the degrading competition to which it is now exposed. The subject is undoubtedly hedged by difficulties not easy of solution, but it ought to be possible to enact some intelligent legislation under which it will be practicable to prevent the dumping upon our shores of that undesirable element which now seems to be on the increase.

THE President has served notice upon Congress that further extravagance in appropriations for public buildings will not be acquiesced in by him. In the veto of a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a new building in Dallas, Tex., he distinctly intimates a determination to protect the Treasury from further rapacious assaults. This action of the Executive has not been taken a moment too soon. Had the two Houses been permitted to go on in the lines they had marked out, an enormous sum, comparatively speaking, would have been taken from the Treasury for the purpose, in some cases, of erecting public buildings in towns of a few thousand population, where no public interest requires such erections. It is to be hoped that Congress will not lend itself to any further jobs in this direction.

THE confidence of M. Pasteur in his method of treating hydrophobia seems to be amply justified by its results. Complete statistics covering the five years which have elapsed since the method was first applied to human subjects show that out of 7,893 persons who had been bitten by rabid dogs, and treated at the Pasteur Institute, only 53 have died, while among persons bitten and not treated by the Pasteur method, the number of deaths was one out of every seven. A curious fact established by these statistics is, that hydrophobia is most to be feared, not in the summer, as is generally supposed, but in the spring months from February to May. It is not surprising that a system which is proved to be so beneficent in its operations in the saving of human life has found recognition among all civilized nations, and is every year achieving its victories in both hemispheres.

IN the death of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, which occurred in Washington a few days since, the country has lost one of its most upright and able statesmen. Senator Beck belonged to that small class of partisans who, while maintaining positive convictions and altogether aggressive in their character, never lose the confidence of the public nor subordinate the popular interests to their personal whims or caprices. He had that Scotch obstinacy of conviction and steady devotion to principle which in more than one crisis of the world's history has proved of immense service to the highest interests of humanity. He was unquestionably the ablest spokesman of the minority in the Senate, on all questions of finance and tariff legislation. In point of fact, his leadership on these questions was never called in question. He had, besides, that studious habit and that capacity for details which are essential in dealing with all complicated and intricate problems, and his superior command of the facts which enter into questions of this character gave a peculiar value to his services on all committees, and on the Senate floor. The State of Kentucky will not be able easily to fill his place, and the public at large, recognizing his worth and valuable services, will share with the people of that State in the sorrow which his sudden taking off has occasioned.

THERE seems to be ground for the opinion which is expressed by well-informed authorities that the situation in Ireland has very greatly improved during the last few months. The tenantry seem to be better content than they have been at any time for several years past, and their attention is, in a considerable measure, turned from their grievances to the opportunities for realizing good profit out of their farms. This improved condition of affairs is due, in part, to a good market in England, where prices have improved greatly in recent years, and to a decline of interest also in the home rule agitation. This decline is attributed, no doubt correctly, to a belief of the Irish tenantry that the Liberal party is certainly coming into power at the next general election, and that they will then secure legislation in harmony with their ideas. Another reason, undoubtedly, is to be found in the effect of the laws which the agitation has already compelled the Conservative party to enact. The fact that members of the Cabinet have recently proposed to introduce into the Land Purchase bill certain suggestions of Mr. Parnell, shows very clearly that even the dominant party has come to realize the necessity of recognizing the Irish demands. It goes without saying that if this recognition shall result in practical legislation, the agitation which has so long torn and demoralized the island will lose much of its violence.

THE May-day demonstration of the workmen of this country and Europe in behalf of the eight-hour labor day was a remarkable one, but in Europe it was not as formidable as was anticipated. In Berlin the parade was in a measure a failure, owing to the strict police regulations, and in Paris, while there were some disorders, anything like a concerted movement against the constituted authorities under the leadership of the anarchical element was made impossible by the vigilance of the military. A few leading spirits in the socialist movement and several would-be Royalist leaders were arrested, but otherwise the day in the French capital was an orderly one. In this country the principal parades were made in St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, and were in all cases characterized by good order. Indeed, the significant fact as to the demonstrations, both here and abroad, was the utter failure of the scheme of the dynamite element to give the demonstration a revolutionary character. This movement had its origin with the American Federation of Labor, and was subsequently indorsed at the International Workingmen's Congress, held in Paris. Its specific purpose, as stated by the latter congress, was to secure the eight-hour day, with legislation protecting labor, limiting the work of women and children, and the suppression of night work and of employment bureaus. In the United States the sole purpose seems to have been to secure a recognition of eight hours as a legal labor day, and it is somewhat noteworthy that this demand has already been acquiesced in by some large employing interests. The question will undoubtedly become one of the principal issues of future labor agitation, and political parties will find it necessary to recognize it as a real factor in coming campaigns.



MISS HATTIE PULLMAN.



MISS FLORENCE PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO

REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—XV.

THE MISSES PULLMAN.

AMONG the most interesting of the *débutantes* of the past winter in Chicago society are the daughters of George M. Pullman, the palace car magnate. And this interest is not owing entirely to their being prominent in the group of oft-quoted millionaire heiresses of America. Each possesses a marked individuality and a force of character that would enable her to stand alone if occasion should arise for self-assertion. They received their education in this country, both graduating at the same time, there being only one year's difference in their ages. Before entering society they spent a year or more in traveling abroad, chaperoned by Mrs. John A. Logan. They are both considered "beauties."

Miss Florence Pullman, the oldest, is twenty-one years of age. She is practical, sensible, and possesses remarkable executive ability, as has been proven many times. She is always cool and self-possessed, and, moreover, is whole-souled, generous, independent—the typical American girl. She has brown hair and eyes, a fine figure, and a charmingly sincere manner that impresses and captivates at first sight.

Miss Hattie Pullman is called by many the more beautiful of

His fun has a naturalness which gives it a peculiar piquancy and charm. In fact, his whole nature seems to be so irradiated by a tendency to mirth and good feeling that he cannot do otherwise than promote kindness and help people find out the better side of their own natures. No American humorist is so popular on the other side of the water, and especially in Great Britain, as Mr. Wilder. His summer seasons in London have been phenomenally successful, and he numbers among his friends people of the highest rank, from the Prince of Wales down through all classes

of society. In New York, where Mr Wilder has contributed so largely by the exercise of his mirth-provoking qualities to the promotion of various charitable enterprises, his entertainments uniformly delight crowds of listeners. The man who has the ability to make other people laugh and grow better, and who, rising superior to conditions that some might regard as unfortunate, becomes in this particular a public benefactor, certainly deserves the popularity which crowns Mr. Wilder's public and private career.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

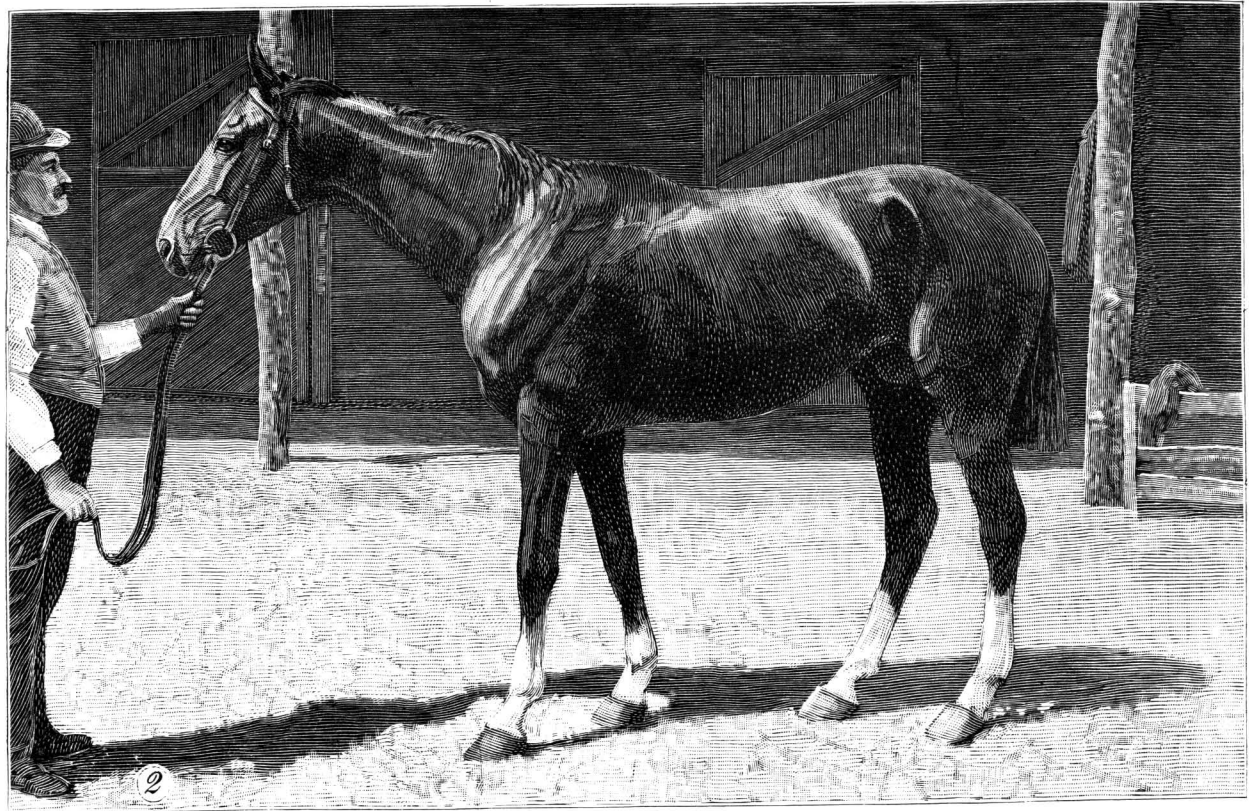
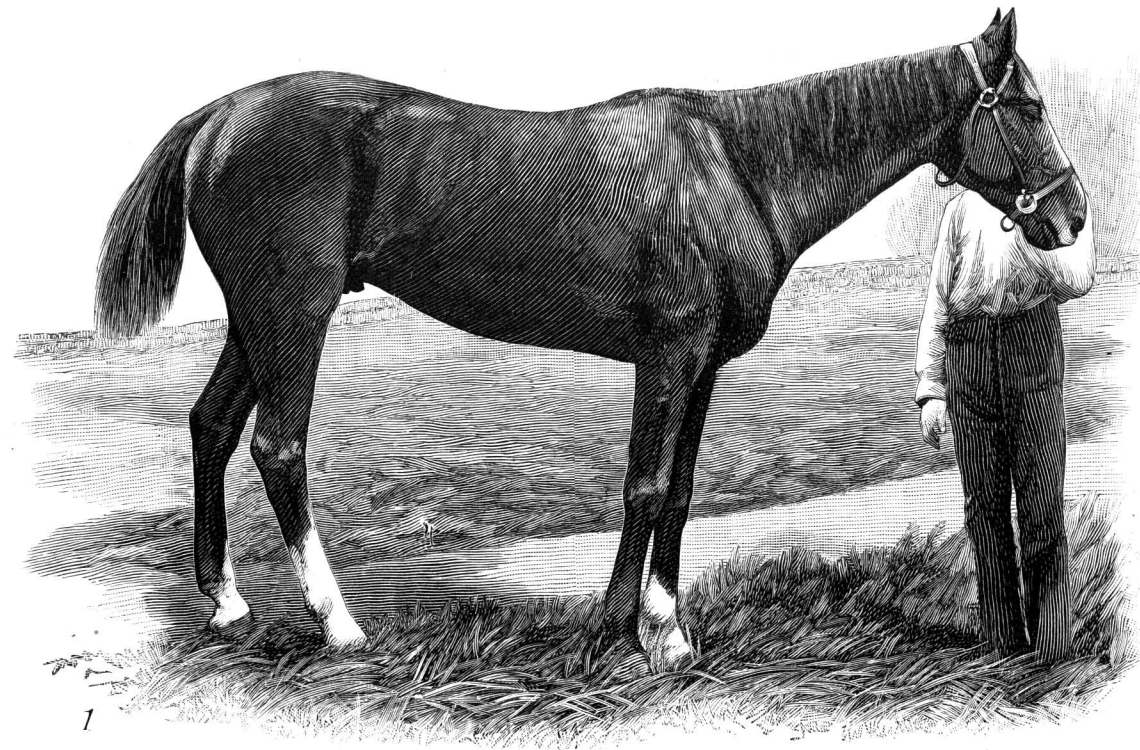
the two. She has dreamy dark eyes, shaded by long eyelashes, giving an expression of sadness when her face is in repose. But the shadow disappears as before a rift of sunlight when she engages in conversation. Her many fine qualities make her a general favorite. She is rather tall, and has a lithe, willowy figure that is in its every motion the perfection of grace. Both sisters are fine linguists and excellent musicians.

MR. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

AMONG American delineators and humorists, Mr. Marshall P. Wilder is certainly entitled to a very conspicuous place



MARSHALL WILDER AND DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE BALCONY SCENE OF "ROMEO AND JULIET."



1. EL RIO REY. 2. SALVATOR. 3. TENNY. 4. KINGSTON.

STARS OF THE AMERICAN TURF.—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE RUNNERS.—[SEE PAGE 316.]

TWILIGHT-TIME.

WHEN sunset lights are fading in the west,
And stars begin to gleam across the sky,
The tender twilight brings me peace and rest,
While, dear, to you my heart's best longings fly.

The miles that lie between us seem as naught;
Your form comes gliding softly to my chair,
And looking into mine with eyes love-fraught,
Your fingers wander idly o'er my hair;

Your loving touch a benediction seems
That calls my nobler, truer self to life;
I long to realize my manhood's better dreams
And be a worthier actor in the strife.

With purifying love your dark eyes shine,
The last light lingers on your dusky hair,
And then you gently draw your hand from mine;
I glance to where you knelt—you are not there.

And so at twilight-time my thoughts of you
Bridge over all the miles that intervene,
And bring you to me ever good and true,
With none to sever, naught to come between.

GAY YULE.

HER CAREERS.

A BOILED-DOWN STORY.

BY EVELYN HUNT RAYMOND.



HEY were idling in the leafy umbrageous-ness which gloomed above the meandering stream."

That is the way *she* would have expressed it, and if I am to tell her story, I should like to do it in her own way. But I dare not.

There is an autocratic-editorial-friend (spelled without the *r*) who is teaching me literary cookery, and whose lessons thus far have included only the process of boiling.

Not the gentle simmering which housewives approve, but a downright, hard hubble-bubbling, calculated to reduce to its lowest terms, if not utterly to destroy, the most precious "material."

"Three thousand limit." That is the formula my master has ordered hung up in my mental kitchen, and to which I refer continually. Therefore I must omit all the "pretty," merely leaving you to supply as much as you desire.

She had been reading; he had been fishing. She had caught an idea, he not one trout; consequently, she was happy and he cross.

She clapped the covers of her book together with a rapturous—oh, I didn't mean to let that adjective slip in!—bang, and exclaimed: "It shall be the purpose of my life to discover it!"

"Discover what?"

"The career for which I was created. Each soul has a mission or a life-work. What—oh, Futurity!—is mine?"

His name wasn't Futurity. It was Frank.

"What book is that?"

"The Potential Evolution, Mental and Physical, of the Perfect Woman."

"Bosh!" he said, and threw it into the water. He used more force than he intended, but he was spunky. He grew more so when the volume hit and killed the only fish which had been captured that day.

"The Perfect Woman" would not have laughed and then cried; but Penelope did.

"You—wretch!"

"You—silly! Do you suppose I was angling with that trash instead of a hook? Come, forgive me. Evolute me a kiss; there's a dear!"

Any sportsman knows he needed comfort.

"A kiss! Life means more than kisses."

Frank whistled and sighed. She turned on her heel and walked south.

"By Jove! An engagement isn't all honey!" He leaned over to recover the volume and fell after it. He crawled out with it in his hand, and both looked—wet. Then he stalked away north.

She was a dozen-and-a-half years old; he two dozen. As events develop, or Penelope develops events, I may have occasion to state the advance in time, but I shall not waste another of my precious "three thousand" on *his* age. Having started you square, you are expected to keep up your end of the calculation yourself.

They veered round from their points of compass at dinner-time and met at the table. The hotel was about empty of its summer occupants; only a few dames and dowagers and they two were left.

"Penelope, have some of this salad. *Do!*"

"I don't wish it. Tom, the cheese."

"Daughter, *don't* take cheese. It always disagrees with you."

The girl frowned. One step toward her "potential" independence should be the choice of her diet. "Tom, the *cheese!*"

"If it makes you sick, I'll have to sit up with you!" protested her mother.

"You shall not be disturbed. I shall not be."

"I shall not, thou shalt not, he shall not," quoted Frank; "plural, we—"

Mrs. Vane laughed. Penelope left the room.

"What is the matter with her?" demanded the matron.

"Nothing but nonsense."

"Can't you talk her to good nature?"

"I shan't try."

"Frank, I *hope* you haven't quarreled. I thought you understood her disposition."

"I do. Too well."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I mean she's a—fool; or treats me like one."

"You're a brute!"

"So she told me."

"I shall cancel the engagement."

"You need not. I shall."

But it was Penelope did it. The hall-boy brought him her letter.

"MR. BRIGGS—I herewith withdraw my promise to marry you. I thank you for revealing *yourself* in time. Though *you* may live to regret it. PENELOPE VANE."

He replied:

"MISS PENELOPE VANE—Ditto. F. BRIGGS."

* * * * *

A dozen-and-a-half-and-three—twenty-one. (Calculate.)

She was emancipated. She was a lecturer, evolving other females. She appeared on the rostrum of the "Woman's Hall" clad in a white gown. She looked well. Study and devotion to her career had not affected her health.

Her subject was: "The Queens of the Universe." She opened her harangue by—

(But I dare not quote; *he* wouldn't allow it.) Only I *will* say, she didn't refer to real queens, sitting on thrones and doing nothing but admire their own crowns, but to those of the wash-tub, the sewing-machine, the typewriter, the MS. writer, and such. She praised independence. Romance did well enough for the dark ages, but women now could live without love. They could do that better thing—earn their own living! We were sisters, and should band together for the world's reform!

I, taking notes, was willing to own the relationship, but I thought there was some difference. Her money was in her own pocket; mine—in the editor's. I couldn't feel as royal as she did. I grew tired. She had just roused applause by a vow never to yield *her* intellect to the care of the "ignorant sex," when I saw her jump and look queer.

Peeking around a woman's bonnet, I found out why.

There was a man in the audience!

The man was—*Frank Briggs!*

She fainted.

"Penelope, come back to life! Cut this dash nonsense, and return to yourself, to *me!* *Darling!*"

That last word "brought her to" before they got back from the drug-store with the camphor.

"*Your darling!!!*" She flung him off with such force that he tumbled from the stage and was taken to the hospital.

That closed the entertainment.

* * * * *

A half-dozen years later.

Place. The Boulevard Theatre.

Drama. "The Princess of Psychology."

Star. Diana Lucia (Penelope Vane).

Scene. *Behind* the curtain.

