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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

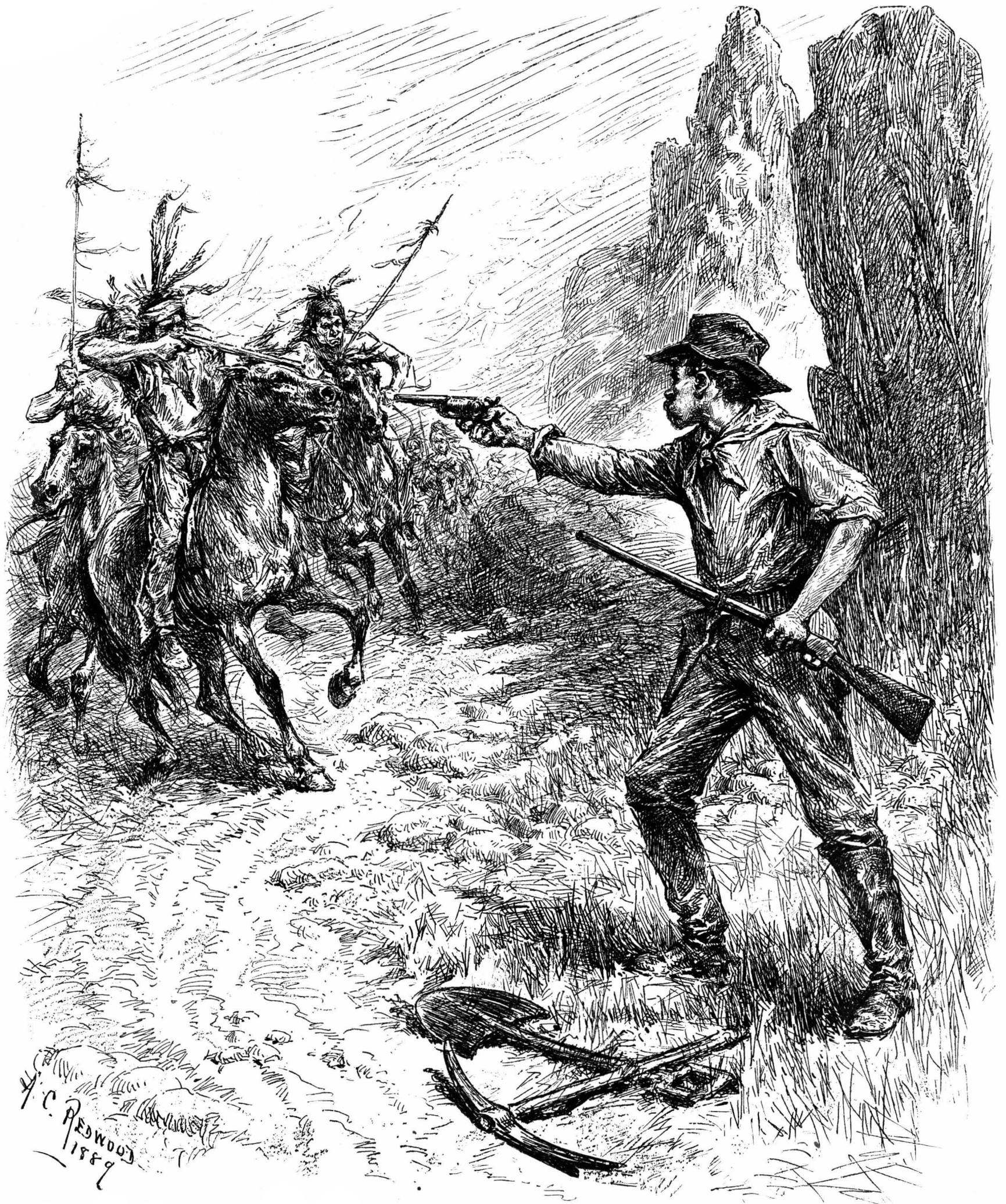


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LIFE IN THE MINING REGIONS OF THE FAR WEST.—SELLING HIS LIFE DEARLY.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PREMIUM \$100.00
\$50.00

THE publishers of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER offer the above premiums to the two persons respectively who will write the best two articles descriptive of the scenery, road-bed, equipment, management, history, and other interesting features of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The contest is open to all persons for the first prize, and is confined to those not over eighteen years of age for the second. Neither article must exceed two thousand words, and must reach this office before July 1st, 1890.

The merits of the articles will be passed upon by Professor John Kennedy, author of "Kennedy's Dictionary" and "What Words Say." The articles will be used for publication in this journal. Address

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
"Railroad Contest," New York City.

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 next week an editorial contribution from Miss Etta Van Etten on the alleged statistical errors and unfair deductions of the last report of the National Labor Bureau. Miss Van Etten, who has made a study of economic questions, states her views with a great deal of vigor, and her conclusions seem to be, in part at least, justified by the facts which she marshals in their support.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE "DYING CAUSE."

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech at the Cobden Club, on May 12th, on "The Decline of Free Trade within the Last Twenty-five Years," and Mr. Goldwin Smith's apology in the current *North American Review* concerning "The Hatred of England," present obverse sides of the same shield. This will be observed by any one who will note how large a share of Mr. Smith's article is devoted to a confession that England's so-called free-trade policy provokes the rancor of other nations, as well as of a large portion of her colonial and home population, instead of their good will, and how keenly Mr. Gladstone feels that the protection policy in other countries stands associated with their "militarism," which phrase, as used by him, signifies the determination of each nation to back its own national will by military force.

It may be doubted whether Mr. Gladstone is particularly sagacious in conceding that the advance of "protectionism" in the United States or in the British colonies stands disassociated with any such growth in "militarism" as attends it in Europe generally. In the British colonies the growth of "protectionism," first in Canada and later in Australia, is largely the product of its advance in the United States, and in the latter it was concurrent with and a coadjutor in the largest military struggle of the century after the wars of Napoleon. When Mr. Gladstone speaks of America as a country in which "militarism" does not prevail, he substi-

tutes one mode of "militarism," viz., the maintenance of standing armies, for the essence of "militarism," which is the disposition to decide controversies by military force. The United States, whether wisely or otherwise, believes in extemporized armies instead of in standing armies. But much of the popular sentiment which raises our pension-list to a point where it equals the cost of maintaining the entire German army arises out of the feeling that our facility in enlisting a great army, if we should again need one, would be proportionate to the liberality with which we had rewarded our last one for its work. Defining "militarism" as a belief in the military method as the only final resort for the solution of international or social difficulties, it may be doubted if any nation would practice it with greater certainty of being sustained by its people than the United States.

Mr. Gladstone is right in recognizing a close association as existing between "militarism" in its patriotic sense and "protectionism." He errs only in conceding that that association is less close in the United States than elsewhere. We may demur, also, to his assertion that this aspect of "militarism" is in any sense a "vampire." He would be the last to contend that the desire of the British people to regulate their own internal affairs without the intermeddlement of other nations is a "vampire," however much "militarism" might be needed to give effect to this desire.

To make a good marketable "vampire" there must be one living organization preying upon the body of another, and sucking from it its blood. A single organization, a man, for instance, seeking to promote a healthy, or even a stimulated circulation of his own blood within his own system, and to defend it to the death from all assault by others, would not find bidders—at least among Americans—if offered on the market as a "vampire."

But if one body politic, like England, settles itself securely and permanently down upon another body politic, like Ireland, Turkey, Egypt, India, China, or Japan, and whether by treaty or by war, by bayonets or by breach of trust, enforces upon the subject people such a system of trade as sucks out its blood, there are those picturesque minds in America who would not refrain from likening the superior body to a vampire. Nor would that form of "militarism" which sought to defend the prey from its incubus be held odious by all mankind, merely because it were found in congenial fraternity with the affiliated doctrine that every people should be free to protect its own industrial interests, and, in short, to "mind its own business."

Mr. Gladstone says truly that "the great Republic has never accepted the doctrines of free trade." But he thinks "at one time there had been a kind of qualified progress toward them." He refers, of course, to the ever-memorable repeal, in 1846, of the American protective tariff simultaneously with the repeal in England of protection to Irish and British farmers. Mr. Gladstone was then a junior member of the British Cabinet under Peel, and is credited by his biographer with having himself drafted the act of 1846 which repealed protection to British farmers.

He knows that the repeal of protection to the British and Irish farmers was the greatest triumph of money in politics ever won in Great Britain, and the most signal victory of one class over another, viz., of the manufacturers over the farmers. By a remarkable coincidence, protection in America was repealed in the same year. Two great object-lessons in political economy were forthwith presented to the people of the two countries. In England a financial crisis struck the country within the same year, 1846 to 1847, and within the next five years the population of Ireland diminished one-third, while in both Great Britain and Ireland more lands went out of cultivation altogether than would have produced the supply of breadstuffs actually imported. This prevented that increase in supply and cheapening in price which Mr. Cobden had promised, and within six years after the repeal the price of grain was higher than it had before been in thirty years.

Precisely as the gifts of free corn by the Cæsars had made bread dear to the Roman people by stifling the production of grain in Italy, so the policy of the "big loaf" in England, to be obtained by uprooting British agriculture, soon made bread dearer in England under free trade than it had been under protection.

In America the first great triumph of money in politics seemed for about six years to work well. The influx of gold from California and Australia, and the inflation in our currency produced by the creation of hundreds of new banks; the great influx of imported goods and the reckless discounts and long credits on which they were sold; the rapid opening up of the Northwest under the stimulus of the newly built railways, all seemed to impart a special "boom" to industry. The collapse of manufactures, however, set in in 1851. In 1853 we were importing more iron and steel than we were making, and by 1854 a general money famine set in. All trades stopped. Seven years of the increasing pauperization of the American people followed, ending in the great Civil War.

Just ten years after the enactment of the Walker tariff, England herself, whose statesmen had framed that measure for us—and, it is believed, had paid for its enactment—was thrown into bankruptcy (in 1856) by the failure of American merchants to pay for the goods with which free trade had deluged, and, two years earlier, had bankrupted us. This is the period of "qualified progress of free trade" in America which Mr. Gladstone revives for modern discussion by his lamentation before the Cobden Club.

In strong contrast with its poverty, discords, and national humiliation, culminating in the Rebellion, now stand the thirty years of protection which he terms "retrogression." No quibbling can mar the world's verdict on this period. It is the greatest industrial success ever achieved by the same number of human beings. Gladstone himself, in comparing it with the career of his own country, has said: "America is passing England with the stride of a giant." Bismarck voices the common sense of mankind when he ascribes this "stride of a giant" largely to protection.

These great object-lessons affect all men nearly alike. It is the American people as a whole who are teaching political economy to the world, including its statesmen. All personal influences sink before this system of national education. Mr. Gladstone sees this as clearly as Bismarck, but to him it rings the knell of another lost cause. It utters a mournful requiem over the frail form of that Manchester beauty who has gone off with quick consumption at about the time he had expected to see her crowned Queen of the May.

Gladstone is a very nimble statesman. His confession that a cause is "down" generally precedes only by a brief interval his assumption of the duties of grave-digger. Ere long we may expect to find him, like his predecessor in "Hamlet," shoveling up merrily the bones and skulls of the early champions of corn-law repeal out of the grave to which he will help to consign the fair but feeble *Ophelia* of free trade. He will find food for philosophic merriment in the mistakes of Cobden, as *Hamlet* found in the skull of poor *Yorick*, the jester. Perhaps he will sing and whistle on his way as he returns from Parliament, after introducing a bill to restore the protective duties on British corn, and proceeds to chop down another tree at Hawarden.

Frank B. Rowland

IMMENSE PROFITS IN TIN.

PITTSBURG, May 19th.—David Lewis, an English manufacturer of tin plate, proposes to erect a \$500,000 plant in this country, and has opened an office in Pittsburgh. He will begin to build as soon as the McKinley Tariff bill is passed. He says that the duty imposed by the McKinley bill will enable manufacturers of tinned plates to make immense profits.

WE clip the above from the *New York World*. It is, in brief, the whole argument of the Republican party in behalf of protection to American industries. It is a complete answer to the sophistries of free-traders.

The proposition to protect the tin-plate industry of the United States, and by protecting it to build it up as the iron, steel, wool, and many other interests have been promoted, has met the particular and venomous opposition of every free-trade speaker and every free-trade organ. They have all argued that tin plate enters into the domestic consumption of every household; that it was useless to attempt to encourage the manufacture of tin plate in this country, and that the people would not willingly submit to be taxed for such a purpose.

The Republican argument has been that the duty levied upon tin is as nothing when compared with the beneficent results of the creation of a new industry in the United States. In other words, that no one would complain of a slight increase, for the time being, in the cost of tinware, provided that it enabled us to create a new American industry, to give labor to our unemployed, to utilize idle capital, and, in the end, to make the price of tin plate as cheap as or cheaper than that of the imported article.

Only the narrow, ill-constructed, illogical mind of a free-trader can dispute the soundness of the protective argument. The telegram we print, standing alone by itself, is the strongest argument for increasing the duty on tin that could be made. No subtle reasoning can overthrow it.

LOOSE METHODS IN CHURCH MANAGEMENT.

IT is no wonder that the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga were startled when they heard the report of the committee of experts regarding the loose, we might almost say reckless, business methods of the society's Board of Publication, with its headquarters in Philadelphia. The experts' report revealed that the Business Committee, which controls the Board of Publication, is made up of a retired merchant, a stove manufacturer, three officers of financial institutions, three lawyers, and two clergymen, and that this committee has been trying to carry on a business for which its members have no special qualification. The correctness of this judgment was shown by the fact that the board paid, during the last three years, \$23,000 more for folding, stitching, and cutting than was necessary; that it paid exorbitant prices for printing and stereotyping, while over 1,000,000 more copies of the "Westminster Lesson Leaf" were paid for than were published. Of 183 books published in the last ten years, only nine had a remunerative sale, and \$11,000 was spent last year in advertising publications the total sales of which were \$55,000. It has often been charged that church management and work often reveals a sad lack of practical knowledge of the ways of the world. This has been given as an explanation of the erratic movements that church organizations sometimes make in political matters. Their indorsement of the third party, for instance, in States like New York, where such an indorsement meant a fatal blow to temperance reform, has been witnessed as a notable specimen of blind bigotry. The revelations at Saratoga created a sensation, and will lead, no doubt, to a speedy reform of existing abuses. The most natural result of the disclosures will be to injure church work; and it is a cause for regret that this injury will not only be felt by the Presbyterians, but also by other denominations when they solicit aid from the public. It would seem as if the churches could readily find in their membership abundant talent to meet every financial responsibility and to carry every burden with safety and ease.

HURRY IT THROUGH!

THE Republican majority in Congress, with only one bolter, a Louisiana sugar planter, has passed the Tariff Revision bill. The promises of the party and good faith with the people require that the Senate shall give the bill immediate consideration and hasten its passage. There will be differences between the two houses, but they cannot be so serious as to jeopardize or materially delay tariff revision.

It is a misfortune that politics enters so largely into the consideration of this matter, affecting as it does simply the material welfare of our people. The result of the protracted tariff discussion in 1888 and the determination of the Democratic party to pass a free-trade measure were disastrous to business interests. The woolen industry and other branches of business have not yet recovered from the shock, and a complete recovery cannot be expected so long as the revision of the tariff is left unsettled.

The McKinley bill as passed by the House may not be perfect; it may not satisfy all interests; but it is a strong protection measure, and in the main meets public expectation and public approval. To quibble over details, to waste, as did the Congress of 1888, several months of precious time in discussing all the various and multiplied questions regarding minor matters, will only result

now, as it did then, in further unsettling business interests and stagnating trade.

Let the Senate hasten the passage either of the McKinley or a Senate Tariff bill, and submit the matter to a conference committee to speedily perfect an agreement. Then let the President sign the bill, and, for two years at least, settle the tariff question. We are convinced that the moment this work is finished, that moment business will feel reviving currents in all directions. Importers and manufacturers will know where they stand, and wholesale and retail merchants will feel at liberty to replenish their stocks without further fear of tariff changes.

We have said that it is a cause for regret that political considerations have entered so largely into the discussion of the tariff question. The course of the Democratic minority in at one time voting solidly to protect sugar and at another time to make wool free, and their cowardice in refusing to vote at all upon the proposal to restore works of art to the free list, demonstrated that their course has not been consistent, nor animated by consideration for the welfare of the people. Purely partisan impulses have prevailed. It is to the lasting credit of the Republican party that it has had the courage of its convictions, and has passed a tariff bill that is recognized as the legitimate, fair, and conspicuous outgrowth of the protective policy. The measure, or something very nearly approaching it, will surely become a law, and we shall with confidence await the verdict of a patriotic people.

POLYGAMY'S DEATH-BLOW.

IF any credit attaches to the extirpation of polygamy in the West, it must belong to the Republican party. The Edmunds bill, which received almost unanimous Republican support, and which was opposed almost entirely by Democrats, and became a law in February, 1888, without the signature of President Cleveland, dissolved the Mormon Church Corporation, and forfeited its property to the United States. Strangely enough, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in considering the constitutionality of the bill, voted on party lines. The three Democratic members, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Lamar and Field, voted against its constitutionality, and the Republican majority united in its affirmance.

Had the political complexion of the court been changed during President Cleveland's incumbency, there remains no doubt that the Edmunds law would have been declared unconstitutional, and the Mormon Church would have been more strongly entrenched than ever, a nuisance that could not be abated, a crime that could not be punished.

The opinion of the majority of the court held that the Congress which had the right to acquire a Territory and organize its government, reserved to itself the right to revoke all acts of territorial legislation, and therefore had the right to revoke the charter of the Mormon Church. It held, further, that the Mormon Church was really an organized rebellion against the laws of the United States, and as such could be declared an unlawful system; that polygamy is not a religious belief, and therefore the Government had a right to seize the church funds that were used for the promotion of unlawful practices. The Democratic Judges, upholding the venerable doctrine of State rights, insisted that Congress has no power to seize and confiscate the property of corporations because they may have been guilty of crime.

It is a satisfaction to know that the Edmunds law has been sustained by the highest court, and that it inflicts a death-blow to the worst blot on American civilization that has existed since human slavery, in God's providence, was forever abolished.

WIPE IT OUT.

THE New York *Sun*, echoing the expression of these columns, says the Interstate Commerce act is a complete failure, and that the Board of Commissioners charged with its enforcement is incapable and inefficient.

True, every word of it. The *Sun* proposes amendments to remedy the defects of the law. There is but one amendment that we suggest, and the only one advisable in the light of experience, and that is an amendment striking out the enacting clause, if that can be called an amendment—in other words, the repeal of the law. It has been the most iniquitous, the most oppressive, the most outrageous in its effect upon American railroads, in its ruin of investors, in its disruption of business interests, of any law placed upon the statute-books of the country in recent times. It is intolerable that the people have submitted to it so long.

The law was the outcome of ignorance and passion, passed by a Congress whose members were either ignorant of the meaning of the statute or afraid to oppose it as the vile product of demagogism and socialism. Conceived in passion, passed in cowardice, it has been a shame and disgrace to the American people.

It is not too much to say that, next to the passage of a satisfactory tariff revision bill and the settlement of the silver question, nothing could be more stimulating to American business interests than the prompt and absolute repeal of the odious, unjust, and communistic Interstate Commerce act.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ANOTHER silly but wealthy young American woman has thrown herself away, or rather sold herself for a title. Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit, was recently married at Paris, amid much pomp and ceremony, to a Belgian prince. The cable report of the ceremony in one of the papers remarks that "much regret was felt at seeing the young and beautiful girl entering a family which has one of the worst reputations in all Europe." What is this but the sale of one's happiness for a title?

It has often been asked where the tide of foreign immigration will turn in a few years, when all available improved lands in the United States shall have been utilized. If the proposition so warmly indorsed by Secretary Blaine and President Harrison, and by the recent Pan-American Congress, for the building of a railway line to connect the great commercial cities of the American hemisphere is carried out, who knows but that the unmeasured plains of South America may offer the next opening for the immi-

grant who seeks a home? Secretary Blaine has warmly commended the proposition to build an international railway, and both he and the President have recommended that Congress shall promptly appropriate \$65,000 as the contribution of this country to the fund for making a careful survey of the route. With the opening of such a line, our merchants and manufacturers would be brought into direct and close communication with a very large consuming population, and it needs no prophetic eye to foresee in the not far distant future an American continent with free and uninterrupted trade between more than 200,000,000 people.

THE enterprise of the New York *Herald*—the French and German papers call it "audacity"—in interviewing the retiring German Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, created no end of a sensation abroad, and led some of the envious foreign journals to question the reliability of the interview. Since its publication, however, Prince Bismarck has shown that his tongue is loosened, and the newspapers have been printing some very remarkable statements from his lips. It is clear that when the truth is known regarding the retirement of Bismarck from the Chancellorship, an interesting episode in the internal history of Europe will have been revealed, and it may not put the young German Emperor in the most favorable light.

GERMAN exporters of textiles and hops are alarmed over the prospect of the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill. Last year 70,000 centners of German hops were imported by the United States, and the proposed advance in the tariff on hops from eight cents to fifteen cents per pound would, the German papers say, be ruinous to the German market. Inferentially it would be helpful to the American hop-growers, and that illustrates the entire principle of protection. Our German friends should bear in mind that they pay none of the taxes levied upon our people, that they are not a part of our population, bear none of its burdens, and should therefore share none of its profits. If we can get along without German goods by manufacturing our own products, why should we not do so?

At last an organization has been formed in this city to foster the movement in favor of the establishment of an Adirondack Park. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who is deeply interested in the preservation of the Adirondack forest, declares that our forests can be best preserved by following the German forestry law, which permits only the cutting of superabundant trees. Dr. Alfred Loomis, for many years an earnest advocate of the Adirondack Park project, is the president of the new organization, and efficient committees have been named to forward the purposes of the organization. The Legislature will, no doubt, be asked to make adequate appropriations to purchase lands required and to protect its purchases from vandalism. Public opinion will support this project, and favor liberal legislative appropriations.

It has often been said, in later years, that the time has gone by to listen to Horace Greeley's advice to young men to "Go West." In an interesting contribution to the *Washington Magazine*, published at Seattle, in the new State of Washington, Mr. Charles T. Conover, who left the ranks of Eastern journalism to successfully seek fortune on the Pacific coast, gives the reasons why young men should go West. But he points out that only a young man with practical experience in some special business or profession, well-founded integrity of character, and endowed with enterprise and push, and "with no fancy notions," can expect to succeed. Beyond this, he must apply himself to the task of making his own fortune, and not trust to luck. There is a savor of common sense in this advice, which we commend to young men whose anxious gaze is directed toward the Pacific slope.

It is announced that the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, in deference to an increasing public sentiment in favor of a more religious observance of the Sabbath, will discontinue its Sunday edition on the 6th of July. If the Christian men and women of this country would wage a courageous warfare against Sunday newspapers, many of them would not be printed, and all of them would elevate their moral tone. The action of our Rochester contemporary shows that the spreading sentiment against open desecration of the Sabbath is making itself felt. The sensational Sunday papers—and too many are notoriously sensational—with all their prolific details of crimes and nastiness, not only desecrate the day, but also corrupt the youth and demoralize the household which welcomes them. The Sunday newspaper, no doubt, has come to stay, but there are a great many who will continue to sigh for the good old times when the sound of the church-bell was heeded on the Sabbath more than the voice of the newsboy.

THE Supreme Court of the United States recently struck a blow at prohibition by its decision in the well-known original package case. The court held that no State had a right to prevent the purchase of liquors outside of the State and the delivery of the purchase to the purchaser within the State limits, or the sale by the purchaser after the goods had been received, so long as the sale was of the original package. Under this decision liquors in the original packages have already been brought into several prohibition States and publicly sold and consumed. The Supreme Court has suggested that the case could be met by Federal legislation which would give the States a right to forbid the importation of liquors. Senators Edmunds and Everts have strongly supported this bill. The latter declared that the "police regulations of a State could not be bombarded from the outside under cover of the exclusive power of Congress over commerce." Senator Hiscock, of this State, objects to the law on the ground that it is not sufficiently clear and definite in its purpose, and might be used not only as a police measure in the interests of temperance, but also as an excise law, and for the protection of distillers and brewers in one State against those of other States. He said he was unprepared to favor any restriction of commerce between the States. Senator Hoar fully met this objection by showing that it did not concern a practical difficulty, as there never had been any attempt to use the police force of a State for any such purpose.

