

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED TRAMMEND



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FLOWERS IN THE SLUMS OF NEW YORK.—WORK OF THE "KING'S DAUGHTERS" AMONG THE TENEMENT-HOUSE POPULATION.
DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 511.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

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

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PRIZES FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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

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

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

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

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

ARKELL & HARRISON,
"Photograph Contest," JUDGE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE expect to publish in our next issue an interesting article on the Postal Telegraph from the pen of Mr. Francis B. Thurber, the well-known New York merchant, who strongly presents the argument in favor of the proposal to establish cheap and uniform telegraph rates between the carrier delivery offices of the country, and to contract for the conveyance of messages with existing telegraph companies, or others which may be established. Mr. Thurber's article will be followed by one from Mr. Erastus Wiman, who, as a director of the Western Union Company, may be expected to present the argument in opposition to the projects now before Congress from the standpoint of the telegraph corporations of the country.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

FROM A DEMOCRATIC POINT OF VIEW.

I.

WHETHER its conclusions be true or false, it is at least a pleasant pastime, and the source of unvarying satisfaction, to speculate upon the shortcomings and mistakes, the corruptions and absurdities, which are ever hurrying our political enemies from bad to worse on the road to ruin. There was never a time when Democrats regarded the Republican outlook with a livelier equanimity and assurance. An Administration singularly wanting in magnetic personality; a Congressional majority very much divided upon many important questions, and yet a party in entire possession of every department of Government, and responsible for everything at a moment when there is a prevailing disposition among the people to be exacting, give the Democrats abundant hope of the immediate future.

This would seem to be justified by certain signals of danger thrown out by the Republicans themselves. Of these, the revolution wrought upon the rules of the National House of Representatives was only a degree less significant than is the proposed revolution in the methods and machinery of Congressional elections. It looks as though the Republican leaders dare not submit their measures to full discussion, or go to the people on their own merits; but that their chief, if not their sole reliance, rests upon the extreme of party license, and a total disregard of minority rights, according to the usages of a century of representative government based on party responsibility.

In truth, the Republican party is a political anachronism. It is a sectionalist by its origin, its nature, and its necessities. Rocked in the storm-tossed cradle of abolition, and educated in the school of war, its leaning is at all times toward force. Two sentiments are its mainstays: one the anti-Southern feeling in Northern extremism; the other the constant need of looking well to the requirements of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both these sentiments are hostile to the spirit of a genuine nationality. They constitute an ever-flowing fountain of bad blood. They contribute a never-failing argument and pretext to acts of proscription and violence. They are not laid in any sober, well-defined patriotism, or any stable or solid interest, but in mere demagogism and prejudice. No good reason can be given why the present and coming generations of Southern men should be marked off for exceptional description and treatment by any Federal policy.

If the United States be, as it is earnestly believed that they are, on the ascending scale of national development and glory, it is certain that no political organization hedged by such limitations and exposed to such temptations as the Republican party can long answer the wants of a growing power, or respond to the aspirations of a people to whom complete emancipation from small provincialisms and a large unity of purpose are essential.

II.

The Republican party is large only in its pretenses and its resources. Its real greatness is in its history. It must go to the churchyard if it would call the muster-roll of its statesmen. Hoar makes only a third-rate Sumner, and Chandler an indifferent substitute for the great man whose seat he occupies; while if Ingalls recalls somewhat of the bitterness of old Ben Wade, he lacks both the weight and the wit of that redoubtable warrior. In the lower house we find in the Speaker an intrepidity which has yet to approve its wisdom or be vindicated by events, and a leadership upon the floor wanting the brilliancy of Stevens and Schenck, and the intellectual scope and vigor of Blaine and Garfield.

The Republican chiefs are reduced to shifts and expedients. With sufficient majorities in the Senate and House, the latter increased by the very doubtful experiment of seating Republicans who were not elected and turning out Democrats who were, they are every now and then put to their wits' end to weather some unforeseen parliamentary headland, or to avoid some legislative point of unexpected danger. Mr. McKinley's Tariff bill makes havoc with many Republican promises—notably that to repeal the tobacco tax—but the Republican Finance Committee of the Senate has, by its alterations, made this havoc greater still. The dissonance of the party leaders as to silver puts the Senate, the House, and the Administration at loggerheads. The liquor question is a perennial source of weakness and dissension. All this is grist to the Democratic mill.

There seems to be little doubt that the coming Congressional elections in the northern districts will go overwhelmingly against the Republicans. The Republican leaders have, therefore, with more ingenuity than sagacity, devised a scheme by which they think they can still hold the next House. This scheme embraces a complete change of the electoral machinery of the South, by which the whole process of certification will be thrown into the hands of Republican supervisors, whose word shall be law with the Republican Clerk of the House. Thus, no matter who is elected, it is expected to enroll Southern Republicans enough to organize the House in spite of Northern Democratic gains. The pretext by which this bold plan of campaign is justified turns upon the alleged exclusion of the negro vote by the Southern Democrats.

The attempt to put the bottom of society on top, and to demand the lives and properties of the intelligent and responsible whites of the South to the custody of the ignorant and irresponsible blacks was made during years when the South was physically and politically prostrate. It was made with the army to back it. Bloodshed and anarchy was the consequence, and it had to be abandoned. With the disappearance of force society regained its normal conditions; law and order prevailed; material interests advanced; confidence was restored; foreign capital and enterprise flowed in, so that, at this time, the South is enjoying a considerable measure of prosperity.

Under the plea that the blacks, whose sole conception of the ballot is its market value, are kept away from the polls, where, if they could get to them, they would all vote the straight Republican ticket, the old, abandoned Reconstruction machine is to be dug up and set agoing. In other words, the negroes are to be organized into a political army, officered by white men commissioned by the Federal courts, and looking for authority and approval not to the communities in which they live, or to any healthy public opinion, but to Washington City. The end of this can easily be foreseen. It is a direct incitement to race war, and a race war, on a great or less scale, will surely follow it. If the good people of the North can be lashed into a frenzy of hate against the whites of the South by the blood which this will cause to flow, then, indeed, is there small hope for the present generation of Southern men. But it is not believed that a scheme so transparent in its purpose and adventurous in its character can be justified before any enlightened Northern tribunal.

It must fail, and, about the time its failure is made manifest, the Republicans will have exhausted the surplus in the Treasury, and be upon the market borrowing money to support the Government, and this will end the party chances for 1892.

III.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are, for the first time in many years, at one with themselves. They have survived their internal divisions as to the tariff, and Randall is dead. The Republicans are just beginning their troubles here. The Democrats are very nearly a unit as to silver. The Republicans are hopelessly divided. The Democrats occupy tenable and firm ground as to the liquor question. They are opposed to sumptuary laws and are against prohibition. The Republicans have played fast and loose with the temperance people until the great German vote is gone from them forever. The Republican farmers in the Northwest, who have clasped their mortgages and their prejudices to their bosom, and voted steadily to tax everything they have to buy, are opening their eyes to the truth. The solidarity of Republican majorities is already broken in Iowa, and hangs by a thread in Illinois. There is a likelihood that every State from Ohio to Minnesota, comprising a hitherto unbroken Republican field, will record Democratic gains in the coming elections. The one weak spot in the Democratic situation is the State of New York, where the Democratic factions are still by the ears; but time is a great peacemaker, and what time fails to do, Democratic victories may; howbeit, in the end the Democratic party may show itself strong enough to dispense with New York. Stranger things have happened.

Twenty-five years ago the Republican party monopolized political activity and respectability at the North, and its strength to-day rests largely upon the prestige of its history and the force of association. It is hard for good men to quit their party. Most men will submit to a great deal before they bring themselves to it. But irreconcilable differences will in time get in

their work, and the Republican leaders of the day have raised up a host of irreconcilable differences in their doctrine of protection for protection's sake, in their fiscal policy, which looks to the few of Wall Street instead of the many of the farm-houses and fields, and in their diverse projects of wasteful expenditure. They have shown themselves neither frugal nor far-seeing, and are constantly deluding themselves with sentimentalisms and humanitarianisms, which will not stand the test of critical scrutiny, and are equally at war with truth and common-sense.