MANAGER. "See here, Miss Lucia—outrageous luck besets this piece! No less than four actors have tried the *role* of *Adolphus* and flunked! Now comes a note from Stubbs—at this hour! Realize it? The house already filled."

Throws a paper on the table and stalks about the apartment.

Star sinks into a chair: "I don't think it matters much."

"*Matters?* In the name of Sa—Shakespeare, how the dash are we to go on without him?"

"Telegraph offer of increased salary."

"I did."

"Well?"

"Well. Here's the answer."

"Read it."

"Shall I?"

Diana elevates her brows. She is accustomed to obedience. She receives it. He reads: "Not the wealth of Golconda will tempt me again to play with that iceberg. She has frozen the marrow in my bones. I've been in bed all day taking hot-drops. Doctor says numb palsy—caused by exposure to *cold*—another attack fatal. Sorry! STUBBS."

Diana laughed. The sound was of icicles falling on marble.

"Still, no matter. I am here."

She paced across the floor and passed the heated manager, who shivered as if a blizzard had arisen.

She continued: "Get—*Anybody!* The man's part needs no wit."

Exit the other.

Curtain rises, disclosing the new Beulah whence men are eliminated, with a concourse of women prostrate before their priestess.

Anybody enters, unseen, and lurks in the distance.

Diana speaks: "Oh! Highest ME! Emancipated Self! Pure as the dew upon the lily's cup—"

ANYBODY. "Hush up!"

DIANA (startled, resumes): "There is a voice, familiar, dear, which leads me—"

ANYBODY. "To my arms."

DIANA. "To—to—heights of bliss, to spiritual—"

ANYBODY. "Fiddlesticks!"

Consternation among the vestals.

DIANA (angrily). "Exaltation, undreamed, divine!" [Outstretches her arms and gazes up among the flies.] "Come to me, Voice—"

ANYBODY (ecstatically). "I *will!*" [Clasps her waist. Vestals shriek—audience groans—manager swears—general *mélée*—curtain drops.]

In the green-room the star, recovering from her customary swoon, turns upon the manager: "What does this insult mean?"

"You said 'Anybody.' I collared him at the stage entrance." Wheels and faces Frank Briggs: "How dare you dog my footsteps? Must I at every upward flight be hindered, dragged back to earth, to remember *you?*" [Infinite scorn.] "You—and the days when I was weak, as other women are!"

"You must."

"What is your intention?"

"Business."

"*Sir?*"

"Ma'am? Oh! you'll get tired fooling around among your aspirations sometime—"

"Never!"

"I'm that 'Highest ME' you're looking for. I shall be on hand."

"Silence! Is your masculine intelligence so minute that it cannot grasp a distinct fact?"

"What fact?"

"That I will *never* be your wife."

"It is."

Exeunt omnes.

* * * * *

A dozen years more.

I was detailed to a spiritual *séance*.

The mighty medium, Stella Astræa, had set the city agog. Even solid citizens fell under her spell.

It was a revolution. Unbelievers believed; believers waxed rampant. The touch of the sorceress turned everything to gold. Spiritualistic stock went up with a bound.

It took money to gain admittance to the Wonder's presence.

(The editor paid *my* way.)

I followed the crowd into the audience-chamber. It was big, dark, and spooky. No electric light; not much gas.

The stage was shrouded in black—*no* light.

We sat down. At first some talked, but they grew scared at their own voices and stopped.

More economy in gaslight, which fell through a spectrum and made every one ghastly. Distant music, minor and mournful.

"Spirits must be peculiar if they like this!" commented somebody.

"Sacrilege!" cried another.

Continuance of the spook music. Gas entirely out.

Awful hush. Perspiration starting. Women sobbing. One old gentleman next me taken with shaking palsy.

Light appears in the dim distance (probably on the platform), growing stronger, but slowly.

Black curtains part. Roll aside like clouds which obscure the coming glory.

More curtains. More rolling. Greater illumination.

Nothing remains but a velveteen background, which also parts and reveals Stella Astræa.

Her face is white as her drapery. Her cheeks are thin, expression melancholy, eyes like stars.

She doesn't look as well as when she first careered upon the rostrum as a female lecturer; not near as well as when she apostrophized that "Highest ME" up among the flies.

But I knew her at once.

Stella Astræa, indeed! Penelope Vane.

They say voices don't change. Hers has. It is way down out of sight. There seem to be stars not only in her eyes, but all about her: little ones in her hair, on her shoulders, in the folds of her clothing.

Against the black velveteen they make her appear striking. Throw her into high relief. It is well done.

"Friends—sisters and brothers—my soul yearns over you! From my home in that beatific altitude which is reached only through suffering, I have descended to address you. To woo to your mortal vision, it may be, the astral body of a departed one. I feel—"

She doesn't say what, but disappears, stars and all, through the background. Then her head pops back. She is paler than ever, her eyes shinier.

"I was right! There *is* a soul in this cabinet which will materialize before you. Some of you will recognize it."

The "soul" comes out. It isn't very distinct, but it looks quite fresh, considering how far it must have traveled.

The bereft ones all about me lay claim to it.

"Angelique!"

"Beloved lost one!"

"It's *ma!* She died at ninety."

"It's grandfather!"

"It's my child!"

"Oh, Sairey Jane!"

It is confusing. Maybe that is what makes the soul wobble around so. It appears to doubt its own identity, and retires behind the velveteen to inquire.

Total darkness for a while. Then Stella Astræa and her stars.

"Does any one desire another manifestation?"

Somebody does. And gets it.

Vanishing into the cabinet of the medium. So still you can hear a pin drop.

Then—shrieks! Voices; a woman's—a man's.

Panic in the audience.

Turn on the gas. Quick, somebody! Up on the stage, believers! Open the cabinet, doubters! Behold, another soul has materialized! About one hundred and seventy-five pounds of material.

It wears a gray business suit, and its head is somewhat bald. It holds a woman in its arms. On the floor lies the drapery and incandescence of Stella Astræa. She is getting over her fright, and looks up.

"Oh, it is *you* again!"

"It's ME."

The crowd stares.

"You've been careering and starring twenty years, Penelope."

"Yes,"—wearily.

"Aren't you getting tired?"

"A little,"—faintly.

"I'm not. I'm good for another twenty."

She shudders. Silence.

"You might as well give it up. Exit in a blaze of glory. Grand closing transformation scene. Kiss. Then I'll ring down the curtain."

A breathless wait. Then—she kisses.

* * * * *

(*Note to the Editor*—Having proved so good a scholar and kept this within *less* than the "3,000 limit," don't I merit an extra price?—THE AUTHOR.)

(*Note to the Clerk*—In making out check for this MS. deduct price of ——— words at our usual rates.—THE EDITOR.)

THE MAIL FROM HOME.

OUR picture on the first page depicts a scene on board one of the men-of-war attached to the Squadron of Evolution. The mail from home has just arrived, and is being distributed to the men who, visiting foreign ports, have for a long time been with-

out intelligence from friends and relatives they left behind them. Those of us who are in constant and immediate communication with our friends, and who have the mails delivered at our doors two or three times a day, cannot very well appreciate the joy with which these tars, long exiled from home, hail the letters which come to them at long intervals. Of course, the men attached to the Squadron of Evolution have had a gay time of it in their wanderings up and down the Mediterranean and elsewhere, but we imagine there are none of them who have ever forgotten the homes across the sea, where dear ones await expectantly their return.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied.]

NOT alone in matters of dress must the capricious whims of fancy be indulged, but in the various appointments of the home as well; and the pattern which is adored to-day as the acme of all perfection, is discarded to-morrow. Some new idea, or frequently some older one, takes its place, and the present fancy is thrust aside to be in its turn revived again after a lapse of many years, or, it may be, centuries. It is found to be so in the department of silverware, and innumerable are the costly and exquisite works of art which claim the attention of all who visit an emporium devoted to this branch of manufacture. It would appear that no wish could pass ungratified, and that everything in silver, from a common pin up to massive tableware, is to be had for the asking. So countless are the varieties in the designs of spoon-handles, for instance, that it is difficult for one to realize that silver knives, spoons, and cups were the veriest luxuries, and only indulged in by royalty, a little more than five centuries ago.

In the sixteenth century people ate meat with their fingers; then appeared the two-pronged fork of base metal, while to-day one has different forks of silver with which to eat his oysters, his fish, his meat, and finally his ice-cream. The design upon the handle of either fork or spoon will designate the pattern, and the "Versailles" may be acknowledged as the very latest production in artistic silver, and most elaborately and skillfully wrought. The "St. Cloud" is a foliated design, very soft in effect, while "Kings III" is a pattern resembling old English kings. "Cluny" is a floral design in strong relief, and "Colonial" is a more recent pattern, in quiet taste.

The subjoined illustrations will suggest to every feminine mind the illimitable possibilities afforded by the manufacturer in rendering both the home and the person attractive.



NEW FANCIES IN STERLING SILVER.

By permission of the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

The first article in the group is a belt-clasp in the form of a horse's bit, appropriate to wear with a costume for the races; for a yachting dress there is an anchor design. The clasp at the right is a Medici half-girdle, which is suitable for more elaborate gowns. These belt-clasps of various patterns cost all the way from ten to thirty dollars.

The toilet bottle at the left of the group is of a graceful shape, showing a beautiful foliated design chased in relief, while the shorter bottle at the right is an exquisite novelty called deposited silver. The glass bottle is coated or regularly plated with silver, the design being drawn upon it and then engraved by hand. The glass shows through the interstices of the design, and the result is very effective. It is an expensive fancy, as the price of a single bottle is about seventy dollars, and my lady's toilet table decked out in this wise would be a costly affair. The central piece of the group is a tea-pot of the most exquisite workmanship, and is valued at \$230. In shape it is rather antique, and is beautifully engraved in an Indian design. A tempest in such a tea-pot ought to be an affair of vast import.

The various articles for the toilet apparently are beyond limit, and a lady of this city has given an order for outfitting her dressing-table, which will comprise forty-six pieces. A manicure set will occupy the central position, surrounded by cologne bottles, hairpin trays, powder boxes, jewel trays, countless brushes, hand mirror, pomade boxes, and combs in most bewildering array.

Deposited silver upon old ivory is another novel decoration for brushes, combs, mirrors, umbrella handles, and the like, and the most beautiful wine decanters show the deposited silver upon glass.

The finest opera and field glasses are composed of aluminum and etched silver, and have twelve lenses—three in each small ocular glass or eye-piece, and three in the two larger ends, which are called objective.

Every possible requisite for the escritoire or office desk is supplied in silver, even to the scissors for the cutting of coupons.

A new conceit are the silver sachets, which are made in cylinders and hearts similar to the Genoa fret-work, and filled with perfumed cotton.

ELLA STARR.

WALL STREET.—THE INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

ONE of the old-fashioned men on Wall Street, who says but little and thinks a great deal, made a rather surprising suggestion the other day. Said he to me, "I want to give you my opinion in reference to a department of the stock market that is generally placed under the ban. I make a prediction that before the year passes you will find the industrial securities displacing in public favor most of the railroad stocks and bonds. You will see that the promoters of these industrial securities have already discovered that they cannot trifle with the public. They have squeezed the water out of cotton-seed oil, they are trying to squeeze it out of sugar, lead, and whisky, and they will finally get it down where it will represent fairly the capitalization of the concerns. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that all these Trusts can earn dividends and pay them, and if they would only establish it in the minds of the public that they are honestly managed, they would be a good deal better properties to invest in than most of the railroads outside of the Vanderbilt system. Furthermore, these Trusts are being so organized that they cannot be picked to pieces in the courts. Skillful lawyers are at work putting them in shape so that they will be absolutely invulnerable against the attacks of speculators and corporation wreckers."

While I think that my friend has lost his head perhaps in this matter, I have seen for some time past indications of an attempt to give the Trust certificates a better standing, but the people have been so thoroughly disgusted with the ups and downs of these properties that it will take a long time—a much longer time than my friend asserts—to restore public confidence in them. I have not the slightest doubt, however, that the industrial securities can be made first-class. But when public distrust is once created toward any line of stocks it is hard to dissipate it.

I know some wise and prudent men on Wall Street who have put away quite a little lot of low-priced industrial securities with the expectation that they will get a handsome profit from them in due time. I do not say but that this is as good a gamble as there is on Wall Street—perhaps a little better; but the shrewdest men are those who buy dividend-paying stocks of all classes, and make the dividends cover the interest charges and a little more, and thus assure themselves of a profit unless everything breaks loose. One thing has attracted attention, and that is the craze after industrial securities in England. Usually English crazes become popular here after a time, and it would not surprise me if a good many Englishmen should think there was money in the various Trusts that are found in the unlisted department. I have noticed that a little buying in any of these securities seems to give them a rapid rise, and at the same time a little selling seems to send them down with remarkable celerity.

English investors are very chary of our stocks and bonds just now, but they have a liking for American securities, and it is for this reason that so much English money has gone into our business syndicates. Everybody knows that the sugar business has made a great deal of money; so has the business of lead manufacturing, and, in fact, all the Trusts are founded on good paying business institutions. The difficulty has been that speculators have gotten hold of the management of these concerns, and have killed the goose that laid the golden egg by watering the stock, selling it at a high price, buying it in, and then expecting to repeat the operation. There are a great many fools living, but a man does not generally make a second investment in a stock that has cost him money. His first experience is enough, for a burned child dreads the fire.

Turning away from railroad stocks and bonds, there is another outlet for speculation in which there may be a revival at any time. I refer to grain and oil. The dealings in both of these commodities have been comparatively slight during the past year, but as we begin to hear rumors of crop reports, and as there is an awakening in industrial enterprises, we shall no doubt have livelier times in all the exchanges. First of all, however, it is essential that money should be cheap. Without cheap money we cannot have much speculation. It costs too much to carry anything on a margin. It is an old trick of the leaders of the Street to make money dear when they want to fill their strong boxes, and to make it easy when they want to sell. Speculators have gotten on to these tricks, however, and they are about as good judges of the financial situation as some of the old heads.

In spite of the fact that of over 600 corporations operating railroads last year, only eighty were able to pay anything to their shareholders in the way of dividends, and that nearly 450 railroads found themselves under foreclosure during the last fourteen years, railroad construction during the present year promises to be more active than at any time since 1887. It looks as if more than 15,000 miles of new rails would be laid in the United States during 1890—most of them in the South and Southwest, and in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, with considerable trackage in the Northwest in the new States of Montana, Washington, and the Dakotas. The South has been very prosperous, and the new great Northwestern States are also having their booms. In the South and in the Northwestern Pacific States a great deal of money has been made, and will continue to be made for some time to come, in land enterprises. A man who has \$10,000 or \$20,000 in cash, and who can afford to leave home and look for opportunities, can do no better than to take a run to the South or to the Pacific coast, or to any of the four new States. He will find in almost any city chances for investment and speedy profits. I have been surprised at the amount of money that has been taken off in this sort of way. Some of my friends who used to be delighted with a profit of eight per cent. or ten per cent. a year are now turning over more than twenty per cent., and some of them thirty per cent., and so long as they can make a profit they will be doing well. The only trouble is they may be caught some day with real estate on a declining market. Then the balance will be shifted on the other side of the books.

Jasper

(For "The Hermit's" article on Insurance, see page 320.)

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Spanish Senate has approved universal suffrage.

EMPLOYERS throughout Germany are forming a union against strikes.

THE Post-office Appropriation bill carries a total of \$71,850,982.

A STRIKING employe on an English railway was recently convicted and fined £50 for abandoning his post.

THE Knights of Labor, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, in Illinois, have united for political action.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Georgia to so amend the State Constitution as to deprive colored children of education in the public schools.

THE lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed the constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

THE British House of Commons has rejected, by a vote of 256 to 218, a motion for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone favored the motion.

THE World's Fair Directors in Chicago formed a permanent organization by the election of Lyman J. Gage, president; Thomas B. Bryan, first vice-president; and Potter Palmer, second vice-president.

THE Senate anti-trust bill has passed the House of Representatives with but one dissenting vote. It makes illegal and criminal any combination to obstruct trade with a foreign country or between the States.

JUDGE BOND, of the United States Circuit Court, at Baltimore, has decided that transportation companies are bound to furnish equal accommodations for colored men, but that it does not imply the right to eat at the same table with white people.

THE House of Representatives has rejected the International Copyright bill by the decisive vote of 126 to 98. The arguments against the bill were mainly based on the mistaken assumption that its enactment would put an end to cheap literature.

A COMMISSION, headed by a member of the Imperial Council, is framing a bill to regulate the position of the Jews in Russia. It is said that the measure does not meet the wishes of the Jews, and that, in fact, it is being constructed in opposition to their interests.

THE Customs Administration bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of 35 to 18. Its chief purpose is to prevent undervaluations, and to insure a prompt and more satisfactory settlement of all disputed questions that now arise under the laws for the collection of revenue taxes.

It is said that the English Government has offered to conclude a new convention with the Porte, arranging for the evacuation of Egypt, provided the right be given to England to intervene at any time, and to reoccupy Egypt without notice should internal or external danger threaten the country.

THE demand of the carpenters and joiners in New York for an eight-hour labor day was conceded by the employers without a struggle. The Chicago strike has resulted in a victory for the workmen on the same basis of eight hours, and a minimum rate of wages of thirty-five cents an hour up to August 1st, and thirty-seven and one-half cents an hour after that date.

THE liquor law of Michigan, as amended by the Legislature one year ago, has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the State. This law raised the tax of retail dealers in spirituous liquors from \$300 to \$500, and contained also more stringent restrictions on the sales of druggists. It was shown conclusively before the court that the act signed by the Governor was not the law really passed by the Legislature.

THE prohibitory amendment in South Dakota is vigorously enforced, all the saloons being closed May 1st. As druggists cannot secure licenses before June 1st, the State is left almost absolutely "dry," the only resource being private supplies. In Pierre the chief saloon-keeper draped his establishment in black, and hung out the sign, "This shop is closed until the Republican party is defeated," that party having passed the law to which he objected.

THE best feature of the recent Paris municipal elections was the defeat of the Boulangist candidates. Relying on his tremendous victory at the beginning of last year, General Boulanger seems to have believed that he could retrieve in Paris some part of his general disasters in the country. He succeeded in two solitary districts, each of which returned one solitary Boulangist Councilor. The new Council will consist of 65 Republicans, 13 Conservatives, and 2 Boulangists.

THERE was a reduction of \$7,636,901 in the public debt during the month of April, and of \$61,125,851 for the ten months of the current fiscal year. Receipts from all sources for the ten months aggregate \$329,250,148, or nearly \$12,500,000 more than for the corresponding ten months of the preceding fiscal year; and point to a revenue, for the fiscal year to close June 30th, of \$395,000,000, against \$387,000,000 in the preceding year. On the other hand, expenditures for the last ten months aggregate \$276,000,000, or about \$14,000,000 more than for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Of this increase in expenditures, compared with the ten months of the preceding year, nearly \$15,000,000 is due to increased pension payments.