The farmers of New York are interested in the measure, inasmuch as it is held that under the decision of the Supreme Court packages of oleomargarine from other States might be sold in New York in defiance of the statute forbidding traffic in bogus butter. Considering the temperance sentiment of this State, and the general interest the farmers have in the oleomargarine matter, we cannot but feel that the words of Senator Everts more clearly voice public opinion, and especially Republican opinion, than those of Senator Hiscock.

PUBLIC attention of late has been largely directed toward the necessity for strengthening the natural and artificial defenses of our coast line, and for improving and increasing the efficiency and discipline of the army and navy. Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, United States Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, recently delivered four lectures in the military course of this school which are worth special attention. The introductory lecture considered the military outlook at home and abroad, and the succeeding lectures discussed, "Military Economy and the Policy of America," "The Military Problem of America, Together with Notes on Seacoast Defenses," and "Disorganization, Reorganization, and Mobilization." The second and fourth lectures are particularly interesting, and all of them show great familiarity with the subject, profound study, and a comprehensive grasp of details. The lectures were printed in the New Haven *Register*, and attracted so much attention that they have been put in pamphlet form. Abounding as they do in facts and figures systematically tabulated, they present in concrete form the substance of the best argument in favor of strengthening our military and naval resources.

SINGULARLY enough, while the Presbyterian Assembly in Saratoga was discussing the report of its committee on temperance legislation, the United States Brewers' Association at Washington was also discussing the same subject. The discussion in both instances referred to a bill introduced into Congress providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the liquor traffic, and to report methods of restraint and taxation relied upon for the prevention of intemperance. This bill was introduced in Congress in accordance with requests embodied in a memorial address to Congress by a committee of the General Assembly. The mere fact that it does not demand prohibitory legislation, but simply asks for an investigation of the subject, so that the truth may be clearly made manifest and proper legislation be based upon it, shows that the churches of the land are gradually coming to understand the temperance question from a practical standpoint and abandoning the narrow-mindedness of the third party men. The Brewers' Association, discussing the proposed commission law, objected to its provisions unless it was so amended as to provide for a commission representing both political parties and the liquor and brewing interests. This demand will hardly be complied with, though common fairness would compel the appointment of a commission that will deal justly with all interests involved. To stipulate anything more than this would be a reflection upon the Executive that Congress will hardly permit.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous McGraw-Fiske contest will, it is said, result in a loss to Cornell University of \$1,750,000. The late Mrs. Fiske, it will be remembered, left the large fortune she had inherited from her father mainly to Cornell University for library purposes. She made large bequests to her husband and members of her family, but the bulk of the estate went to the university library fund. Under its charter, Cornell University is not entitled to hold more than \$3,000,000 in property, and the courts have decided that this limit had been reached before the Fiske bequest was made. It has always been understood that the will was contested by Professor Fiske mainly because of the action of Cornell's trustees in ignoring him in certain matters, and that if he was successful he would insist upon applying the bequest to the purposes for which it was intended by his late wife. Inasmuch as the suit gives other relatives their lawful portions of the property, it is clear that some of the money in dispute will be irrevocably diverted from the purpose to which Mrs. Fiske intended it. It would have been far better for both sides if the case had been settled out of court. It would have been better, perhaps, if there had been no occasion for beginning a suit. It is fortunate that Cornell University is so splendidly endowed, largely by the munificence of Mr. Henry W. Sage, that the loss of a princely sum will not interfere with its progress and success.

AS EVERY one foresaw, the Supreme Court of the United States has promptly decided adversely to what are known as the State "dressed beef laws." The decision just rendered refers to the law passed in the State of Minnesota, where a man named Barber was convicted of selling fresh beef slaughtered in Illinois which had not been inspected in Minnesota before slaughter. Similar laws have been passed by several States, and in every instance the lower courts have held them to be unconstitutional, as they involve interference with interstate commerce. The decision of the Supreme Court, rendered by Justice Harlan, is clear, succinct, and unanswerable. It shows that as the inspection of cattle before slaughter must take place within twenty-four hours immediately preceding the killing, the act effectually excludes from the Minnesota market all fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork taken from animals slaughtered in other States, and directly tends to restrict the slaughter of animals to be sold in Minnesota for human food to those engaged in such business in that State. Justice Harlan points out that it is one thing for a State to exclude from its limits meats unfit for food, and quite another to declare that no meats shall be sold within the State unless the animal is inspected and slaughtered in the State. This decision of the court of last resort puts an end, of course, to the foolish and altogether unreasonable fight against the use of dressed beef. The statutes passed by the respective States in this matter were so clearly unjust and unconstitutional that it is only a matter for surprise that their enactment was effected so easily. It is not to the credit of the lawyers in the various State Legislatures that they did not expose the fatal defects in the proposed enactments, and the utter folly of wasting time in making laws that would not for a single moment stand judicial scrutiny.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—XVIII.
MRS. S. P. KINEON, OF CINCINNATI



NEW YORK.—ALFRED WILKINSON, WHO IS SOON TO
WED MISS WINNIE DAVIS.
PHOTO BY RYDER.

MRS. S. P. KINEON

MRS. SOLOMON P. KINEON, wife of one of the most prominent members of the Merchants' Exchange, and the wealthiest coal merchant in Cincinnati, is a handsome brunette with large, expressive brown eyes and light-brown hair, and one of the most charming and popular matrons in Clifton—the delightful suburb of that Queen City of the West. She is the devoted mother of three children, and, although a guest at most of the modish entertainments, she enjoys her delightful home, and is happier in entertaining than in being entertained. Mrs. Kineon is a finished scholar, with fine artistic tastes, which she is fortunately able to gratify in all directions. The new family residence on Lafayette Avenue commands the finest view in Clifton,



THE BRIDAL GIFT PRESENTED TO MISS MARGARET I. BLAINE BY THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.
FROM A PHOTO BY M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

and is a most delightful home in all its appointments.

A HANDSOME BRIDAL GIFT.

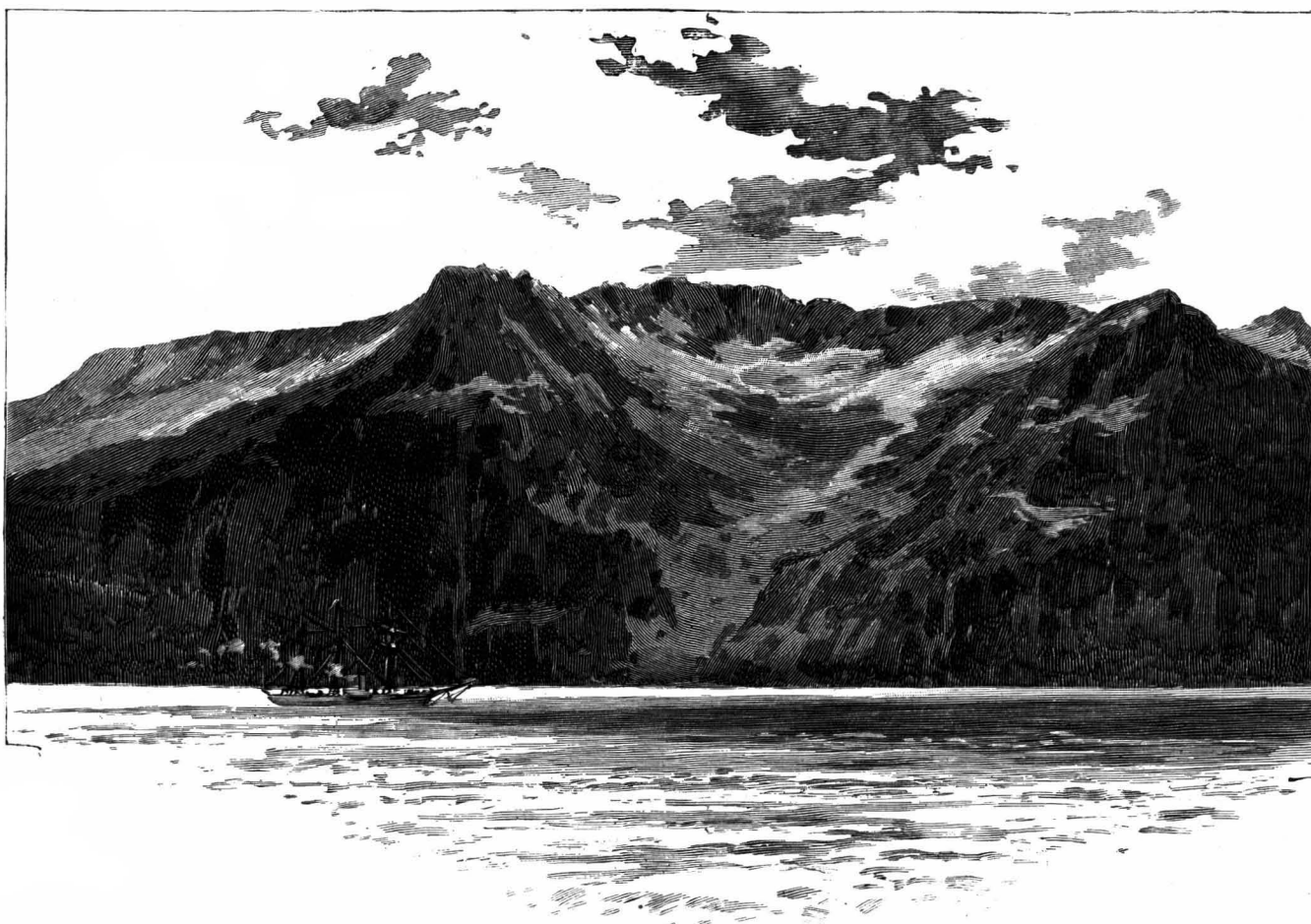
WE give elsewhere an illustration of the handsome gift made by the Diplomatic Corps to Miss Margaret I. Blaine, on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Walter Damrosch. This magnificent tea service comprised six pieces of solid silver, lined with gold. There is a samovar, a teapot, sugar bowl, cream ewer, and water bowl, all elegantly chased in old English *repoussé* on a background of Indian chasing, with a border of *fleur-de-lis*. The set was encased in an elegant chest of highly polished antique oak, lined with light-blue surah silk. The plate on the lid bears the following inscription:

Offert par le Corps Diplomatique,
à Mademoiselle Margaret I. Blaine, à l'occasion
de son mariage,
Washington, Mai, 1890.

Miss Blaine was the recipient of many rare and costly gifts from immediate personal and family friends, but this one from the Diplomatic Corps has a peculiar value as an expression of international good-will, and as such will no doubt be especially treasured.

MR. ALFRED WILKINSON.

WE give on this page the portrait of the fortunate gentleman who is soon to become the husband of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy" and the popular favorite of Southern society circles. This coming marriage attracts unusual attention both North and South, owing to the circumstance that the contracting parties represent directly antipodal traditions and schools of thought, Mr. Wilkinson being a descendant of one of the foremost of Northern abolitionists who for a time was the bitter antagonist of Jefferson Davis, and conspicuous in opposing the pro-slavery policy of which that statesman was a leading defender, while Miss Davis, of course, is the representative and embodiment of the thought and sentiment of those who sought to establish the Southern Confederacy. The match is said to be a genuine love affair, and everybody will unite in wishing the young people the choicest gifts of fortune in their new relation. There exists in the fact of former family antagonisms and in the incidents surrounding the prospective union no reason at all why it should not prove as happy and as delightful as the circumstances of that union are peculiar and romantic.

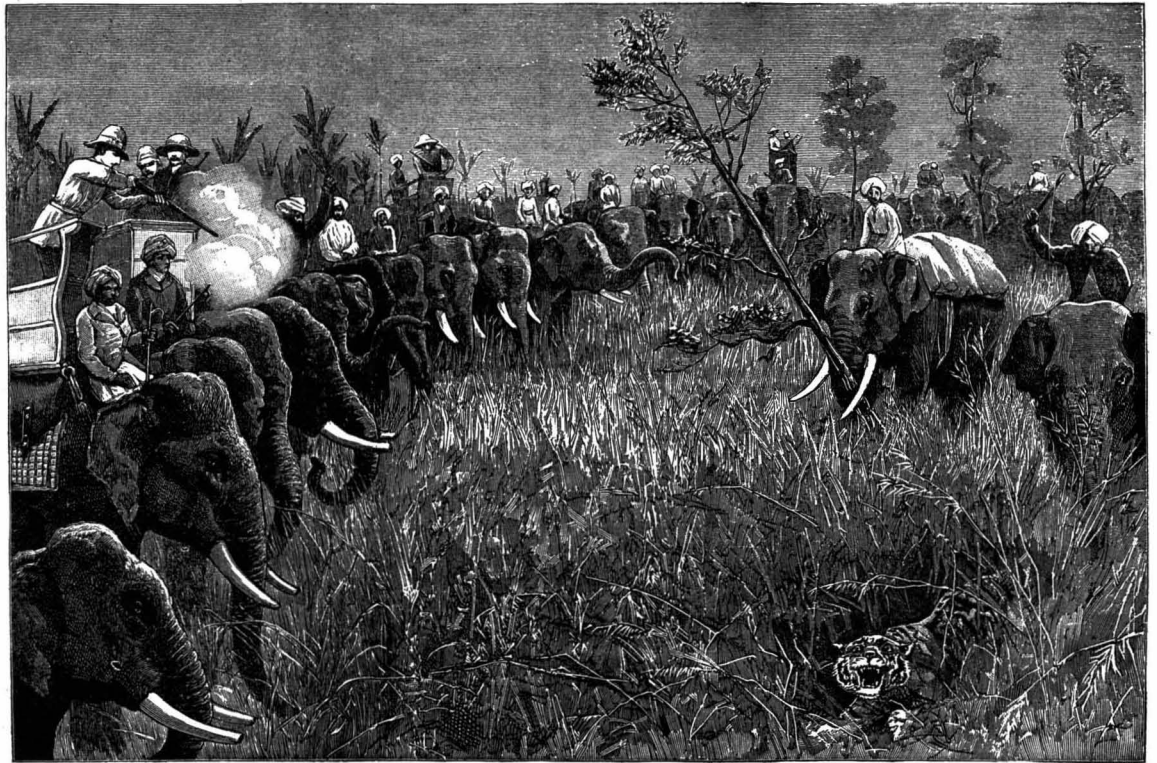


THE "FRANK LESLIE" ALASKA EXPEDITION.—THE STEAMER "PATTERSON" APPROACHING CHILKAT.
FROM A PHOTO TAKEN AT 10 P.M.—[SEE PAGE 375.]

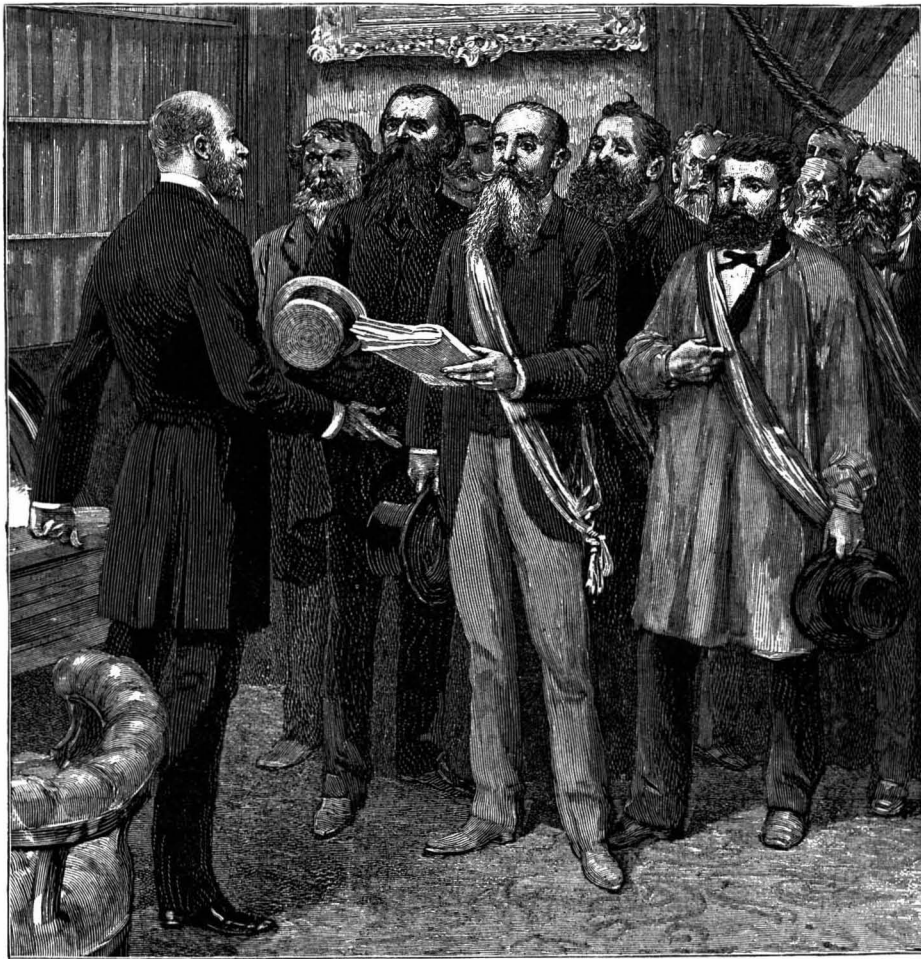
Foreign Objects and Events Illustrated.—[SEE PAGE 382.]



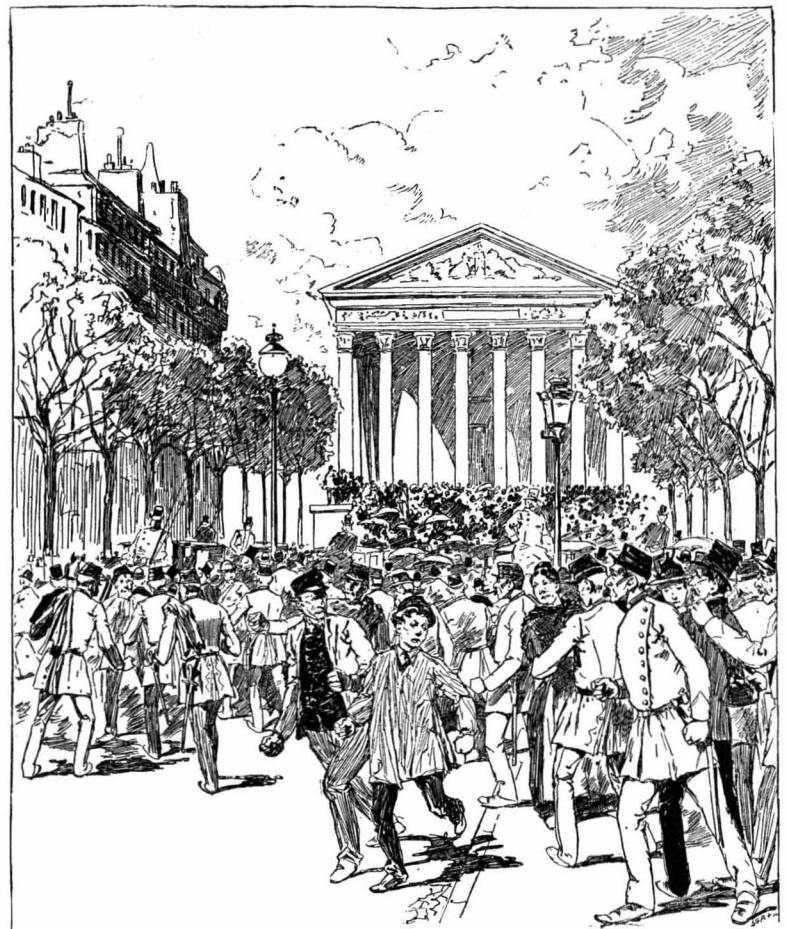
THE MARQUIS DE MORES.



TIGER-SHOOTING IN INDIA.



THE MANIFESTATIONS OF MAY 1ST IN PARIS.—THE WORKINGMEN'S DELEGATES AT THE PALACE BOURBON.



THE WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.—THE POLICE CLEARING THE RUE ROYALE.



THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.—PALACE OF KING TOFFA, AT PORTO NOVO.



FRANCE.—THE ANARCHIST PRINTING-SHOP IN THE RUE TROIS-BORNES, PARIS.

THE SHRUB AND THE TREE.

THE tree, straight, sturdy, and triumphant,
Toward heaven spreads its canopy of green;
The shrub, low, dwarfed, and overshadowed,
Resigned fills the forests' intervene.

The winds, with restless fury unabated,

Bear down upon the giant of the wood—

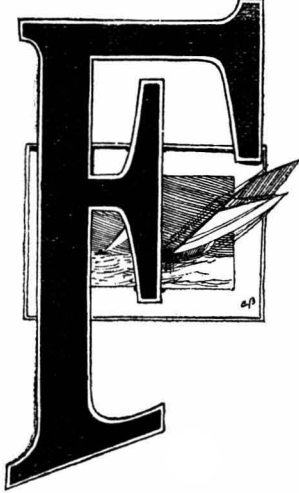
But when the calm comes, see the bush untroubled!

The earth uprooted where the tree has stood!

MARY A. MASON.

INTERVIEWING A GHOST.

BY C. A. HARTLEY.



FIVE years ago I was a newspaper reporter, poor and temperate. I wish to impress the latter fact on the mind of the reader in the beginning, otherwise the following tale might lead to other conclusions. Now I have as much money as I need, can take a drink when I desire to do so, and only write when the spirit moves me to do so.

"It all came about in a most singular and unearthly manner, too. At that time I was employed on an afternoon daily, and one morning when I showed up at the city editor's desk for instructions, he

sent all the other boys out first, then, turning to me, knocked the ashes from his cigar, and said:

"Smith, how is your supply of nerve this morning?"

"If he had asked me whether or not I had made my last will and testament I should not have been any more surprised; but I managed to keep my face from revealing the astonishment I felt, and answered:

"Well, the supply is equal to the demand, so far as I know."

"How would you like to tackle a ghost to-night for an interview?" was the next question asked, as he looked from the corner of his eye, presumably to see how far I would jump at the startling question.

"I did not jump, but felt my flesh crawl at the very thought. Every reporter knows that when he refuses an assignment his resignation is the next thing in order. This flashed through my mind, but although poverty had its heavy cloven foot on my neck, and I needed every dollar I could make, still at that particular moment I did not care so much for losing my position as I did for the thought that I might be laughed at by the braver of the profession, so I answered, as calmly as I could:

"That depends somewhat on what sort of a ghost it is. I hope I would not shrink from a ghost of a chance, or possibly from a real, genuine graveyard ghost; but, no doubt, I could tell more about that after seeing one."

"Well, Smith, we'll give you a chance at the genuine article this time," went on the editor. "News is a little flat just now, and we need something to freshen up matters. There is a haunted house in the suburbs. It has been vacant for years because of the unsociability and exclusiveness of the present occupant. I desire that you spend to-night in that house. Give a detailed report of your visit, a minute picture of the surroundings, and try to get something from his or her ghostship, if such a thing as a ghost exists. You can go out an hour or two before dark and get your bearings."

"With that he turned to the work before him, and for a moment I stood as one in a stupor. I thought it just as probable that I would turn the river up stream as that I would see or hear a ghost, or attempt to speak to it if I should stumble on one; but I left the room with a firm resolve to do as bidden, let come what would.

"It may be imagined that I suffered from 'fits and starts' during the day. Sometimes cold perspiration stood out on my brow in great beads; then again I would be parched and feverish.

"An hour before sundown I stood before the house in which I was to spend the night. I had made up my mind to write up the place while I waited for his ghostship to appear, and I firmly expected to wait all night and leave in the morning without hearing or seeing anything out of the ordinary. That was in my callow days, so far as ghosts are concerned.

* * * * *

"The premises looked as if they had once been the comfortable home of some well-to-do person, but as I stood there I could not help observing that the 'gnawing tooth of time' had gotten in its work. The front gate stood half open in a disconsolate sort of way, and in many places the once neat picket fence in front of the house was down, and blackened by alternate rain and sunshine.