The Democratic party has outlived its follies. It is the only party that has not one law for the North and another for the South. Hence it is the only national party. It puts the people of Maine and Texas, Massachusetts and South Carolina, in the same boat, countrymen, fellow-citizens, all. It makes no sectional distinctions. Its face is set forward, not backward. Its one Administration in a quarter of a century was a great advance toward the unification of the people and in the work of a clean and orderly transaction of the public business. Its claim to popular confidence is based upon its national character and conservative tendencies, and upon the personality of a body of decent, upright, and enlightened leaders. It is in harmony with the drift of modern thought and the necessities of the country and the age. Its return to power will be the signal for the end of experimental politics, the end of special legislation and class distinction, the end, in short, of the combine of sectionalism and plunder, inevitable to the nature and construction of the Republican party.

Henry Waterman

"COURIER-JOURNAL" OFFICE, July 1st, 1890.

ATTACKING A COURT.

THE Minnesota Farmers' Alliance has issued an address to the people embodying an attack on the Supreme Court of the United States that is little less than brutal. It denounces the court because it protected the man who shot Judge Terry when the latter attempted to assassinate Judge Field; though every one knows that the protection afforded Judge Field was the only thing that saved his life from a desperate, if not an insane man. The Alliance also denounces the Supreme Court for "interfering" with the execution of Kemmler, who was condemned to be executed by electricity in this State. The court did not interfere in this case. It did not protect Kemmler. It did not declare, as the Alliance manifesto states, that "the State could not punish its own murderers, except by the permission, and in the manner prescribed by the Federal court." Again the Alliance denounces the Supreme Court for, as it alleges, preventing the State of Minnesota from suppressing railroad extortions, and for preventing Legislatures of other States from prohibiting the sale of dressed beef.

The entire proclamation reveals the hand of an arch demagogue, of a man who is not the farmer's real friend, and who, if undisguised, would probably be revealed as a political trickster of the lowest stripe. The Supreme Court of the United States has, during its entire history, been singularly free from imputations, not only against its honor, but also against its impartiality and sense of justice. It is the highest court in the land. In it alone resides the power to invalidate the acts of Congress, and of the President himself, in case the action of the legislative and executive branches of the Government proves to be unconstitutional.

The men who have been honored with places on the Supreme Bench stand high in the confidence of the nation. They have won an exalted reputation not only by legal ability, but also by the probity and integrity of their lives. It would be, perhaps, the greatest misfortune that could befall the American people if this court should lose its high repute; if any member should betray its honor, or defile its record. We will not say that the court has not at times apparently erred in its judgment. To say otherwise would be to bespeak for it a character and a composition exalted beyond the best development of humanity. We will not say that the court is infallible, for all men are fallible; nor that it does not, or has not erred, for the ablest and most conscientious sometimes err. But, as a whole, it has been remarkable for its high standing, its lofty character, and its personal sense of responsibility and justice.

For laymen to assail this court simply because its judgment meets their disapproval, and in the face of the fact that the ablest expounders of the law approve that judgment, is to commit an act as despicable as it is disgraceful. No organization, whatever its nature, can afford to attack the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States, without bringing upon itself the condemnation of the people. The law is for the protection of all. When it ceases to give the same protection to the poor that it gives to the rich, the law becomes a failure. When it fails to give to the rich, and to corporate interests, precisely the same protection against injustice that it gives to the poor and to private interests, it becomes a disgrace. To vent a petty, selfish spite against the court by arraigning its judgment and assailing its integrity is not only utterly indefensible—it is an offense against public morals.

IS THE LOBBY A "NECESSITY"?

THE Massachusetts Legislative Committee, which was recently engaged in the investigation of certain charges of corruption growing out of the attempted railway legislation, made a somewhat remarkable report. It found, in the face of evidence that seemed somewhat conclusive to the contrary, that while the company seeking for legislation was not altogether innocent, nobody really committed any offense against the public morals in connection with the transactions under review. It was proved that the company purchased the whole lobby, and hired prominent politicians and lawyers to influence the elections, paying large sums therefor; that lobbyists approached legislators with suggestions that there was "money in it;" some of the latter, indeed, freely admitted that they were employed to influence the votes of members of the House and Senate. But this, of course, was mere innocent diversion. The committee, in closing its unique report, declared unqualifiedly that the experience

of its members, and facts as they exist in other legislative bodies from Congress down, show that the lobby is necessary and cannot be done away with. The evils connected with it, however, in the opinion of this committee, could be largely diminished by making members of the lobby responsible where they are now altogether irresponsible, and by insuring publicity where secrecy is now the rule. With a view of carrying out this suggestion, the committee submitted the draft of a bill to regulate the employment of legitimate counsel and agents, and to provide for the return of expenses in connection with private legislation. It is not surprising, perhaps, that this suggestion should come from a committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, when we are informed that this State maintains a regular lobbyist at Washington for the purpose of promoting its interests in connection with its war claims against the Government.

It is to be said that there is some force in the suggestion that the lobby is a "necessary evil." Corporate interests especially have little chance with the average Legislature upon the real merits of legislation desired by them, and they are often driven, in sheer self-defense, to employ paid counsel. We do not see how members of the lobby, so called, can be made responsible, or publicity can be assured in their transactions; but if there could be legislation giving some authoritative sanction to legitimate counsel employed for legitimate purposes, and the penalties against bribery and corruption could be made so definite and absolute as to surround these offenses with real danger, perhaps the result would be found advantageous to the interests of honest legislation.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

It has been said that the present tendency to make more and more of out-door life in the summer time would presently crowd all our Atlantic sea-coast with hotels and cottages, so that the modest camper-out would find no place to pitch his tent all the way from Cape May to Campo Bello. There is a certain reason in this; but, notwithstanding the charms of the sea, it is an interesting fact that the mountains are forming a much larger feature of the summer's pleasure, and, moreover, are receiving a remarkable amount of careful study. Within a few years the public has learned, through newspaper reports and letters, of the work of the Appalachian Mountain Club, an association formed to study the mountains of our Eastern sea-coast—especially the White Mountains—which has done much practical work in the marking out of new paths and roads. Every year the members gather, usually in the White Mountain region, and make careful explorations of the country around. For thirteen years the excursions of the club have taken companies of a hundred at a time to the White Mountains, studying them, as a member says, "in the light of science, geography, art, and spiritual feeling, until there has been an education of the community in the appreciation of the mountains that has made them the great thoroughfares of summer travel." Perhaps this is a little extravagant, but the influence of the Appalachian Club has certainly accomplished something.

After all, this is but one example of the love of the mountains which seems instinctive with the Anglo-Saxons, although it may lie dormant for a long time. It has been said that interest in and love of the mountains are modern, and that English writers have awakened this love in their countrymen within the century. Wordsworth, in the lake district, interpreted the spiritual messages of Snowden and Helvellyn; Coleridge sang the glories of the Alps seen from Chamouni; Ruskin taught the significance of the Alps to art, and Tyndall set forth their scientific interest; Albert Smith began to lecture upon the Alps, and the intrepid Whymper appealed to British daring by his bold ascents. Not so many years ago it was rarely that an ascent of Mont Blanc was made, and the Jungfrau and Matterhorn were for a time regarded as inaccessible. The formation of the London Alpine Club was an important phase of this modern interest in the mountains. It may well be said that the Alps have lost something since they have become a popular resort, but it may also be urged that humanity has been a gainer. "On every height there lies repose," Goethe has said. If nothing more, the contemplation of the Alps has calmed and uplifted many a troubled spirit.