In a recent lecture in Charleston, S. C., Mr. Henry Watterson spoke hopefully of the subsidence of party rancor and animosity, and said "there never was a period in the history of the country when there was less to apprehend from the drift and tenor of current partisan contention. The real danger to the country arises directly from the relation of money to the moral nature of the people. The money standard becomes the most obvious and the readiest, and is found everywhere, from the \$10,000 a year pulpit to the \$100,000 seat in the Senate. The trail of the trademark," he added, "is over us all. Honorable poverty seems to be one of the lost arts." There is a great deal of truth in this statement as to the influence of money on the public morals. It is equally true that the only remedy for the existing condition of affairs lies in the education of the individual man.

STARS OF THE AMERICAN TURF.

GLANCES AT A FEW OF THE MOST VALUABLE RUNNERS.—
PRICES PAID FOR HIGH-CLASS THOROUGHBREDS IN THIS
COUNTRY.—THE RUNNING CHAMPIONS OF THE DAY.

THE prodigious prices obtained within a year for trotting stock of the choicest strains have excited especial interest in the values and earning capacities of the finest examples of horse-flesh in this country. A great deal has been said in the public prints in the last few months concerning the immense expenditure for trotting horses, both young and old, both developed and undeveloped, stallions, mares, two-year-olds, and yearlings. Less attention has been paid to the sales of thoroughbred runners, and less consideration to the amazing amounts of capital invested in the fleet-limbed idols of the running turf.

VALUES OF ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS.

There has never been an instance in England, on the continent, in Australia, or in America, of the actual transfer of a thoroughbred runner for such an amount as was paid for Axtell, over \$100,000. Yet it must not be concluded, therefore, that a running horse of the highest type is of less value than the best trotter. A *bona fide* offer was actually made to the Duke of Westminster of 20,000 guineas for the never-beaten Ormonde, when that champion of the English turf of the century was in the prime of his unrivaled powers. Even after that wonderful horse St. Simon was retired from the turf, his fortunate owner, the Duke of Portland, could have sold him for 15,000 guineas as a stallion. John A. Morris, who built and owns the great Westchester race-course, stood ready to give that sum if the Duke of Portland had been willing to part with the best horse that he ever owned. But even that offer, tempting as it seems, could not induce the prodigiously wealthy young duke to part with St. Simon. The Duke of Westminster, many years ago, paid \$70,000 for Doncaster. If he had desired to sell Ben d'Or when Ben d'Or was at his best, he could easily have obtained that sum and even more for his famous chestnut colt; while, as already said, before Ormonde became a roarer, he could readily have obtained more than \$100,000 for that peerless racer. There have been many instances in England of race horses selling for more than \$50,000. It is not at all uncommon there for an offer of \$50,000 or even more to be made for some promising candidate for the blue ribbon of the turf, and it is not surprising that efforts to purchase at such prices should be not infrequent when it is considered that in a single season a high-class three-year-old can win for his owners much more than \$50,000. Donovan's winnings for the Duke of Portland last year far exceeded that sum. Hanover won more than that for the Dwyers in a single year.

WHY PRICES IN AMERICA ARE LOWER.

As a rule, prices for thoroughbreds in this country have not ranged as high as in England, although there have been exceptional instances here where impressive and memorable amounts have been paid for high-class runners. The causes which have expanded the prices of running stock in England to extremely high limits may be easily explained. Racing is a far older sport in Great Britain than in America, and is supported by a greater number of men of leisure and of large wealth. Moreover, the betting there is on so much more extensive a scale, and is pursued with so much ardor for many months before every great race like the Derby or the St. Leger, the City and Suburban Handicap, the Cambridgeshire, etc., that the owner of an exceptional runner in England can make far larger sums by backing him with the book-makers than can possibly be made on this side of the ocean. The English book-makers control vastly more capital and immensely greater resources than the book-makers of the United States. The betting on the Derby in England goes on all through the previous winter, and, in fact, the betting on almost every one of the great stakes in England is carried on to some extent throughout at least half a year before the actual decision of the race. It is well known that Frederick Gretton, the noted racing partner in the great brewing firm of Bass & Co., won something like a quarter of a million dollars on his magnificent colt Isonomy, who startled the racing world by running away from an amazingly strong field in his first race. Mr. Gretton had been backing his horse for many months at long odds. Mr. Hammond, who is now prominent on the English turf, is understood to have won as much as \$150,000 in a single race by backing one of his horses. No such sums have ever been won by betting on any stake, or any single racing contest, by any owner in America.

Another cause for extremely high prices for runners in England is the eager demand for the best blood for breeding, not only in Great Britain, but also in France, Austria, Italy, Germany, and Russia, besides such distant regions, comparatively speaking, as the United States, the Argentine Republic, India, Australia, and, indeed, nearly all the British colonies. English stallions have been sent to all parts of the earth where horses are in use for almost any purpose, and English stallions of genuine excellence are always in great request. Ormonde has gone to Buenos Ayres. Many famous horses have left England for the continent, for Australia, and for America. Within a dozen years Pierre Lorillard imported the famous French stallion Mortemer, William L. Scott brought over here the equally noted French stallion Rayon d'Or, and Mr. Belmont put at the head of his stud the Derby winner St. Blaise. It is understood that Rayon d'Or, delivered in this country, cost Mr. Scott about \$40,000, while it is believed that Pierre Lorillard obtained Mortemer, and Mr. Belmont St. Blaise, for somewhat smaller sums.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN HORSE-FLESH.

Still another matter to be considered in explaining the high prices for thoroughbreds in England is that no considerable amount of English investments in horses is devoted to trotters. Handsome sums are spent on hunters, but still the prices for hunters are insignificant compared with those given for really meritorious racers. In the United States fine trotting stock is in such demand that troops of wealthy men stand ready to pay enormous prices for trotters that meet their approval. If trotting horses were used only for racing, the prices would surely be far lower than they are now, but when such men as the Bonners, the Vanderbilts, the Stanfords, the Rockefellers, and many more who might be named find recreation and enjoyment in driving

upon the road the costliest and finest specimens of trotting strains, there will exist a strenuous competition for trotters of lofty lineage that will permit no falling off in the market, and no diminution of prices. There is nothing of the sort on the other side of the water. No fancy prices for trotters are ever obtained in England or on the continent. In considering this state of affairs, one can understand why it was that Iroquois, the American winner of the English Derby and St. Leger, was sold for breeding purposes in this country for less than \$20,000, while an English horse of equal fame and of equally brilliant record would undoubtedly have brought at least \$40,000 on English soil.

The Dwyer brothers have done a great deal to keep up prices of thoroughbreds in this country. During the last dozen years they have been the most extensive of American purchasers, both of developed and undeveloped horses. They have been shrewd and sagacious, and most of their purchases have turned out extremely well. They have owned a greater number of renowned runners than any other American stable ever possessed. What thoughts are suggested by the names of Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Miss Woodford, George Kinney, Dew Drop, Hanover, and Kingston! And these are only a few of the famous animals that have been in their possession. The highest price they ever paid for a race horse was \$29,000, which they gave for Pierre Lorillard's superb filly Dew Drop, when Mr. Lorillard sold out his racing-stable at the end of the season of 1885. This was not too much to pay for such an animal. Dew Drop died before her three-year-old career was completed, but her owners, in stakes, purses, and bets, had already won more than they paid for her, and this has been true of almost every horse they have bought that was a developed runner at the time of purchasing; that is, a horse that had proved his merit by winning good races. They got Luke Blackburn very cheaply, and George Kinney did not cost them much. They paid \$15,000 for Hindoo, but before he left the turf he had proved a veritable gold mine to them, and would have been very cheap for them at \$50,000. Miss Woodford cost them only a moderate sum, and her winnings during the years of her racing career were extremely large. They paid about \$15,000 for Sir Dixon, and although he became lame too early for his highest renown, still he proved a good investment.

KINGSTON, THE FLEETEST OF AMERICAN RACERS.

One of the best purchases the Dwyers ever made was Kingston, who was undoubtedly, last season, the best race horse in America at any distance up to a mile and a quarter. This was the universal agreement of racing men. The Brooklyn brothers bought Kingston from Mr. Cushman, when the colt was three years old, for \$12,500. Hanover was then the champion three-year-old of his year, and had proved superior to Kingston. Therefore Mr. Cushman sold Kingston for so moderate a sum. Soon afterward Hanover fell lame, and has never since been nearly so good a race horse as he was before Kingston became his stable companion, while Kingston has been improving. Kingston had an almost unbroken series of victories last year, and won for his owners a total amount of almost \$23,000. As Kingston is inferior in staying power to such horses as Salvator and Firenzi, who are superior to him at a mile and a half and over, his future earning capacity is somewhat restricted by the fact that he is certain to get the highest weight in every handicap for which he is entered, because of his tremendous speed; and as the Dwyers are fearful of breaking down this magnificent race horse by running him with heavy weight up, Kingston is not seen in nearly so many races in the course of a year as horses of much less value. But as this famous horse is now sound and well, and likely to show as much speed this year as in any previous year of his career, it is not in the least likely that an offer of \$35,000 would induce the Dwyer brothers to part with the fastest horse in their stable. Kingston is now six years old. His sire is James R. Keene's famous horse Spendthrift, and his dam is the imported mare Kapanga. Kingston is elegant and exquisite in shape, of superb speed lines, and his running action is the poetry of racing motion.

J. B. HAGGIN'S SUPERB PAIR, SALVATOR AND FIRENZI.

Two of the most valuable runners in America are in the stable of J. B. Haggin, the noted California millionaire. These are Salvator, the four-year-old chestnut son of Prince Charlie and Salina, and the famous mare Firenzi, by Glenelg out of Florida. Salvator won the great Realization stakes last year, worth nearly \$40,000, besides the Tidal, the Lorillard, and many other rich prizes. His total earnings in 1889 were \$71,470. He is a colt of great power, substance, muscular ability, and fine speed. He is amply equipped for carrying heavy weight, and is an excellent stayer, as his strong finish in the mile and five furlongs of the Realization, and in the mile and three-quarters of the September stakes, prove beyond question. Taking Salvator's achievements, his noble size, shape, strength and speed, his age, and his probable earning capacity both on the turf and as a stallion, Salvator must be ranked to-day as not exceeded in value by any race horse in America.

Firenzi became the undoubted queen of the turf after her defeat of The Bard at Monmouth Park in August, 1888. The Bard fell lame in the race, however, and never ran again. Firenzi's achievement was a most brilliant one, as she ran the mile and a half in 2:34, the best performance at that distance ever known in this country, as she carried more weight than was carried by Luke Blackburn, who had made the same time over the same distance some years earlier. Turfmen generally agree that on a good track Firenzi has no equal among American race horses at a mile and a half and over, although at a mile and a quarter or less Kingston shows superior speed, and Raceland can hardly be ranked as inferior to the mare. But, all in all, America probably never saw a better race mare than Firenzi, and she must be ranked with Eleanor, Blink Bonny, Crucifix, Wheel of Fortune, Shotover, Thebais, and the best mares that ever graced the English turf. Firenzi won \$22,150 for Mr. Haggin last year. Firenzi is now six years of age. She is by the imported stallion Glenelg out of Florida. Her color is bay. She is not tall, but is very compactly and beautifully framed. For so small a mare she shows an astounding capacity for carrying the heaviest weights in the longest of races.

D. T. PULSIFER'S COLT TENNY.

A colt that displayed remarkable speed last year, won a great many races, and was beaten by Salvator, by a short head only, in

the rich Realization stakes is Tenny, a son of William L. Scott's imported stallion Rayon d'Or, out of the mare Belle of Maywood. Tenny is now four years old, and is the property of David T. Pulsifer. He is being prepared for racing contests this year at the Westchester race-course. Tenny is not a beauty by any means. His back is far from straight. In fact, he is "sway-backed." His neck and head are ugly. His outlines are uncouth and angular. Moreover, he is cursed with an extremely sulky temper, and at times nothing can induce him to put forth his singular speed in a race. But it is certain that very few horses on the American turf can finish with him when he exerts himself with that famous burst of his at the end. The total sum of Tenny's earnings last year in stakes and purses was \$38,220.

THE CHAMPION TWO-YEAR-OLD OF 1889.

El Rio Rey, the property of Theodore Winters, of California, is an immensely powerful chestnut colt, by Norfolk out of Marian. El Rio Rey made a clean record last year, winning every race in which he started, including some of the most valuable of the two-year-old prizes of the country. Unfortunately he was not entered for the great Futurity stakes at Sheepshead Bay, and the track was in such condition that his owner was unwilling to start him for some of the rich stakes at Monmouth Park for which he was entered. Many turfmen not given to excessive enthusiasm or to heated eulogies, declared El Rio Rey last year as fine a two-year-old as ever was seen in America. He is certainly a horse of amazing muscular development, great size, splendid sweep of movement, graceful and effective action, and overwhelming speed. Unfortunately he suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia during the winter. It is a general rule, although there are many exceptions, that race horses never show the same speed and staying power after such an attack of pneumonia as they displayed before. Connemara is a recent impressive instance of this. If El Rio Rey retains the power and pace of last year, and develops as a three-year-old usually develops from his two-year-old form, he ought to sweep everything before him in the three-year-old stakes, as none of the two-year-olds of 1889 ever had any chance with him when he was fit and well and met them at even weights. The total of El Rio Rey's winnings in 1889 was \$47,605.

AUGUST BELMONT'S COLT ST. CARLO.

The best two-year-old last year in the great stable of the noted banker, August Belmont, was St. Carlo, the chestnut son of Mr. Belmont's imported stallion St. Blaise, out of Mr. Belmont's mare Carina. At the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, St. Carlo won for his popular owner the great American stakes, worth \$20,000, and at the June meeting on the Coney Island course he was victorious in the Foam stakes. At Westchester, in August, he was defeated easily by that two-year-old wonder, El Rio Rey. But Mr. Belmont and his trainer were confident that St. Carlo would win the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay in September, which was worth over \$60,000. The colt would undoubtedly have won this race but for ill-luck and for the excitement and over-zeal of his rider, Garrison, who began whipping too early, crowding and rushing the horse too far from the finish. St. Carlo was conceding no small amount of weight to the winner, Mr. Scott's Chaos, and was beaten only a neck. If Garrison had been more patient and had reserved St. Carlo's fine burst of speed to the proper place at the finish, Mr. Belmont could probably have placed to his bank account the more than \$50,000 due to the winner of the Futurity. St. Carlo has won for Mr. Belmont \$28,478.

SOME OTHER RACERS OF RENOWN.

In the above list have been mentioned a half-dozen horses that, taking into account fast achievements and earning capacity, most turfmen will agree are the most valuable in the country. Western racing men might insist upon including in such a list—even though a small and select one of the most valuable runners in the country—the well-known Western horses, Spokane and Proctor Knott. Spokane won the Kentucky Derby and the American Derby at Chicago, beating Proctor Knott in both races. Proctor Knott was the champion two-year-old of the previous year, 1888; but, owing to injudicious methods of training, or for some other reason, Proctor Knott did not in 1889 run up to his form of the previous year, while both Spokane and he, when they ran in the East, disappointed the expectations that had been formed of them. If Spokane had run as well at Westchester and Coney Island as he ran at Louisville and Chicago, turfmen generally might perhaps have ranked him as fully the equal of Salvator. But his failures in the East were so conspicuous and so serious that he can hardly be classed with the half-dozen horses already mentioned until he proves his title to a place in the list by brilliant victories this year. Proctor Knott just barely beat Salvator for second place in the Omnibus stakes at Monmouth Park last August, but Salvator had been indulged by his trainer, and was not really at his best. Nearly all the other races run by Proctor Knott in 1889 were disappointing to his friends, and he certainly did not carry out the promise of 1888. Under different training and in different hands, this year he may redeem his brilliant reputation of two years ago.

Another racer of very high class, but perhaps hardly to be counted among the half-dozen most valuable in the country, is Captain S. S. Brown's filly Senorita. This filly, like Salvator, is by Prince Charlie, and her dam was Gondola. After being beaten five times in succession in the early part of the season, when she was not fully herself, Senorita began a striking career of victories, and won eight times after that, many of her successes being exceptionally noteworthy and remarkable. She will undoubtedly be conspicuous among the winners of 1890.

The highest-priced running horse ever sold at public auction in the United States was King Thomas, by the imported stallion King Ban out of Maude Hampton. In the great Haggin sale in this city in June, 1888, King Thomas, as a yearling, was knocked down for something over \$38,000 to the book-making and racing firm of Appleby & Johnson, who afterward sold him to Senator George Hearst, of California, for about \$40,000. But King Thomas was a tremendous disappointment last year. It was exceedingly hard to train him, and he did nothing of any consequence in the two races in which he appeared. Many friends of Senator Hearst's stable are hoping that King Thomas will do better this year, but nothing that he has accomplished in public so far justifies giving him a high rank among the race horses of America.

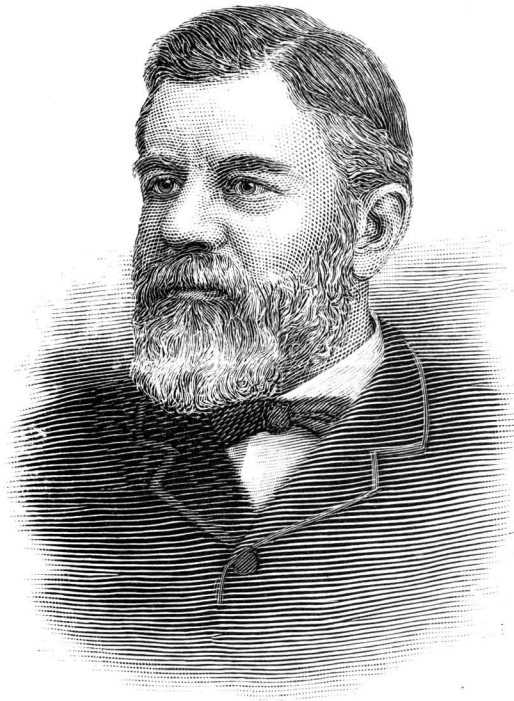
In addition to the horses already referred to, a few words may be said of Mr. Belmont's noted gelding Raceland, and his excellent colt Prince Royal. It is certain that Prince Royal is one of the best horses that Mr. Belmont ever bred. He is a handsome chestnut son of Kingfisher, out of the imported mare Princess. Prince Royal has shown very high form many times, both in public and private, and but for an unlucky lameness that took him from the race-course early last season, he would have made a fine showing in 1889. Raceland, the renowned winner of the Suburban Handicap, and many other notable races, did well for his owner last year, and is likely to secure many victories for the popular Belmont colors in 1890. Mr. Belmont paid \$17,000 for Raceland in October, 1887, and it was a very judicious investment. Raceland won \$25,090 in 1889. If he were a stallion he would be worth \$40,000 to-day. But as he is a gelding, he will be of little value when his racing days are over, and no one can foretell how many years he may race. Hence it is impossible to form a proper estimate of his present value, but he stands in the highest class of the American racers of to-day.

ARTHUR F. BOWERS.