"It was in early fall, and the yard was overgrown with rank weeds. The building was outlined dark and desolate against the paling eastern sky. The window shutters hung listlessly from their fastenings, and mournfully creaked at the slightest breath of wind.

"I made my way toward the front door in about the same manner that a culprit walks up to the altar of justice—with a good deal of hesitancy and trepidation.

"I placed my hand to the handle of the door and the bolt yielded with a grating protest. A gentle pressure, and the creaking hinges sent a myriad of echoes bounding and rebounding throughout every part of the house. I looked into the hall and saw that everything there was dusty and time-worn. The carpets and rugs, once the best the market afforded, were old and faded.

"I ventured in and closed the door. Strange to say, that very moment a fear left me. This was another surprise. I expected that my knees would smite together, and that I would hardly get out of there alive. I pinched my arm to assure myself that I had not succumbed and fallen to the floor, or that I had not been asleep and dreamed it all.

"I involuntarily placed my hat on a rickety old hat-rack in the hall, and then explored the rooms on the ground floor. All were furnished, but the cushions had mouldered from the chairs so that a touch of the hand sent them flying away in dust. The draperies about the rooms were as tender as cobwebs.

"I looked at everything in the parlor, library, sitting-room, kitchen, and cellar, and then went through the sleeping-rooms above. They all looked as if the owner had stepped out years before and never returned. Ordinarily this solemn and grave-like place would have given me the horrors, as the women express it, but finally I became curious to see what would happen there when all the earth slumbered.

"I had provided myself with a bull's-eye lantern, and when darkness came on, I fixed myself a table in the parlor and began writing as unconcernedly as could be. I started in to work the subject for all it was worth, by giving elaborate details. I concluded to write up the matter as I went along, and hand in the copy as soon as reporting at the office in the morning. The fact is, I was fast becoming elated over the 'fat' assignment that had been given me, as I could elaborate on the subject quite extensively without fear of successful contradictory remarks from our esteemed contemporaries. They were afraid to enter the haunted house and ascertain the facts for themselves, and would therefore have to believe what I said about the nocturnal occupants.

"I was busily writing away about nine o'clock when I had occasion to straighten up to rest my tired fingers, and I noticed a beautiful young woman standing in the door looking at me. I mechanically rose to my feet and faced around toward her. She looked squarely at me, and I could see her beautiful eyes as they danced in the reflected light of my lantern. Her long hair hung loosely about her shoulders, her cheeks were a natural pink tint, and I was particularly attracted by her milk-white teeth revealed by her half-open lips.

"The thought of a ghost never entered my mind as we stood there looking at each other. Of course, I thought she was some stranger who had lost herself and strayed into the house, not knowing its reputation, and was about to tell her that she had made a mistake, when she stepped forward and extended her hand with a dazzling smile. I also extended my hand at the same time, but grasped nothing. I must confess that jarred on my nerves a little, but I soon recovered myself.

"My beautiful visitor proved to be the much-dreaded ghost, and she at once won me over by her kindness and beaming smiles. She talked so entertainingly that I forgot myself and my surroundings. She said the once beautiful home had been hers, and she occasionally revisited it for the sake of old times. I was questioned closely as to my mission to the premises, and when I had related the whole story, a silvery peal of laughter rang out on the night air that completely carried me away.

"I acknowledged that I undertook the task with greater fear than I had ever before experienced.

"Well," she went on, meditatively, "it was heartless in the man who sent you here, and I don't propose that he shall reap any benefit from it. You must not report to the office in the morning. Your manuscript cannot be published."

"With that she took up the dozen sheets I had written, twisted them into a wad, and dropped that into a crevice in the side of the wall.

"Henceforth you are in my charge," she went on. "You will be well taken care of, and will never need for money. I will be with you wherever you go, and see that no harm befalls you."

"She has been as good as her word. She told me to call her Nina, and she has been with me night and day since, and—"

* * * * *

This was the manuscript I saw on looking over the shoulder of a middle-aged man at a private asylum for the insane while on a visit to that institution a few years ago. When interrupted the man looked up from his writing, and later gave it to me as it appears above. I engaged him in conversation, and subsequently we went out for a walk. He was perfectly harmless, and was allowed the freedom of the grounds. We sought seats on the shady side of the building, and he told me his story from beginning to end. While talking to me he moved toward the end of the bench on which he was sitting, and invited his invisible companion to take a seat beside him. He appeared to talk to her, and seemed happy, poor fellow.

When I left he shook hands and said he and Nina would be glad to see me any time I could make it convenient to call.

Before leaving the premises I mentioned the actions of the patient to the superintendent, and expressed sympathy for the poor fellow.

"I fear his case is hopeless," said the superintendent, sorrowfully. "He was as bright a newspaper reporter as I ever knew before his fatal visit to that alleged haunted house. Something occurred there to dethrone his reason, on that subject at least. He was found in the old house the next morning in the condition you see him at present. He apparently has no care, no sorrow, and says he is guided wholly by the wishes of his imaginary companion. His is, indeed, a sad case, and the result of his trip to the old house has been a source of great sorrow to the editor who sent the bright young man on his fatal mission."

As I left the grounds I saw poor Smith walking among the flowers. He plucked one here and there, and after inhaling their fragrance himself, would hold them out as though inviting another to share the pleasure with him.

The last I heard of the poor man he was still at the asylum, apparently the happiest man in the world. He regards his trip to the alleged haunted house as a great streak of luck. His is, indeed, a strange case, but what mortal can say he is deluded in the belief of the angelic presence of the woman he claims to have taken charge of him forever? We can only wonder at such things, but cannot solve them. This life is a riddle, and the case of poor Smith is beyond my power to solve, except on the theory that the lonely vigil that night was more than his overworked brain could bear, and he became suddenly insane.

THE MANNISH FASHION IN FEMALE COSTUME.

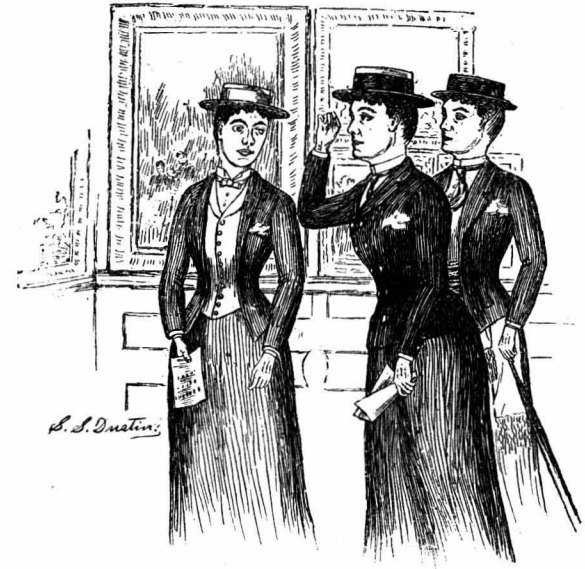
ANY one who chooses to take a stroll on Broadway in the vicinity of Madison Square at five o'clock on a pleasant afternoon will be sure to see a display of the new sensation in

ladies' dress. Our illustrations correctly depict the styles met on the promenade and at the art exhibitions. The figure in riding-habit is the very latest, consisting of some sort of divided skirt that gives the rider greater freedom when mounted; when not riding it is brought together and appears much the same as an ordinary



THE RIDING-HABIT.

habit, with the exception of the mannish coat, white vest, shirt, collar, cuffs, necktie, two-button gloves, and the tilt of the skirt showing a goodly display of square-toed, high, top-boots, which



THREE PREVAILING STYLES.

the wearer jauntily chastises with her whip as she walks along, staring from beneath a Derby hat through a clumsily held eyeglass. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the new fashion will ever become altogether popular.

LIFE INSURANCE.—SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Camp Colorado, Texas, has written me a letter so sensible that I wish I had room to print it all. Writing to express his appreciation of "The Hermit's" articles, he says, "I believe I grasp the animus of your suggestions, which I conceive to be that you heartily indorse life insurance in solvent, well-managed companies, but you find that well-managed companies are not so very numerous, and you suggest that the great mass of insurers rise up and demand the enactment of statutes sufficient to throw around these companies safeguards so ample and complete that not even a remote contingency could ever occur by which the financial standing of the leading companies could become impaired. They are now assuming such colossal proportions that the failure of one of them would be startling. One shrinks from anticipating the results. You also favor legislation to restrict materially the too-rapid appreciation of the assets of said companies by leaving a part of the premiums now collected in the hands of the insured; and, lastly, that the business be done at a lower rate per cent., more in the interest of the insured than the agents and employes of the companies."

I do not know that any one who has read my series of articles thus far has grasped my idea of the situation more clearly than this correspondent. I have argued all along that the sound insurance companies could make themselves strong, permanent, and reputable for all time by putting their business on a business basis, by employing none but honest, straightforward agents, by dealing fairly with policy-holders, by avoiding any appearance of deceit or double-dealing, and, in fact, by doing business just as every business man in America who succeeds is obliged to do it, "on the square."

My correspondent adds in his letter that in the South a majority of the people are "regular skeptics as to life insurance, because of the numerous Southern companies that flourished in ante-bellum days and which are now defunct." He says the present attitude and management of many of the reputable life-insurance companies add to the skepticism of the Southern people, and that agents who work up new business make all manner of specious promises, figure out all sorts of immense returns, and allure persons to take life insurance only to make them eat the bitter fruits of fraud and deceit after a year or two have passed.

It is impossible, perhaps, to prove that, from the business standpoint, life-insurance companies would do better if they would seek out, not the agent who did the most business, but the agent who best satisfied the most people. Sentimental considerations do not enter into this matter at all. If they did I would not urge them, because they would have no weight; but, purely from the business standpoint, life insurance should be stripped of the odium which has attached, and still attaches, to it in this country. If policy-holders everywhere would insist upon legislative action on the part of the respective States that would place life insurance under the strictest supervision, better results might be achieved. In this State, under the pressure of public opinion, the insured are vastly better off than they are in some other States, and certainly much better off than they were twenty years ago, when life insurance was almost synonymous with fraud. But better than all, there should be National legislation, or enactments by Congress, for the control of all life-insurance companies, and for their management according to rules of business, that would not only give the companies necessary protection, but would give to the people generally who want life insurance a perfect basis of security for every dollar they invest. A little concentrated effort on the part of an organized association of policy-holders, and a combined assault on the intrenchments of Congressmen at Washington, would result in just this sort of legislation. Why should we not have a National insurance commission as well as a National railway commission? Why does not some one move?

A correspondent at Dover, Delaware, who is a policy-holder in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, writes to inquire why it is that it is now a stock company, when, as he understood it at the time of taking out his policy, it was a mutual company. He also says he understands that Mr. Hyde owns a controlling interest in the Equitable. There is a little legislative legerdemain about this matter that may explain to my correspondent what he is bothered about. The Equitable was organized on the 28th of July, in 1859, under a general insurance act passed in this State in June, 1853. The New York Life commenced business in 1845, and was, therefore, not organized under the act of 1853, which act was put upon the statute-books because of the numerous complaints against the organization of mushroom companies without capital or financial standing. This law of 1853 provided that all companies incorporated thereafter should be possessed of at least \$100,000 capital, to be deposited with the Insurance Department of this State for the security of policy-holders. It was also made to apply to companies organized before the law, so that all the corporations, including the New York Life, had to deposit \$100,000 likewise with the Superintendent, although the New York Life issued no capital stock for it, as the money belonged to its policy-holders. In other words, every company now transacting business in this State must have \$100,000 with the Superintendent of Insurance. Except in two cases, the New York Life and the Mutual Life, this deposit was made from capital-stock payments, as required by law. In the case of the New York Life and the Mutual, the deposit was made from moneys on hand when the law was enforced. All the other companies were organized after 1853.

I have no doubt, from what I have learned, that a majority of the stock of the Equitable is held by Mr. Hyde, but it is claimed that the profits of the company go to the policy-holders, and that the returns on the capital stock are restricted to seven per cent. interest. The annual statement made in the last report of the New York State Insurance Department showed that the Equitable's assets amounted to over \$105,361,000; liabilities, \$84,288,000, and surplus, over \$21,000,000. While it paid during the year for interest to stockholders, including all payments to them, only \$7,000, it disbursed to policy-holders for claims, dividends, surrender values, etc., \$11,842,000. On the whole, I consider this a very good statement. Not as good as it might be, if the insurance business was on the same careful, close, and economical basis as the banking business is, but as good as any of the old line companies make.

The Hermit.

KIMBALL AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS.

STARTING new towns in the South is an almost every-day occurrence, but the illustrations on our central pages picture an event of unusual significance and importance. Governor Taylor and all the State officers of Tennessee, also the Governor of Georgia, with many other distinguished Southern citizens, were in attendance on the occasion depicted.

Under the leadership of a man well known on both sides of the Atlantic, British and American capitalists have joined forces in a great Southern enterprise. They are said to have the largest capital ever put into such an undertaking at its outset, and behind that are as many millions more as may be required.

One hundred square miles of territory; inexhaustible stores of coal, iron-ores, limestone, and timber; vast areas of well-watered, fertile lands; a genial climate; grand scenery; the Tennessee, a broad, navigable river, and the beautiful Sequatchee valley, are some of the natural advantages of the new town of Kimball, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, in Marion County, east Tennessee, where ground was broken May 24th, as shown by our illustrations.

The owners of this great property have made Hon. H. I. Kimball business manager of the entire estate, and have also called the new town by his name. This is a graceful tribute to this foremost and most successful leader of Southern development. Colonel Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, financial manager of the corporation, has a national reputation for financial ability. Colonel John H. Bryant, of New York, president of the Seattle Coal and Iron Company, is one of the most experienced and successful managers of coal and iron properties in this country. Charles P. Richardson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the most extensive cotton planter in the world. These gentlemen are the American executive managers of this great enterprise.

Mr. Kimball made a brief, but characteristic address, after which Professor Edward Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, geological expert representing the foreign capital in this enterprise, who has a world-wide repu-

tion among scientists, threw the first spadeful of earth, and Professor James M. Safford, State Geologist of Tennessee, the second. These were followed by a thousand willing hands eager for the work thus fairly begun, which will go forward without cessation.

The raising of the Stars and Stripes upon a staff planted on the summit of an Indian mound, typical of the advanced civilization of the nineteenth century, was greeted with enthusiasm by the assembled multitude, and was beautifully significant of the industrial development in progress in the Sequatchee valley, of which Kimball is, and will continue to be, the geographical and commercial centre.

MR. JAMES MILLWARD.

MR. JAMES MILLWARD, who was recently elected Mayor of the city of Yonkers, is the first Republican Mayor the city has had in twelve years. His parents were of English origin, and settled a number of years ago in this city, his father having built and owned Millward Place, which is now Thirty-first Street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The present Mayor was born fifty-eight years ago. All his life has been spent in New York excepting a few years, during part of which period he was United States Consul at Belgium under Grant's Administration. Before he was twenty-one years old he was captain of a ship, and was well known on the Hudson River as a steamboat captain.

In April, 1861, at Washington, Mr. Millward was adjutant of the command under General Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. In the same year he was sent by President Lincoln with dispatches to General Patterson at Philadelphia, and also to General Dix, who was in command of the department in this city. He traveled



NEW YORK.—JAMES MILLWARD, MAYOR OF YONKERS.

by way of Baltimore, and was stopped twelve times in twenty-two miles after leaving the train at Annapolis Junction. From this point he journeyed by train, steamer, and on foot to Philadelphia, and succeeded in delivering the dispatches into the hands of Generals Patterson and Dix. He was afterward detailed to Fortress Monroe, and in 1862 took Mr. Lincoln to Norfolk, and from City Point to Richmond in 1865. He also had the honor of making the first official report of the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, he being at that time captain of the post at Fortress Monroe.

Mr. Millward has been a resident of Yonkers for five years. The nomination for the office which he now occupies was entirely unsought by him; but now that the citizens have chosen him for their chief servant, he proposes to run the office purely on business principles, and may always be found daily at the Manor House, in which he has established his official headquarters.

Mr. Millward is prominent in the commercial world, being the head of the commission house of Millward & Co., dealers in pine wood and railroad ties. He is also a member of the Maritime and Builders' Exchanges.

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

OUR intelligence from the FRANK LESLIE Expedition continues to be of a satisfactory character. The steamer *Patterson*, which is taking the expedition to the terminus of the water route, was last heard from in the neighborhood of the Chilkat Mountains, of which we give elsewhere an illustration taken at ten o'clock in the evening. The chiefs of the expedition had made some additions to their force, and were full of confidence as to the results to be attained after they reach the Chilkat country. We are not yet informed whether the rival expedition, commanded by a British officer, had outstripped the LESLIE party, but from what we know of the purpose entertained by the latter, as disclosed in their latest letters, we have no doubt that they will reach the unknown country for which they have started considerably in advance of their competitor.

THE Legislative investigation into the election frauds in Hudson County, New Jersey, has resulted in the unseating of Edward F. McDonald by the State Senate, and the seating of W. S. Stuhr, Independent, who is claimed to have had a majority of the legal votes.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* has been accepted by the Navy Department.

THE Boston police have put a stop to the peddling of newspapers by girls in the streets of that city.

THE Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Missouri has voted to expel all saloon-keepers from membership in the Order.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention has been fixed for July 16th, and ex-Governor Foraker will be temporary chairman.

THE House Committee on the Judiciary has reported favorably a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment granting the right of suffrage to women.

THE United States Supreme Court has denied a motion for a writ of error in the case of William Kemmler, the New York murderer, under sentence of death by electricity.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly, recently in session at Saratoga, adopted resolutions strongly condemning all lotteries as immoral in their nature and ruinous in their effects upon individual character and public welfare.

NOW THAT Tennessee has adopted the Australian ballot system, an effort is being made to educate the negroes, so that they will be able to use the ballot. At least one excellent result, therefore, is certainly to be credited to the system.

THE Boston *Traveller* complains that the largest shipping firm of that city has removed to New York, and says the fact is due to the Interstate Commerce law, the long and short haul clause having increased unjust discriminations which the city had formerly been able to overcome.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper publishes the details of a conspiracy of filibusters to seize Lower California from the Mexican officials, organize a republic, and then secure its annexation to the United States. The leaders of the movement seem to have had the backing of an English land company.

A BILL has been reported in the House of Representatives making it a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person to "use the national flag, either by printing, painting, or affixing on said flag, or otherwise attaching to the same, any advertisement for public display or private gain."

THE "original package" trade in Iowa is constantly increasing. In Des Moines scores of delivery wagons are running in the streets, loaded with beer kegs and cases, and bottles of stronger liquids, without interference. In Maine, too, the original package business has been commenced without interference on the part of the authorities.

THE Supreme Court of Montana has rendered another decision on the famous Tunnel Precinct election frauds in Silver Bow County which, like the former one, sustains the Republican position. It is a reaffirmation of the right of the Republican Senators from Montana to their seats in the United States Senate, and would seem to render impossible any further attempt to justify the fraudulent policy pursued by the Democrats.

A FAMINE prevails in the Soudan, and thousands are dying from starvation. Relief has been given in every district that could be reached by the Government, but in places in the interior, which were beyond the control of the Government, the people are without help. Around Suakim 2,000 persons are fed daily. The failure of crops for successive years, added to other causes, has led to the present intense distress.

THE House Committee on Elections has decided three more cases, those of Langston against Venable, of Virginia, and Miller against Elliott, of South Carolina, in favor of the contestants. The one of Chalmers against Morgan, of Mississippi, was decided in favor of the sitting member. Professor Langston, who secured the seat from the Fourth Virginia District, is the leading colored politician of the State, and an orator of fine abilities.

IN a recent speech, Mr. Gladstone said he would welcome a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. He was confident that under the blessing of Heaven the people would declare for Ireland's rights at the first opportunity they might have to make their voice heard. Mr. Parnell has appealed to the Irishmen in Great Britain to get their names on the voting register, saying that a general election may come at any moment.

AT the late election in Nova Scotia, the annexationists elected thirty of the thirty-eight Members of the Parliament. The leading Commercial-Unionist, Mr. Longley, Attorney-General, was not only indorsed in his policy, but returned by an overwhelming majority. A prominent politician says: "This is the beginning of the end as regards the fate of the Dominion Government at the next general election. It leaves no room for doubt that the interests of the Dominion are identical with those of the United States."

THE Administration has decided to adhere to the policy of last season, which is practically the same as the position taken on this question by the last and previous Administrations, but efforts will be made to avoid a repetition of last year's experience with foreign vessels seized for violations of law. In two or three cases the vessels were placed in charge of a prize crew consisting of one man, and, as a result, never reached the port where he was ordered to take them. It is understood that all vessels found violating the law will be dismantled and deprived of all means of further violations. Their logs and all skins are also to be seized and preserved as evidence against them.

THE New Jersey Legislature passed a compromise ballot law, which provides for a general registration, with an equal division between the two political parties of the registration boards and the officers of election. The ballots are to be printed at public expense for all parties. The chief peculiarity of the act is that the ballots are to be furnished to persons applying for them in advance of the election, and are to be voted in official envelopes furnished only at the polling-places on election day. Persons engaged in electioneering are to be kept away from the polls, and the voter must retire to a booth or compartment to inclose his ballot in the envelope, which is not to be sealed.



Entrance to a Pool-room.



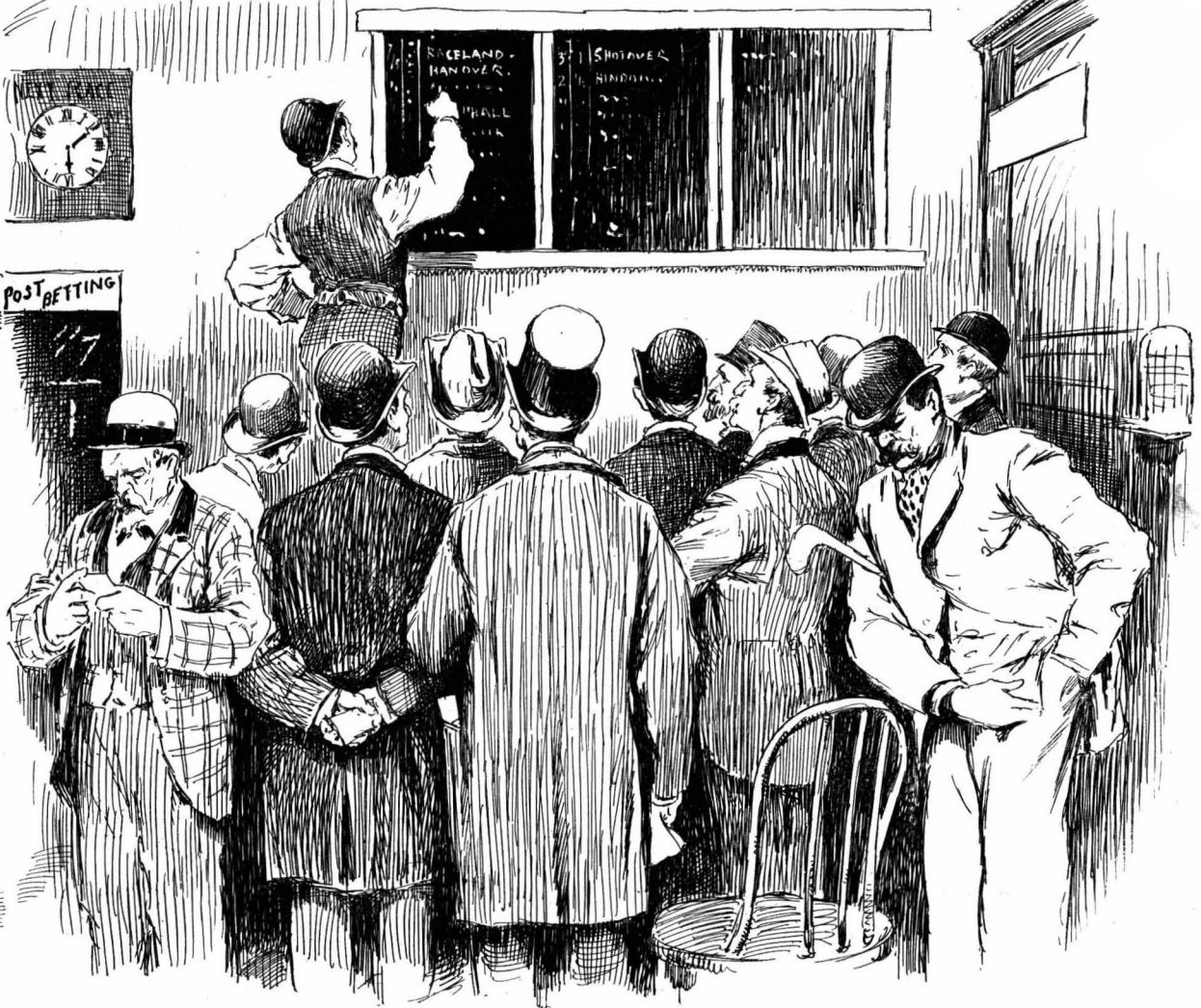
The Tout: "Put \$5 on Reclara. It's a Cinch!"