In our country the wealth of beautiful mountains has met with appreciation within a generation. The Adirondacks, the Pennsylvania mountains, and the Blue Ridge are well populated in places during the summer, and Craddock has made the Tennessee mountains dear to many readers. The wild scenery of our Rocky mountains has been the despair of artists who were first tempted into the panoramic, and the peaks and cañons, from British Columbia to Mexico, have become the admiration of the world. Pike's Peak, in Colorado, is growing to be to the Western country what the White Mountains are to the East, and it has already bowed to the "march of modern improvements" and submitted to a mountain railroad, as well as to the usual array of large hotels and guides. The Estes Park country, the Spanish peaks, and the Mountain of the Holy Cross are becoming familiar to travelers, who find that the railroad seems to set even the seemingly impregnable heights of mountains at defiance. Alaska, too, is attracting every year thousands of tourists into the shadow of its mountain peaks.

Fortunately, some of the grandest of western mountain scenery is held in trust for the people in the Yellowstone National Park. If the Alps have their glaciers, we also can show glaciers in northern Montana, and especially at Mount Tacoma, in Washington Territory, a magnificent peak rising above rivers of ice.

The Government surveyors, railroad builders, and hunters have long since known the glories of the western mountain ranges, and since they have become accessible they have become an influence. We have as yet no Wordsworth or Coleridge to celebrate their glories, no Ruskin or Tyndall to set forth their artistic or scientific messages, no club to encourage feats of daring, but something of this will come. As it is, the mountains, lofty, changeless, serene, which rise throughout our land, are a constant inspiration in more ways than the idle traveler realizes. We have learned to love them. They are restful, inspiring. America's mountains exercise an influence which is becoming appreciated, and which yet may find more adequate expression.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE advocates of woman suffrage have scored another victory in the passage by Congress of the bill to admit Wyoming as a State, with female suffrage embodied in its Constitution. In Wyoming as a Territory, women enjoyed the right of voting for many years, and it cannot be said that any evil has resulted therefrom. Indeed, the experiment must have been altogether satisfactory to justify the people in incorporating into the Constitution the principle that no Legislature may deny or abridge the right to vote on account of sex any more than of race, color, or previous condition.

NOW STILL another star sparkles in the azure of the national flag, Congress having passed the bill admitting Idaho as a State. Strangely enough, the vote in the Senate did not provoke even a roll-call, and no formal division was demanded. Only one Senator (Mr. Vance) made any comments on the bill, and he confined himself not so much to a discussion of the bill as to a humorous analysis of a certain Idaho law which disfranchises bigamists. The Senator in question seemed very much concerned by the reflection that some patriarchs named in the Old Testament, if now inhabitants of Idaho, would not be permitted to vote or to hold office. The gentleman from North Carolina is not apparently aware that the world has made some little progress during the last two thousand years.

IT is announced that the publishers of *Harper's Weekly* have dispatched a number of artists to Alaska with the view of making an exploration of that country. It affords us great pleasure to furnish our contemporaries with ideas as to the make-up of a successful illustrated journal, and we may be excused for believing that the *Weekly* would be improved by a still more generous imitation of our good points. We shall expect presently to see it adopt our scheme for the encouragement of amateur photography, which has awakened such wide-spread interest. If, now, *Harper's* would abandon its pretended impartiality and independence politically and practice perfect honesty with itself and with the public in its political discussions, it would really become a very interesting and instructive newspaper.

AND now the House Committee of Invalid Pensions has agreed upon a bill which proposes to give a pension of twelve dollars per month to all women employed as army nurses during the Civil War who are unable to earn their own living. It strikes us that it is time a halt should be called in this matter of pensions. At the rate we are now going, it will not be long before the Treasury will be utterly impoverished. There is no more propriety in granting pensions to nurses than there would be in pensioning the members of the army ambulance corps or persons employed in the field-hospital service. If we should undertake to pension everybody who had more or less intimate relations with the army service, we would very soon find ourselves compelled to include a very large proportion of the population of the country.

IT is disclosed by a law-suit in San Francisco that a number of millionaire mining kings and business men in Western States agreed to furnish from \$1,000 to \$10,000 apiece to have their pictures and biographies printed in a publication styled "Chronicles of the Kings." The thirst for fame and notoriety, so common in this country, is especially common among that large class of Americans who have, as the saying goes, "more money than brains." And yet, nowadays, it ordinarily takes brains to make money. The only surprising feature about the matter is that in view of the constant exposures of schemes of this sort to obtain money from the wealthy on the promise that they will bring them into public notice, there still remain men of means, if not of intelligence, who submit to being imposed upon by unscrupulous adventurers.

THE statement by cable that a steamship from Galveston, with a load of corn, had landed its cargo in first-class condition in London is significant. It means not only that a long sea voyage does not affect shipments of corn, but also that the unanimous demand from the West and Southwest for the establishment of permanent deep-water ports along its coast is based upon a commercial necessity. At least five places on the coast of Texas are endeavoring to secure deep-water navigation. Galveston has been first to show what this means to its commerce by shipping a load of corn direct to a foreign port. The saving in railroad freights that shipments by this route would effect for the Western and Southern producer would be a large item, and would guarantee to him a much larger return for his crops than at present is received. This is the significance of the deep-water agitation, and it is the reason why the West and South, irrespective of party, are asking Congress for National aid to give the South what it wants, and really needs.

IT is a gratifying sign of the times that men of wealth are coming more and more to recognize the claims of our institutions of learning, and are giving liberally to the support of universities, colleges, and schools. The college commencements of the present season have been generally marked by unusually large donations from liberal-minded men. If the gifts could be summed up, they would be found to amount to many millions of dollars. In some cases the money is to be applied to the endowment of professorships; in some cases to the establishment of museums, and the institution of special branches of study; in others, to the enlargement of library facilities. It has sometimes been said that our rich men do not appreciate the value of the higher education, few of them having personally enjoyed in early life the advantages of liberal culture; but in view of the very generous donations which are making in aid of representative institutions, this criticism can no longer be said to be justified by the facts.

THE Blair Educational bill has reappeared, this time in the House of Representatives, where the Committee of Education has reported a measure embodying substantially the features rejected in the Senate act. The report emphasizes the extent of illiteracy in the country, stating that there are probably 5,000,000 inhabitants over ten years of age who cannot read, and 6,000,000 of the same age who are unable to write. It argues that this

vast amount of ignorance constitutes a perpetual menace to the public security, and that it is the duty of the nation to remove it as rapidly as possible by extending the facilities of education. The report adds that 10,000,000 signatures are appended to petitions in favor of the various educational aid bills now on file in the House. It is perhaps fair to say that while there is a strong sentiment in favor of some legislation of the character proposed, the better judgment of the people is against it; and it may be doubted whether the House will be able to enact into a law the bill reported by this committee.

IN a recent speech in England, Mr. Gladstone advanced a somewhat striking and novel idea concerning the beneficial influence of railways. The point he made was, that railways have organized so methodically the means of locomotion as to subject all their employes to a genuinely "rhythmical drill," which he considers vastly beneficial to all those subjected to it. Subjection of this sort, he argues, encourages the formation of punctual and fixed habits in the place of indolent speculations on chance gains and chance employment; it promotes discipline, and so secures concentration and permanency of productive effort. There is something in Mr. Gladstone's idea. Undoubtedly society is vastly the gainer from the discipline and exactness of method which are essential in all persons connected with the railway service, or with any other business system having relations to the public interests. It is to be remembered, however, that the drill of great corporations may become too sharp and severe, and there is always danger that it may run into arbitrary exactions, inconsistent with the rights of the employe.