MR. ECKSTEIN NORTON.

MR. ECKSTEIN NORTON was born in Kentucky, December 16th, 1831, of American parentage. At an early age he commenced business on his own account by opening a general store in his native town. This was in January, 1850. His railroad career began in 1854, when he went to Cairo, Ill., and made a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad to receive and forward all their freight destined for points along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers for distribution, there being no railroad connections extending south from Cairo, and also to receive and forward all freight from points of distribution along the line from the Illinois Central Railroad. This contract proved a very profitable one, and with the consent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company he transferred the business to another concern, receiving from them a large bonus.

In 1857, in conjunction with his brother, he established a



MR. ECKSTEIN NORTON, PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

banking-house at Paducah, Ky., under the firm name of Norton & Bros. In 1864 he came to New York and organized the banking-house of Norton, Slaughter & Co., afterward E. Norton, of which firm he is now sole partner.

When Mr. Norton took hold of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in 1884, the road was in a very precarious condition. An enormous amount of the funds of the company had been lost in speculation and mismanagement, and a heavy floating debt had been created; the credit of the company was ruined, and bankruptcy was at its door. A majority of the stock was owned in Europe, and the foreign stockholders, discovering

the irregularities, sent over an agent to the United States to reorganize the company.

Upon the reorganization Mr. Norton was elected a director, and in October, 1884, was made vice-president, and given charge of the finances of the company. He secured cheaper offices in New York City, and inaugurated an economical management of the affairs which saved \$40,000 per annum in the New York office alone. This retrenchment had a beneficial effect on the whole system, and Mr. Norton was soon recognized as a man of superior executive abilities, which resulted in his election to the office of president in 1886.

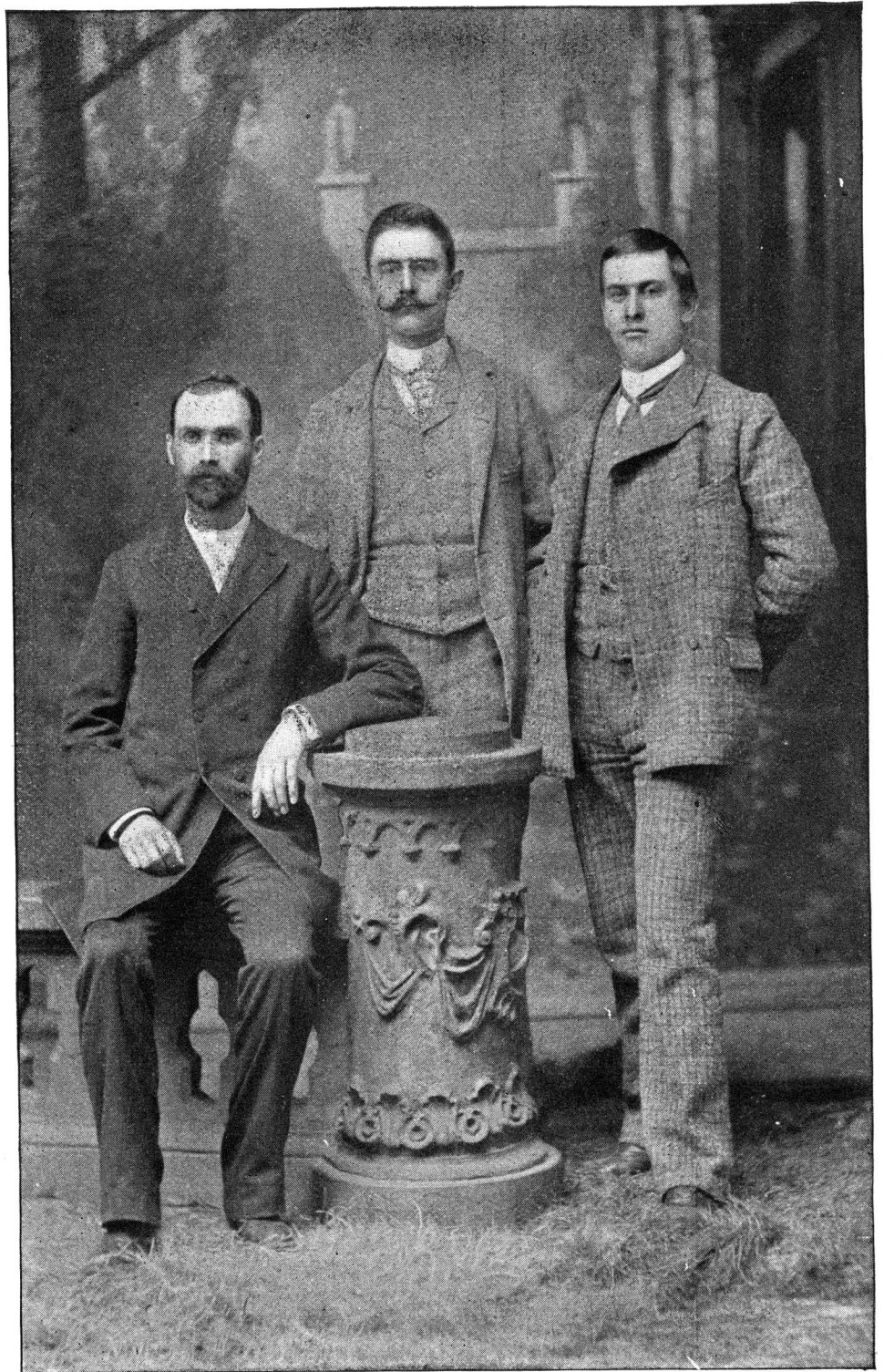
At the present time the Louisville and Nashville Railroad controls over 4,000 miles of road. The equipment consists of 13,378 cars of all kinds, and 413 locomotives. It carried last year 4,334,175 passengers, an increase of nearly 175,000 over the previous year. It handled 14,443,983 tons of freight. In 1887-8 the net earnings were \$6,092,706.33, and in 1888-89, \$6,273,310.67.

The Cumberland Valley branch, from Corbin to Pineville, has been completed, and also the Cumberland Gap tunnel. The extension of the Cumberland Gap through Big Stone Gap to Norton, where it will connect with the Munch Valley branch on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, is under construction. This extension will very materially develop the coal-fields in southeastern Kentucky, by affording ample transportation for iron ores in that region of Tennessee and Virginia. It is claimed that coke made from coal in this region is of excellent quality, and equal to, or better than, Connorsville coke, and the distance from the coal-fields is much less to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and points west, than from the Connorsville, Pa., district. It is believed that a very large mineral traffic will surely result.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has built 147 miles of the Birmingham Mineral Railroad. This road was built for the purpose of developing the many coal, iron, and limestone fields, and to connect with the most important in the immediate vicinity of Birmingham. They will also extend the Anniston and Atlantic Railroad to connect with their main line. This line runs through a vast mineral belt, and already large deposits of iron ore have been discovered along the line.

The policy of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad seems to be to maintain its exclusive property in the most efficient condition, to increase its facilities, and obtain from it the most efficient results, but not to extend or increase the system except in cases where it can be deemed as reasonably certain that the outlay would be not only remunerative, but beneficial to the various lines, or in cases where for such reasons some extension may seem to be necessary, and in both cases to make all changes or extensions upon the most highly conservative basis. During the past few years the rolling-stock of the company has been largely increased, and the carrying capacity is now probably sixty per cent. better than it was four or five years ago.

This result has been very



THE CHIEFS OF THE "FRANK LESLIE" ALASKA EXPEDITION. FROM A PHOTO TAKEN BY TABER JUST BEFORE THE EXPEDITION SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

largely obtained by the use of the entire net earnings of the property for some years past, and has been during the past three years in pursuance of a policy, dictated by the foreign stockholders, of applying to improvements and betterments the entire net earnings, which would otherwise have been distributed to the shareholders by the way of dividend, the shareholders receiving during this period common stock at par instead of cash for their dividend.

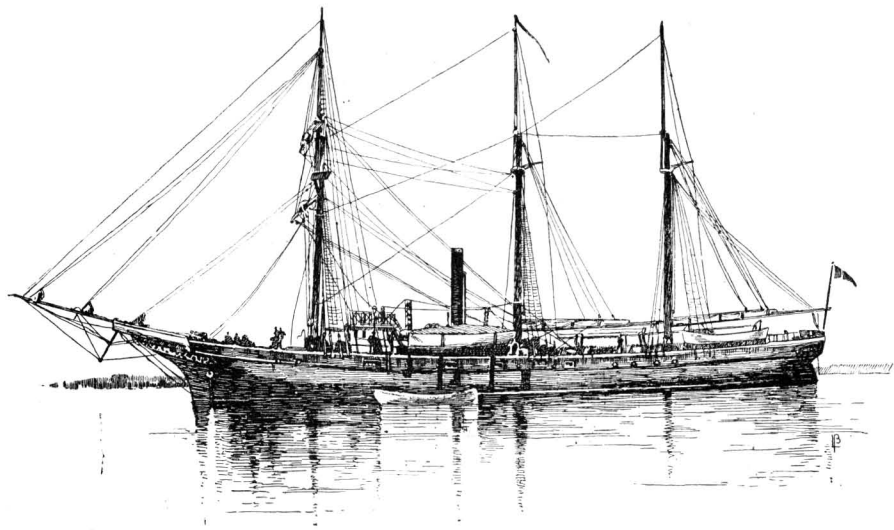
The gross earnings for the present fiscal year will be about \$18,500,000, while for the fiscal year ending June, 1886, they were \$13,177,900. The large increase in earnings may be attributed to the extensive improvements carried out under this policy, embracing additional branches, better terminal facilities, increased ballast, strengthening of bridges, etc., and the large increase of rolling-stock referred to.

Mr. Norton is a director in the Mexican National Railroad Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Mechanics National Bank, Manhattan Trust Company, the First National Bank of New Brighton, S. I., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

WE give on this page an illustration of the vessel in which the FRANK LESLIE Alaska Expedition is now making its way into Alaskan waters, together with a portrait group of the three chiefs of the expedition, from a photograph taken in San Francisco on the eve of their departure for the north. We have letters from the expedition at Port Townsend up to the 23d of April, showing that everything was going well and that those in charge were full of confidence as to the results of their explorations. It was suspected that the Seton-Karr English expedition rendezvoused at Vancouver proposes to try a race to Chilkat with the FRANK LESLIE party, with a view of entering the Copper River region in advance of the latter. We have no apprehension that the rival expedition will succeed in its purpose, and we are quite sure that, with the equipment and experience of the FRANK LESLIE explorers, the results achieved will be greatly in favor of the latter.

EX-SENATOR PALMER of Michigan, now the American Minister to Spain, has determined to withdraw from the contest for the Governorship of the Wolverine State. This decision is said to be due to the shock which Mr. Palmer has recently suffered in the death of his niece, the wife of Captain Hamilton, U. S. A., who was his last direct relative.



THE U. S. STEAMER "PATTERSON," WHICH CONVEYS THE "FRANK LESLIE" ALASKA EXPEDITION TO THE CHILKAT REGION.



WILLIAM DURLAND, PRESIDENT



GEORGE CLAUSEN, EX-PRESIDENT NEW YORK CLUB.



The Scene on Riverside Drive

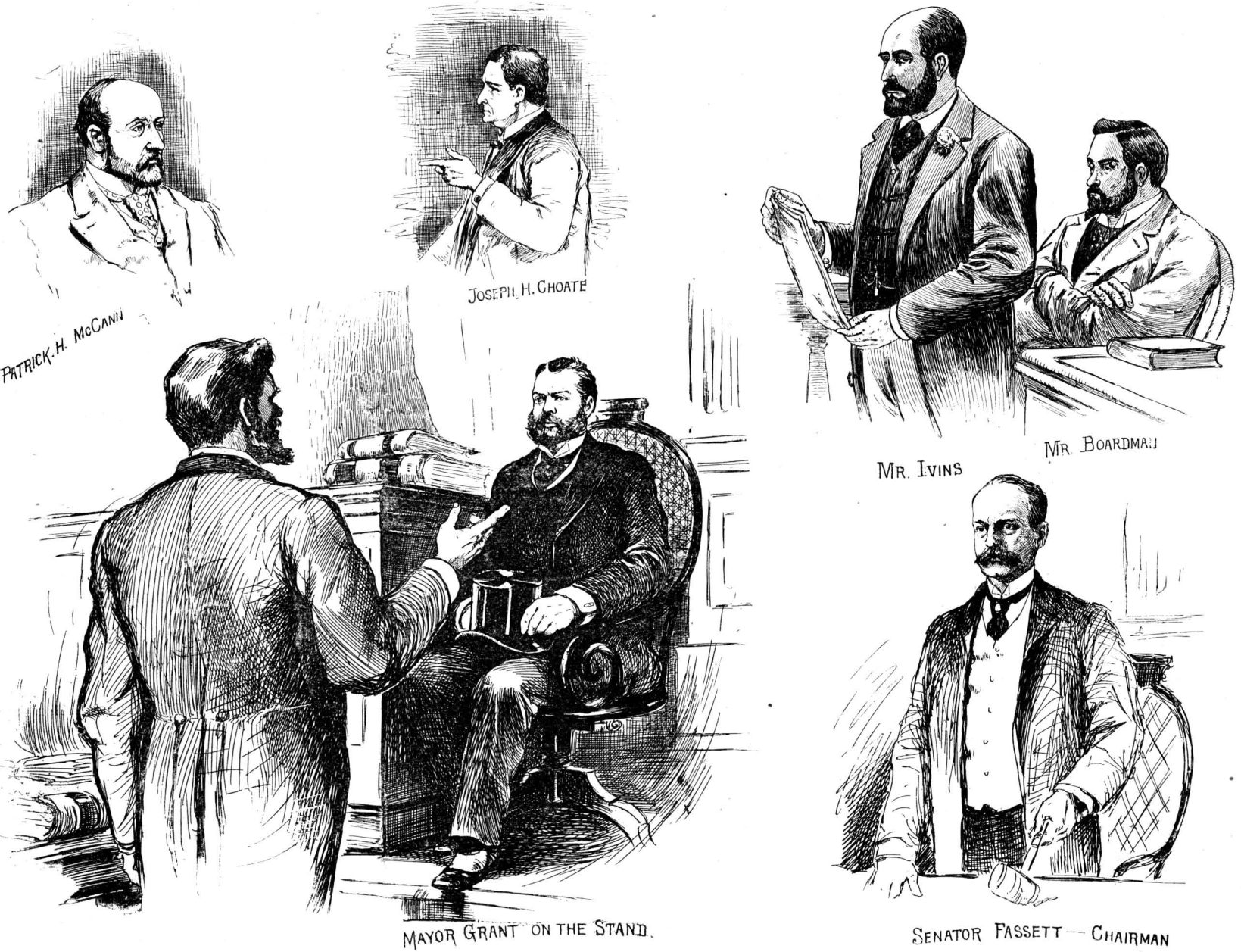


D. E. LEYBEL.



HOWARD CARROLL, PRESIDENT NEW YORK CLUB.

THE PARADE OF THE NEW YORK RIDING CLUBS ON MAY 3D, AND SOME OF THE PARTICIPANTS.—THE SCENE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE. PHOTOS BY BIDWELL.—[SEE PAGE 321.]



PATRICK H. McCANN

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

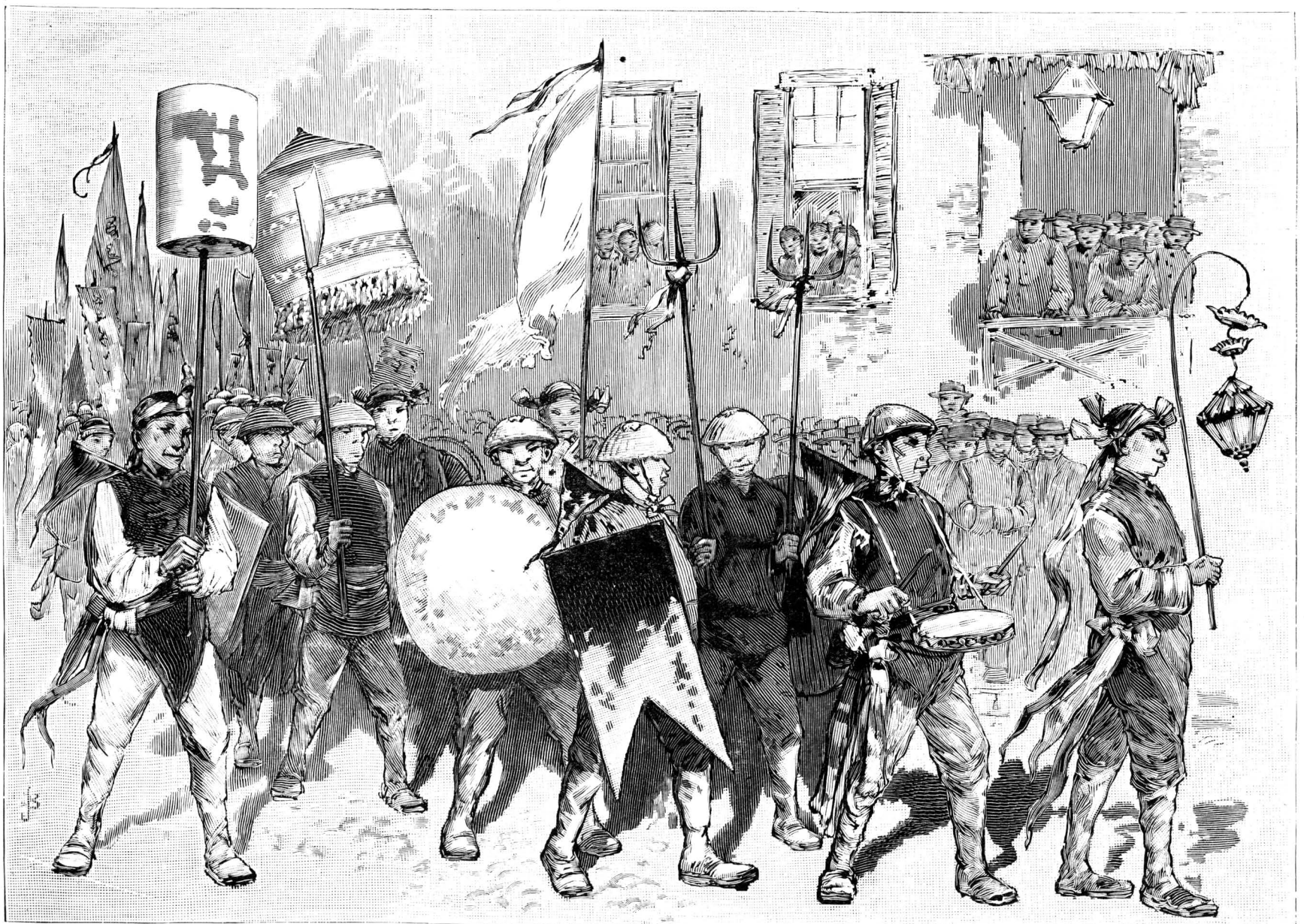
MR. IVINS

MR. BOARDMAN

MAYOR GRANT ON THE STAND.