Cashing a Ticket.



The Proprietor.



Marking up the Winner.



Messenger Boys Picking a Winner.



Got Nipped.



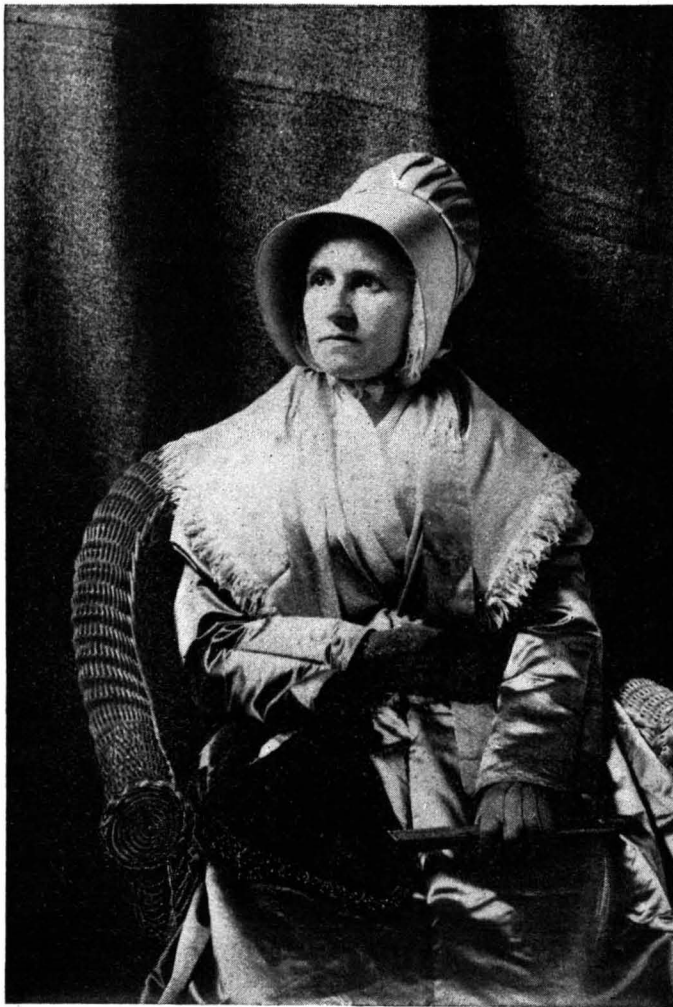
Pool-room Faces.



The Exodus after a Race.



THE HICKSITE MEETING-HOUSE, CORNER OF FIFTEENTH AND RACE STREETS.



THE ORTHODOX ASSEMBLY AT FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.



THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN PHILADELPHIA.—ORTHODOX AND HICKSITE TYPES.
[SEE PAGE 378.]

BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

A RESULT of lack of business methods, of speculation, and extensive debt is, that a depression or panic exposes or develops the financial condition of those who are unable to pay or renew all obligations, and their failure must ensue. The relief then sought is by compromise, assignment, or release in bankruptcy, if such law is in force. During this century England and other European nations have enacted bankruptcy laws, but English, Scotch, German, and French laws and practice vary. The same law that has served its purpose well in Scotland failed to be equitably administered in England. On the continent a stigma of criminality attaches to the bankrupt until he vindicates himself. In the United States three bankruptcy laws have been in force—one early, another after the panic of 1837, and the third passed in 1867; also a similar State law (frequently amended) in Massachusetts. The Constitution of the United States provides for a general law to be enacted by Congress that should be permanent. The first two of such laws were of brief continuance; the third was in force ten years. It was the settled conviction that those laws were productive of great evils and doubtful benefits; the repeal of each was universally demanded. They were largely copied from English laws that have since proved failures in England and Ireland.

Many efforts have been made to perfect bankruptcy laws with doubtful, or positively evil, results. Some sections of a law recently enacted in England are from an American bill not yet passed upon by Congress.

During the continuance of the three American laws there was much dissatisfaction with their provisions, the practice under them, and evasions, that caused their repeal. It was customary for debtors and their lawyers to absorb or conceal assets, and obstruct the fair administration of the law. In the first five years of the law of 1867 the failures averaged about 3,000, with liabilities of \$50,000 per year. In the last five years of the law failures averaged 7,000, with over \$220,000 liabilities per year. After its repeal liabilities of the failed averaged \$82,000 for the three succeeding years, and some of the failures were caused by bankruptcy losses and depreciation of property under that law. During its continuance business affairs were demoralized; there was little commercial confidence. Debtors sacrificed property to escape being forced into bankruptcy; others were unscrupulous in covering property to avoid payment of their obligations under the law. Creditors were in doubt and uncertainty as to which of their debtors would apply for voluntary release, or be forced into involuntary bankruptcy. There were instances of those with ample assets taking advantage of the law to escape payment, who on their discharge had more net assets than ever before. Such laws are an incentive to and a premium on fraud and evasions.

Bankruptcy lawyers realized fortunes; receivers and assignees had a thriving business; court clerks and marshals had large incomes, and some registrars, in large cities, became wealthy. No publication could be had of the amount of, or percentage of, dividends; on small estates there were positively none; on medium and large failures five, ten, or twenty per cent. was considered liberal; estates dividing fifty per cent. or over were few. Many creditors paid their lawyers, court and register fees, for which nothing was realized.

Since the repeal of that law in 1878 attempts have been made to formulate bills that would be acceptable, but the business interests of the country had suffered so much, and legislators were so doubtful, or positive of evil results, that no law has been enacted. It should be remembered that many merchants lost three per cent. of gross sales by bad debts during the last five years of the last law. The average before its passage and since its repeal has been less than one per cent.

It is true that a panic occurred in 1873, caused by railroad extensions and stock speculations, which would not have been so detrimental to mercantile interests had not the Bankruptcy law unsettled confidence and credit.

The Bankruptcy bill now most favored by Congress is similar to the law of 1867, but somewhat modeled on the Lowell bill and the Massachusetts law. It is as cumbersome, would be as tedious, and nearly as expensive in its administration as the last law. Its enactment would be particularly unjust to creditors, and not particularly favorable to debtors. Expensive litigation, uncertainties, absorption of assets, and delayed discharges in litigated cases would be equally damaging to debtors and creditors. Some who advocate its enactment admit that there are imperfections in the bill, but claim that these could be amended later, as developed. They forget, or are ignorant of, the general verdict, that amendments to the law of 1867 "made it infinitely worse," or more objectionable. They also disregard the fact that

"It is better by far to suffer the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

In all attempts at legislation, excepting the short Ingalls bill, that passed the Senate in 1874 or 1875, there are too many officials to be paid, too many liens and charges upon the assets of bankrupts. All expenses, fees, exemptions, and allowances by the court are to be paid from those scant resources. All court, Government, State, city, and county costs and taxes and wages are preferred. No dividends from small estates could be expected, and but moderate returns from larger ones.

It is true that many worthy persons would be relieved by a discharge in bankruptcy. It is also a fact that they could get an inexpensive and less odious discharge by surrendering their assets not exempted; or, better, a favorable compromise without such law. Creditors are invariably exceedingly liberal if they have a moderate degree of confidence. The clamor for a new law is by lawyers, speculators, manufacturers, and merchants, or a minority of them, whose main argument or assertion is that under a bankruptcy law there can be no preferences. The majority of financial and business interests do not desire another such law unless it will be sure to distribute promptly and inexpensively the avails of bankrupt estates to the creditors. They fear a recurrence of the depression in prices, loss of confidence, and other demoralizing evils that were experienced from 1873 to 1879.

State laws should provide against and remedy the fraudulent practices that bankruptcy laws are intended to correct. States are numerous, having diverse interests, their legislators generally

favoring debtors, so that no National remedies can be expected from them. Interstate collection laws, enacted by Congress, with bankruptcy provisions would be efficient in effecting collections or settlements by creditors against debtors of other States and Territories. Mortgages, chattel mortgages, and bills of sale could be set aside if proven to be preferences or fraudulent; property concealed could be recovered if found, and the debtor have a legal discharge. These laws should be permanent, neither favoring debtors nor creditors, and be as inexpensive in their enforcement as State laws, and, if possible, so simple and clear that lawyers would not be necessary in every case and at all times.

It is principle and practice that each State shall enact laws for the just protection of its citizens, not conflicting with State or National Constitutions.

It has been advocated in Congress that State laws should administer estates of bankruptcy, but their discharge should be by Federal courts. This would be less expensive and less dilatory, and, if constitutional, more satisfactory to all parties interested. *State laws should in all cases govern all transactions between their citizens.*

The last American law had voluntary and involuntary provisions; creditors could meet and select an assignee; a committee could be appointed to supervise all proceedings; a composition or compromise could be effected by the assent of creditors; all money paid or property conveyed within four months, if proved to be a preference, could be recovered; a discharge could be delayed or defeated on sufficient grounds. These were considered to be a perfection of bankruptcy proceedings, and their plausibility has been newly recognized by their insertion in later devised bills. They did not prove to be effectual. Property had been conveyed previous to the limit, or was covered so as to escape surrender; creditors, being scattered, could not generally meet in person. Assignees were sometimes selected by bankrupts or their lawyers; committees could not, or did not, effectually discharge their duties and prevent fraud or tedious delays; assignees' accounts were seldom examined; they divided avails when, and as they received orders, frequently charging more for services than was contemplated by the law. Compositions were fixed by collusion, with great liberality to bankrupts; a small percentage only was recovered from preferences—frequently not more than equal to the expense of suits. Few were prosecuted for fraud or failed of discharge.

On commencing proceedings under that law, a lawyer was employed to draw papers according to prescribed forms; if for involuntary bankruptcy the creditor had to advance lawyers' and court fees; if voluntary, the debtor paid his lawyer and court fees from his assets, retaining property covered by exemption laws, money for legal expenses, and for the support of himself and family for one, two, or three years of expected inability to pursue his calling. Property was forced upon the market and sacrificed to the detriment of dealers, or purchased again at low figures by friends of the bankrupt. Instances were common of property returned to debtors whose estates had paid small or no dividends. Discredit to bankrupts, continued and numerous wrongs to creditors, are yet remembered.

No repetition of a demoralizing system can be advisable. New methods and more liberality on the part of the General Government should be required in the construction of a new bankruptcy law. A legislative experiment which has failed to afford relief and to effect settlements should not be repeated at the demand, principally, of a few lawyers and a minority of creditors. Debtors appear to be quiescent, unless they are moving through attorneys. They are aware that prompt voluntary settlements or compromises can be had much to their advantage, saving one, two, or more years and the expensive delay of bankruptcy proceedings, when a fair showing of integrity and character can be made. Any participation by creditors or debtors in administering a bankruptcy law has proved utterly delusive. A law which can be enforced by a judge promptly and inexpensively is feasible. The principles on which such laws have been based were faulty and unjust. The Lowell bill and the Torrey bill are similar, and equally doubtful. They are devised for wasting assets that belong to creditors.

The Torrey bill is based on protection of creditors, and its penalties are inconsistent. It would, in its operations, defeat the alleged benefits. Debtors are not demanding such a law; with the exception of those who have property conveyed to others, few are manifesting an interest. Experience proves that losses have been much smaller, and settlements more satisfactory, since the repeal of the last bankruptcy law.

J. H. Hutchinson

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, May 28th, 1890.

QUAKER MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

IT is in the months of April and May that the casual observer sojourning in the city of Philadelphia may best note the entire fitness of the sobriquet of the "Quaker City." Upon the third second day of the fourth month the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends begins the sessions of its yearly meetings, and a month later the great annual gathering of the Hicksite portion of the Society commences. The first of these is held in the substantial old meeting-house set in the midst of the ground, surrounded by a high brick wall, at Fourth and Arch streets, which was set apart by the founder of the city for that purpose. The second series of meetings is held in the large meeting-house at Fifteenth and Race streets.

This sect is divided nearly equally into its two branches. The Orthodox Friends hold yearly meetings in New England, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in the States of North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and Iowa, and there are also "Western" and "Canadian" regular meetings. The total Orthodox membership is placed at 85,950.

The number of Orthodox Friends in Philadelphia, which includes most of those who habitually wear the quaint garb of the sect and many who do not, is only 5,500 persons, but here, as elsewhere, they exercise an influence upon the community, and in the conduct of local, State, and National affairs, quite out of proportion to their numerical strength. Simplicity, truth, and humanity characterize them in all the relations of life.

That portion of the sect which meets at Philadelphia in April includes the delegates of the Friends from the quarterly meetings held in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. The quarterly meetings are in turn made up of local monthly meetings. During the week of this conference, the vicinity of the staid old meeting-house on Arch Street is thronged with attendants, the women clad in the neat gray and brown dresses and quaint poke bonnets usually worn by them, and the men arrayed in the broad-brimmed hats and straight-cut suits so familiar in Philadelphia at all times. These costumes, contrary to general belief, were never adopted specifically by the Friends, but are simply survivals of a once popular fashion left behind by the more fickle "world's people," but retained by the conservative "Quakers" because it was found that a distinctive dress had its restraining influences. It is not obligatory, and the younger members very generally dress in the ordinary styles of the time.

Although generally, as individuals and as an organization, the Quakers are wealthy, their buildings, like their dress, are exceedingly plain. Anything savoring of extravagance in ornament is discouraged. At the service the congregations, sitting upon plain, unpainted benches, the sexes separated, usually meditate in silence, awaiting the promptings of the Spirit before venturing upon speech. The ministers and elders are not compensated, and are generally engaged in business pursuits as a means of support. Many of the ministers are women. Questions coming before the meetings are never determined by vote, but by the weight of argument, the clerk acting as mediator. Affirmation is accepted by the courts in lieu of the oath in the case of witnesses of this faith. Perfect candor and directness of speech is enjoined in all their dealings with one another and with the world.

Many of the most influential of the business and professional men of Philadelphia are members of one or another of the seventeen congregations maintained in that city.

The Society of Friends has manifested its influence in the great change in public policy toward the Indians. It also carries its educational work among the Southern blacks. It maintains a consistent and active opposition to the expenditure of large sums for coast defenses, the building of war-ships, and for army purposes. Its schools are always filled to overflowing with the children of parents of other faiths who recognize the excellence of its educational system.

On the May Sunday morning which marks the opening of the Hicksite Friends' yearly meeting, a pleasing custom brings together, in the shady yard of the meeting-house at Fifteenth and Race streets, a great throng of brightly-dressed members, in which the Quaker garb is almost conspicuous by reason of its rarity. The maidens and youths, gathered in groups all about, are all garbed in the most fashionable attire. They fill the meetings within and all the walks round about, and no one listening to their lively chatter, and catching the bright glances of pretty maids conscious of new habiliment, would fancy them "Friends." There is a leaning toward Methodism in this division of the Society. Whether soberly clad Orthodox or vivid Hicksite, an inseparable article in the Quaker equipment is the umbrella, for so certainly does the gathering of these worthy people bring rain in its wake that all men have come to adjust their affairs to the damp conditions of "Quaker week."



THE FISHING LINE.

WESTERN MICHIGAN is a paradise for the disciples of Izaak Walton. As Maine stands to New England, western Michigan is to the great sporting heart of the West. The almost numberless lakes and streams here are filled with the gamey species, from the speckled trout to the great muskallonge. One of our illustrations shows a two-hours' catch on one of these famous lakes. For years to come this region will grow in popularity as the angler's field. Accessible, healthful, restful, with good hotels, cool summers, delightful drives, the best of railroad accommodations, what more can the pleasure-seeker, the tired business man, the city-surfeited woman, the anxious mother concerned for her delicate child require? Now as to points: Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay, with its great Arlington, and a dozen other resting homes; Bay View, with its camp-ground association and attractions; Old Mackinac Island—who has not heard of it?—and now that it boasts of its Grand Hotel, illustrated in our pages, where is there a better? Then there is Harbor Springs, with its prehistoric interest, its Old Mission, and its Indian Queen; Harbor Point, We-que-ton-sing (Restful Harbor), where so many wealthy men have cottages; Charlevoix, stretching her head up on the high bluffs of Lake Michigan, and a dozen more equally attractive but less known resorts. Lakes are everywhere: Round Lake, Pine Lake, Mullet Lake, Crooked Lake, Burt Lake, Pike Lake—each a marvel of beauty. Nothing could be more delightful than travel on the famous Inland route, and on the Lake Michigan coast. What other road within easy distance of our great western cities can boast such attractions as the Grand Rapids and Indiana—the best of fishing, good hunting, luxurious hotels, camp-grounds canopied with the greenest foliage and carpeted with the softest grasses? Here is the great sanitarium for the asthmatic, dyspeptic, or hay-fever sufferer; the nervous and brain-weary also find the rest that cures. Fuller information may be had of C. L. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

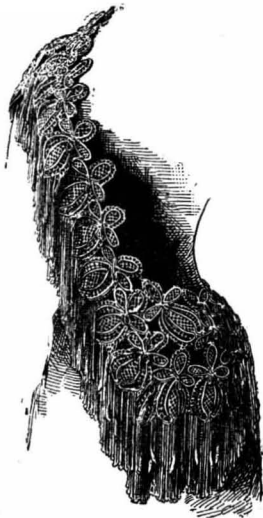
IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF NOVELTIES IN WRAPS, GLOVES, AND GARNITURES.

[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.]

THE "Enigma" would be a name most apropos for the fashionable bodice, because it is so designed that your friends must guess how you possibly get out of it after it is on you. They will even wonder if you sleep in it, for not for world's must you allow the fastening to be visible. Sometimes the closing is on the left shoulder and under the left arm, but the newest idea is to conceal it by a frill of silk or ribbon three or four inches wide, gathered on one edge with enough fullness to make it fall like a jabot. If the ribbon has a satin edge it is more effective, but of course if your figure is inclined to stoutness you must dispense with the frill. I will describe a pretty gown which I saw recently on a petite little lady who is most efficient in designing and making everything she wears, and not because she is obliged to, either. The material was a black crêpe combined with black faille. The foot of the skirt was bordered with a band of the faille four inches wide, while the front and side breadths had the silk bands continued all the way to the top and their own width apart. The skirt was then kilt pleated. The bodice was pointed back and front, and edged with a sash of the silk which tied at the back. The sleeves were of the silk, very full at the top, and the collar was extremely high, but flaring in front, which gave free play to the chin. A frill of silk, like that already described, was arranged around the neck in front, filling in the space between the shoulders completely, and the lower part of the bodice was fitted smoothly, which added graceful, sloping curves to the slender figure of the wearer.

The cross-wrapped bodice has suggested to the manufacturer a very generally becoming garniture called the "Jane Hading" trimming. It is made of cord and bead passementerie in black, white, gold, steel, and jet and silver mixed. In fact, it can be made to order in color to match any costume. It is arranged to start from the right shoulder-seam, and terminates in a deep square on the left hip. The sample illustrated is of white and gold passementerie, with a fringe of gold and silver lined beads.



THE "JANE HADING" TRIMMING.

Of course, at the watering-places, fur capes will be very generally worn as evening wraps and on cool mornings, and, to be sure, no wardrobe will be complete without a Chesterfield coat or a reefer jacket; but then, one needs an intermediate wrap, and two of the prettiest shapes are shown in the illustration.



SUMMER WRAPS.

By permission of Le Boutillier Bros., West Twenty-third Street.

The one given in the front view is made of heavy Brussel's net and gros-grain ribbon. The sleeve-pieces are gathered into full rosettes upon the shoulders, and the lower edges are bordered with fine silk fringe. The visé shown in the back view is made of figured French lace and narrow gold passementerie. The lace is laid in pleats, which are held down by the passementerie, and fringe borders the lower edge of each sleeve-piece. Some of these visés have enormously high collars, which one can easily hide behind by drawing her head down like a turtle in its shell, while others have long angel sleeves of lace.

In the new silk gloves for summer, some novel shades are exhibited: such as chrysanthemum purple, dahlia, asparagus and spinach greens, goblin blue, and corn yellow. Glacé kid is gaining in favor over the long popular Suède, and as the sleeves of gowns are lengthened, the gloves are shortened. It is predicted that one-button gloves will be adopted this season, but they are too trying, and but few wrists are fair and shapely enough to bear the exposure.

The "patch" veils are very popular with young ladies. The veil is generally of fine Brussel's net, with a silk dot about the size of a gold dollar. The dot or "patch" should come upon the chin or left cheek. But if you don't look out it is apt to creep up to the end of your nose, which really is not becoming.

ELLA STARR.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

PETOSKEY AND NEIGHBORING SUMMER RESORTS.

ALREADY northern Michigan, with its endless shores, its crystal lakes, its boiling rapids, its gentle streams filled with finny spoil, its cool winds and mountains clothed in pine, is becoming the Mecca of weary multitudes. Over hundreds of islands in its bays and inland waters float the flags of club-houses; pleasure yachts and canoes swarm upon its lakes and rivers; excursion trains and steamers speed hither from all quarters of the West, and great hotels and myriads of cozy cottages are scattered everywhere among the trees.

Of all this region, the most sought for and best developed as a place of recreation is Little Traverse Bay, and the regions round about the Straits of Mackinac. This region is reached by the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, whose service is unexcelled by any railroad in the country. Petoskey is a city of considerable size, and looks with the eye of a big brother upon the attractive little sister summer resorts that circle the bay at its feet. The Arlington Hotel, famous everywhere for its entertainments and superior management, is located here. James Hayes, proprietor of the Wayne House, Detroit, conducts the Arlington during the summer months, and there is no more satisfactory resort-hotel in America.

Bay View, the Chautauqua of the Northwest, is situated one mile further north. The very cream of the literary, oratorical, and musical world is gathered here every year, and its visitors claim that Bay View will soon successfully rival the mother Chautauqua of New York.

Across the Bay, all close together, lie We-que-ton-sing, a quiet literary retreat; Harbor Springs, a thriving rival city of Petoskey, boasting of every article known to ordinary commerce, neat and thrifty stores, and business men courteous, accommodating, and enterprising; and Harbor Point, a peninsula of cottages filled with beautiful women, wealthy pleasure-seekers, and welcoming, with its grand old trees, tournaments and every form of recreation.

At Harbor Springs is situated the Kensington Hotel, which, as altered and enlarged for the coming season, presents an appearance and service equal to any in northern Michigan. A new amusement hall has been built; the grounds have been improved, and it cannot fail to achieve greatly enlarged popularity among those in search of pleasure or repose. This is, indeed, one of the most home-like and comfortable hotels in this justly famous region, and owes its popularity to its excellent management under Gale B. Davidson. The owner, A. A. Bleazby, is a prominent banker in Kalkaska, Michigan.

Little Traverse Bay is alive with boats of all kinds and sizes. A graceful steamer, the *Gracie Barker*, and the *Parmalee* ply constantly between the resorts, while immense excursion-boats and great steamers from all through the lakes, touch here daily. Government sloops and training-boats drop anchor in these waters, and officers and men often visit the shores for a summer's outing.

This region is already famous, but it must soon become the leading resort of the country for those who delight in boating, bathing, and fishing. Hay-fever patients flock hither by the thousands, and find in the pine-flavored air a perfect cure for their ills. In this issue we present a number of characteristic views of this region, and among them the summer homes of some of the prominent men from all sections of the country.

HARBOR SPRINGS.