THE Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina means business. It is presenting printed pledges to candidates for Congress, which it asks them to sign in the presence of attesting witnesses. These pledges demand the abolition of National banks; the substitution of legal-tender notes for National bank-notes; a law forbidding dealings in futures of all agricultural and mechanical products; free silver coinage; laws prohibiting alien ownership of lands; limiting the revenues to the necessary expenses of government; and providing a sufficient issue of fractional currency to facilitate exchange. Whenever a candidate declines to take this pledge a farmers' candidate is put in the field in opposition to him. At least one of the demands of the farmers is meritorious. We refer to that in favor of the issue of fractional currency. Every newspaper and nearly every storekeeper in the land would appreciate such an issue. Fractional currency during and after the war afforded one of the most convenient means of sending money by mail, as well as a convenient, light, and readily handled small currency, preferable in many ways to silver. For some inscrutable reason Congress has refused to authorize a new issue of fractional currency, though from every section of the country a strong demand for it is heard.

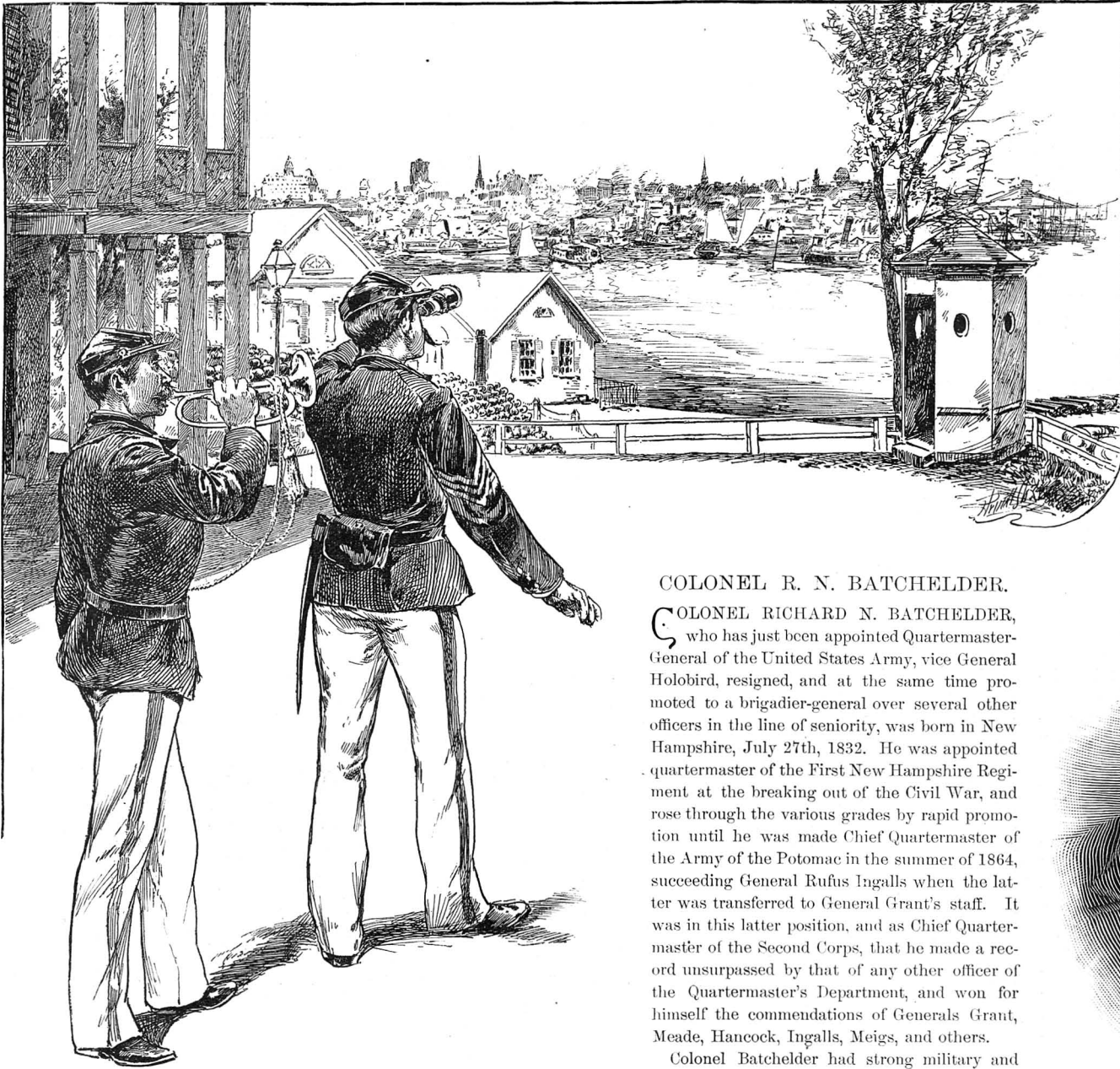
THE substitute Silver bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress practically offers free coinage for all the silver product of the country. It requires the Government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month at the market price, and to pay for the same in Treasury notes especially issued for that purpose, the notes to be full legal tender for all debts except when expressly stated to the contrary, and to be redeemable in coin. Of the bullion purchased, 2,000,000 ounces a month are to be coined into silver dollars until July of next year, after which time as much shall be coined as may be necessary to redeem outstanding certificates. It will be seen that under this bill the amount of silver to be purchased monthly is a little more than the total present production, and the bill therefore adds to the currency of the country every month an amount equal to the total value of the silver produced. This is precisely what a free-coinage law would do, and the only difference is that the Government instead of the seller of the bullion gets the profit of the transaction, and thus becomes a debaser of its own coin so long as the bullion and the coin values of the silver dollars are not the same. The bill retains the provision requiring the National bank-note reserve fund to be turned into the general Treasury account.

THE statement recently made that ex-Secretary William C. Whitney aspires to be the leader of Tammany Hall in place of Mr. Croker, has been vehemently denied by the former gentleman. Mr. Whitney says that he has no aspiration to be the leader of any political organization, and he takes occasion to add that he has "every confidence in Mr. Croker," whom he believes to be well adapted to his present place in the Tammany leadership. We are not surprised that Mr. Whitney should decline to take charge of the failing fortunes of this political organization, which seems to be altogether incapable of appreciating the estimate placed upon it by the public at large. The Tammany leaders really appear to suppose that they still retain the public confidence, and that they are, besides, the expositors of the only pure political sentiment of the day. Thus, at a recent meeting, we find them vigorously denouncing the Republicans as the patrons of all manner of outrage, injustice, and impurity, while claiming for themselves the credit for all reforms initiated and undertaken in the city administration. It will, of course, puzzle some people to discover what these reforms are; but we have the positive assurance of the Tammany men that they exist, and that this "is the best governed city in the world," while "the present administration is the very best of all administrations." And this immaculate administration, according to Mr. Bourke Cockran, is assailed solely because those now in charge of it have sprung from the common people! That, says the orator in his ponderous English, is really the only cause for the attacks, and we are told that his voice grew husky as he exploited his theory, while the audience applauded vigorously and enthusiastically. It is not at all surprising that a gentleman of the attainments and intellectual breadth of Mr. Whitney should fail to see any peculiar assimilation between himself and the managers of an organization which so far misconceives the public temper as to imagine that it is held to be the savior of the republic, whereas, in fact, it is really regarded by all right-thinking people as the foulest, most corrupt, and most dangerous political organization in the country.

from other States who have known him and were familiar with his military record.

OFFICIAL TIME BY BUGLE-CALL.

WE illustrate herewith the interesting practice of establishing official time on Governor's Island by bugle-call. Every watch on that snug little island is regulated by the Western Union time-ball on Broadway. Just before noon every day two enlisted men are stationed at a point commanding an unobstructed view of the Western Union Building. One of these is the post bugler, and the other is a signalman equipped with a powerful field-glass, which is fixed upon the time-ball. The instant it drops, the signal is given to the bugler, who immediately sounds the specified call, which is heard all over the island, and everybody is enabled to adjust his or her watch accordingly. The record is regularly posted on the bulletin at the guard quarters. We believe that this is the only military station in the country where official time is established in this way.



ANNOUNCING OFFICIAL TIME BY BUGLE-CALL AT THE MILITARY POST ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER.