SENATOR FASSETT—CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK CITY.—THE LATEST TAMMANY SCANDAL—INCIDENTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF MAYOR GRANT BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES.—[SEE PAGE 321.]



A CHINESE FUNERAL IN NEW YORK CITY.—A REMARKABLE HEATHEN PAGEANT—THE PROCESSION EN ROUTE THROUGH MOTT STREET. [SEE PAGE 325.]

THE TORREY BANKRUPT LAW.

EDITOR FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER:

THE commercial bodies of the country, by their representatives assembled in national convention, have declared that we need a bankrupt law, and have adopted and recommended to Congress for enactment the Torrey Bankrupt bill.

The principal reasons, as I understand them, for the enactment of such a law are (1) that the estates of dishonest and insolvent persons cannot be properly administered except under a bankrupt law; (2) that the enactment of an equitable bankrupt law would enlarge commercial credit, and (3) that public policy justifies the discharge of honest insolvent debtors from their obligations.

1. The Constitution of the United States reserves to Congress the right to enact uniform laws upon the subject of bankruptcy. It also prohibits the impairing of the obligation of contracts by the several States.

The members of the commercial world can therefore look to only one legislative body for the enactment of an effective law upon the subject of bankruptcy, and that one is the Congress of the United States.

It seems that insolvency and dishonesty are as surely a part of the history of the commercial world as death and theft are of the social world. It is competent for the several States to deal with death and theft, but, as above stated, the prohibitions in the Federal Constitution do not permit the proper administration of the estates of insolvent and dishonest persons by the several States.

It is the prevailing opinion among business men, that in the event it becomes necessary for the creditors of an insolvent or dishonest person to administer his estate, the distribution should be *pro rata* to the creditors of the same class.

The world over, the probate laws provide that whenever a person dies his estate shall be divided *pro rata* between creditors of the same class. Why should not the same rule prevail in cases of mercantile death? It is not uncommon for creditors who suspect a debtor of being in a failing condition to begin attachment proceedings and look for the grounds afterward. Why should not the same thing be done when a man is suspected of being on his death-bed? The estate of a deceased person is divided ratably because it is equitable to do so, and I respectfully submit that the estate of a man who is dead in a mercantile sense ought to be divided in the same manner for the same reason.

Mercantile death and mercantile dishonesty can therefore be effectively dealt with in only one way—that is: by securing the enactment of a proper bankrupt law.

2. The credit system is the bulwark of commercial intercourse in this country. Just in proportion as the manufacturer is insured against loss in selling his products, the jobber's credit is enlarged. Just in proportion as the jobber is assured of the collection of at least a part of the selling price of goods sold, he makes readier sales, and the credit therefore of the retailer is thereby extended, and, in turn, the credit of the consumer is increased as the retailer has a greater security against loss.

The agitation is designed to secure the enactment of a law which shall secure the greatest good to the greatest number, and promote honesty and fair dealing between all men.

It, therefore, necessarily follows that if an equitable bankrupt law should be enacted, profits will be more secure, business risks less hazardous, and prices less to the consumer, and as a result commercial credit will be enlarged.

3. The public at large are interested in having every man pursue the calling best adapted to his qualifications. The general good requires that every man should produce all that his capabilities will warrant, and thereby add to the aggregate wealth of the community. It is a matter of private concern that every man shall pay his honest debts; but when he has done so to the extent of the distribution of his property, it becomes a matter of public concern that the debtor should be released from his indebtedness and the consequent embarrassment—provided, of course, he is an honest man—instead of being enslaved by reason of the demands of his unfortunate creditors.

There is no longer any difference of opinion between men of the first class upon the subject of giving reasonable exemptions to the poor honest man. If it were not for such laws, the exacting creditor could have the meagre returns from daily toil in a menial capacity applied to the payment of his indebtedness. To grant a discharge to an honest bankrupt is but an exemption in another form, and is justified upon the same ground. Instead of providing that such an amount of wages and so much property shall not be forcibly applied to the payment of debts, the provision is that debts of a certain character existing prior to a certain date shall not be collectible by compulsory process.

I think it may safely be said that the discharge of honest insolvent debtors is no detriment to the creditor class. If the persons discharged are honest, the discharge but gives them an opportunity to accumulate, if possible, enough to pay off their indebtedness, and if they have not the sense of commercial honor which would lead them to pursue this course, a claim against them is wholly worthless.

We may, therefore, fairly conclude, I think, that the discharge of honest insolvents is justified by public policy.

THE TORREY BANKRUPT BILL.

A national law should be enforced by national courts. We must have uniformity of construction. We can secure it only by having it administered by trial courts, from which there is a uniform appeal to a single court of last resort. It therefore follows that the tribunal to enforce the bankruptcy law, or a court of original jurisdiction, must be the United States District Court. We have assimilated the proceedings in bankruptcy to other proceedings of these courts, so as to create as little confusion as possible.

But two new offices have been created. They are those of the referee, or assistant judge, and the trustee, or the representative of the creditors.

The compensations of the officers are reasonable, and are paid upon such terms as will make it to the interest of every one of them to assist in expediting the bankruptcy business of the court.

We think that the machinery of the bill is the simplest that has ever been devised, and is susceptible of being run with a rapidity and economy that is not now known and never has been known to legal proceedings.

The insolvent or dishonest person may be arraigned in involuntary proceedings upon fifteen days' notice, and tried upon an allegation of having committed an act of bankruptcy. In voluntary cases the debtor will file his petition and turn over his property. After the defendant is declared a bankrupt, the creditors will meet, nominate one or three trustees, and take such steps looking to the realization upon the estate as are dictated by the facts in the premises.

The provisions of the bill are adequate to require every bankrupt to make a complete disclosure of his affairs and a full surrender of his assets for the benefit of those interested. There are no barriers to prevent the most advantageous method of reducing the estate to cash and distributing the same in dividends to the creditors.

The provisions of the bill are such that a composition or settlement in bankruptcy may be perfected in every instance in which the debtor can make an honest showing, and the creditors are satisfied that it is for their best interest to accept the settlement as offered.

The time consumed and the expense incurred will be the minimum. The dividends received, and the punishments inflicted for dishonesty will be the maximum. The honest insolvent will be enabled to secure a discharge from his obligations, while the dishonest insolvent will be left in the same miserable condition to which his wrongs have brought him.

The bill of course provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. There are advocates of both systems to the exclusion of the other, but the position of both classes of advocates seems untenable. Let us illustrate by taking a single commercial transaction. The party to the transaction who is the seller on time becomes a creditor. The purchaser becomes a debtor. To say that the latter should have the benefit of the bankrupt law and that the former could not, in the event the debtor made himself liable to be so proceeded against, would be to state a proposition that I do not think any fair-minded man could acquiesce in. Let me state the same proposition in a different form: The man of affairs who purchases and sells upon credit is, in so far as he purchases, a debtor, and in so far as he sells upon time, a creditor. To say that in his capacity as a debtor he can take advantage of the act, and on the other hand, that he cannot avail himself of its benefits in his capacity as a creditor, and *vice versa*, would be to give expression to a sentiment that the fair-minded men of the country would certainly not accept or be governed by.

The criminal provisions of the bill are severe, and are calculated to exercise an influence for good in the direction of preventing the commission of criminal acts. The prohibitions and punishments are directed to wrong-doers, irrespective of whether they are officers, bankrupts, or other persons.

In brief, the bill is a comprehensive embodiment of the principles involved in bankruptcy, tersely expressed and well arranged. It is couched in language which is plain and concise, and without the use of technical terms.

We confidently anticipate that the enactment of this bill will put a stop to wild speculations with the money of creditors and a reckless dealing in merchandise which has not been paid for, decrease the number of commercial failures and increase the amount of dividends paid by the estates of insolvents, extend the confidence between the commercial men of the country, reduce the hazard incident to doing business, and give an impetus to our wonderful commerce.

Yours, truly,



St. LOUIS, April 25th, 1890.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A REFORM MOVEMENT.

THREE reforms in insurance are receiving attention abroad. I think they merit the attention of Americans, who certainly lead the world in devising insurance schemes, and, in turn, in patronizing them. There is no country where the insurance business has become more prosperous than in the United States. There is no country where insurance is offered in so many varying forms and at such varying prices; in fact, the leaders in the best schemes of insurance in England and France are Americans. Strange as this may appear, some of the most remunerative branches of our great old-line companies are found in London, Paris, and other European capitals. The South American insurance business in United States companies is also large, and is constantly growing, so that the ramifications of our great insurance companies may be said to extend throughout the world.

The three innovations that have been contemplated abroad are Governmental life insurance, by which the Government undertakes the business, not, as in Germany, for the working classes alone, but for the masses, as has been successfully done in Australia; insurance without medical examination, as is done in Vienna, and as is just being done in Great Britain; and the offering of special inducements for women to take life insurance. Governmental insurance in New Zealand, according to a department report, has been continued since 1870. It was then established for the first time, and was the first institution of the kind ever attempted in the world. Everybody predicted its failure, and yet from the beginning it has proved to be so successful that in less than twenty years the number of policies has grown to over 50,000, with an outstanding insurance of nearly \$50,000,000. Not only this, but it is proved to be the cheapest life insurance as well as the safest that could be offered. The State guarantees every policy, so that there can be no failure to pay, no matter how widespread death and disease might be.

The Government's responsibility is ample to meet every emergency. More than that, the insurance is provided for a strong, vigorous, and healthy nation. In spite of the tremendous advantage which the Government thus enjoys in the insurance business, it does not monopolize it. Various other insurance associations exist, and, curiously enough, they flourish, because Governmental insurance has made the business extremely popu-

lar and quite profitable. Competition between private companies and the Government leads to larger offers by the former, and people take policies under both systems. The closeness of the competition is a guarantee of the security even of the private corporations. With all the difficulties under which a foreign company would be expected to labor in New Zealand, it is noticeable that some of the largest old-line companies of the United States, including the Equitable and the New York Life, have prosperous general agencies in that country, and find themselves able to hold their own against all comers.

In Germany the Government undertakes to insure the lives of workmen receiving low salaries, and it does so by exacting a very small bonus from their wages. The insurance amounts to little, but a little goes a great way in countries like Germany, where poverty is widespread, and where the poor think themselves well off when they get fresh meat to eat more than once or twice a week. Such a system would not be accepted in the United States or in any republic. It is centralizing the Government, giving it too much of the paternal form, and therefore repugnant to the feelings of free men who are willing and able to care for themselves. In a country like ours it would be simply placing a premium on idleness and pauperism. That it does not do so in Germany is owing to the rigid enforcement of social laws and the oppressive measures resorted to to restrain the viciously inclined, young and old.

In Vienna one of the foremost life-insurance companies created somewhat of a sensation recently by announcing that it would accept, instead of the certificates of its medical examiners, the unsupported statements of applicants for insurance as to their physical condition. The company asserted that medical examinations were expensive, costing more than they were worth; but while it is true that doctors' fees in all insurance companies are heavy, that was not an excuse for the sudden change in the conduct of the Vienna company. It was simply a bid for business, and a very bold bid at that. Of course the Vienna company does not excuse a man from answering all the questions that may be asked of him regarding his health. Beyond this, the medical examination of our insurance companies is not a matter of much consequence. The patient's pulse, his weight, height, chest measure, and so on, are considered. The examination is seldom extended beyond this. His chest is sounded, and pains are taken to ascertain the condition of his heart, kidneys, lungs, and other internal organs; but no one need fear the examination given by the most exacting insurance companies. Nevertheless, it is a fact that many are deterred from taking policies because they fear they may not be able to pass the medical examination, and they know that if they should fail to pass they would be constantly haunted by the dread of death. I know a number of such cases. A young friend of mine was refused a policy in the Equitable Life. The agent said: "Your weight is too light for your height." It came like a death-blow to my friend, and the effect it had on his wife may be imagined. This young man spent a short time abroad, during which he was seriously ill, but the change benefited him so much that on his return he weighed all that his height called for, and much more, and was at once accepted as a good risk.

It is a peculiarity of some diseases that they are not discernible by casual investigation. They require the practiced eye of a microscopist, as well as the practiced and intelligent mind of a physician. Some of these diseases are rated among the incurable, and it is not surprising that a man who fears that he may suffer from Bright's disease, though he appears to be in fairly good health, hesitates to make application for life insurance.

A number of questions from subscribers are awaiting replies. It is sometimes difficult to ascertain the necessary facts, but my correspondents will all be answered in due time.



MR. WILLIAM EASTON.

MR. WILLIAM EASTON, the head of Easton's National Horse and Cattle Exchange, Limited, is a native of Somersetshire, England. The *Western Antiquary*, a journal published at Plymouth, England, says that the family of Eastons of which Mr. Easton is a member dates back many centuries, and shows an unbroken history from the year 481. According to this same authority Nicholas Easton came to America in March, 1634, and became Governor of Rhode Island. He built the Court-house there and the first residence, and gave the name to an important town in Pennsylvania; also to the beautiful beach at Newport known as Easton's Beach. His son, John Easton, became Attorney-General in America under the British Crown, and published a standard work on the native Indian tribes of America. Christopher and Abel Easton came to America in 1760, and were officers under General Washington. Mr. William Easton is a lawyer by profession, and also studied for the higher branch of the legal profession, the Bar, but he never practiced. He is a natural born lover of the race horse, and has the pedigree of all the great horses of both England and America at his finger-tips. The sight of a good horse always elicits his keenest admiration, and often when conducting a sale of blooded horses this feeling becomes so strong that he loses himself to a certain extent in his admiration of the animal, and magnetically conveys, as it were, a like feeling to many of his audience.

Some ten years ago he came to New York with the purpose of establishing a horse exchange similar to the famous Tattersalls' of London. He organized a company which built the American Horse Exchange, but did not meet with popular favor, because it was something which the public had not been educated up to, and still had distrust for horses sold at auction. In short, Mr. Easton anticipated the wants of the public about ten years. But, happily, things have changed, owing to the prestige and reputation of some auctioneers and horse owners.

Most of the important sales of racing stock have been conducted by Mr. Easton, who is on record as having obtained double the price ever received for a yearling under the hammer in any country. This was at the famous Haggin sale held at Madison Square Garden two years ago, when King Thomas brought \$38,000. Last year, for this same gentleman, he sold

another yearling by Mr. Belmont's celebrated imported stallion St. Blaise, out of Maud Hampton, for \$22,500. These prices are remarkable. He has, moreover, secured the highest average for trotting-bred yearlings that has so far been made.

Easton's Horse and Cattle Exchange has been recently reorganized, and will be known as Tattersalls' (of New York), Limited, an English corporation, in which Messrs. Tattersall and two Members of Parliament are interested as stockholders and directors. Among the stockholders are the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Marcus Beresford, official Jockey Club starter; George Dawson, the Duke of Portland's celebrated trainer, and the famous trainers, Matthew and John Dawson. Mr. Edmund Tattersall, the head of the firm, is a director of an advisory nature, and Tattersalls', of New York is to be conducted upon the same plan as the



WILLIAM EASTON, HEAD OF EASTON'S HORSE AND CATTLE EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

English establishment. The capital is \$255,000. A suitable building site has been secured for the company in the upper part of the city, and building operations will be commenced at once. The building will have an unusually large sale ring, and will accommodate 400 horses. It will have also 100 loose box-stalls for yearlings and thoroughbreds. It is contemplated to open the new quarters with a sale of Mr. Haggin's yearlings in June next.

The Easton Horse and Cattle Exchange, Limited, have very commodious sale paddocks at Hunt's Point, Southern Boulevard, on the New York and New Haven Railroad, within five minutes by rail of the city, and forty minutes' drive. There are accommodations here for 300 horses, including 200 box-stalls, all newly built. Horses brought any distance by rail can be side-tracked at the paddocks, where they have ample opportunity to recuperate with good pasture and fresh air. The sale building alone has seating accommodations for 1,400 people. Last year all the great yearling sales from the great Kentucky, Tennessee, and California breeding establishments were held there.

HARRY B. HOLLINS.

MR. HARRY B. HOLLINS, whose picture we publish this week, has been brought somewhat prominently before the public of late on account of his connection with the syndicate that recently purchased the entire control of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn. He was the prime mover in the transfer and reorganization, and the new board of directors elected him president of the company. He is not by any means inexperienced as the official head of corporations, having been for some time the president of the Metropolitan Ferry Company, which runs from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street and Peck Slip to Long Island City, connecting with the Long Island Railroad Company. It is safe to say that, like the Metropolitan Ferry, the Union Ferry Company will be operated on a most liberal scale, and the infusion of new and younger blood into the old corporation will be most advantageous to the citizens of both cities.

Mr. Hollins was born in this city, and is only thirty-five years old. Upon his graduation from the New York University he entered the banking-house of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., where he remained some time, afterward entering the employ of Mr. D. P. Morgan. In 1877 he established the well-known banking-house of H. B. Hollins & Co., of which he is the head, and which is located at the present time in the Wilks Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets. In addition to his banking and ferry interests, he is prominently connected with a number of other large institutions, among them the Interstate Gas Company, of which he is president, the Georgia Central Railroad, of which he was vice-president for two years, and which was finally purchased by the Hollins syndicate. He also purchased all the gas companies in St. Louis and reorganized them under one company. He is a director in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Seventh National Bank, Queens County Bank, and vice-president of the Interstate Mortgage Banking Company, of Mexico, as well as chairman of several railroad committees.

In the social world he is equally as prominent, being a member of the Union and Racquet Clubs, the Westminster Kennel Club, and several other like organizations. He is also a sportsman in a quiet way, and would at any time rather fish than eat. He is, furthermore, exceedingly handy with a gun, and for some time has been a member of the South Side Sportsman's Fishing Club of Long Island, and the Restigouche Fishing Club of Canada.

THE GRANT SCANDAL.

PROBABLY the most sensational event of our recent political history is the scandal which connects the name of Mayor Grant with certain political transactions in 1884. The charges in the case are made by one Patrick McCann, a brother-in-law of Mr. Richard Croker, the "creator" of the Mayor. His testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee was to the effect that in the year named Mr. Croker was placed in charge of a purse of \$180,000, of which Grant himself gave \$80,000, and which had been raised for the purpose of securing the confirmation of Grant as Commissioner of Public Works. McCann alleged that the facts came to his knowledge through the wife of Croker, and that he had confirmatory evidence in his possession. Of course this exposure produced an immense sensation in Tammany Hall circles, and Mayor Grant hastened to put in an absolute disclaimer as to the charges made, going so far as to declare that he was not a candidate for the office named in 1884, and producing in corroboration of this a letter from ex-Mayor Edson, to the effect that Grant's name "was never presented as a candidate for appointment to the office of Commissioner of Public Works in 1884, or at any other time." It is a somewhat singular fact, however, that the city newspapers of December of that year contained several references to the fact that he was a candidate, that his nomination was expected, and that rumors prevailed that a boodle fund of \$100,000 was to be divided among three Republican Aldermen to secure his confirmation. While disclaiming the charges, Mayor Grant at the same time violently assailed the Senate Committee as partisan and unfair, and addressed a somewhat peculiar letter to the State Senate demanding the appointment of a special committee authorized to investigate the whole affair. With great propriety, this was referred to the Senate Committee already raised, and Mayor Grant was invited to appear before it on Saturday, the 3d instant.