OVER on the north shore of Little Traverse Bay, most delightfully rests this town of 2,000 inhabitants. Its harbor, which is one of the finest on Lake Michigan, with its clear, cold springs of pure water, gives it its name. The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company's branch has its terminal here. The popularity of the town as a health resort is gaining, and it is making rapid strides in improvements and comforts. Several hotels are located here, besides many cottages of the business men of the cities of Michigan and sister States.

Fine church buildings, substantial stores, and several manufacturing evidences of the thrift and enterprise of its citizens, while its natural surroundings of forests of hard-wood timber and its rich agricultural lands are to be strong factors in its future prosperity.

The Business Men's Association, a strong organization of the active men of the town, of which Mr. W. T. Clarke, a successful merchant, is president, are looking well to the town's interest, and would be glad to confer with parties who desire to know more of the advantages of the location.

ARCADIA VALLEY, AND SCENES AMONG THE OZARKS.

WE present in this issue a page of views taken among the Ozark Mountains, about ninety miles south of St. Louis. The Arcadia Valley is the centre of this charming region which, in addition to its natural beauties, is surrounded with a fascinating halo of tradition and history. The resting-place of Evangeline in her sorrowful wanderings in search of Gabriel has been located in this beautiful valley.

"Slowly over the tops of the Ozark Mountains the moon rose," could have been spoken of no other spot. Surrounding it on all sides, and shutting it forever from the outside world, are the solid, tree-topped, iron-ribbed mountains. There to the northward is the metallic head of Pilot Knob, at the foot of which is the fort successfully held by General Grant against the Confederate forces of Missouri. Still further to the north is "Iron Mountain," composed of solid iron ore, and on whose sides the great furnaces of the iron-works blaze through the night and day.

Near Pilot Knob is the enchanting little "Shut-in Glen," while all around are the mountains rising in wild and rocky slopes, sinking into beautiful valleys that stretch away in pure Arcadian loveliness, wide valleys with beautiful clear streams running through, narrow gorges, with saucy springs that flow high from the mountain side and let themselves down to the valley below from ray to ray of the dancing sunlight. All is interesting in its quiet picturesqueness, without snowy peaks or yawning precipices or rocky cañons.

PERSONAL.

THE union labor party of Maine, represented in convention by fifty delegates, has nominated J. R. Clarke for Governor.

WALTER BESANT will come to this country next summer, going to the Pacific coast and carefully exploring the West.

GENERAL GORDON'S memory has not faded in China, for a new municipal hall at Tientsin has been named after the general.

THE mother of Speaker Reed, of the House of Representatives, died recently at Portland, Maine, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years.

IT is believed that State Senator Delamater has the inside track for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

AN Indiana newspaper says there is good reason to believe that a boom is being worked up for Judge Gresham for the Presidency in 1892.

REPRESENTATIVES BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, and Crisp, of Georgia, will discuss the tariff question at the July meeting of the Georgia Chautauqua Assembly.

A. T. ABERNETHY, professor of modern languages in Rutherford College, North Carolina, is only eighteen years old. He is probably the youngest teacher in the country bearing the title of professor.

THE Czar of Russia wears what is said to be the largest ruby in the world, valued at \$100,000, in his crown, which is mitre-shaped, and has on its crest a cross composed of five big diamonds supporting the ruby.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON expressed a desire that his mortal remains might be returned to his native land, and, in accordance with that wish, our Government will send his body back to Sweden in a national vessel—the sloop-of-war *Essex*.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been invited, with his wife, to attend the Texas Industrial Exhibition at Dallas in October next, and it is understood that the invitation will be accepted. The friends of Mr. Cleveland are obviously determined to keep his "boom" alive and kicking.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is taking no part in political affairs in Ohio, and has no ambition or intention to again enter the political arena. The party in that State has passed fully under the control of men with whom the "old Roman" cannot sympathize, and he therefore stands wholly aloof.

ROBERT T. TEAMOH, colored, a reporter of the *Boston Globe*, has been unanimously elected a member of the Boston Press Club. He is probably the first colored man ever elected to an incorporated white man's club in Boston. Teamoh has been connected with the *Globe* for about a year.

THE Emperor of Germany has his cards, like other mortals. They are very simple, although those of the German nobility are generally very highly decorated with crests and crowns. The royal cards have absolutely no ornamentation. In plain gothic letters they read: "Wilhelm, German Emperor and King of Prussia."

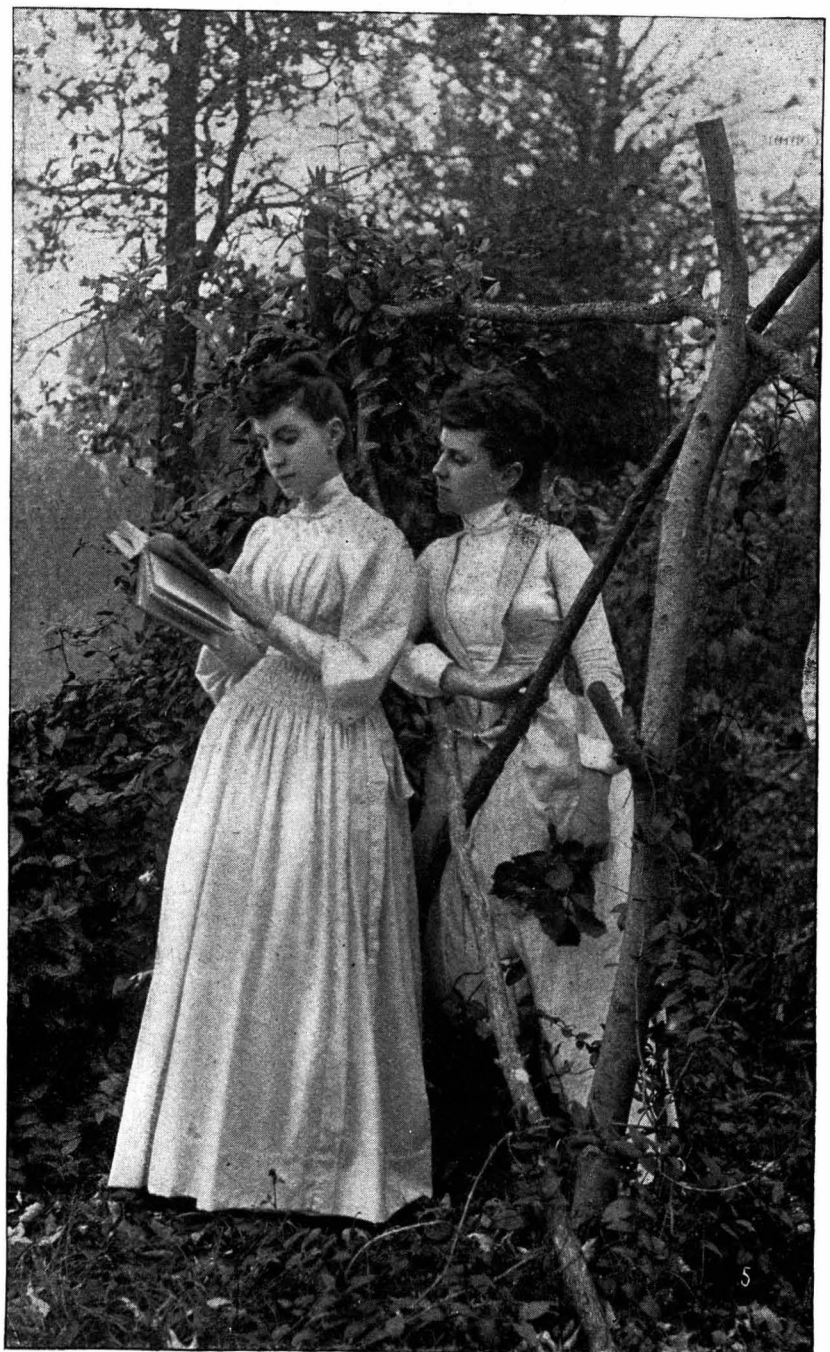
IT is said that Senator Stanford's object in going to Europe is to consult leading European specialists in regard to the disease, locomotor ataxia, with which American medical experts have warned him that he is threatened at any time. This species of paralysis is nervous, but is very deadly, as when it attacks one in the Senator's enfeebled condition it generally reduces him to absolute feebleness.

THE friends of Henry M. Stanley in Washington are not surprised at the announcement of his engagement to Miss Tennant, because they are aware that he has been deeply in love with her for several years and made her a proposal of marriage before he made his last trip to the Dark Continent. It is now said that it was disappointed love that started Stanley on his career as an explorer. A young lady of whom he was deeply enamored rejected him shortly before he was sent off by the *New York Herald* to search for Dr. Livingstone.

MAIWA SCHALSKI, a Croatian girl of nineteen, educated in Guatemala, recently fought a duel in Vienna, Austria, with one Dr. Carl Bender, who had spoken lightly of one of her friends. A room was hired in the suburbs, and it was settled that no one should be present but the seconds and the medical men. The weapons chosen were swords, and at the second encounter the girl wounded the doctor severely, but not dangerously, in the side. The duel was then declared over, and Miss Schalski left the room without deigning a glance at her bleeding opponent. The seconds declare that the girl was the most expert fencer they had ever seen.

THE one thing most remarkable about all the recent declarations attributed to Prince Bismarck is his silence respecting his dismissal by the Emperor. He avoids that subject, and thinks the time to speak out has not yet come. His nearest approach to an explanation was to a Russian journalist who asked what were the causes of his dismissal. "There are none," replied the Prince. "His Majesty wishes to be his own Chancellor." Perhaps not much could be added to that. As to Germany's wish for peace, the Prince has given a French journalist singularly emphatic assurances. "Germany will never—mark my words, never!—attack France. She will never provoke France to attack her. She will never, directly nor indirectly, seek out a pretext for war."

SECRETARY BLAINE has just secured the release from a Russian jail of H. Kempinsky, a Russian-American citizen, under the following circumstances: Kempinsky, who was born in Konin, Russian Poland, thirty-seven years ago, when seventeen years of age came to this country without getting a passport or serving his time in the Russian army. He went to Bridgeport, Conn., where he opened a general business and made money. Two years ago he returned to his native land to see his parents. On December 24th, 1888, when he was about to come back to America, he was arrested and thrown into prison at Kalisch on the charge that he owed Russia military service. He appealed to Mr. Bayard for assistance, and a long correspondence ensued, but without result. Finally Mr. Blaine took up the case and peremptorily demanded the prisoner's release on the ground that he was an American citizen, and the demand was promptly complied with by the Czar.



1. WINTER VIEW OF HEMLOCK FALLS, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. PHOTO BY H. R. TERHUNE, ORANGE VALLEY. 2. FRESH RIVER, DARTMOUTH, MASS. PHOTO BY R. R. TOPHAM, NEW BEDFORD.
 3. SHAD-FISHING ON THE DELAWARE RIVER. PHOTO BY FRANK W. TAYLOR, PHILADELPHIA. 4. "HOLLYHOCKS." PHOTO BY FRANK H. TAYLOR, PHILADELPHIA.
 5. AN INTERESTING CHAPTER. PHOTO BY CONSTANCE A. BAKER, CINCINNATI.

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

WALL STREET.—QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

AFTER over six weeks of buoyancy, the market seemed to get a little tired, with evidence that a great many stocks had been unloaded, but also that a great many investors had put away some of the choicest bonds and stocks, making an upward movement in the future much easier than it has been at any time during the past three years, and at the same time leaving an unrestful feeling that will give the bears fresh opportunity by united effort to knock prices down.

Those who took the advice I gave them about three months ago, to purchase a certain class of four and five per cent. bonds at the prevailing prices, can now in every instance, I believe, reap a decided advantage, if they choose to, by parting with their investments. The Rio Grande Western 4s that were selling at about 70, are to-day about 77, and will, before the close of the year, make a still larger advance. Their promoters expect them to sell at 85, and to command even higher figures as the development of the road proceeds.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s, too, have constantly advanced, and promise a much further rise, for the reorganization scheme has been successful almost beyond expectation. The development of this property and the increase of its local business foreshadow a decided strengthening of this security from year to year, and if it is properly managed I do not know why the Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s should not in time rank with the best of the cheaper bonds.

The Texas Pacific 1sts, five per cent., are still selling at less than par, but it will not be long before they will pass that mark and be numbered with the securities in which investors have placed confidence. I like the appearance of the Texas Pacific Company's reorganization plan, which has just about cut its capitalization in two. On its \$25,000,000 of indebtedness, it is earning from \$7,500,000 to \$8,000,000 gross. I do not see why these earnings should not increase.

A six per cent. bond that I believe ought to sell for a great deal more money than it commands, and in the handling of which I think I see the hands of manipulation on the part of those who want to gather in the bonds, is the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's 6s, both of the Tennessee and Birmingham divisions. The bonded indebtedness of this concern is small. Its preferred stock is above par, and its common stock, notwithstanding the large amount of its issue, commands over 50. I do not see why these six per cent. bonds should not sell at from ten to twenty-five per cent. higher than they do, and I repeat that I think some one on the inside has depressed them for the purpose of picking them up. At any rate, they go up with remarkable ease the moment a few purchases are made.

The advice I gave months ago in reference to the Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks and bonds has resulted in profit to those who followed it. I am glad to be able to say that there is a large increase in the earnings of this road. According to its last report, it was earning from thirty to thirty-five per cent. gross more than it was during the corresponding season last year, and over fifty per cent. more net. This is a statement that few roads can make, although nearly all of them report increased earnings. If I am not deceived, the future of this property is unusually bright, and unless the market generally gets a setback, its securities will yield a neat profit sooner or later.

The worst feature of the stock market is the manner in which the Trust stocks are manipulated. The people who are managing them have not learned anything apparently by the past. They do not seem to understand that the wide fluctuations in the prices of these securities are driving investors entirely away from them, and making speculators very chary. Just see how Sugar Trust has been made a foot-ball. Every one of the Trust securities seems to be thrown on the market simply to "milk" the confiding public. It has been the case with Lead Trust, Sugar Trust, and now comes the Distillery and Cattle Feed Trust with a slump that astonishes the Street. Months ago, the point was given when the stock was at 25 that it was a purchase. I did not care to print this, for although the point came to me from men who meant what they said, yet I felt that those who bought the stock would sooner or later find themselves in trouble. The promise was finally made that the dividend of one-eighth per cent. should be doubled, and the stock was gradually boomed up to 40 on the statement of its increased earning capacity, and the fact that all opposing interests had been reconciled, purchased, or subsidized. Just at this time, when the point was liberally

given to load up with it, some one stepped into the Exchange and knocked the price off about five points. Of course this display of weakness was not calculated to make friends for the stock, and it made every one feel that it was another Trust which was intended not for an investment but purely for speculative plunging.

I am not predicting another bear campaign, for the bear force have lost some of their power in their last tussle, but I know that a good many bears expect to take advantage of the opportunities to circulate reports concerning bad crops, the manipulation of the money market, and gold exports. The large increase in our imports and the decline in our exports will furnish adroit operators opportunities to export gold, and thus to drive away timid investors. However, we will meet these difficulties when they appear.

The purchase of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad by the Atchison Company is a significant movement. It explains, in part, the boom in Atchison securities. Although it is given out that Jay Gould opposed this combination, I have information to the effect that it was entirely agreeable to him, and that it may presage a close traffic agreement or the consolidation of Atchison and Missouri Pacific interests. When that time comes look out for a rise in stocks. Perhaps the Wabash may somehow find itself included in the arrangement. The addition of over \$27,000,000 of stock to the Atchison Company's heavy burden of indebtedness is not calculated to make that stock worth any more than it has been, and it confirms my impression that the best thing to do with Atchison securities is to leave them alone. The bubble has burst once. It looks to me as if it were being blown up again.

Rumors about the deal in Baltimore and Ohio stock continue, but the Garretts insist that they will maintain their majority interest and thus prevent the absorption of that once very profitable road by Gould, Villard, Brice, or any other of the big men who have had their covetous eyes set on the Baltimore and Ohio for some time past.

A correspondent at Baltimore asks what I think of Georgia Pacific second-mortgage bonds with interest guaranteed and selling at about 80. This is a five per cent. bond, and is not listed. At its selling price it pays about six and one-half per cent. interest. This bond I find is bought by some people with a considerable degree of confidence, but I cannot regard it as an investment issue, for it partakes too much of a speculative character. I might have answered this inquiry before, but have been waiting to get at sources of information that I deemed reliable. I give my best judgment as above.

A correspondent at Williamstown, Mass., thinks that the bonds of the Beech Creek Railroad, otherwise the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad, deserve to be classed with the gilt-edged bonds, such as those guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the West Shore 4s, and others that are selling much above par. I am afraid that I must differ with the judgment of my esteemed correspondent despite the fact that he says the Vanderbilts own the majority of the Beech Creek stock, that the net income of the railroad is far in excess of its fixed charges, and that its preferred stock has been placed upon a dividend-paying basis. If this four per cent. bond partook of the character of the bonds guaranteed by the Vanderbilts it would not sell at about 89 when West Shore 4s are selling at 106, and other gilt-edged four per cents. up as high as 112. I will admit that the Beech Creek bond is a good one, but I cannot recommend it as a gilt-edged bond. It is no doubt fully as good as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Rio Grande Western, and costs more. I think, however, that as soon as the public understands that the Vanderbilts are behind it it will sell much higher, and it may be profitable for investment and speculation. At present I cannot rank it with the West Shore 4s or any other gilt-edged bond. It sells too low.

A correspondent at Council Bluffs, Iowa, desiring to have information regarding land and improvement companies will have attention in due time, as will also a request from Canton, Mass., concerning the cotton market. I am waiting for information in this latter case which has been promised for several weeks, but has not been forthcoming.

Jasper

It is not generally known that a size in shoes is only one-third of an inch in length.

HOW A CHARGE OF SHOT TRAVELS.

WHEN standing within a few yards of the gun's muzzle at the time of discharge, a person would be amazingly astonished were he only able to see the shot as they go whizzing by. Experiments in instantaneous photography have proved to us that the shot not only spread out, comet-like, as they fly, but they string out one behind the other to a much greater distance than they spread. Thus, with a cylinder gun, when the first shot of a charge reaches a target that is forty yards away, the last shot is lagging along ten yards behind. Even with a choke-bore gun some of the shot will lag behind eight yards in forty. This accounts for the wide swath that is mown in a flock of ducks on which a charge of shot falls just right. About five per cent. only of the charge of shot arrive simultaneously at the target, but the balance of the first half of the charge is so close behind that a bird's muscles are not quick enough to get it out of the way, although those who have watched sitting birds when shot at have often seen them start as if to fly when the leading shot whistled by them, only to drop dead as they were overtaken by the leaden hail that followed.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE report of the special commission sent out by M. Brunet, the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, to investigate the condition of the canal, estimates that it would cost \$180,000,000 to complete the canal on the lock system, and the period required would be seven or eight years. This amount is \$80,000,000 in advance of the recent estimates of the French engineers at the Isthmus, but \$120,000,000 behind the calculations of English and American experts. The value of the existing material and work performed is represented to be \$90,000,000. The face value of the bonds was about \$500,000,000, but \$280,000,000 probably represents the actual amount of money put into the canal. For there is only \$90,000,000 to show in material and work. About \$190,000,000 has been sunk in this wretchedly managed enterprise. That amount stands for the plunder of the contractors and for waste. It is a most appalling record of corruption and inefficiency, which furnishes the strongest possible argument against the continuance of the present management of the canal.

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THE American Metrological Association, at its spring meeting recently held in Washington, strongly indorsed the metric system of weights and measures, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to recommend to Congress that all new legislation concerning customs and the postal arrangements be expressed in metric units. The association thinks that the time has arrived when the United States should be placed by the side of the vast majority of civilized nations of the world in this matter.

THE Government telegraph service of Great Britain transmits, it is said, on the average, 1,538,270 words a day to newspapers alone.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

THE Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons, but loses none.

THE *Sunday School Journal*, New York, says: "The Books of the Bible Analyzed," by President Schultze, of the Moravian Theological Seminary, is a small and good book by a scholarly and able man. It is one of the best of its class, and fortunately in large demand. It is a condensed and comprehensive treatment of the authorship, contents, and purposes of the various books of the Bible. It will be a cheap and valuable aid for many young readers of the Word of God." Refer to H. T. Frueauff's card.

SUPERB NEW CARS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

THE new Pullman vestibuled observation and library cars just added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited are the handsomest creations of the Pullman shops. The most notable improvement in their construction is the spacious, open observation-room at the end, which is fully equal to the accommodation of one dozen people in easy chairs. This open end, which is well protected by the roof and sides, will prove immensely popular during the summer, as it affords a complete and unobstructed view of the scenery. The hangings of the cars are the richest, and the metal work is in the highest style of art. The seats in this, as well as in all the other cars of the train, are upholstered in a white or olive hair fabric, which was originated and is exclusively used by the Pullman Company. It is much pleasanter as a summer upholstery than plush. In its summer garb the train is without doubt the handsomest and most comfortable in the world. The limited leaves New York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, daily at 10 A.M., for Cincinnati, Chicago, and the West.

SHAVERS! A tube of *Lloyd's Eucis* 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.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court of New York, has just decided that Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons have the exclusive right to the trade-mark and name of Angostura Bitters, and has granted them an injunction against C. W. Abbott & Co., of Baltimore, restraining them from using that name or putting up goods in imitation of the Angostura Bitters.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

COMMENCING June 1st, Tourist Tickets will be on sale by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway to the Mountain, Lake, and Seaside Resorts of the East, a full list of which, with routes and rates, together with complete information regarding the train service, will be promptly furnished on application. Special Chautauqua Excursions will be run during the season. This is the route of the celebrated Chicago and New York Limited, the only solid Vestibuled train from Chicago into New York City over the only unbroken all-rail line between these points. A. J. Smith, G. P. and T. A., Cleveland, O. C. K. Wilber, W. P. A., Chicago.

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OUR PICTURES OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

THE PARIS MAY-DAY MANIFESTATION. THE May-day manifestations of the Paris workmen did not lead to a concerted movement against the constituted authorities, as had been feared, though some disorders of minor importance occurred in various parts of the city. This may be credited to the vigilance of the police force, who cleared the streets in a very effective manner whenever the situation became threatening. Thus the riots on the Place de la Concorde, the Rue Royale, and other places, were quelled instantly by the proper action of the police and the military sent for their support, as shown in our picture, page 373. An interesting event of the day was the presentation of a petition to the Chamber of Deputies by a workmen's delegation. The petition, which contained a request for the passage of an eight-hour law, was presented to the Secretary of the Chamber by Messrs. Thóvriér, Baudin, and a number of other prominent socialists. Another figure who played an important part in the demonstrations was the Marquis de Morès, the reputed owner of the anarchist printing establishment in the Rue Trois-Bornes. The marquis, in spite of the aristocratic traditions of his ancient family, is an ardent disciple of anarchistic doctrines, and having issued a number of rather revolutionary documents from his little printing office, the latter was raided by the police, and the noble marquis placed behind the iron bars of the Hotel de Ville. We give his portrait and a view of his "imprimerie anarchiste" on page 373.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT TOFFA. The kingdom of Porto Novo, on the West African coast, which has lately been placed under French protection, will in time prove to be an important colonial possession for the French people. Toffa, the capital of the kingdom, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, is the commercial centre of the surrounding country, and already there are established a number of French commission houses. The royal palace, which is shown in our illustration, is one of the noteworthy buildings, a stone structure, provided with glass windows, which are considered a great luxury in those parts. The inner courtyard is triangular in shape. It contains the throne of the king, and serves as the reception-room.

SERVANTS IN VIENNA.

THE servants and mistresses of Vienna have to manage their affairs under the superintendence of the police. The latter keep a "servants' book," in which each girl's dismissals and re-engagements are recorded, together with copies of character given by each employer. The character to contain the three words, *treu, fleissig, sittsam* (honest, industrious, and well conducted). A mistress may leave out any of these three words if she finds cause, but few venture to do so. The day after she has dismissed a servant with a defective character, she receives a summons to the police station, where she has to swear on the crucifix that the girl is either not honest, industrious, or virtuous. She is rigorously cross-examined, and if the girl insists with her denial, the visits to the police office are repeated over and over again. A written character in Vienna, therefore, means nothing, and mistresses resort to other means of getting information.