COLONEL RICHARD N. BATCHELDER, who has just been appointed Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, vice General Holobird, resigned, and at the same time promoted to a brigadier-general over several other officers in the line of seniority, was born in New Hampshire, July 27th, 1832. He was appointed quartermaster of the First New Hampshire Regiment at the breaking out of the Civil War, and rose through the various grades by rapid promotion until he was made Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac in the summer of 1864, succeeding General Rufus Ingalls when the latter was transferred to General Grant's staff. It was in this latter position, and as Chief Quartermaster of the Second Corps, that he made a record unsurpassed by that of any other officer of the Quartermaster's Department, and won for himself the commendations of Generals Grant, Meade, Hancock, Ingalls, Meigs, and others.

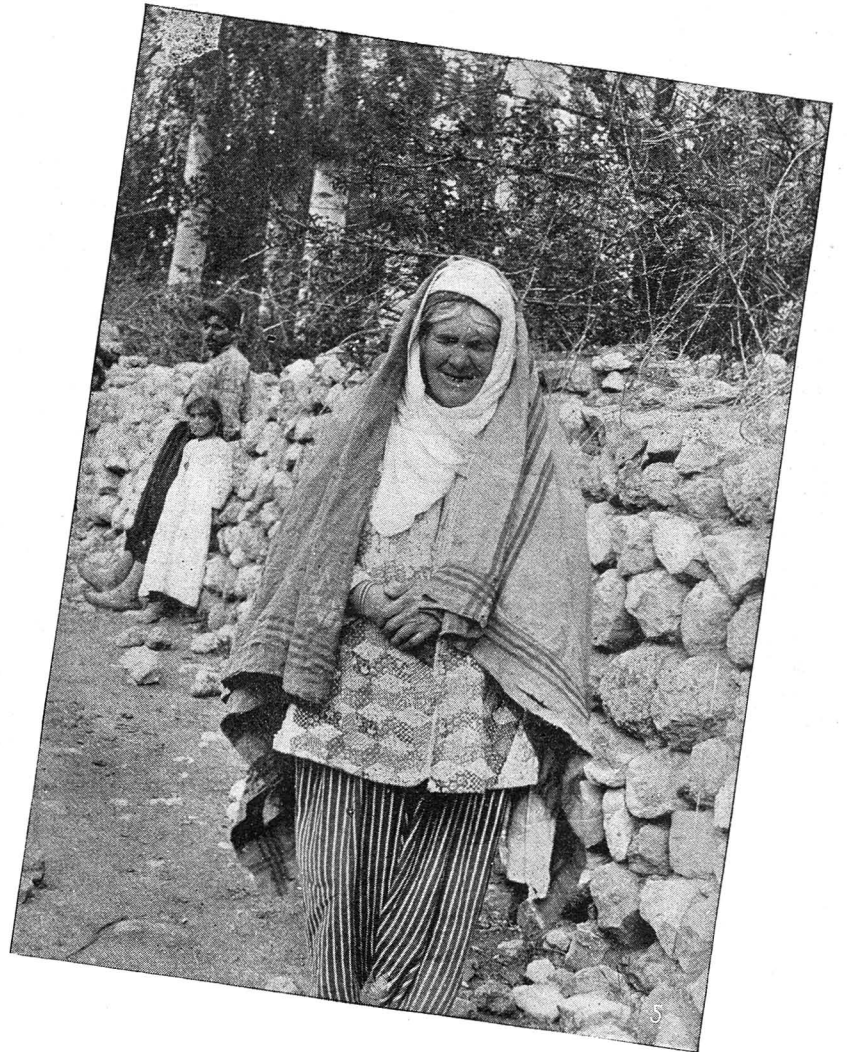
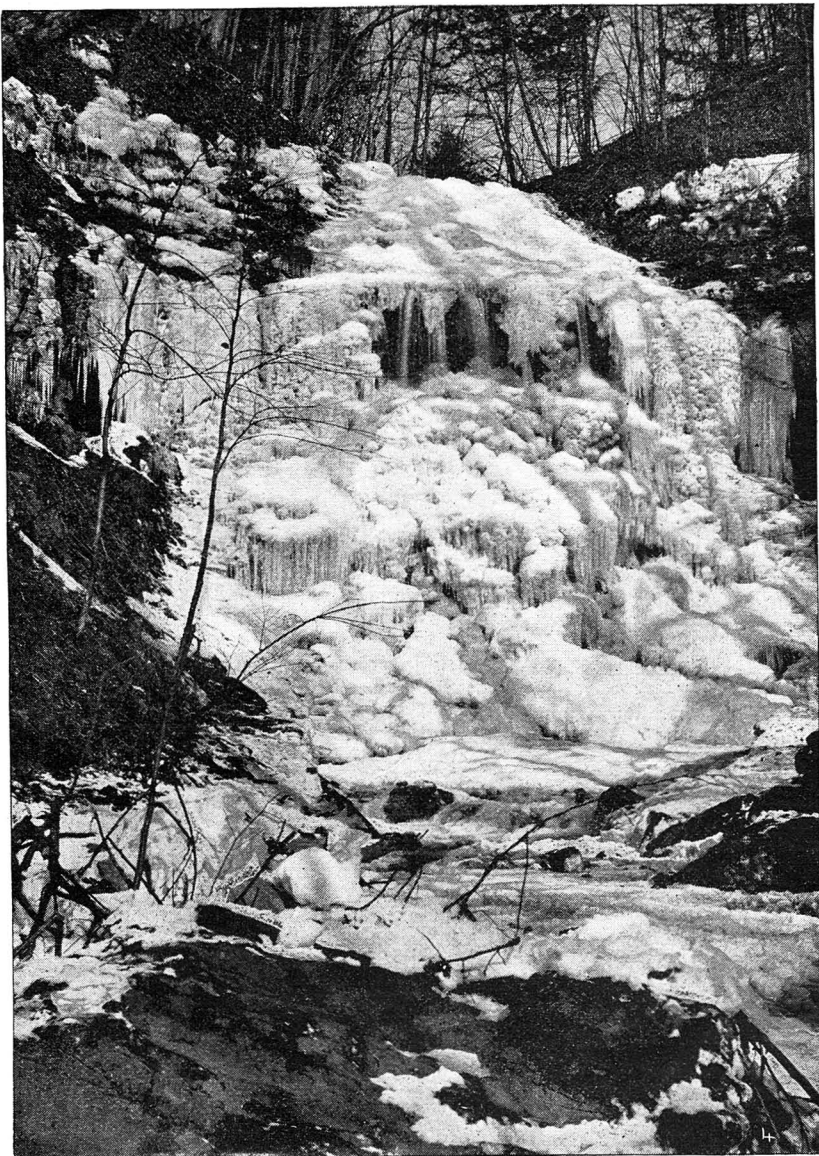
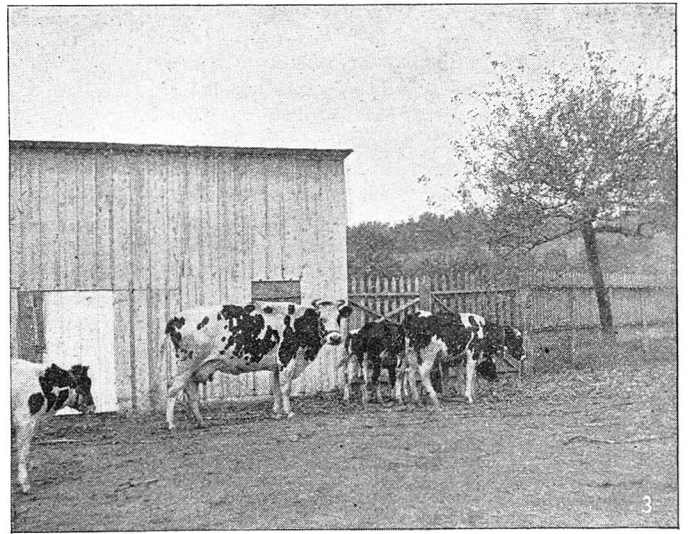
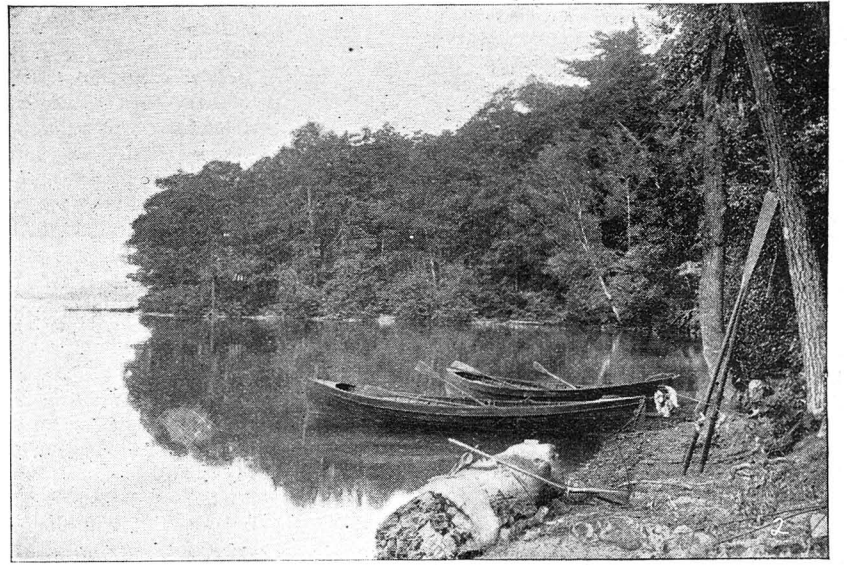
Colonel Batchelder had strong military and civic recommendations for the position for which he has been named. He was indorsed by the New Hampshire Congressional delegation, and warmly supported by the Senators and members