At this meeting of the committee Mr. McCann was recalled, and subjected to a very severe cross-examination by counsel for Mayor Grant. He adhered tenaciously to the story he had previously told, and his evidence was not shaken in any particular. He entered somewhat more explicitly into the details, and altogether seemed to deepen the favorable impression of his sincerity. Mayor Grant, when put upon the stand, denied in the most positive terms that he had any knowledge that a fund had ever been raised to secure his confirmation as Commissioner of Public Works, and alleged with equal positiveness that he had never been a candidate for that office. He admitted, however, that he had on two occasions given a little daughter of Mr. Croker \$5,000 in bills, and when questioned as to the motive for this action, said that he was her godfather. The bills were given to the child in envelopes, and in the presence of her parents. He did not seem to know what had become of the money, nor to have manifested any great degree of interest as to whether it was really appropriated for the child. The allegation is that, he being sheriff at the time, the money was given as a consideration to Mr. Croker for services rendered. The admissions of the Mayor as to the giving of this large sum of money to a two-year-old child are generally regarded as substantiating Mr. McCann's statements. At any rate, the effect of the admissions upon Tammany Hall and its supporters has been very marked, and the popular judgment is that Mayor Grant's political career may be



HARRY B. HOLLINS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

PHOTO BY KURTZ.

regarded as hopelessly eclipsed by these confessions. Mr. Croker, who left the country some months ago, is ill at Wiesbaden, Germany.

PARADE OF RIDING CLUBS.

THE parade of the riding clubs of New York, which took place on the first Saturday afternoon in May, was in every way a successful and picturesque affair. Six clubs in all participated. The parade was led by Mr. Howard Carroll, President of the New York Riding Club, and it included all the principal club-riders of the city. Many equestrians followed the procession proper, and crowds greeted it at all points along the route. The parade extended to Central Park, the route passing around the Park by way of the east-side drives to Seventy-second Street, and thence to the Riverside Park. We give elsewhere an illustration of the parade through the latter park.

PERSONAL.

It is understood that Emperor William will visit England in August next.

GROVER CLEVELAND has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

MRS. HELEN DAUVRAY WARD, the actress, and John M. Ward, the base-ball player, have signed articles of final separation in New York.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL CLARKSON will retire on June 1st, and William Potter, of Philadelphia, is spoken of as his successor.

A SYNDICATE of rich Hamburgers have given to Prince Bismarck two estates at Friedrichsruhe, to round out his property symmetrically.

It is understood that the President's family will spend the summer at Deer Park, Md., as they did last year, President Harrison joining them as soon as Congress adjourns.

A FINE statue of Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, was recently unveiled at Coloma. It overlooks the historic mill-race where the first gold was found. It represents Marshall, in a prospector's costume, pointing toward the spot where he made the memorable discovery that changed the history of California.

AMONG recently recorded deaths is that of Judge George W. Nesmith, a noted citizen of the Granite State, the intimate friend of Daniel Webster, and an affable and genial gentleman of the old school, who had reached the age of ninety years. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and it was said of his legal career that he closed more lawsuits and settled more litigation than any other lawyer in New Hampshire.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON gives it as his opinion that "if New York goes to the National Democratic Convention in 1892 united for Cleveland, there is no doubt that he will be nominated; but if such be not the case, the party must look elsewhere for a nominee. It would be suicidal to take the nominee from New York State if it were divided, and there were an evident determination of any considerable body to knife the party."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has introduced in the British House of Commons a bill to amend the license laws, with a view of reducing the evils of drunkenness. He holds that the number of taverns is greatly in excess of the people's wants, and proposes to abolish beer-houses, and to compel clubs to register and pay fees varying from £30 annually, for workingmen's clubs, to £2,000 for aristocratic clubs. The bill is received with favor in the Commons.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, says that within the last few years about thirty industries employing labor have adopted the eight-hour law, and still others have adopted the nine-hour system. He thinks that the true plan is to reduce the hours of labor one-half hour each year till an eight-hour system can be obtained, with ten hours' pay. This has been adopted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and in three years their men will be working eight hours daily.

It looks as if Emin Pasha has made a mistake in undertaking, as the head of a German expedition, to forestall the British in the annexation business in Africa. Indeed, it is stated definitely that the country over which he hoped to hoist the German flag, south of his old possessions, has already been opened up by an expedition led by Mr. Jackson, which was quietly sent out last summer by the British East African Company, and the whole of the Uganda territory and possessions on the north of the lake have been placed under English protection. All this happened six months ago, and as Emin is not a fighter, he will probably accept accomplished facts.

THE distinguished German tragedian, Herr Ludwig Barnay, was the recipient of marked honors on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his entrance upon the stage. Among those present on the jubilee occasion were deputations from most of the theatres of Germany, and several Australian, Hungarian, Russian, and English actors. The Berlin artists presented to Herr Barnay a bust of himself as he appears in the character of *Mark Antony*. He was also the recipient of the decoration of the Order of St. Stanislas, which had been conferred upon him by the Czar, and Emperor William sent an autograph letter to Barnay, conferring upon him the fourth-class Order of the Crown.

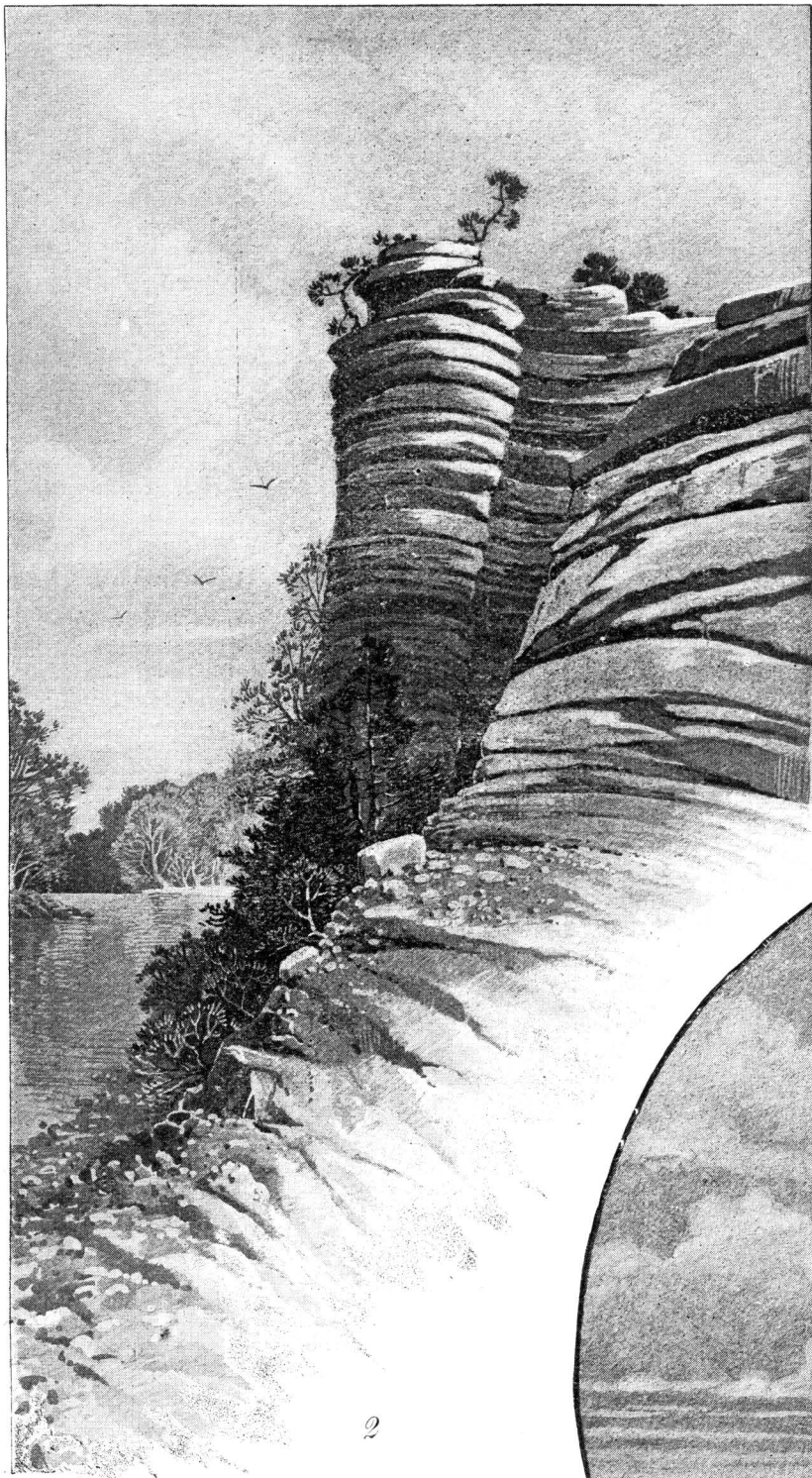
SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is still in Japan, a slave to its enchantments. In a charming little house in Tokio, standing in several acres of pretty garden, full of peach trees and plum trees, he whiles away the pleasant days, not wholly idle, not very busy, but, between the two, absolutely happy. Soon after arriving in Japan he expressed his intention of making a speech in Japanese in public within six months. The time is not yet up, but he already speaks the most difficult language in the world fluently and colloquially, so extraordinary is his aptitude in acquiring the languages of his beloved East. He will remain in Tokio at least until the summer, when there is to be an exhibition, which he wishes to see. He has an invitation from the King of Siam, which he has accepted, and he will also be the guest of the Governor of Madras when he has got so far on the homeward way. Arrived once more in Europe, he will visit the King of Roumania and his Queen, "Carmen Sylva," some of whose poems he has translated in Baroness Stackelberg's biography.

A GREAT deal of comment has been occasioned by the fact that Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York recently granted to Kemmler, the New York murderer under sentence of death by means of electricity, a stay of proceedings. It has been alleged that the extraordinary interest in the murderer was stimulated by one of the electric companies, and it is also said that the counsel in the case received their fees from a New York newspaper which is supposed to be strongly opposed to the use of electricity in the execution of murderers. Whatever may be the fact as to the instigators of the movement, this is likely to be a *cause célèbre*. The matter was taken by counsel to the United States Supreme Court on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, but this being denied, another application was made for a writ of error, on which a hearing will be given on the 19th inst. Should this application be granted it will have the effect of prolonging Kemmler's lease of life for perhaps a year. It is hardly supposable, however, that the Supreme Court will interfere.



1. ROAD THROUGH PINES NEAR PUTNAM, CONN. PHOTO BY E. F. WHITMORE. 2. LISTENING TO THE BIRDS, CENTRAL PARK. PHOTO BY E. S. KINGSLAND, NEW YORK. 3. HEN AND CHICKS. PHOTO BY E. A. DILLHOFF, 621 MADISON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y. 4. REAR OF THE OLD GRIST-MILL, RIDGEWOOD, L. I. PHOTO BY A. W. HARRINGTON, 116 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK.

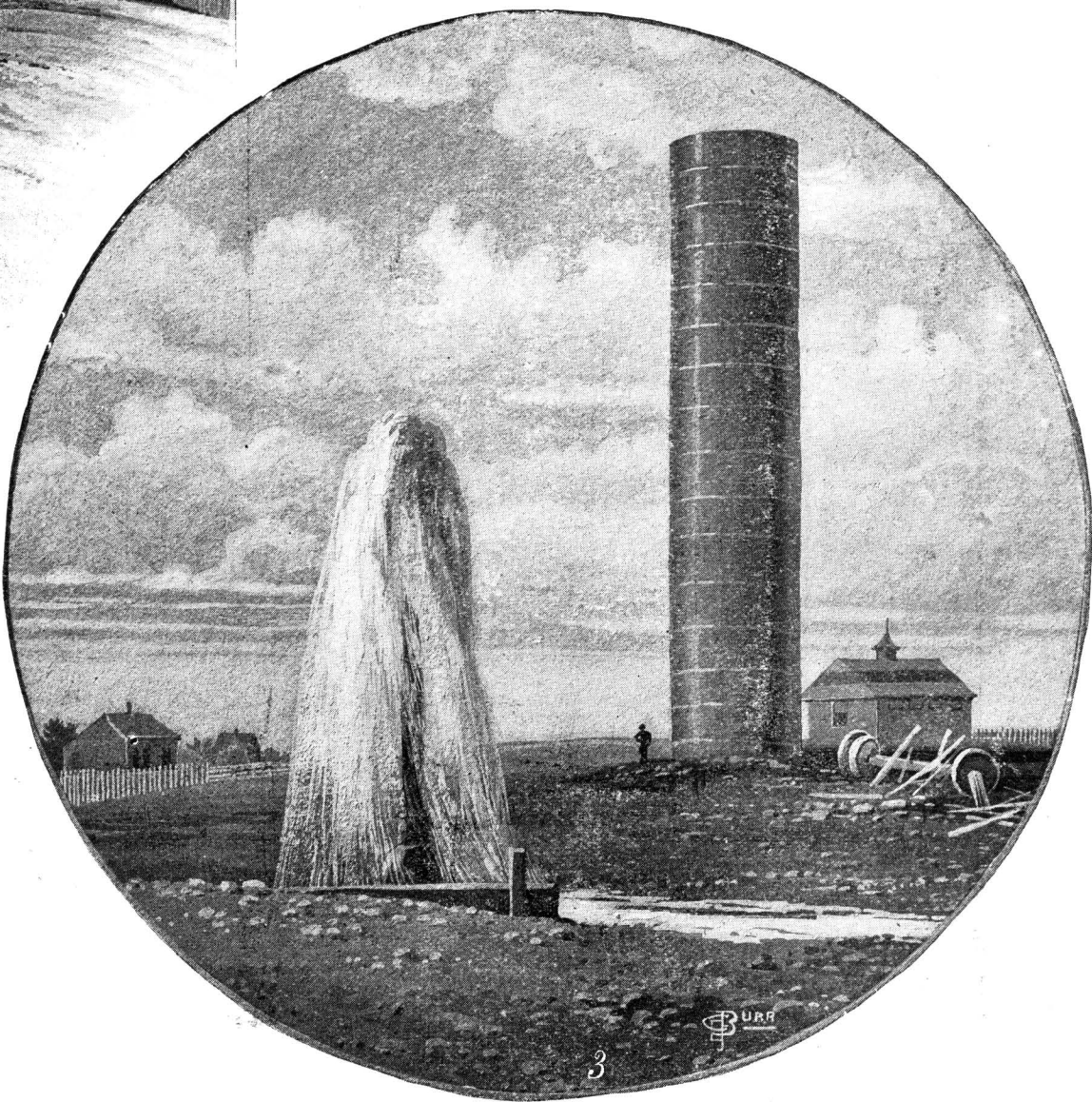
OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.



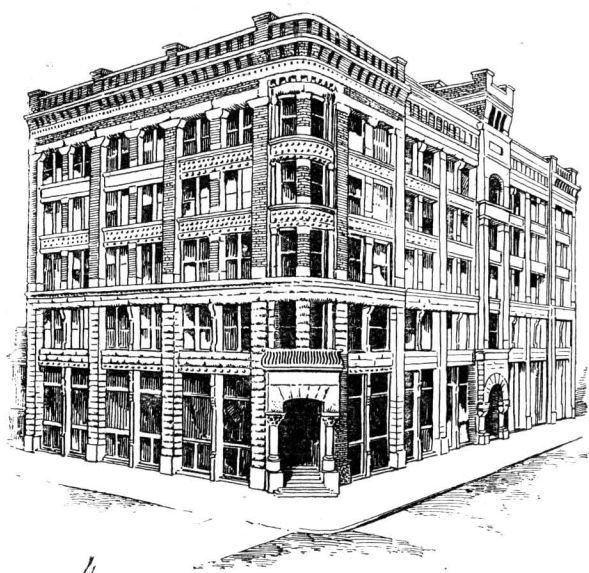
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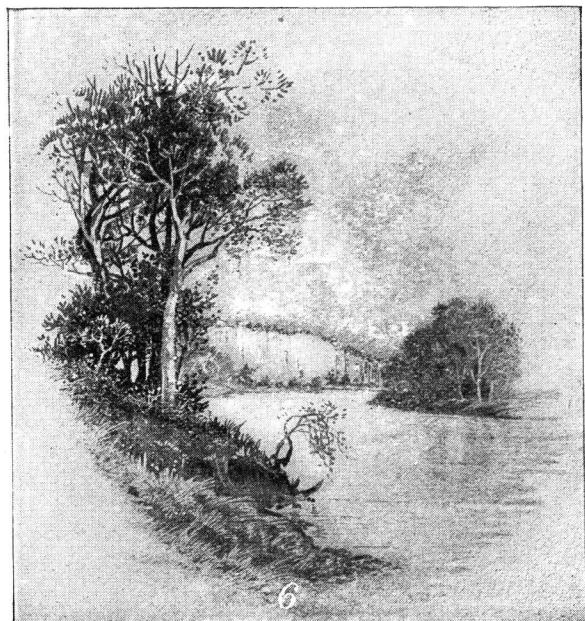
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1. A STREET IN WACO. 2. LOVER'S LEAP, ON THE BOSKEY RIVER. 3. ARTESIAN WELL, WACO. 4. BUILDING OF THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, WACO. 5. SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE BRAZOS RIVER, WACO. 6. ON THE BRAZOS RIVER, NEAR WACO.

METHUSELAHS OF THE MISSIONS.

THE California Mission Indians have been described by all the travelers, from La Perouse to Dana and Forbes. But no one had any idea of the examples of longevity that some of the men of this race would afford. The recent death of an Indian at Salinas City, Mon-

and Soledad. There were no records kept among the Indians. The only means of deciding about Gabriel's age is from his own statements, corroborated by subsequent testimony. Gabriel says that when Carmelo Mission was founded in 1770 he was a grandfather, which could not have made him less than thirty-two. His son, Zachariah, by his third wife, died at Gonzales in 1883, aged 114, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Father Sorrentini, who first came to Monterey in 1845, knew both Gabriel and his son as old men at that time. The church records contain a memorandum of Zachariah's baptism. Another old Indian, José Lauriano, who died in 1886, aged about 110 years, for whose name the mission baptismal record is now being searched by Father Sorrentini, was for many years with Dr. S. M. Archer, of the county hospital. He gave evidence that Gabriel was a grandfather and looked old when he was a little boy. They were of the same tribe, and spent much time together.