A NEW religious sect in India is attracting much attention. It is called Arya Somaj, and it has arisen in the Punjab. Its purpose is to oppose Christianity, and it is endeavoring to restore the worship taught in the ancient Vedas. In order to prevent the children of Hindoo parents from falling into the hands of the missionaries, the sect is starting orphan asylums and schools. This is the first effort made by the natives of India to provide homes for helpless and neglected children.

WHAT Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia think, etc., of WASHINGTON Eshelman, Llewellyn & Co., Seattle, Wash.

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Radically cures
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400 Physicians agree that it is the best water on the market.
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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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WEAK nervous sufferers from youthful folly, loss of manhood, weakness of body, mind, etc. I will mail you a copy of the "Magic Mirror," FREE, containing the mode of a simple and certain means of cure. Address Dr. F. B. Clarke, East Haddam, Conn.

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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, Pitting, Powder Marks, Bleaching, Facial Development, Hollow or Sunken Cheeks, etc. Consultation free at office or by letter. 128 page book on all skin and scalp affections and their treatment, sent sealed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.
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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.
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FOR PLASTERING WALLS AND CEILINGS.
Endorsed and Used by the Best Architects, Builders, and Plasterers throughout the country Before building send for circular to
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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
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Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

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

To Quiet Your Nerves, Smoke



PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS
Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE OF AUTOGRAF OF THE GENUINE
HARTSHORN

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,
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To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,
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HAPPINESS ASSURED.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles with 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.

JOHN MILLARD writes from Odessa, Ind., Nov. 29.—Dye's Beard Elixir has produced a heavy mustache on my upper lip in 4 weeks. My face was entirely smooth. Hundreds more.
ELIXIR grows the heaviest beard, and hair, in 4 weeks. Warranted. In bottles up, according to size and color. Beautifying Mask, with prep'n \$2; Hair Goods, Cosmetics, etc., sent C. O. D. anywhere. Send to the mfr for Illustrated Price-Lists. GUARANTEED interest improved, most powerful MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD. Pamphlets free.
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A PURE, FRAGRANT, NON-GRITTY TOOTH POWDER. WHITENS THE TEETH, PREVENTS AND ARRESTS DECAY, HARDENS THE GUMS AND SWEETENS THE BREATH. ASK DRUGGISTS FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OF 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.



"PARTED BANG"
Made of natural CURLY hair, guaranteed 'becoming to ladies who wear their hair parted. \$6 up, according to size and color. Beautifying Mask, with prep'n \$2; Hair Goods, Cosmetics, etc., sent C. O. D. anywhere. Send to the mfr for Illustrated Price-Lists. GUARANTEED interest improved, most powerful MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD. Pamphlets free.
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DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT HALF PRICE, \$5 AND UP.

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FACTS OF INTEREST.

It is claimed that the richest tin mine in the world has been discovered in Cherokee County, Ga., about forty miles from Atlanta. The silver veins running parallel to the tin veins are also very rich.

MOST missionary statistics give the number of Christians in China as only about 50,000. But a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that while there are only about 50,000 Protestant native Christians in China, there are 544,370 Catholic native Christians.

It has been discovered that the soil and climate of North Dakota are admirable for raising the finest quality of barley. It will doubtless be one of the principal crops in the near future. Dakota can export it for malting purposes, being a prohibition State, and for feed grain it is said to be better than corn or oats.

EFFORTS are being made in Massachusetts to preserve a record of the languages of the New England Indian tribes by means of the phonograph. The representatives of these tribes are rapidly passing away, but before long there will be collected enough of their talk to show what their languages were. One of the Indian records on the phonograph cylinder is the snake dance song as sung by the ancient Passamaquoddies. Then an old Mohawk war-song has been secured, together with old folk tales, Indian imitations of the cries of animals and birds, and an ordinary conversation between two red men.

A NEW scheme for the benefit of the farmer has been proposed in Congress. It is the same that is in operation in Germany, where the Government has established land-mortgage banks for the purpose of loaning money to the farmer on mortgages bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, and running forty years. The half per cent. interest is applied to a sinking fund which in forty years pays off the mortgage, so that the farmer only pays the interest on his loan for forty years, and never has to pay the principal. It is not probable that this or any other similar proposition will find much favor in Congress, although it will be earnestly advocated by the Farmers' Alliance and similar organizations, and furnish a good topic for demagogues to make buncombe speeches upon.

FUN.

AN exchange says: "A man is the happiest when he can forget all the mean things he knows about himself." But the fact remains that it is a big job to some people.

"WHY, George!" she exclaimed, tremulously, as she felt his arm steal about her slender waist, "what are you doing?" "Trying to operate a belt-line, dear."—*St. Joseph News*.

"AND now, Professor, what do you think of my voice?" "Well, it all depends. You haven't told me yet. Do you intend becoming an auctioneer or a huckster?"—*Philadelphia Times*.

ACCORDING to the *Pittsburg Telegraph*, an Eastern man has invented an "anti-profanity fountain-pen." It will fill a long-felt want. A fountain-pen addicted to profanity should be shunned by all respectable people. What is wanted now is the invention of an anti-profanity man to use the fountain-pen.—*Norristown Herald*.

TERRIBLE PRIVATION.—"I recollect very well," said the venerable man, "when the high water at Paducah in '44 kept me a prisoner for three days on the ridgepole of a barn." "What did you live on, grandfather?" inquired one of the interested little auditors. "All of them three days, children," said the aged Kentuckian, shuddering at the recollection, "I lived on water!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

GARFIELD TEA Cures Constipation and Sick Headache. Free samples at all druggists or 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

DUZITAL MARK
PRESERVES YOUR HEALTH AND BEAUTY. WOMAN'S GREATEST TREASURES.
\$1.00
WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON FINDING DUZITAL SOAP TO CONTAIN ANY ADULTERATION OR OTHER INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

AGENTS WANTED Ladies or Gents. Old reliable house Permanent business. Quick sales. Valuable sample free. Rare chance. F. M. Brooks, Secretary, 321 Broadway, N. Y.

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

SAVE MONEY. Before you buy a **BICYCLE OR TYPEWRITER**, Send to A. W. GUMP & CO., DAYTON, OHIO, for prices. New Bicycles at reduced prices, and 400 second-hand ones. BICYCLES, GUNS and TYPE-WRITERS taken in EXCHANGE.

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GOLD SEAL
Is pronounced by connoisseurs the BEST Natural Sparkling WINE produced in America.

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GOLD MEDALS
At New Orleans.
Highest Premium AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING WINE DEALERS AND GROCERS.

5 HOURS TO WASHINGTON
Jersey Central, Reading
—AND—
B. & O. RAILROADS.
Fastest Trains in America
NO EXTRA FARE FOR FAST TIME.
Pullman Cars on all Trains.
Engines Burn Hard Coal and Coke.
NO DUST.
NO CINDERS.

By reason of the construction of a new bridge across the Schuylkill, the above named lines, under their schedule of May 11th, are enabled to offer an accelerated Express Train Service between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the fastest regular trains ever established upon this continent. The fast time is rendered practicable by reason of the superior condition of the double track steel roadway, excellence of equipment and elimination of stops.

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BROOKLYN TICKET OFFICES.—4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, and 98 Broadway.
Station Foot of Liberty St.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR
Infants, Invalids and old People.
"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS." RICH IN BONE-FORMING AND FLESH-PRODUCING ELEMENTS. PROMOTES THE HEALTHY ACTION OF THE BOWELS.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST.
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Price, complete, covered in Seal Leather, \$25.00.
A pleasant pastime for all. Unequaled for instantaneous photography. Views, portraits, groups, buildings. Send for Montauk Pamphlet.
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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.
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WEST SHORE RAILROAD
(N. Y. C. & H. R. R. CO., LESSEE.)
The Picturesque Route
For Business and Pleasure Travel.
"SUMMER EXCURSIONS," a handsomely illustrated book, giving descriptions of the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and other New York State resorts, will be mailed on receipt of five cents postage.
"SUBURBAN HOMES" in the vicinity of New York. Every head of a family should own a home. The garden spot for suburban residence is on the line of the West Shore Railroad, and what is more, building plots are for sale at reasonable prices. "Suburban Homes," issued by the West Shore, gives full information and names of parties who have land for sale. Copy will be mailed on receipt of two cents postage.
For tourist books, time-tables, and information regarding West Shore Railroad, call on or address
H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 363 Broadway, or
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York.

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.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
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. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.
SURE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR ALL Bilious AND Nervous Disorders
TO WHICH MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN are Subject.
Is the most marvelous Antidote yet discovered. It is the premier Specific for Weak Stomach, Sick Headache, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., and is found especially efficacious and remedial by FEMALE SUFFERERS.
Long pre-eminent for their health-restoring and life-giving properties, **BEECHAM'S PILLS** have an unprecedented demand and the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.
Prepared only by **THOS. BEECHAM**, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. **R. F. ALLEN CO.**, Sole agents for the United States, 265 & 267 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail **BEECHAM'S PILLS** on receipt of price—but require first. Please mention this publication in ordering.



IN TRAINING.

MRS. FEEGAN—"What ails th' dog, wid his yelpin', John?"
 MR. FEEGAN—"O'm thryin' t' tache Garry t' foller me."
 MRS. FEEGAN—"Will he do it?"
 MR. FEEGAN—"He will, shplendid" (aside), "wid his eyes."



"AND A NICE LITTLE BOY
 HAD A NICE CAKE OF SOAP
 WORTHY OF WASHING THE HANDS OF THE POPE."
 INGOLDSBY LEGENDS.



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.
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PRINT PRESS \$3. Circular \$8. News-paper size \$44. Type-setting easy; printed directions. Send 2 stamps for catalogue presses, type, cards, etc., to factory. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER."
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Beware of bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels but refilled with a spurious article.

LOOK AT THE OORK, which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor.

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IRISH FLAX THREADS

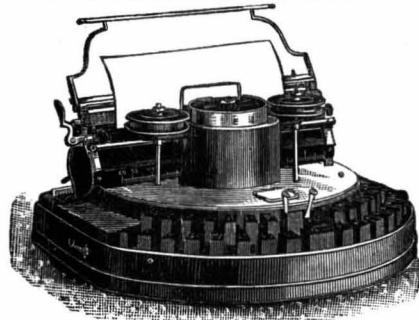
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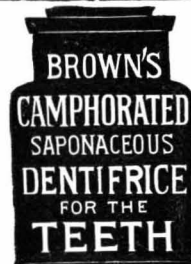
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

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For improved & economic cookery. Use it for Soups, Sauces, Made Dishes (Game, Fish, etc.), Aspic or Meat Jelly. Keeps perfectly in all climates for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock. One pound equal to forty pounds of lean beef of the value of about \$7.50.

Genuine only with JUSTUS VON LIEBIG'S signature as shown.

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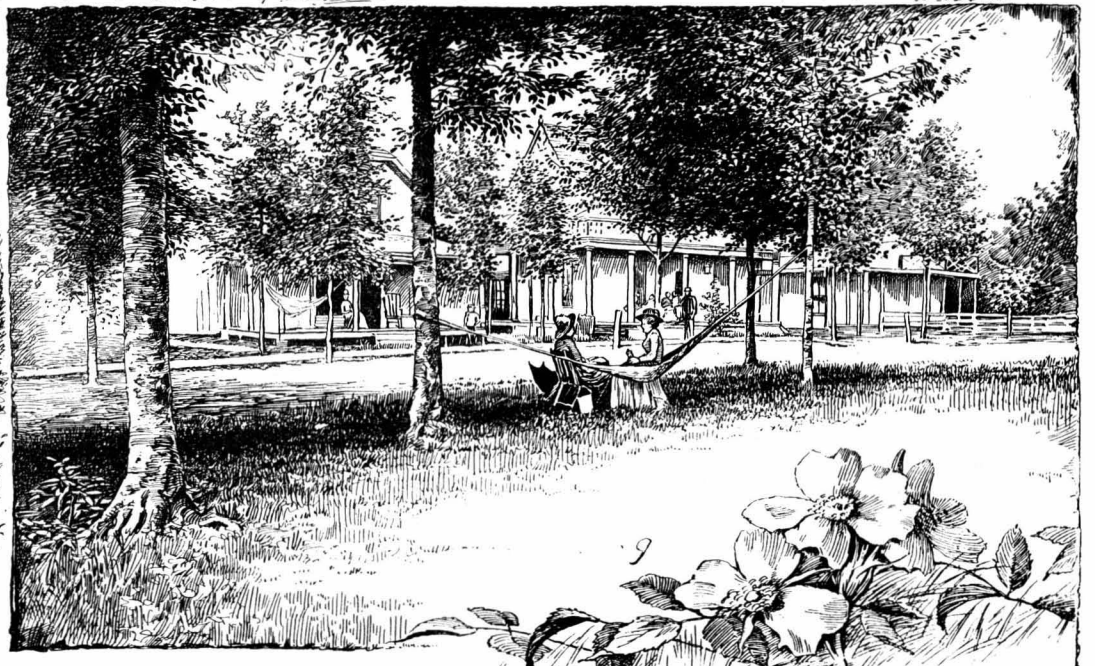
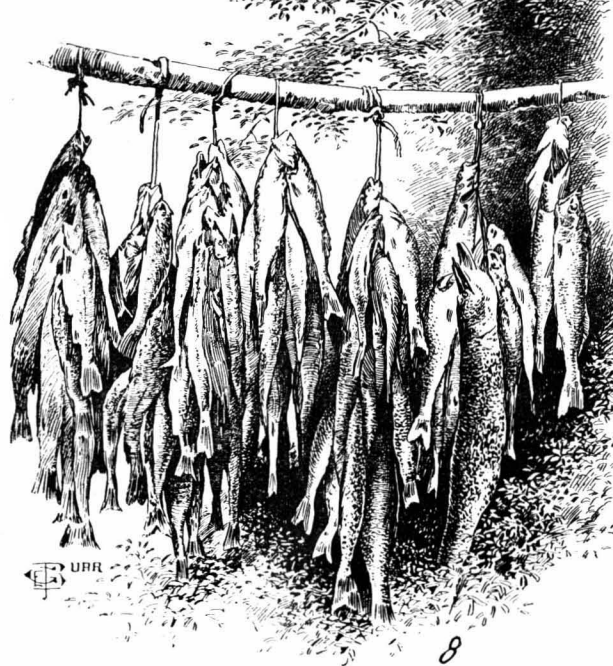
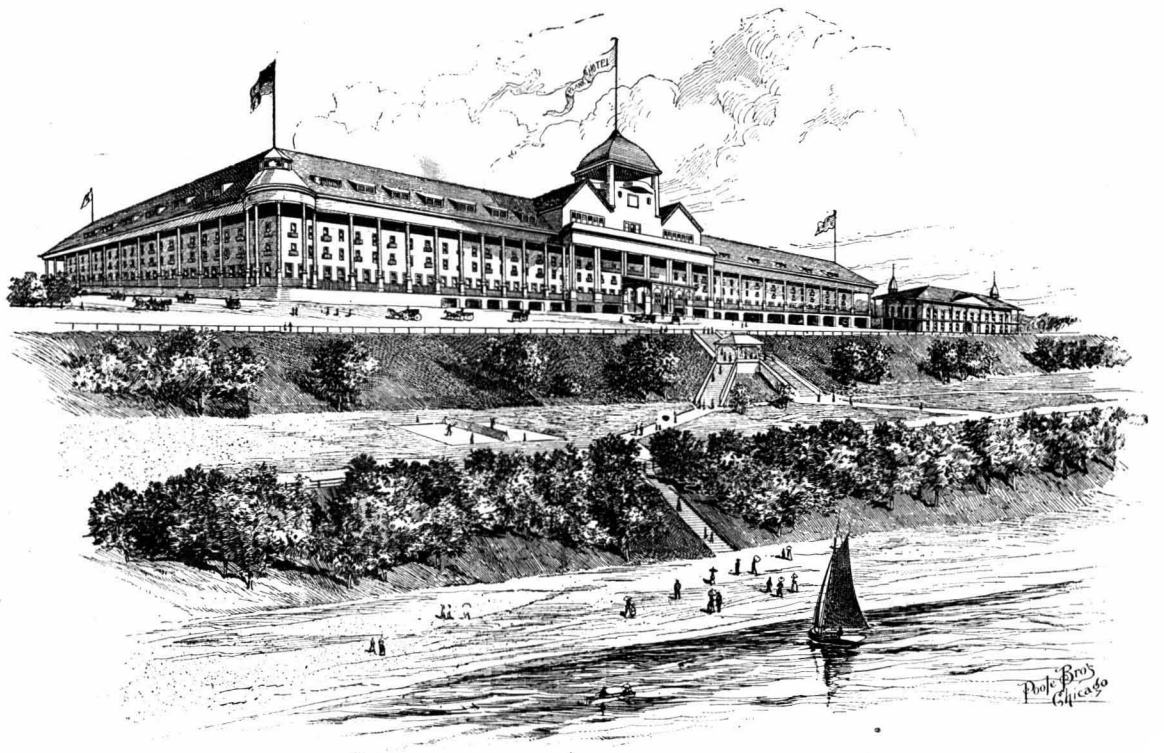
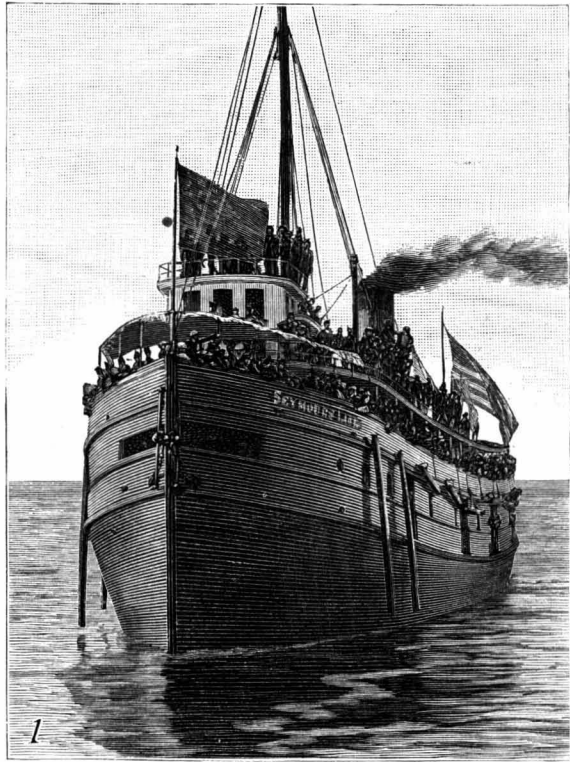
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Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals

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Glimpses of the Summer Pleasure Haunts of Northern Michigan.—Petoskey and its Neighboring Resorts. From Photos and Sketches.—[See Page 378.]



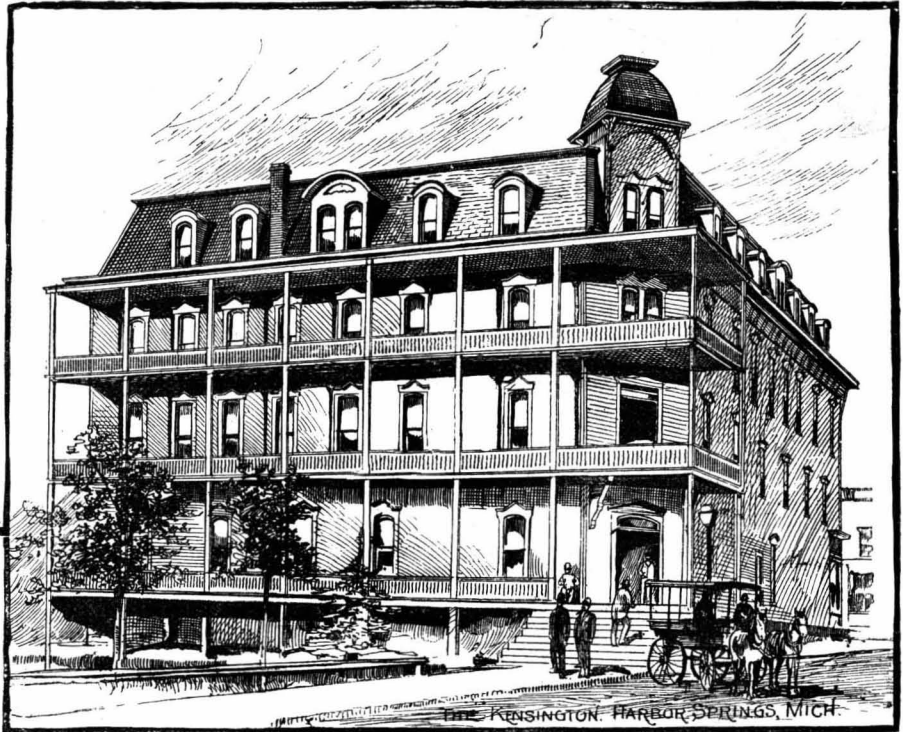
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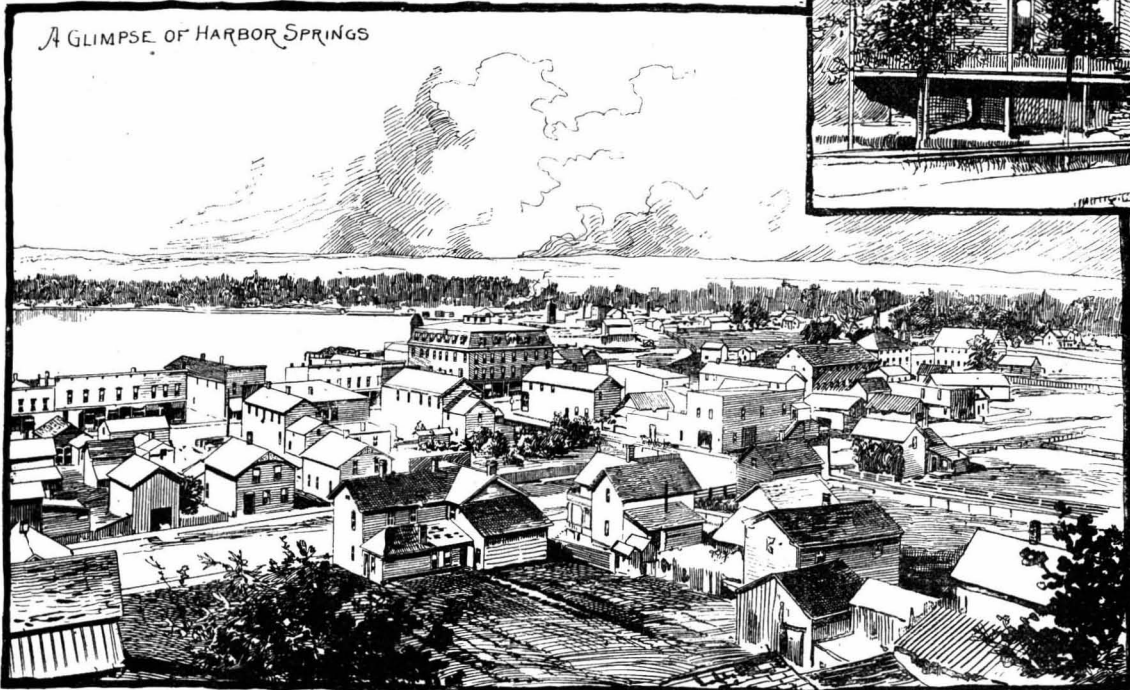
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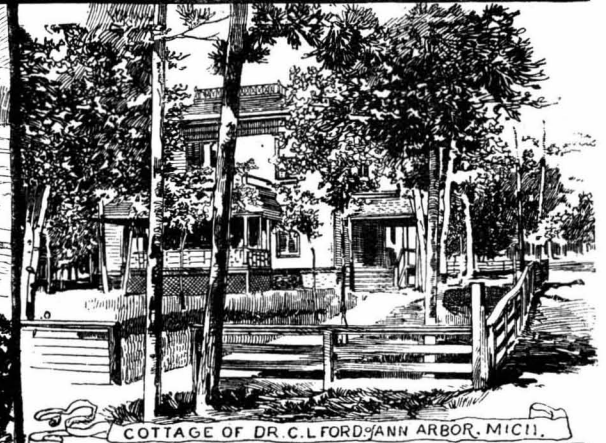
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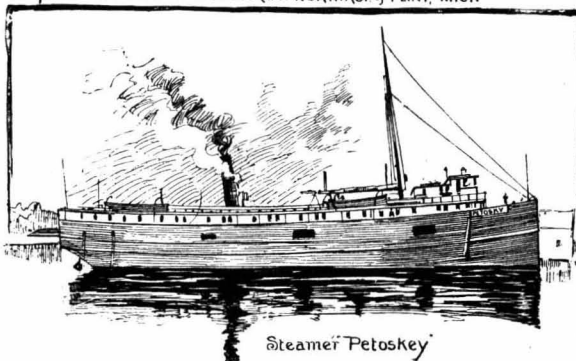
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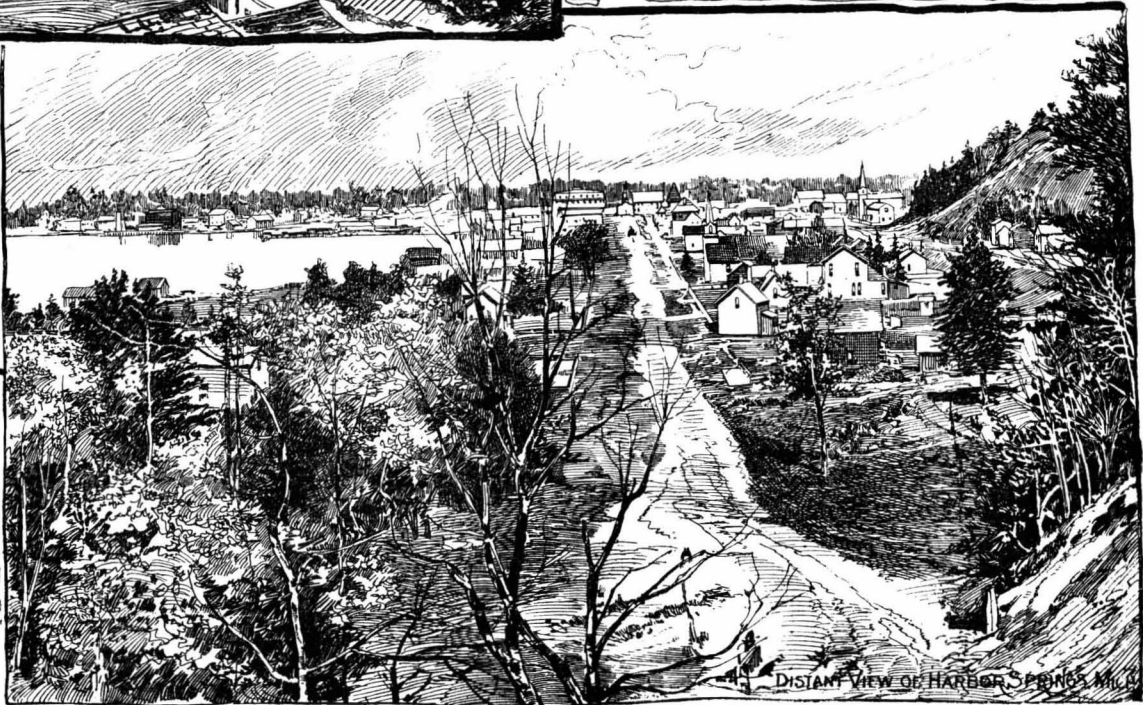
COTTAGE OF DR. C. L. FORD ANN ARBOR, MICH.