COLONEL RICHARD N. BATCHELDER, THE NEW BRIGADIER AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.—PHOTO BY BRADLEY & RULOFSON.



THE "FRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER" ALASKA EXPEDITION.—THE FLOTILLA ON THE CHILKAT RIVER. SKETCH BY E. J. GLAVE.—[SEE PAGE 510.]



1. CHIEF OF THE KOOTENAY INDIANS, MONTANA. PHOTO BY J. H. HIBBARD, HELENA. 2. GRAVELLY POINT, ON OTSEGO LAKE, N. Y. PHOTO BY J. O. PHELIN, WORCESTER, MASS. 3. SUPPER TIME. PHOTO BY HENRY D. COCHRANE, NEW YORK. 4. BUTTERMILK FALLS, NEW YORK. PHOTO BY FRANK R. LIVINGSTON, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y. 5. AN ARAB WOMAN, BAALBECK, SYRIA. PHOTO BY M. A. STONE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

QUESTIONINGS.

WHO can set to a word
The least song of a bird?
Or can chain with a thought
The faint ray we have caught

Of the Truth that's above us, beside us, and under—
That breathes through the calm and speaks through the thunder?

Who can say why the rose
Should have thorns? Or who knows
How the birds can have wings
And still be mortal things?

Why the world is so fair and so free in its giving
To beings who think life is hardly worth living?

Who can say with the sun
That his day's work is done?
Or can hold back his breath,
And fancy that death

Is but a suspension of heart-beats, and quickly
Will end all the ills that have gathered so thickly?

* * * * *

Ah, would we not rather
The Master should gather
His own when He chooses?
And cover the bruises

We make on ourselves, and to Providence lay,
With whatever balm we may find on our way?

MARY A. MASON.

WHO WAS IT?



WAS going away for a short visit; my own hand-bag had been mislaid, and being hurried, I took that of my brother, which was at that moment lying on his bed. I found it partially full of various small things, which I dumped in my haste on the counterpane. Among some lead-pencils, pens, and a button-hook I saw some money—bills only—rolled into cigarette form, and lying with the other things.

"Hello! some money," thought I, and proceeded to see how much, temptation working hard in my finger-ends. To my surprise the bills ran as follows (I say surprise, for my brother was counted a poor man): One five-hundred-dollar note, one at a thousand dollars, and a fifty-dollar bill. "Just like Jack," I silently observed. He always does things in the most extraordinary way, as, per example, his once going to Europe, leaving his house windows open, as though the place were not empty, and thereby giving no encouragement to the dishonest. I was afraid to leave the money on the bed, had no time for concealment, so I slipped it back into one of the pockets of the bag, then packed it quickly, and flew out to catch my train. My destination was only a short distance from New York, and after pleasant glimpses of the Hudson River I reached my station. I was welcomed only by the coachman. My friends had bid him say that a tennis tournament that afternoon had been their excuse for not welcoming me more warmly. On arriving at the house I was shown my room, and I proceeded to make the short toilet necessary before dining. At dinner I related my little experience, saying, as I finished the tale, that I had brought the bills with me. Opposite to me, and next to the son of the house, sat a young man whose expression of countenance had (even before I spoke) at once arrested my attention. He listened, as all did, very attentively to what I related, and I saw a wondering look come over his face. The conversation then turned on many topics, in which—the dinner being informal—all joined. As soon as it was possible for him to do so the gentleman opposite asked, with cultured grace, if he might be excused, as he had an early engagement for the evening. He bowed generally to the table, then left the room, but not before he had given me a strange look, which made my heart bound within me. It was a look of searching mistrust, and was mingled with defiance. I turned to my hostess and sought to speak, but she was deeply engaged with her neighbor, who had at that moment opened conversation in the most animated of styles. By this I lost a few seconds, and feeling, I know not why, impelled to rise and go, I did so, asking my excuses as I hastily left the room.

Quickly I sped along the passage, up the stairs, to the corridor above. The rooms opened around this corridor, so that all doors could be seen. A shadow fell across the sill of my own door. I drew back against a portière and concealed myself in its folds. Soon I discerned the form of a man; he was looking, I thought, toward the stairs. He came on, passed me, crossed the hall, and walked quietly, but not stealthily, toward a more remote part of the house, his face somewhat down. It was my friend's guest. In a moment I had gained my own door, and then I noticed what I had not seen before, that there was a cross passage by my door, which led to other parts of the mansion. Going in my room, I saw that things were just as I had left them. The bag upon a window seat, and closed. I was ashamed of my suspicions, and was about to leave the room again; then I suddenly determined to find a hiding-place for the bag. At last one was chosen, and I returned to the circle in the parlor below. I slept soundly that night, feeling that all was safe.

To my surprise, the next day my brother came. He had missed the bag, felt anxious about the money, and came out to see me. I assured him all was safe; that I had put the bag away. The day was fine, and, as he could do so, he was soon persuaded to stay and enjoy the programme, which was elaborately and attractively laid out. At evening he wished to return and to take the bag with him. I went for it, but it was gone. I stood for a moment bewildered, then said to myself, "Oh, no; it was not here I put it—that was the place I first thought of. It was in this room, I remember now, that I put it, behind the press." I flew to the spot—the bag was not there. Then I wandered about aimlessly, and could not find it. With fear I met my brother and told him I could not remember where I had put

the bag, having in my anxiety about the money selected so many spots. He looked at me sharply; then said good-bye. I stood a moment in resentful rage; then turned on my heel and went down to the drawing-room. All were chatting gaily. The son of the house, seeing me enter, came forward to offer me a chair, saying as he did so, that he was so sorry that his friend had been suddenly called away; that he was no end of a good fellow and a great society man; that he was sure we would have quickly understood one another, and have been highly congenial.

As he spoke, he bent upon me a searching look which froze my very blood. A smile and a gesture of exceeding politeness accompanied his speech.

I could not utter one word, but I felt that he had told me a lie.