Mrs. Munras, of Monterey, a Spanish lady now nearing her hundredth year, told Father Sorrentini many years ago that when she was a little girl Gabriel was an old man, and went by the name of Old Gabriel. Mrs. Castro, a very old Spanish lady, who died seven years ago, added her testimony on this point. Both these ladies remembered occurrences of 1809 and 1810, and were very careful wit-

nesses. A mass of similar affidavits from old settlers of Monterey County was taken ten years ago and sent to the Vatican, with photographs of "the oldest Catholic in the world." Copies of these affidavits were not kept here, but have been sent for. The Pioneer Society proposes to gather up all the additional evidence that can be had on the subject. Mayor Hill, Dr. S. M. Archer, W. S. Johnson, cashier of the Salinas bank, who cared for Gabriel for many years, and other leading citizens of that region, agree in saying that the old man showed little change in the last forty years of his life. It is said that he had seven successive wives, to all of whom he was married by the rites of the church, and that he had a son named Bartolo by his last wife when he was about a hundred years old. This son is now a man of fifty, living at Hollister.

Gabriel was a small man of about five feet six inches, and very agile in his youth. He was trained to be a mason and brick-layer at the Mission Soledad, and at that time, about 1820, was noted for his remarkable endurance, being able to "walk down any horse." At the time of his death he weighed only about 110 pounds.

The autopsy showed that the immediate cause of death was pneumonia. The arteries showed marked calcification. All the vital organs were much atrophied. The lungs, liver, and spleen showed all the signs of advanced old age. Two remarkable features were the almost entire absence of blood in the body, and the absence of the expected ossification of the cartilages. The complete report has been published.

I used to see old Gabriel working in his garden near Natividad, and afterward at Santa Rita. As late as 1880 the old man used to walk three miles and back to the Catholic Church every Sunday. He was known to every child in Salinas, and received many presents of candy and fruit. In his later years he never ate meat. His hearing and eyesight were good to the last. He spent hours sitting in the sun on the south side of a wall scraping his skin with an old case-knife. He never used tea, coffee, tobacco, or any form of liquor, but he drank a great deal of hot water. He had a heavy head of hair, still showing traces of black. Five teeth remained in the lower and one in the upper jaw.

These are the leading points about old Gabriel,



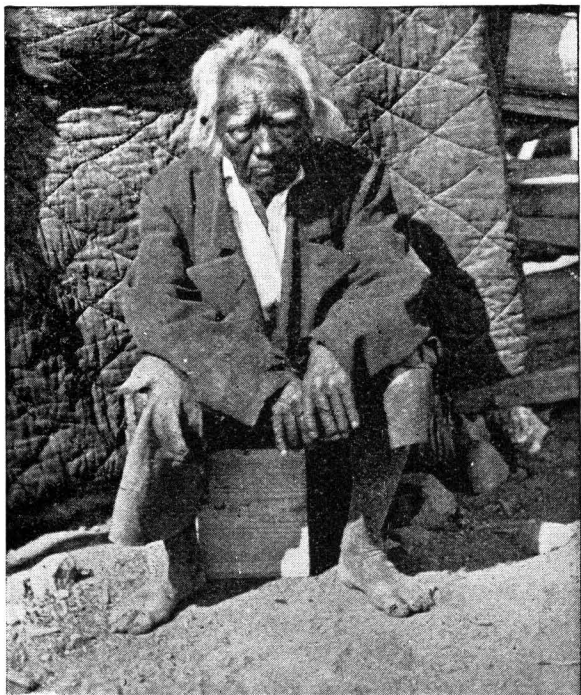
METHUSELAHS OF THE MISSION INDIANS.—OLD GABRIEL, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OLD.

terey County, who is claimed to have been more than one hundred and fifty years old, has attracted the attention of the whole country to these relics of the mission rule.

The first old Indian I ever saw was named Masseano. He lived in a small adobe hut, and was said to be over one hundred years old at his death in 1870. When the Mission San José, Alameda County, was established in 1797, Masseano was a grown man, living in the Indian town of Oroysom, which was near the site chosen by the Franciscan Fathers for the mission. He said that he listened to the preaching and helped to build the church. The other Indians confirmed this, and American settlers who came to the region in 1847 said that Masseano was then an old man. Polito was another of the noted old Mission San José Indians.

Santa Cruz had an old Indian who claimed to be over a hundred. Monterey had old Casiano, of San Antonio, who died a few years ago, aged one hundred and thirty-six, if traditions can be trusted. The best authenticated case, however, is that of Gabriel at Salinas.

I have taken pains to write to ex-Senator W. J. Hill, of Salinas, now city Mayor and owner of



CASIANO, A SAN ANTONIO MISSION INDIAN, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX YEARS OLD.

the daily *Index* of that place. He has sent me copious notes and photographs of the old Indian. Gabriel was a chief of the Escalenes tribe of Monterey Indians, and was on an expedition to the coast when Father Junipero Serra landed in 1770. He was baptized by him, and helped to build the missions of Carmelo, San Antonio,



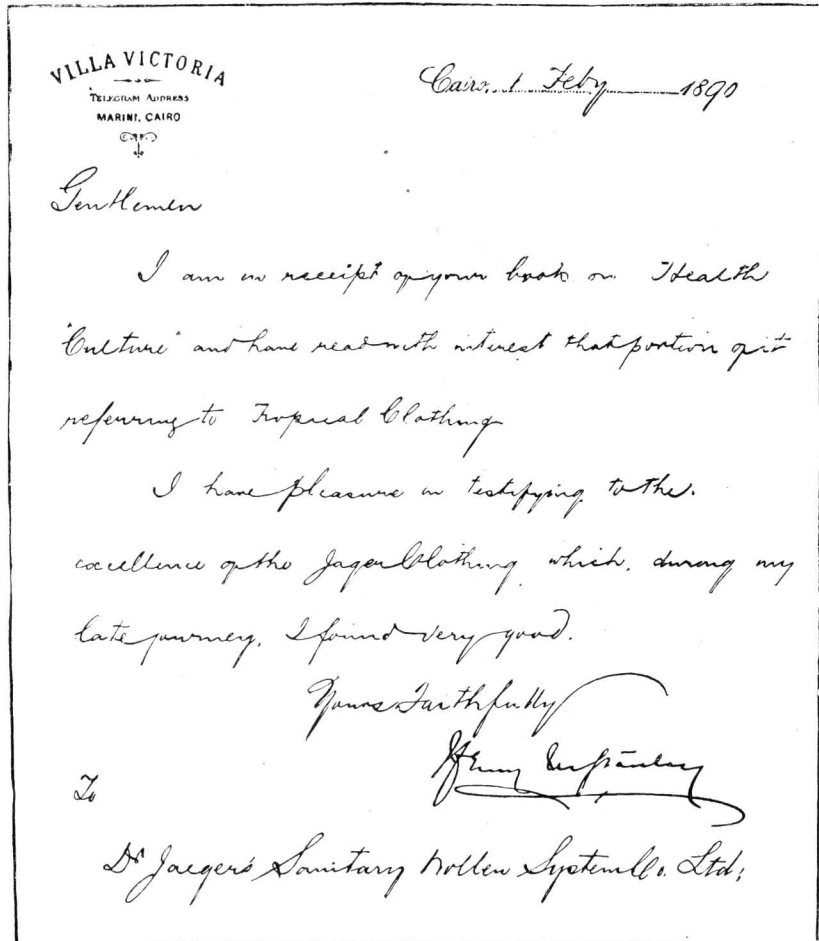
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as well as can now be ascertained. The only conflicting testimony on the subject of his age is from a Spaniard named Sobranes, who says that when the Soledad Mission was built in 1791 old Gabriel was about twenty. This he had from his father; but even this makes Gabriel 120 years old, and still leaves him a remarkable character, and his story is good evidence of the "glorious California climate," particularly of that of the Monterey region. CHARLES H. SHINN.

GEYSER WELLS OF TEXAS.

WACO, THE GEYSER CITY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

BUSINESS leads me casually to visit Waco, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated near the geographical centre of Texas, on the beautiful hills overlooking the Brazos River, and at the intersection of four railway systems. This place is comparatively unknown, though probably the best built city in the State, with certainly the greatest natural advantages to be found in the South for the development of manufacturing enterprises. Her people realize but faintly the great promise these advantages offer, and have failed to advertise abroad the wonders of nature which, being familiar to themselves, they forget are unknown to others to whom they would be most attractive and interesting.

HOT GEYSERS.

Chief among these attractions, and most curious, are the gushing geysers, which throw their hot, pure, sparkling waters into the sunlight one hundred and seventy-three feet above the city level. Five of these geysers supply the city with the purest water, being owned and controlled by two companies, whose competing mains cross-section almost every street within the city limits. The estimated flow is 5,000,000 gallons of water each day, each geyser developing, with a turbine wheel, a power equal to that of a sixty-eight horse-power engine. The natural force of the water is utilized in storing the surplus in stand pipes ninety feet high, which overflow from the pressure of the waters driven into them from the geysers below. The possibilities of the geyser power must be imagined. Already light machinery is being driven by it—notably the presses of the *Waco Evening News*. The temperature of the water being 103° F., there is a

great saving of fuel in converting it into steam and in heating for manufacturing purposes.

It is said that the power of the geysers now flowing in Waco, if converted into electricity by proper appliances, would run the machinery of New England. Attention to these geysers has been of recent date, and but little effort has been made to use their powerful forces in practical mechanical effort.

SOURCES OF THE GEYSERS.

There is but little accurate information as to the sources of these geysers. It is supposed they have their head waters in the high mountain ranges of the West, possibly the same as those of the famed geysers of Yellowstone Park. Like these, the Waco geysers are hot, and the latter spring upward from subterranean water courses 1,848 feet below the surface of the earth. They are inexhaustible, and may be had anywhere near Waco by drilling to that depth.

Those already drilled are from five to eight inches in diameter, and preparations are being made to drill others of larger capacity. Heretofore they have been drilled for and obtained on the heights in the suburbs of the city, though each proprietor may have his own geyser upon his own manufacturing or residence lot by an expenditure of a few thousand dollars. The average cost of those that have been developed is, in round numbers, \$5,000.

WOOLEN MILLS.

Large woolen mills here find that this geyser water is purer and better adapted to the washing of their fleeces than water obtained from surface springs, wells, and water-courses, while the nascent heat of the water causes a great saving in fuel, in both the formation of steam and heating the water to the proper temperature for the purpose of cleansing their wools.

COTTON.

If the opinion is well conceived that this city has the cheapest power for manufacturing purposes, then it will be at an early date the manufacturing centre of cotton fabrics, as Texas produces nearly one-third of the cotton of the world. More cotton is marketed at this place each year than at any other home market, and more than could by any possibility be utilized by home manufactories. The savings in freight, compressing, handling, commissions, and injury

to the fibre by compressing, will soon attract the wide-awake manufacturers of New England.

PROVIDENT BUILDING.

Among the first to discover this city—for her people seem determined to remain unknown—were ex-Governor Cornell and Hon. Sheppard Homans, of New York. These gentlemen, after visiting all the prominent cities of the Southwest, selected this comparatively unknown place to invest large sums of money in the erection of their palatial home for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Association, now being erected in Waco.

WINTER RESORT.

It has been found that this geyser water is of great value to those troubled with dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all chronic complaints. The climate, like all central and southern Texas, is mild and healthful. These two considerations lead to the conclusion that Waco is destined to be the winter resort of those desiring the most romantic surroundings, the most healthful and mildest climate, the most curative waters, and the most beautiful city in the South.

A large hotel will be built as the winter quarters of visitors who wish to avoid the more severe climate of the North, and a sanitarium is also in contemplation. It will be an elegant building, supplied with all modern appliances for the comfort and convenience of invalids, with ample grounds artistically laid out and beautified.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

A novel illustration of the sporadic enterprise of her people was given as far back as the year 1870. Then little more than a village, a few of Waco's citizens built across the Brazos River the first suspension bridge south of the Ohio River, and it stands to-day a marvel of engineering skill, and the fifth in size, beauty, strength, and importance of the suspension bridges of the world.

WACO NEEDS

some of the energy which has made cities upon barren plains. She needs cheap money, which is supposed to be mouldering in Eastern coffers. She needs manufacturing plants, which can save fuel, freights, and expense in handling raw materials. She needs good people from the North to visit her, who may expect a welcome heartily cordial to Republican and Democrat alike; but she needs most some enterprising spirit who will fully appreciate the great value of her spouting geysers, and will cast his lot in this beautiful city, which is destined to be the greatest manufacturing centre of cotton fabrics in the United States. When you go to Texas be sure to visit the Geyser City of the Southwest. TOURIST.

A CHINESE FUNERAL IN NEW YORK.

A REMARKABLE pagan funeral ceremony, which affords a vivid glimpse of Oriental life, occurred in New York a few days ago, when the Chinese population carried Yung Chee Yang, a prominent physician and Mason, to his burial in Evergreen Cemetery. The central point of the display was an undertaking-place in Mott Street, where a large concourse of Mongolians gathered, and their peculiar funeral ceremonies were observed.

The chief mourners were dressed in long white blouses, and on entering the place took turns in kneeling at a table containing a cooked goat, and in offering cups full of wine to the spirit of the dead; also burning paper blouses and bits of "cash." They were followed by the Masons in flowing silk robes, and with a score of silk banners, and then came the priests and their attendants, the former attired in brilliant robes rich with gorgeous embroidery. These were followed by the Yuet Sing, or commandery of one thousand men, in helmets of gold and bearing swords. These having entered, the high-priest commenced the ceremony by dipping a piece of paper in the blood of the goat and then burning it at one of the candles at the foot of the coffin. Then the high-priest chanted a lament to the screeching music of the flageolet; there was much burning of paper, the spilling of wine, and the scattering of cooked rice over the floor. Finally, the ceremony over, the funeral procession made its way to the cemetery, attracting great attention by its spectacular display.

THE SPORTSMAN'S LAMENT AND JOY.

ONCE upon a noonday dreary,
Whilst a-fishing, lone and weary,
Luckless, thirsty, hungry, sore;
Presently a languid feeling
All-resistless came a-stealing
O'er me, and I rowed to shore.

Down I lay there without cover,
When the flies began to hover
And the fleas skipped up my pants:

PURE, SOLUBLE, Delicious. THE FOREMOST COCOA OF EUROPE, THE COMING ONE OF AMERICA. Easily Digested—Made Instantly. HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS. The Original—Take no other. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used."

Gnats and woodticks held high revel;
"Skeeters" stabbed me like the d—,
And the earth seemed black with ants.

Vainly did I seek to slumber;
Bugs and spiders without number
Danced like demons on my head;
Polecats, 'possums, squirrels, ground-hogs,
Lizards, turtles, beetles, pond-frogs
Seemed possessed to share my bed.

Thus I lay until the morrow
Wond'ring if surcease from sorrow
Ever came to human kind;
While the mists of morning lifted,
O'er my nose a paper drifted,
Gently wafted by the wind.

Straightway, then, I ceased all musing,
While the little scrap perusing;
There I read the blissful charms
Of a sleeping-suit, inclosing
An imaginary sportsman, dozing
Like some child in mother's arms.

Thus I read, and saw a picture
Of a robe without admixture—
Made of camel's natural wool;
Made with folds that clasp together,
Made to suit all kinds of weather—
For winter, warm; for summer, cool.

So I ordered one to try it—
Let no skeptic here deny it—
Fleas are euhred! "Skeeters" mute!
Robed am I like king in ermine,
Safe from every kind of vermin,
Thanks to "Jaeger's sleeping-suit!"
—F. S. B. in *Outing for May.*

MICROBES: AND THE MICROBE KILLER.

BY WILLIAM RADAM,

INVENTOR OF THE MICROBE KILLER.

This is a book in which everybody has an interest. It fills a place in the home and family that has not hitherto been occupied, containing as it does advice and instructions in many emergencies, and directing its readers to a reliable means of combating disease in any and every form.

Close investigation has of late given immense importance to the germ theory of disease. By degrees physicians are growing to recognize the true cause of the many ills to which mankind is subject, and the knowledge has led to such changes in treatment as to excite surprise that former methods were not more unsuccessful than they were. But Mr. Radam is far in advance of medical science. For many years he has made a study of Nature's laws and of her operations in bringing about change and decay in organic formations with the result that he has been able to define a close parallel between animal and vegetable life in the cause and cure of every degeneration from a standard of health.

In his investigation he has advanced far beyond the line of theory. His book does not suggest an hypothesis for other people to test. Long ago a steady watch on the proceeding of nature led him to formulate the idea that germs or microbes are the immediate cause of every health disturbance, but he did not rush into print with it. He tested its value. Had he found by experiment that it could not be sustained the world would probably never have heard of his labors. But it was otherwise. Every practical experiment pointed to the truth of the theory, and only now, when thousands of persons throughout the country can testify to it, does he offer to the world a complete and exhaustive history of his important discovery.

It is no exaggeration to say that his work is one of the utmost importance, and that it must long be the standard authority upon everything that pertains to the subject. It simplifies disease and the treatment of disease. It clears away the mysteries with which medicine has been long enshrouded, and points out a plain, well-defined way by which health can be sustained and consequently life prolonged. Moreover, it is written first of all for the public, and for science after. Technicalities are avoided. It is on the level of popular knowledge, where even a child in the public schools may understand and appreciate.

But apart from its importance it will be found to be of deep interest even to the casual reader. Every page contains information and matter that fix the attention and lend enchantment to the story. It is eminently original, and the manner in which the author takes the people into his confidence and tells them his personal experiences, and the trials, crowned ultimately with success, that he has gone through, give it a character that is well nigh unique among books.

The subject is comprehensively treated. The lower and primitive forms of animal and vegetable life with which of course fungi and microbes are allied are carefully described in a manner that is as captivating as it is accurate. Their functions in the phenomena of fermentation, their various distinctive appearances, their place of development and mode of nourishment and increase, the several varieties found in special disease symptoms, as in Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Cholera, Whooping Cough, etc., are all recorded and described. The remedies ordinarily employed by physicians undergo close criticism, and their weak points are indicated. Experiments showing their value as antiseptics or in their power to destroy microbes are enumerated, and results given which go to satisfy the most skeptical that nothing was known before the discovery of the Microbe Killer which satisfies the requirements of a safe and effectual remedy. Proof is likewise supplied to sustain the doctrine which experience also substantiates, that microbes being in every instance the cause of disease, something which destroys them without injury to the patient is all that is needed to cure any form of sickness.

The reception already given to the Microbe Killer, and the unprecedented success that has followed its use wherever it has become known, testify to its value in a manner that is unanswerable. To supply the demand which has sprung up within two years and a half, seventeen factories have been put into operation, and half of Europe is now contracted for by an English Company. The history of this enormous development from a simple beginning in Austin, Texas, is fully recorded in the work under notice, and although public confidence has been extended to the discovery of Mr. Radam in so marked a manner, it is only now that a complete history of it, with full details of the methods employed in its use and the principle upon which it acts, have been submitted to the world.