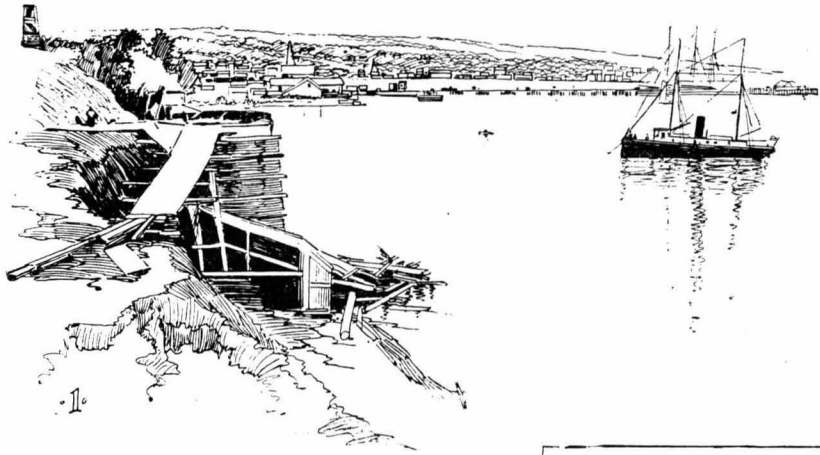
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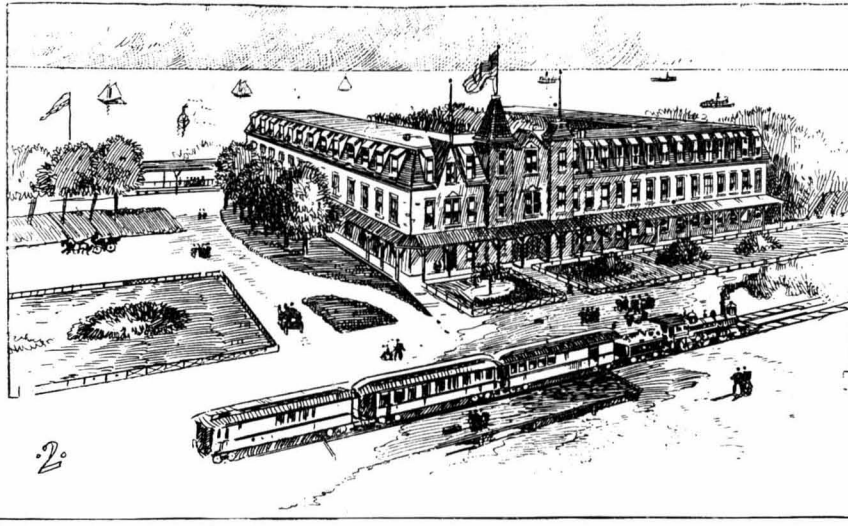
Steamer Petoskey



DISTANT VIEW OF HARBOR SPRINGS, MICH.



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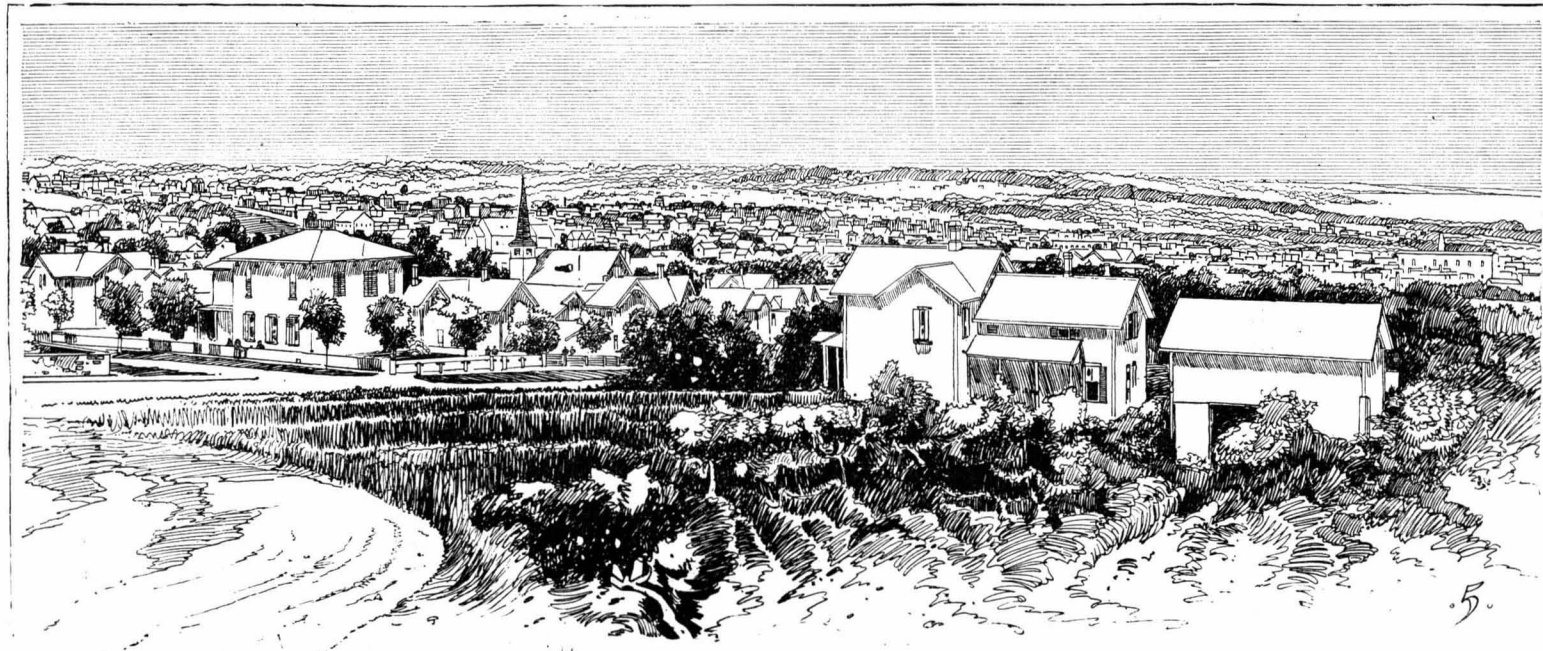
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1. PETOSKEY HARBOR. 2. THE ARLINGTON HOTEL. 3. THE PETOSKEY WHARF. 4. CORNER OF HOWARD AND MITCHELL STREETS 5. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE TOWN. 6. A RESIDENCE. 7. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 8. A STREET VIEW. 9. THE CLIFTON HOUSE.

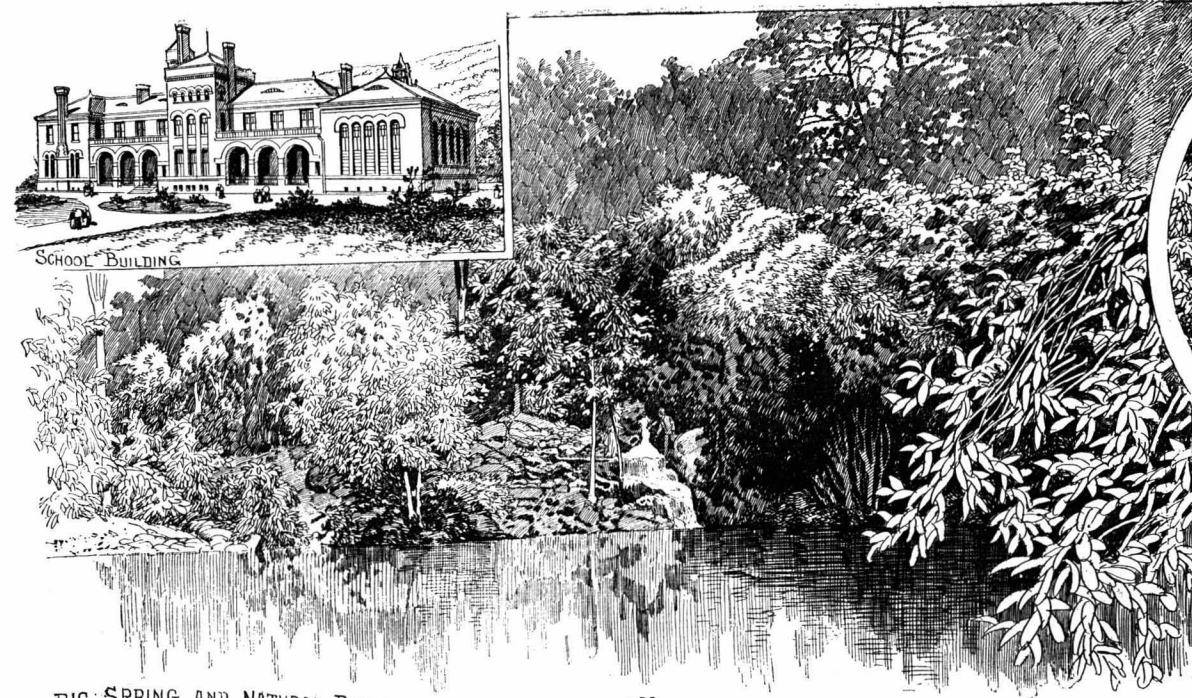
THE SUMMER RESORT REGION OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN.—GLIMPSES OF PETOSKEY AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.—FROM PHOTOS AND SKETCHES.—[SEE PAGE 379.]



H. I. KIMBALL.



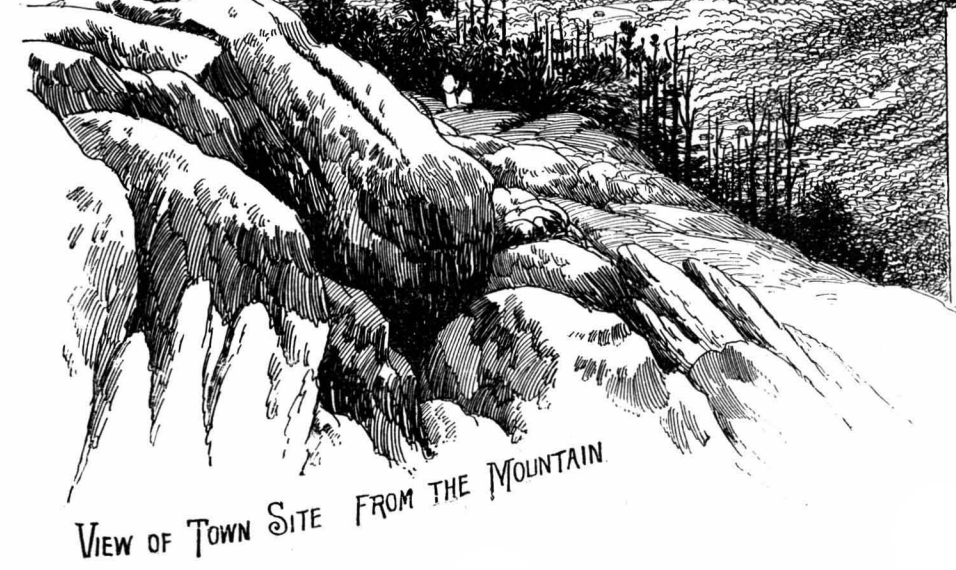
SCHOOL BUILDING



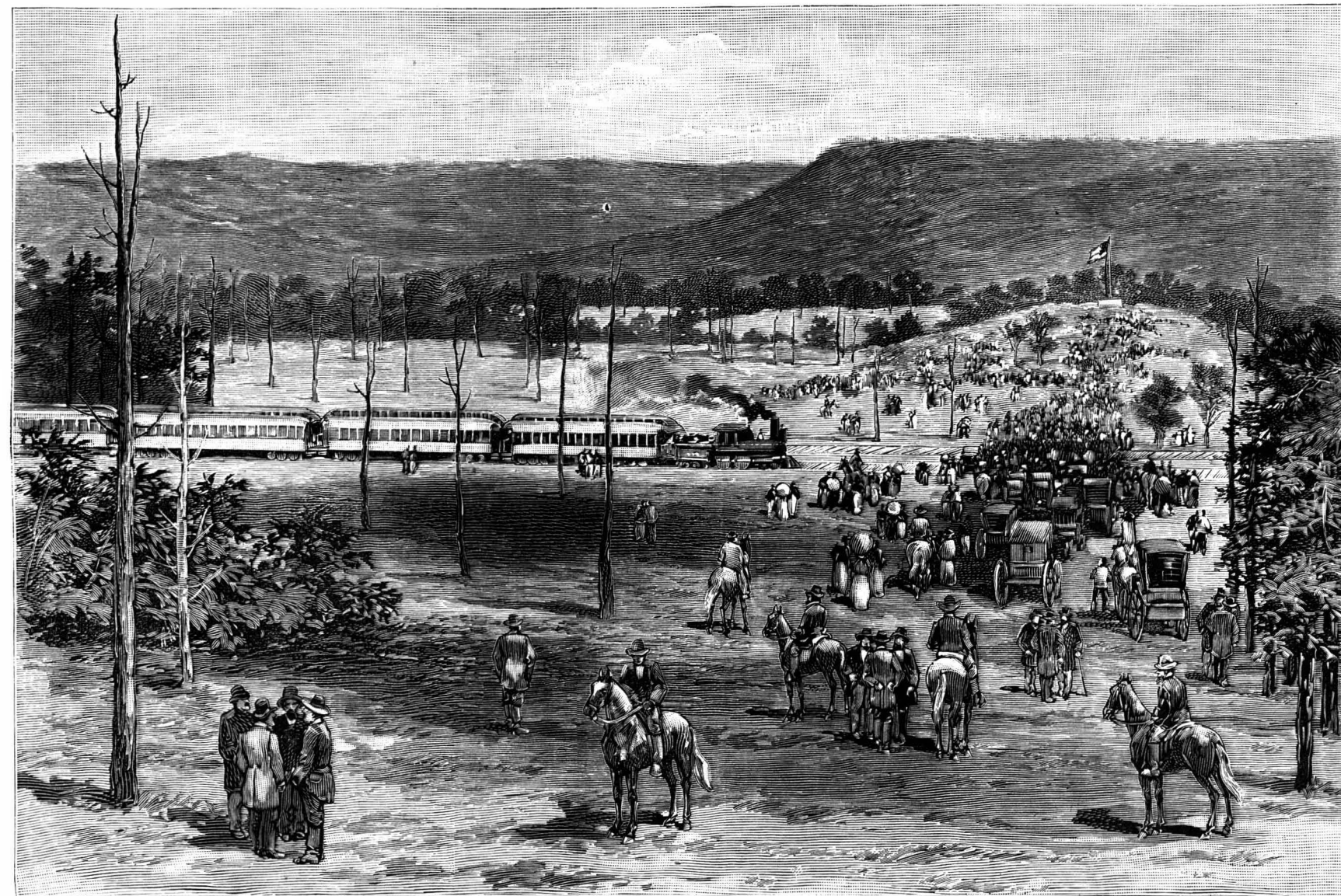
BIG SPRING AND NATURAL RESERVOIR 600 FEET ABOVE VALLEY



THE MILL RUN BY THE SPRING



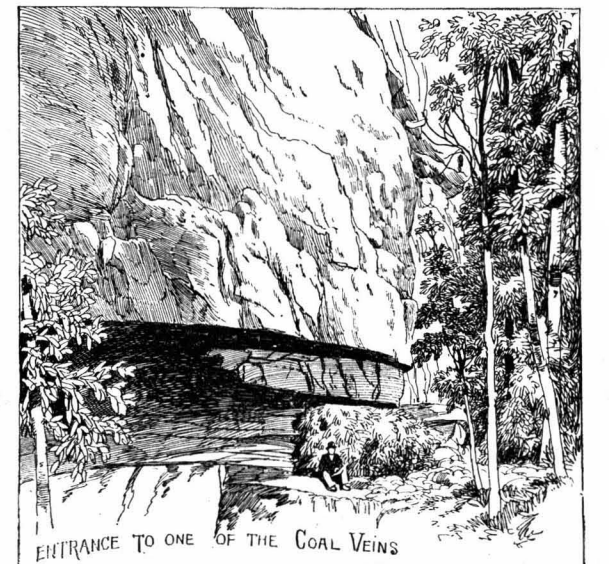
VIEW OF TOWN SITE FROM THE MOUNTAIN



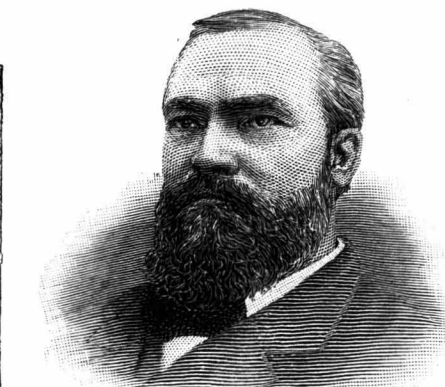
BREAKING GROUND AND FLAG-RAISING.



COLONEL JOHN H. BRYANT.



ENTRANCE TO ONE OF THE COAL VEINS



HON. LOGAN H. ROOTS.



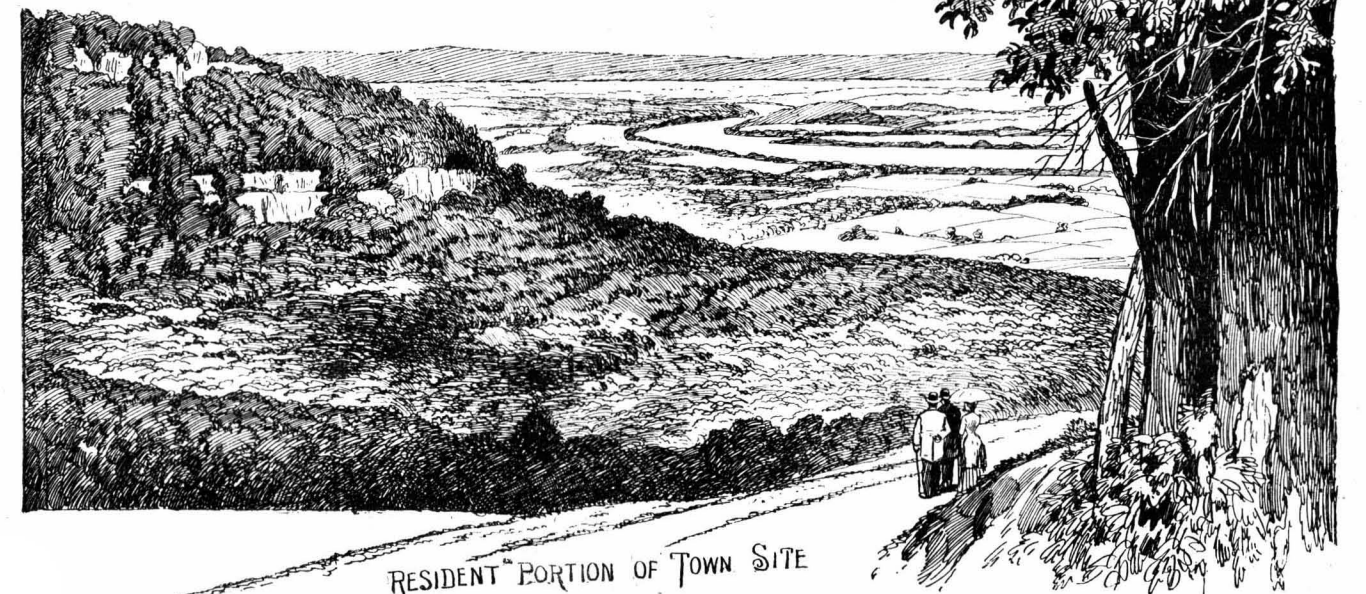
PARK ON TOP OF MOUNTAIN 2,000 FEET ABOVE VALLEY



PROFESSOR EDWARD HULL.



C. P. RICHARDSON.



RESIDENT PORTION OF TOWN SITE

JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

ONE OF NATURE'S ZINC AND LEAD CENTRES—WHAT IT HAS BECOME IN TWENTY YEARS—OVER \$3,000,000 OUTPUT FOR THE YEAR 1889.