THE "FRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER"
ALASKA EXPEDITION.

LAKE ARKELL, May 26th, 1890.

AFTER a great amount of haggling, the Indians finally agreed to take the members of the "FRANK LESLIE Exploring Expedition," with their stores, from Pyramid Harbor up to Klokwan, the Indian village twenty-five miles up the Chilkat River. We loaded up the three canoes, which were manned by five Indians. At the commencement of the journey there was but little current, and, the wind being favorable, we hoisted the square sails and made splendid headway; but this satisfactory condition of locomotion did not continue long, for we had proceeded but a few miles when the wind changed, and during the remainder of the trip we were kept hard at work pulling, pushing, and towing against a contrary wind, and with a 7-knot current against us. The Indians have a great aversion to doing any work which they can get others to execute for them, and until we convinced them that we objected to their mode of action they were perfectly satisfied to squat in the canoes and allow the white men to tow them up stream, while they lazily steered the craft and enjoyed their pipes.

This river runs through two ranges of steep, rugged mountains, some rising to a height of 4,000 feet, growing rugged, and broken in places into fantastic, jagged peaks, all snow-clad at the summits, the winter coating extending about one-quarter of the way down their precipitous sides. Along the shore line and for some distance up the banks there is a rich clothing of vegetation, in which the spruce and hemlock figure conspicuously amongst the trees, while a fringe of willow, poplar, and crab-apple line the extreme shore. During the summer months, when the water is open, enormous quantities of salmon make their way up the river from the sea, and at the close of the open weather, when there is a sudden fall in the stream, vast quantities of fish are left to die in the shallow water and on the numerous sand-banks. At the present season thousands and thousands of these fish, some of them thirty inches in length, are strewn about the beach and floating in the water everywhere, in different conditions of decomposition, some whole fish, heads, tails, fins, and ragged pieces of old salmon skin, and seem to be the predominating feature of the Chilkat River. The odors arising from them bring the subject of this decay objectionably near to the white traveler's notice, and make him ardently wish for something fresher and less antiquated.

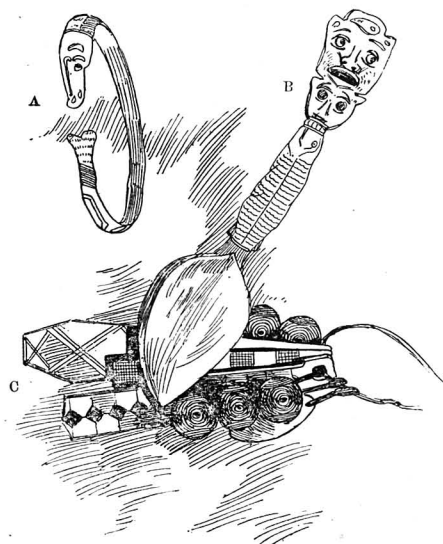
Animal life seems very scarce; besides the peculiar whistle of a ground-hog, we have neither heard nor seen anything. There are plenty of water-fowl, but they have been hunted a great deal by the Indians and have become very shy, and one gets but little chance to have a shot at them. Several flocks of geese, mallard, and canvas-back passed over our heads, but always well out of range. We also saw a few teal on the trip up. We have in our party a first-class man named Dalton, who has had about twenty-five years of camp-life and general backwoods experience; his services in the canoes, rowing and poling, have been very valuable, and we are indebted to him a great deal for his excellent cooking. It is true we have not a great store of "luxuries," but a boiling of bacon and beans and a basket of hot rolls turned out by Dalton from his oven form an excellent meal.

During this three days' canoe trip the sun was very powerful, and we are now all so sunburnt that we dare hardly call an Indian swarthy; in fact, either of us would have to produce trustworthy identification to enable us to pass muster as white men.

Having arrived at Klokwan, we pitched our camp just below the Indian village. During the four days we remained here I made frequent visits to the native settlement. The Indians are living in substantially-built houses, the sides composed of heavy timber planks, adzed by the native workmen; in the roof there is an aperture as an escape for the smoke from the fire which is constantly burning in-doors. This opening is so arranged that

they can lift some of the slabs of birch-bark of which the roof is composed and form a shelter from the driving rain. Some of these buildings serve for the accommodation of one family, while some, of much larger proportions, are occupied by several families and different individuals. The sitting and working and cooking compartment occupies the middle of the building, in the centre of which are fires over which cooking vessels hang by chains. The sleeping compartments occupy a raised platform built around the walls. The main rafters and ridge-poles are supported by grotesque carved wooden figures, varying in design according to the superstition of the particular owner. These dwellings contain a queer assortment of property of various kinds, half-cured bear, deer, and mountain-sheep skins, dried salmon, cooking pots of all kinds, baskets and boxes containing their clothing, snow-shoes, fire-arms, paddles, fishing-nets, all black and grimy with smoke; moccasins, fancy bead and leather work also are hung about to send down to the coast, there to be exchanged to the summer tourist for silver dollars, an element of wealth of which they well know the value and crave for its possession. They also work very well in silver and gold, their bangles, wristlets, finger-rings, and ear-rings being really artistic productions. These, however, are not made of native metal, but trace their substantial existence directly to the American coin. They also turn out some pretty

work in wood, mammoth ivory, and horn. They are very superstitious, and place great faith in their medicine-man, the "shaman," in whose clutches they fare very badly if not able to satisfy the



A. GOLD BRACELET. B. SILVER SPOON. C. INDIAN CHARRY.

exorbitant fees of that controller of evil spirits. He demands all kinds of devotion from his clients, and supplies little charms as safeguards against the different dangers which beset mankind. I found in one dwelling two household gods who seemed to have done duty for many a long day; they were large wooden carvings seven feet in height, one of them thoroughly decayed with age.



WOODEN COMB, FIVE INCHES LONG.



A MAMMOTH RIB.

HORN BRACELET.

These grotesque images have their large mouths and hands smeared periodically with fat and other food (generally something good for nothing else), and in return for this consideration evil spirits are kept from the family hearth; but as soon as the



NATIVE FAMILY HOUSE.



A HOUSEHOLD GOD.

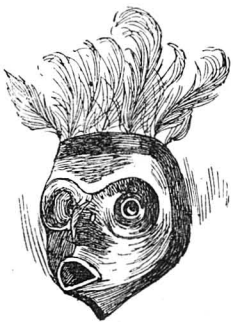
supply of food is stopped, so they aver, these images resent this oversight by exercising some evil influence on the family to which

they belong—a serious accident, sickness, or death is sure to result. At the time of my visit the images were well supplied, their whole faces and hands being smothered with seal-oil.



A TOTEM SLAB USED IN HOUSE DECORATION.

For some years now the Chilkat Indians have had dealings with the white trader. The fur and salmon canning industries have occupied their time, and other native customs and ceremonies have been gradually lost sight of. It is now very seldom that a dance is held. Formerly this mode of amusement was carried on to a very great extent. I found in the old chief's house substantial evidence of these ceremonies. Masks carved out of



WOODEN MASK WITH COLORED FEATHERS.



WOODEN MASK FOR DANCING.

heavy wood, colored and coated with katches of fur representing different kinds of animals; also tall, strange-shaped hats made of plaited fibre, skins cut in strip, and roughly-made hide tas-



DANCING HAT.

sels. These old relics of the gay past were stowed away in old boxes, on which were painted eccentric designs. It is a remarkable feature about their designs that they all have a facial tendency—a large eye in an image will contain within its circumference a small face. An old chair I found in one house gave me the idea that its flat, compressed appearance was due to the amount of sitting upon which it was compelled to submit to. A collector of old curios would find a visit to this village amply repay the trouble of getting there. These Indians store up everything they get hold of. Old sea-chests, uniforms, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools all find their way to their storehouses. Two very odd-looking guns decorated the wall of one old fellow's house; one a miniature mitrailleuse with seven barrels, the other a single-barreled brass cannon, both very heavy weapons, and of ancient manufacture.