MICROBES: AND THE MICROBE KILLER is a handsome volume of some four hundred pages, got up in the best style of the book-maker's art, printing, paper, binding, and all accessories being of the highest order. But not the least important feature in it is the illustrations. There are seventy-five in number on forty fine plates, and are the result of a perfect process of photo-engraving direct from the field of the microscope, which is entirely new. Attempts have often been made to accomplish work of this kind but never before with any prospects of success. Mr. Radam has devoted a large amount of money and much labor and perseverance to attain this result, and in the effort he has had to go through disappointments and failures which would have discouraged any one of less courage and enthusiasm; but he has the credit of doing what nobody had done before him, and of showing what are the possibilities of Photography when in the hands of a careful and determined worker. It would have been possible to obtain drawings of microbes as seen under the microscope, and that is the way they are usually illustrated, and to that resolve we are indebted for an extremely beautiful series of plates of an absolutely novel kind, as much as for a discovery in the art of micro-photo illustration which is of the utmost value to the attainment of scientific accuracy in demonstrating the forms and character of micro-organisms.

It can readily be understood that the infinitely delicate structure of these minute bodies offers so little resistance to light that it is extremely difficult to obtain a shadow on even the most sensitive plate, but Mr. Radam has succeeded in overcoming that difficulty and in giving to the world a series of pictures that are incomparable, and which evince his perseverance and skill as a scientific investigator.

The price of the book is three dollars (\$3.00), and on receipt of that amount it will be forwarded free by mail. Subscribers will be supplied in the order of their applications, and already a large edition is being fast taken up.

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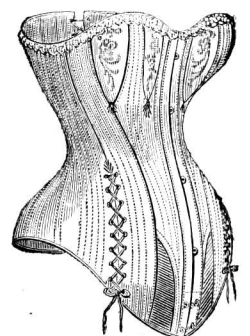
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for all occasions at Low Prices.

FUN.

THE lamp-posts of Cincinnati were recently draped with crape in memory of a deceased director of the gas company. But, as some one remarked, the meters didn't stop working a minute to attend the funeral.

A GOOD IDEA.—Wife—"I declare, Fred, I am almost ashamed to go out with this hat on. It isn't at all the style." Fred—"Is this Bridget's day out?" Wife—"No." Fred—"Then why don't you borrow hers?"—Bostonian.

AWFUL MISTAKE OF AN EMPLOYE.—Proprietor of Fruit-stand (frantically)—"Poy, you haff ruined me!" New Assistant—"What have I done?" Proprietor (wringing his hands)—"You haff sold all te oranges on te outside row!"

"Do you think," he asked, in hesitating accents, "that you could learn to love me?" "Yes," she replied, coyly, "I could learn; but I'm afraid you'll have a good deal of trouble teaching father."—Washington Post.

COULD NOT AFFORD IT.—"No," said the moss-covered, alleged business man, "I cannot afford to advertise. If I did, more customers would come, and I would have to hire more clerks to wait on them, and I cannot afford that additional expense."

THE young man who penned the obituary notice of the late Baron Dowse in Saturday's Times seems rather to have overreached himself in the final effort. Here are his own words: "A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, and who as wisely shall love their country, may follow him."—London Truth.

A PEARLESS TRAIN.

THE Pennsylvania Limited stands first among the railroad trains of the world in the degree of luxury and comfort afforded its patrons. The ladies' waiting-maids, the stenographers, the financial reports, and the observation-car are features entirely original and unique with this train. The superb accommodations of the other cars, great speed and prompt movement, fill every demand of the traveler.

The Limited leaves New York, stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, every day, at 10:00 A. M., for Cincinnati and Chicago.

THE Penna School Journal, Lancaster, Pa., says: "The little work is admirably arranged for clearness, giving a bird's-eye view of the whole Bible. It would be a good thing if all our boys and girls could be made to learn the brief historical and literary facts contained in Professor Schultze's volume. To have it on hand will save many a hunt through the Bible dictionary. For its special purpose, therefore, we know of no other similar work superior to it."—Refer to H. T. Frueauff's card.

THE best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters.

SHAVERS! A tube of Lloyd's Eucassis and a good razor are the only necessities to a delightful shave. Cool and refreshing to the skin. Invaluable to travelers. Observe signature, "Aimee Lloyd," in red ink. Refuse all others. Sold by Park & Tilford, McKesson & Robbins, E. Fougere, and all druggists. Manufactory, 3 Spur Street, Leicester Square, London.

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

Mrs. Winslow'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.

Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

THE CLAY-EATER AT HOME.

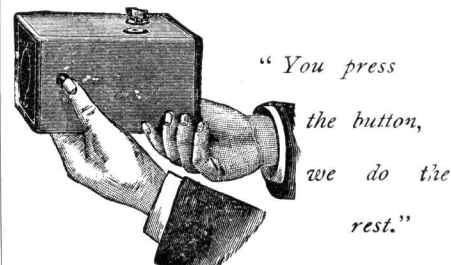
A CORRESPONDENT of the Pittsburg Dispatch writes from Birmingham, in Alabama: "Among the rugged hills of Marion County, in the extreme northwestern portion of Alabama, live about 200 white families whose principal food is white clay. When western Alabama was first settled by the whites, 1830-35, their ancestors came from the hills of North Georgia and South Carolina. The clay eaten by them is a pale white in color, very soft, and is found in large quantities in various portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. Recently it has been largely used in the adulteration of baking powders, cream of tartar, and even flour. It has just a faint taste of magnesia, and is by no means unpleasant even to a novice. When first taken from the bank or bed of the stream where it is found it has an oily appearance, but this disappears when it is dry. The clay-eaters roll it into little balls, which can be carried in the pocket, and when they are ready to eat it, water is poured over it until it is wet and soft again. It is never eaten dry, for in that state it is easily broken into a very fine powder or dust, which would fill the throat and lungs.

"The home of the clay-eater is a log hut, containing only one room, and no matter how large his family may be, they all eat and sleep in the same room. Around the cabin there is a little clearing, where a patch of corn and one of potatoes are cultivated, and most of them have a small garden, where they raise a few beans and cabbage. A few of them own horses, but the majority have only oxen for the farm-work. They sometimes raise fair crops of corn, as the soil is very fertile, and little cultivation is needed. There is no market for the corn except at the nearest illicit distillery, where it is converted into 'mountain dew' or moonshine whisky. Hogs are owned by a few of them, but they are small and of inferior breed. For meat they depend on killing wild game, deer, turkeys, and squirrels, which are found in large numbers among the hills.

"It is twenty miles from the hills where the clay-eaters live to the nearest country town, and almost twice that distance to the nearest railroad. Very few of them ever saw a train, and they know absolutely nothing of modern inventions, such as sewing-machines and cooking-stoves. None of them can read or write, and there is no such thing as a school-house in their settlement. Fifteen miles from the neighborhood of the clay-eaters there is a country store, where they barter eggs, chickens, moonshine whisky, deer and coon-skins for coffee, powder, and shot.

"The clay-eaters have some peculiar customs and superstitions. They have signs for everything, and almost worship the moon. The average clay-eater has a mortal dread of an owl. As soon as the hoot of an owl is heard, a chair is overturned. If the hooting ceases, it is a sign that the threatened danger has been warded off; but if it continues, there is weeping and wailing. In every fire-place will be found a piece of flint rock. This is supposed to keep foxes and owls from catching the chickens. If they start on a journey, no matter where, and a rabbit is seen to cross their path, the journey is at once abandoned, because a rabbit never runs directly across a man's path except to warn him of death. Like the negroes of the South, they are all firm believers in the magic power of the left hind foot of the graveyard rabbit. To sweep trash outdoors would sweep some one out of the family."

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"You press the button, we do the rest."

Seven New Styles and Sizes ALL LOADED WITH Transparent Films. For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Send for Catalogue.

FW CO'S HEATING APPARATUS HOT WATER STEAM & WARM AIR FURNACES 50 YEARS EXPERIENCE AS HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO YOUR STEAM FITTER OR FURNACE DEALER OR SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET MAILED FREE TROY CHICAGO CLEVELAND BOSTON NEW YORK FULLER & WARREN CO.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW 1890 MODEL HAWKEYE DETECTIVE CAMERA. VIEW CAMERA. AUTOMATIC CAMERA. MAGAZINE CAMERA. ALL IN ONE. If not, send at once for the Hawk-Eye Booklet, containing full description and sample picture. The perfection of Instantaneous Photographic Apparatus. 100 pictures without reloading. Prices \$15 to \$50. See Thos. Stevens' experience with the Hawk-Eye in Africa, on four pages before frontispiece in leading magazines for May. When so desired, we will do the developing and finishing. THE BLAIR CAMERA CO., Manufacturers, also makers of the Celebrated Blair Reversible Back, English Compact, and other Cameras, Lenses and Accessories. Factories: 4, 1, 473, 475, 477 and 485 Tremont St., BOSTON, Mass. Branches: 208 STATE ST., Chicago, Ill.; 98 ARCH ST., Philadelphia, Pa. Also sold by Dealers in Photo. Goods everywhere.

KING'S WINDSOR CEMENT, FOR PLASTERING WALLS AND CEILING. Endorsed and Used by the Best Architects, Builders, and Plasterers throughout the country. Before building send for circular to J. B. KING & CO., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

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HIRES' ROOT BEER! 25c HIRES' IMPROVED 25c ROOT BEER! IN LIQUID, NO BOILING OR STRAINING EASILY MADE THIS PACKAGE MAKES FIVE GALLONS. The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. Delicious and Sparkling. TRY IT. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it. C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL BEAUTY HOW TO ACQUIRE and RETAIN IT. How to remove Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles and Superfluous Hair; to Develop the Form; to Increase or Reduce Flesh; to Color and Restore the Hair, Brows and Lashes, and to Beautify the Complexion. A book of interest to every lady. Sent (sealed) for 6 cts., to pay postage. It contains many hints, testimonials and valuable receipts (easily prepared at home), and shows how to obtain free samples of Cosmetics. MADAME LAUTIER, 124 West 23d St., New York City. Cosmetic Artists. Mention this paper.

ALL FAT PEOPLE can safely Reduce Weight and Cure Corpulency permanently by taking TRILENE TABLETS (Regd.) for a few weeks. They are small, agreeable, harmless, and never fail to IMPROVE both HEALTH and FIGURE without Change of Diet. An English Countess writes:—"Your Trilene Tablets act admirably." Send Postal Note for 75 cents to THE TRILENE CO., Sole Proprietors, 834 Broadway, New York.

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.

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

FACIAL BLEMISHES The largest Establishment in the World for the treatment of Hair and Scalp, Eczema, Moles, Warts, Superfluous Hair, Birthmarks, Moth, Freckles, Wrinkles, Red Nose, Red Veins, Oily Skin, Acne, Pimples, Blackheads, Barber's Itch, Scars, Pittings, Powder Marks, Bleaching, Facial Development, etc. Send 10 cts. for 128-page book on all skin imperfections and their treatment. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 West 42d Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. P. S.—Use Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin and scalp for sale at all druggists, or by mail, 50 cents.

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,

In case you fail to find at your Book or Newsdealer Books of the Bible Analyzed, send 20 cents at once for a copy, as you will not wish to be a day longer without it. H. T. FRUEAUFF, Easton, Pa. Trade supplied by American News Company.

HAPPINESS ASSURED. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles when all other remedies have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 per box. WILLIAMS' MED' CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

DOUGLAS & JONES, [Members of the New York Stock Exchange.] 72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW STREET, N. Y., Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Oil for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER. EPPS'S COCOA MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

Golden Hair Wash. This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world, \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLECHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Helder Co., Holly, Mich.

WEAK nervous sufferers from youthful folly, loss of manhood, weakness of body, mind, &c., I will mail you a copy of the "Magic Mirror," FREE, contains the mode of a simple and certain means of cure. Address Dr. F. B. Clarke, East Haddam, Conn.

SOLID GOLD SPECTACLES \$3.50 Eye-Glasses same price. Set with our celebrated "DIAMANTA" lenses, usual price \$5.00. Upon receipt of \$3.50, we will send a pair of our Solid Gold Spectacles or Eye-Glasses. Send us your old glasses by mail, we'll take your exact size from them and return them with the new ones. Upon request we will send you a mailing-box so you can safely mail us your old glasses. If your old glasses don't suit, or if you have never worn glasses, we will furnish free a measure for testing your eyesight exactly. This method of fitting eyes never fails. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This offer for a limited time only. It is intended solely to introduce the goods for our wholesale trade. M. MENEMAN & BRO., Opticians, 136 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Manufacturers.

BOKER'S BITTERS THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL Stomach Bitters, AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS. L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r, 78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

STOUT PEOPLE! WEIGHT REDUCED WITHOUT STARVATION DIET. Treatise & instruction for 6 stamps. E. LYNTON, 19 Park Place, New York

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address N. A. MARSH, Detroit, Mich. DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT HALF PRICE, \$5 AND UP. POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting nervous DISEASES of both sexes. 100 degrees of Electricity. Guaranteed. Latest improved, most powerful MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD. Electric Suspensory free with Male Belts. Pamphlet free. DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

Indigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

A Box of Wind Matches Free With



Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.



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50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.
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Sold by all Druggists.

REVIVING THE COMMERCE OF VENICE.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "Venice has made such progress in trade and commerce since its union with Italy that the Venetians, we are told, are looking forward to a time when their city shall be able to regain the commercial dominion of the Adriatic. There is an export and import trade of nearly £17,000,000, and the utmost is being done to develop the natural resources of the country. The value of property has risen and rents have increased, which is not altogether an unmixed blessing. A curious sort of vigilance committee endeavors to maintain the standard of commercial honesty in the town. In the event of any complaint being brought under the notice of the committee against dishonest shop-keepers an inquiry is instituted, and if the complaint is just immediate redress is demanded. In the event of a refusal the whole facts of the case are made public. The result has been highly satisfactory, and no complaints have been made by British subjects at any rate."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has remodeled his bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph, which provides rates somewhat increased over those proposed in the former bill. The rates for distances less than 300 miles, or between postal stations in any one State or Territory, are increased to fifteen cents for each twenty words, and five cents additional for each ten words or fraction thereof in excess of twenty. For more than 300 miles, and east of the Mississippi River, the rates are twenty-five cents for twenty words; and west of the Mississippi the same, with five cents for each additional five words. Between all stations not provided for as above, the rate will be fifty cents. The House Post-office Committee will consider the proposal, and it is expected that before long a bill will be reported which will meet the approval of Congress.

Put Money in Thy Purse.

After the wedding you found your friends had given you 14 bon-bon dishes, 10 dozen after-dinner coffee spoons, 8 sets of oyster forks, 4 salad sets, etc. Your grandparents would have stored these duplicates in a Safe Deposit Co.—this age is too practical for that, and your friends would be better pleased if you sent them to us to exchange or purchase—that's our business! Buying, selling, or exchanging these duplicates, marked or not, it makes no difference—we have a process of erasing inscriptions. We can sell you an appropriate gift in sterling silver below manufacturers' cost.

Send for Price-List.

Why not stop paying storage on your old useless silver and send it to us with your old worn-out jewelry? We will take it in exchange or buy it of you.

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H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent,
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Beacon Orchestral Club,

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Fine Color Work of every description.

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"BOAT, AHOY!"

the rapids are below you!" cried a man to a pleasure party whom he descried gliding swiftly down the stream toward the foaming cataract. And we would cry, "Boat, Ahoy!" to the one whose life is being drawn into the whirlpool of consumption, for unless you use effective measures you will be wrecked in Death's foaming rapids.

If your lungs are weak, breath short, have spitting of blood, experience occasional cold chills creeping up your spinal column, with hacking cough, variable or poor appetite, feeble digestion, with gradual loss of flesh, cold feet, lassitude or general debility, are easily fatigued, don't disregard these premonitory symptoms. Thousands annually, without experiencing half the above symptoms and not heeding their timely warnings, are plunged into the relentless grasp of that most fatal scourge—Consumption.

You can't afford to fool away any precious time, if suffering from any considerable number of these unmistakable symptoms of approaching danger! It's madness to trifle and experiment with uncertain means when thus afflicted. Don't forget at such a critical period that the only medicine possessed of such positive curative properties as to warrant its proprietors in guaranteeing it to cure Consumption of the Lungs, if taken in time and given a fair trial, is the world-

famed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Trying conditions these, under which to offer the afflicted relief and cure. No ordinary remedy could sustain itself under such a guarantee. It would bankrupt its proprietors! Not so with "Golden Medical Discovery." Its best advertisement is the thousands of consumptives, in all parts of the world, which it has restored to health, strength and happiness. To-day no other medicine has so great a sale. Why? Because it does just what it is guaranteed to accomplish, otherwise its sale on so peculiar a plan as this would ruin its manufacturers.

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures Consumption in all its earlier stages, on common sense principles. Being, according to all recognized medical authority, a scrofulous affection of the lungs, it is reasonable to seek a remedy in those agents known to prove most efficacious in conquering scrofulous disease affecting other parts and organs. Now for Scrofula in all its myriad forms, nothing has ever yet been discovered to compare with the wonderful remedy already mentioned. And especially is this true of Lung-scrofula, or Consumption. It soothes the cough, improves digestion, sharpens the appetite, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, cleanses the system of all scrofulous humors, and builds up the flesh and strength.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.



IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

MRS. BIRMINGHAM—"See that poor, miserable tramp, studying those crocus-plants. With all his wretchedness and degradation, he still has an eye for the beautiful." ROADSIDE WEEKS (regretfully)—"Always disappointed! How I did hope that them blades wuz terbacker."



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Liebig Company's EXTRACT OF BEEF.

For improved and economic Cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. In flavor—incomparable, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and keeps in all climates for any length of time. 1 lb. equal to 40 lbs. of lean beef. Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus: J. Liebig

"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER." Walter Besant.

Apollinaris

The FILLING at the APOLLINARIS SPRING (Rhenish Prussia) amounted to 11,894,000 BOTTLES IN 1887, 12,720,000 " " 1888 and 15,822,000 " " 1889.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Fick's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies fail. Sold by F. HISCOX, only, 853 Br'dway, New York. Write for book of proofs FREE.

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BUY THE BEST. WHICH IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

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CAUTION Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on bottom. If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. Fine Calf Laced Grain and Creedmore Water-proof. Our claims for this shoe over all other \$3 shoes: It contains better material. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable. It gives better general satisfaction. Its great success is due to merit. It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other \$3 shoe advertised. \$5,000 will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue. Also \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2 shoes for Men; \$2 and \$1.75 shoes for Boys. \$3 and \$2 shoes for Ladies and \$1.75 shoe for Misses. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

ALCOCK'S

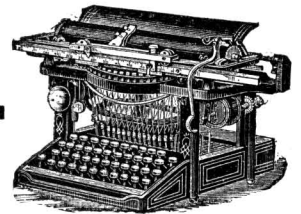
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A. A. Jordan, champion hurdler of America, and holder of the American record for running 120 yards, over 3 feet 6 inch hurdles, says:

"I have for a great many years used ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, particularly during the training season. I find that if I am affected in back or loins with any kind of a pain or strain, that ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS instantly afford relief. For pains in the body, the result of a severe cold, nothing can beat ALCOCK'S PLASTERS. I would certainly recommend the plasters to any athlete who is suffering with soreness or stiffness while in training."

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.



For fifteen years the Standard, and is the Leader in Improvements.

The latest and highest achievement of inventive and mechanical skill.

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