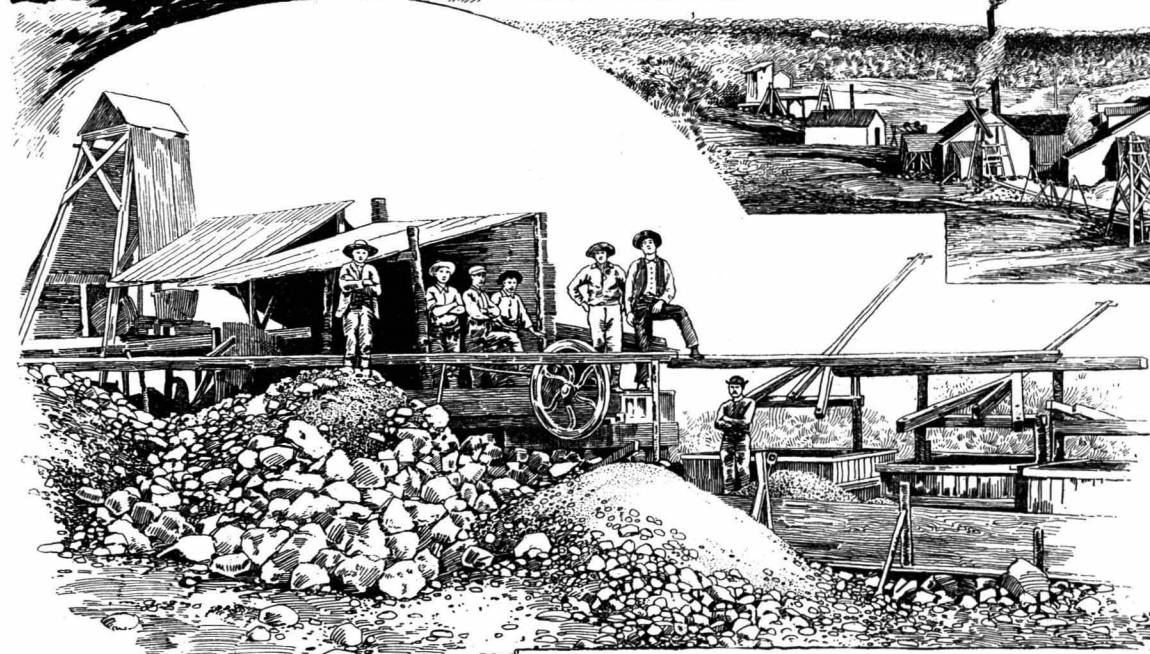
JOPLIN is located in the extreme southwestern limit of Missouri, only five miles from Kansas, twelve miles from Indian Territory, and about forty miles from the Arkansas State line. It is in the heart of a mining district, embracing an area of say thirty to fifty miles, where *Black Jack* reigns supreme. How extensive these deposits are, the future alone can tell, but enough is known to settle the fact that here are the most extensive beds that are known on this continent, and it is the belief of many experienced persons that only a tithe of this wealth under cover has yet been mapped out. In 1871 the town, under the name of Murphysburg, was laid out. In 1873 the population was 5,000. To-day it is nearly three times that number. This phenomenal growth is due entirely to the zinc and lead mines, although the town is rich in other elements of wealth, being located in a good farming district, with timber and coal at its very door.



Pitcher White Lead Works.



Shoal Creek Falls.



Crusher and Jigger.



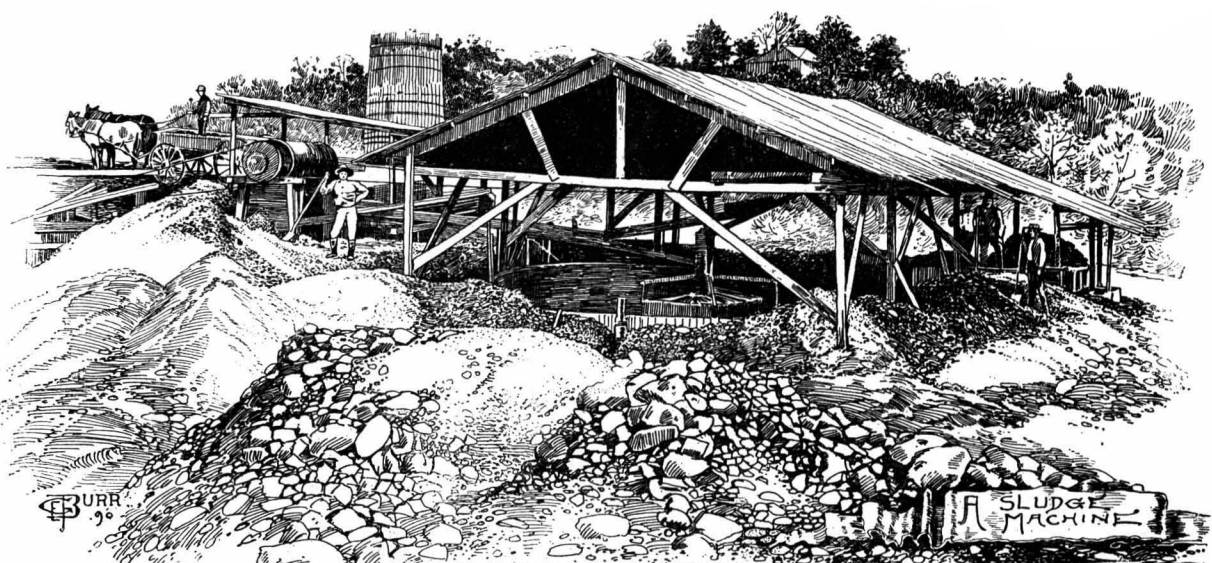
THE EMPIRE ZINC & LEAD MINES.

Joplin is solidly and substantially built, with the very best of streets, made from the stone thrown out of the mines, and has a water supply drawn from the Ozark Mountains, pure, sweet, cold, and inexhaustible. The Shoal Creek Falls, which we show in one of our illustrations, are utilized and furnish power for the Electric Light Company which lights the city. In this country of thrift, where there is increasing wealth there are, of course, always good schools, fine churches, pleasant homes, well-cared-for lawns, and substantial business blocks. Of all these Joplin has her full share, with the best of nature's gifts, good soil and a delightful climate.

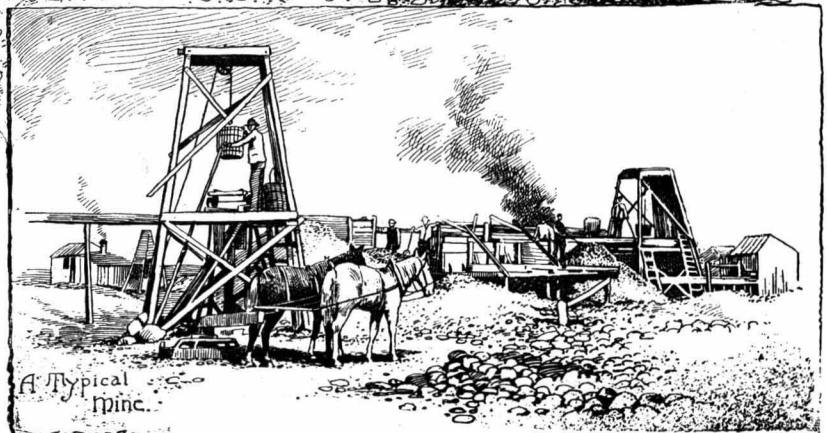
From Stanley and Short Creek Mines in Cherokee County, Kansas, to Granby in Newton County, Mo., and Aurora in Lawrence County, Mo., including Alba, Oronogo, Belleville, and the Leghigh Mines in Jasper County, zinc and lead have been found almost universally. The Belleville District, the Webb City, the Carterville, are the great centres. For fourteen years these districts have been pouring out zinc and lead, with no indication of exhausting the supply. One of the peculiar features here is the pay night. Saturday night, from 8 to 11 o'clock, is the time for "paying up," all business being done on a cash basis, and the streets then resemble the business thoroughfares of our most populous cities. Our illustrations show the Pitcher Lead Works, Grand Falls, the Empire Zinc Company Mines, crusher and jigger, sludge machine, and one of the old typical mines.

Mr. A. B. McConnell, a real estate man of large experience, to whose integrity, ability, and good judgment Joplin business men bear willing testimony, says of Joplin: "Her growth and increase of values have been gradual and natural, forced, it is true, but by necessity only. Prices are lower than in any city of the size having a like volume of business. A gentleman from Pennsylvania of large experience, who has amassed a fortune by real-estate investments, and who bought liberally here, said to me: 'I have bought and sold property in many cities, but have never seen real estate as cheap with business so active as it is in Joplin.' Both in business and residence property investments yield a net return of ten to twenty per cent. in rents, and all the while are increasing in value and renting power."

As evidence of the prosperity of the city Mr. McConnell states that (excepting addition property), fully ninety per cent. of his sales are cash transactions. Mortgages are few on Joplin property. C.



SLUDGE MACHINE.



A Typical Mine.

WEBB CITY AND CARTERVILLE, MO.

THE GREATEST MINING CAMPS IN THE WORLD FOR LEAD AND ZINC ORES.

THE minerals with which Jasper County is underlaid continue to be the wonder of the world, and the magnitude of the mines at Webb City and Carterville, while yet in their infancy, are attracting the attention of mining experts and speculators throughout the Southwest, although very little is known abroad about the great and inexhaustible deposits of lead and zinc ores found here. Coal has also been found and is being developed, the veins running from fifteen to forty-eight inches in thickness, and of a very superior quality. Only a small portion of the mineral lands in this county have been prospected and developed, but enough has been done to prove that these lands cover an area of less than fifty miles long and thirty miles wide. The mines are better developed at these two points than elsewhere, and more modern machinery is used, consequently the output is much greater. Enough has been done here in the past twelve years to demonstrate that there is no diminution of the ore beds, and that the deeper the mine the better the quality of the ore.

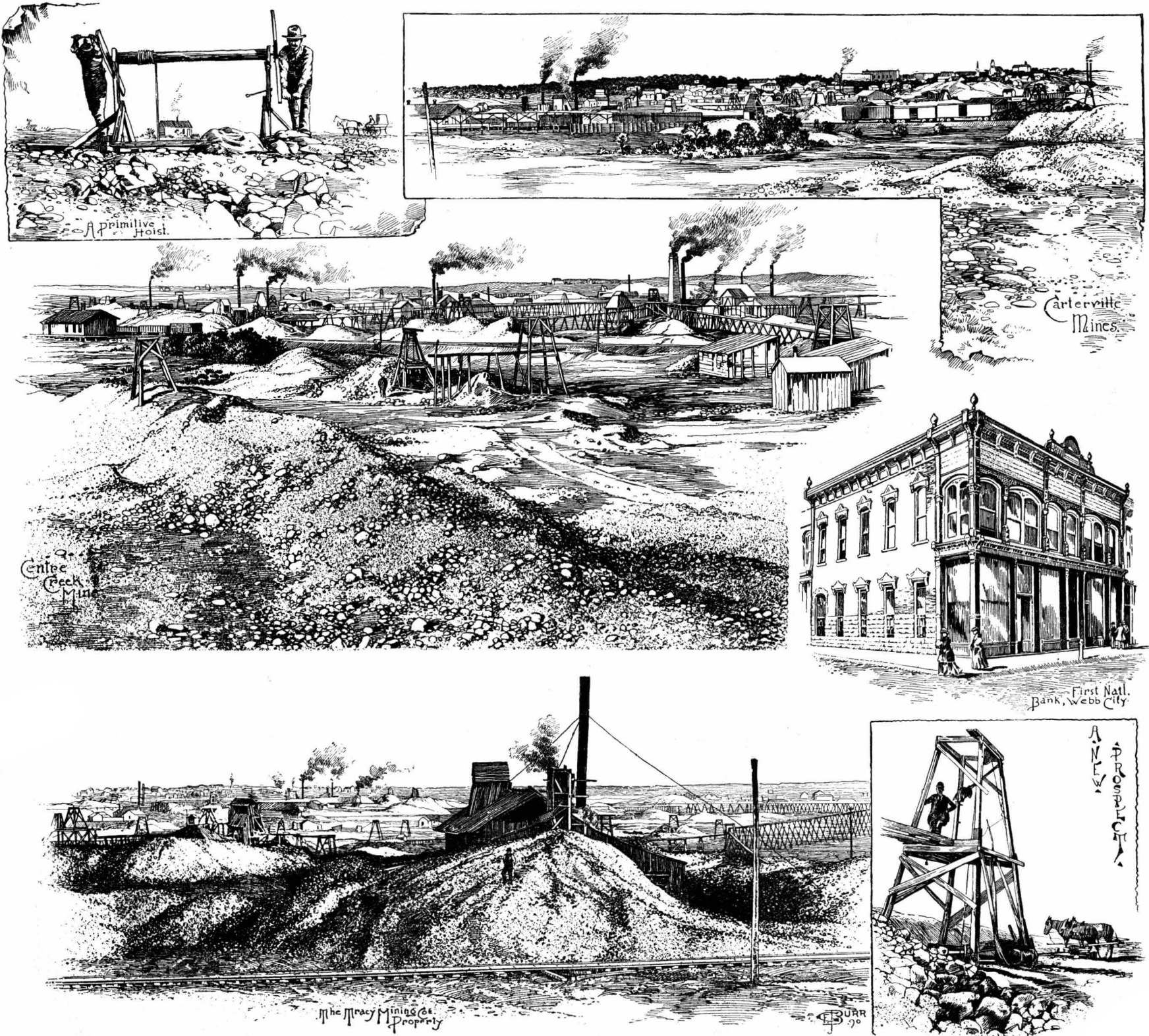
explored to a depth of 150 feet, have produced \$2,161,376 worth of zinc ore, and lead ore to the value of \$534,859, making a total value of over \$2,296,000. For the past eighteen months their average daily output, Sundays included, has exceeded \$1,000 worth of ore. All the mines here have been developed by money taken out of the ground without help from outside capital. This fact will explain their slow development. A miner leases a lot 200 feet square and starts with a windlass and the most primitive machinery for mining, by purchasing one piece at a time as his output will allow him. This plan was first adopted on account of the shallow deposits of lead, requiring very little capital to open up a mine. So the mines here to-day were entirely opened up by the poor man, and many a shaft has been vacated when this shallow deposit of lead ran out, when practically, with the use of machinery to go deeper, the mine was just ready to be developed.

Your representative has made a careful study of this question, and can say that mining here is in its infancy. There are thousands of acres of undeveloped land here awaiting the prospector and capitalist, where money judiciously spent will pay from twenty to fifty per cent in dividends.

ground almost self-supporting, while in some of the other districts the ground must be supported with heavy timbers.

The opinion is often expressed that, with the unlimited and inexhaustible supply of zinc in this district mined to its fullest extent, there is great danger of overproduction, and therefore a decrease in value. The records show that the demand is increasing year by year, and that the buyers representing the zinc smelters stand ready to purchase every pound of the crude ore that can be produced. They do not ask the producer to wait until they smelt the ore, but pay "spot" cash as soon as the ore is weighed.

In this short article not half can be told as to the possibilities of this section, and I will therefore ask those who wish to confirm the above facts to investigate for themselves. A finer farming country does not exist, and the people are of a higher class than one would naturally expect to find in mining towns. They have good homes, fine schools, comfortable churches, and all the social advantages enjoyed in any community. The climate is delightful. Your correspondent predicts a grand development of the mining industries and a large increase of population, because a country with the advantages and possibilities of this is bound



LEAD-MINING INTERESTS OF SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.—JOPLIN, WEBB CITY, AND CARTERVILLE.

Four-fifths of all the zinc used in the United States is supplied from Jasper County, and this section can supply the entire world, with the demand steadily increasing. For the week ending Saturday, November 24th, 1889, the output from Webb City and Carterville districts was as follows:

Webb City.	Zinc Ore.	Lead Ore.
Center Creek Mining Co.....	1,877,150	42,840
Nevada Mining Co.....	16,060
Steelman & Co.....	6,670
Haughton & Co.....	16,850
Total.....	1,893,210	66,360
Total Value, \$26,045.		
Carterville.	Zinc Ore.	Lead Ore.
Tracey Mining Co.....	172,270	8,770
Carterville Co.....	168,040	22,970
Daugherty, Davey & Co.....	88,930	5,880
Motley Mining Co.....	87,400	8,600
Eleventh Hour Co.....	16,020	52,200
Victor Mining Co.....	57,040
Jasper County M. O. Co.....	123,910
Total.....	713,610	99,420
Total Value, \$11,365.		

The two above-named towns are only a mile apart, and the space between them is mostly occupied by mining shafts.

The Center Creek Mines, as an illustration, have only been ex-

I am reliably informed that lead ore was first discovered in this section by a farmer plowing corn on the land now owned by the Center Creek Mining Company, in July, 1874. Previous to this time lead mining had been all confined to Joplin Creek, seven miles southwest, but with the discovery of surface lead on the present land the miners rushed in, and the land proved a veritable bonanza. From many points from twenty to sixty feet from the surface the lead was found to be underlaid with a supposed heavy stratum of limestone, and miners considered it useless to attempt sinking any depth in the lime unless it was found in a broken-up form; then lead was found in the cavities or openings.

Some of these openings in the limestone contained zinc ore, which at that time was supposed to have no commercial value, and when zinc ore was found lead was generally supposed to be exhausted; but when it was found that zinc ore did contain a commercial value, many old lead shafts were cleaned up and prospected for zinc. It was soon discovered that the heavy deposits of zinc were found underlying the limestone strata. In this particular Webb City and Carterville differ from almost all the surrounding mining section. It has certainly a decided advantage, as it gives a good cap rock overlying the ore, so that large chambers or stopes of ore can be mined out, leaving the

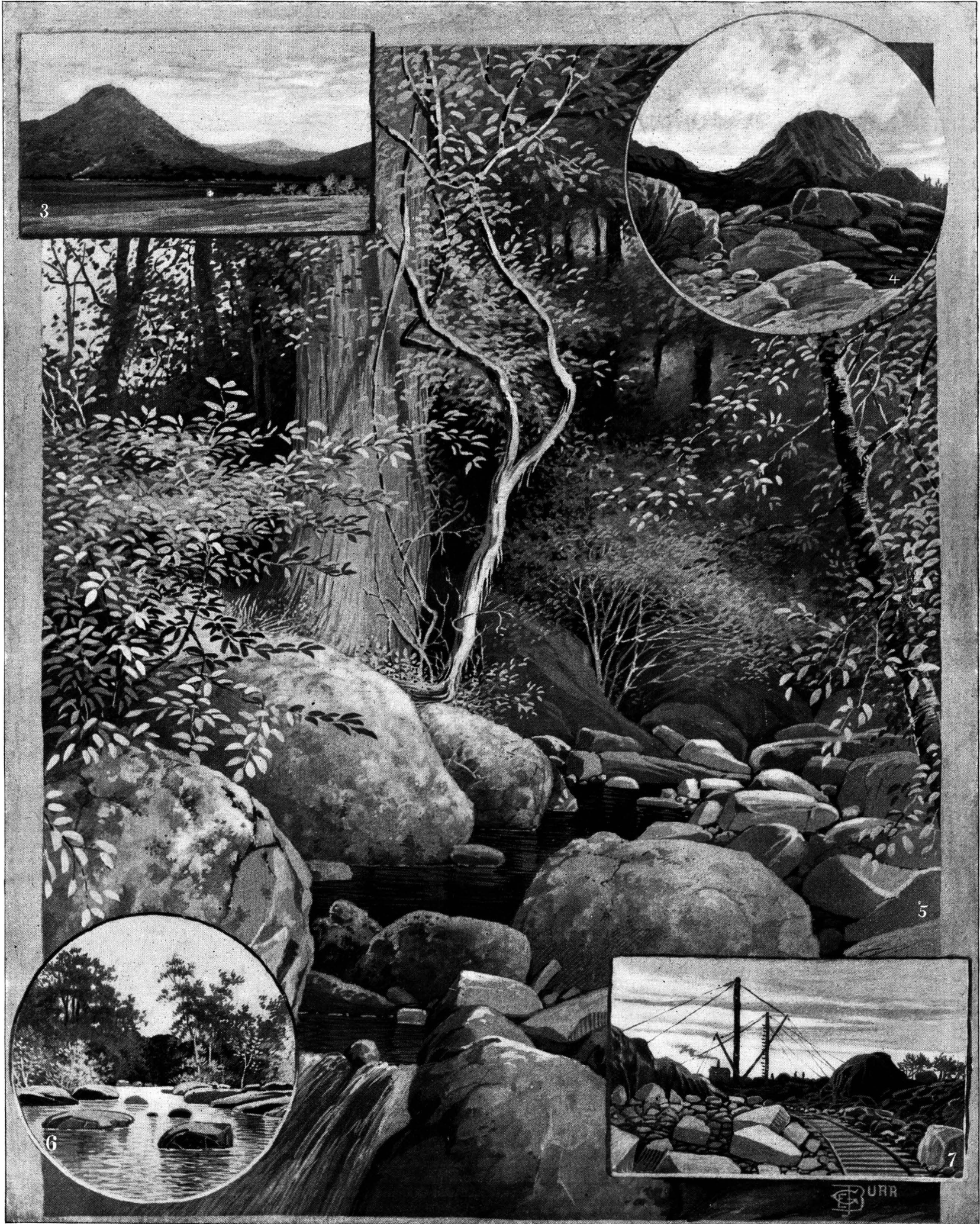
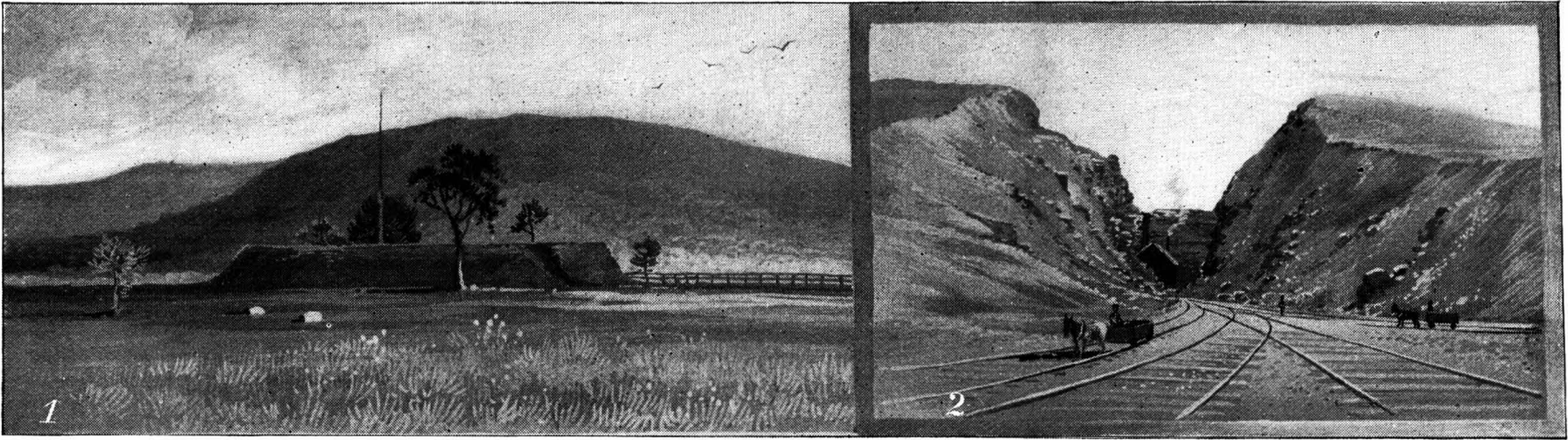
to attract the attention and consideration of all thinking people who wish to better their condition in life and seek safe investments for their families and friends. It will bear inspection.

R. D. OWENS.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT.

Mr. J. Y. Leming, proprietor of the New York store, and prominently identified with the mining and real-estate business of Webb City, has recently made some paying strikes in the various mines and interests of Webb City. Rich mining lands, interests in various paying mines, and bargains in real estate, are readily obtained in the Webb City district. This camp is conceded to have the richest producing zinc mines in the United States. The regular weekly output averages over \$25,000. Dwelling-houses and business rooms are difficult to obtain, notwithstanding several hundred houses are now in process of erection or have been recently completed. Good residence lots may be bought from \$150 to \$1,000, and business lots from \$500 to \$10,000.

Further facts and reliable information concerning Webb City mines, business, and real estate may be obtained by addressing J. Y. Leming & Co., one of the most prominent and reliable real-estate firms in southwest Missouri. Their office is located in the Exchange Bank Building, Webb City, Mo.



1. OLD FORT NEAR PILOT KNOB. 2. THE CUT AT IRON MOUNTAIN. 3. THE ARCADIAN VALLEY. 4. SUMMIT OF PILOT KNOB. 5. "SHUT-IN GLEN," ARCADIA. 6. ON STOUT CREEK, NEAR ARCADIA. 7. GRANITE QUARRIES NEAR GRANITEVILLE.