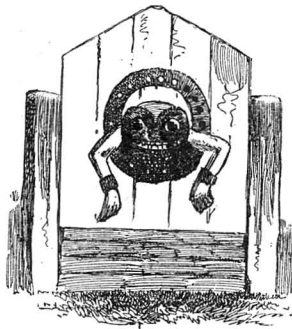
The Klinket tribe are, as a rule, of short, thick-set stature. They dress after the fashion of the white man by wearing shirts and pants, but they still prefer the native-made moccasins to our boots or shoes. They are of dark, swarthy complexion, with black, straight hair, which is worn, as a rule, cut fairly close to the head. A great many of them seem to betray traces of Mongolian descent by their small, almond-shaped eyes. These people do a great deal of sitting down. Each pair of pants bears patches most suggestive of this. It is difficult to pass a correct opinion concerning the form or features of their fair (?) sex; their mode of facial decoration and general slovenly attire renders this impossible. In order to protect themselves from the chilly wind, the driving rain, and fierce rays of the sun, they smear their faces over with a mixture of powdered black rock and oil, not a uniform painting all over the face, but put on in smudges. They wear an old cotton dress, which article of attire is supplemented by the universal blanket drawn tightly around the neck and

head and allowed to hang loosely around the body. When it is cold they sit about the fire wrapped up so well in the blanket that the only evidence one has of the human occupant of the apparent heap of rags is a tuft of hair peeping out from the top and the presence of two pigeon-toed moccasins beneath.

The young boys and girls are certainly nice looking, the deep red showing through the sunburnt cheeks forming a fine complexion. The youngsters do not smear their faces with wind and sun-resisting concoctions as do their elders. The boys spend a great deal of their time in playing marbles; when not engaged in this they indulge in some trial of strength—jumping and wrestling. The latter form of amusement is very popular both among young and old. A Klinket Indian wrestler is no mean antagonist. The old women are decidedly ugly. They bear traces of ancient customs by wearing through the lower lip a piece of wood ivory. Their ambition seems to be to keep dry and warm. One old lady had taken unusual precaution by wearing a pair of long, overall gum boots—legacy of a deceased husband, I suppose. The young women do not wear the lip ornament.

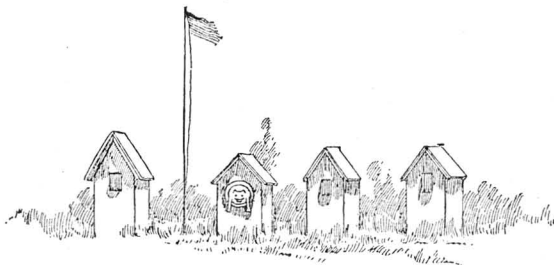
They rely almost entirely upon the trader for subsistence; with the exception of dried salmon, of which they can obtain any quantity, they get everything from him—flour, biscuits, sugar, salt, etc. They grow nothing themselves. Fingers supply the place of all table cutlery, and the napkin is replaced by the shirt-sleeve or pants. Water is used for cooking and drinking, but it is little used in any other domestic duties.

In their burial rite there is an element of precaution which is very satisfactory. The deceased is wrapped in a sheet and taken



CHILKAT INDIAN GRAVE.

to the back of the village, where a pile of dry logs has been collected. Here all the friends and relatives gather around, and a fire is lighted and the corpse burned amidst the mingled moaning and singing of the bystanders. The charred bones are then



A ROW OF CHILKAT GRAVES.

gathered up, placed in a blanket, and made into a little bundle and then nailed up in a box. A neat little house is then constructed and the remains stored. Some of these edifices bear the usual grotesque signs, but the majority are well-kept, brightly painted little houses about the size of a military sentry-box, built in a row, with a flag-staff by one, over which the American flag was floating.

E. J. GLAVE.

FLOWERS IN THE SLUMS.

THE organization known as the King's Daughters, which includes among its kindly offices those of reading to the sick in hospitals, distributing books and papers, singing in hospital wards and elsewhere, has added a new feature to its work during the present summer heats. In New York the Daughters have organized a committee on tenements, whose duty it is to visit and distribute flowers among the people who live in stifling apartments, far removed from the freshness of nature. Some of these ladies have located themselves in the very heart of these districts, and from their headquarters send out Daughters of the King every day with flowers, which are eagerly welcomed by the poor and unfortunate ones upon whom they are bestowed. The flowers are largely received from sympathizers with the work in the country, and the express companies carry them without cost when addressed to the King's Daughters, Mariner's Temple, 1 Henry Street. A newspaper reporter, who recently accompanied one of these ladies in her tour, gives some very touching illustrations of the eagerness with which the floral gifts are received. In one case two 'old and infirm women in white caps took the flowers with withered hands that trembled, and rose and courted, and one of them began to cry. They called her "sister" and "deary," and blessed her for her good heart. One Irishwoman in the same tenement said, "Yes, indeed, but they are pretty; but I see something prettier," at which the King's Daughter looked around to see what it could be, and found the reporter smiling at the woman, and flushed when she understood what she had meant. "Stop your laughing," protested the woman; "it's no blarney, but the truth. I've seen your swate face around here before, and we know you're a good lady, and it's yourself and not the flowers we're glad to see." Another woman called her "sister," mistaking her, maybe, for one of the Sisters of Charity; and the other woman on the floor, who had been quarreling in a very high voice with the first one, grew silent, and said, "Thank ye, miss; my husband will be glad to see them when he comes home." Then she ran off into the back room and brought out a flower-pot with some green leaves in it. There was no flower, but the leaves were growing and green, and she held it up for the visitors to admire. "They were all," says the reporter, "painfully grateful for the flowers. It would interest some people to know how much flowers are to some other people. They could understand it if they could see the children fighting for the rose-leaves that fell on the landing of the stairs where the flowers shed them."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE French Senate has voted to put a duty on corn.

THE Anglo-German agreement concerning Africa has been signed by the representatives of the two Governments.

THERE has been a Cabinet crisis in Spain, and a new Ministry has been formed, with Señor Canovas del Castillo as Premier.

THE Navy Department has invited proposals for building the three 8,500 ton line-of-battle ships recently authorized in the naval appropriation bill.

THE tax roll for 1890 shows an increase in the real and personal wealth of New York City of almost \$100,000,000. The total valuation is \$1,603,839,113.

THE annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, recently held at Portland, Me., was an occasion of great enjoyment to the participants. General Selden Connor was elected president, of the association for the ensuing year.

A CHURCH to be called the Church of the Prince of Peace is in course of construction on the battle-field of Gettysburg. The interior is to be lined with stones bearing inscriptions relative to soldiers killed during the war of the Rebellion. It is understood that the enterprise represents both the blue and the gray.

A NOTABLE general reunion of Confederate veterans was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., during the first week in July. There was a grand parade, in which many thousands of old soldiers participated, together with militia from all parts of the South. A number of prominent soldiers of the Confederacy took part in the affair, and the city was brilliantly decorated with the Stars and Stripes.

BRITISH crops are said to be small. In fact the present year's experience shows more and more the inability of British farmers to hold their own against the hostile conditions to which they are exposed. The country is becoming every year more dependent on foreign supplies for provisions and delicacies of every kind, and the indications are that during the coming year it will need all the cereals which we can supply her.

THE vote on the Federal Election bill, which passed the House of Representatives on the 2d inst., was 155 to 149. Two Republicans voted against it, and six Republicans were absent without pairs. The debate during the last two days devoted to the consideration of the bill was characterized by very great bitterness, and every parliamentary device was resorted to by the Democrats to prevent the passage of the measure. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its passage is regarded by some as doubtful.

It is interesting to know that the reduction of the public debt during the fiscal year just closed amounted to the handsome figure of \$88,471,448, and that the total debt is now only \$988,175,172. The interest-bearing debt amounts to but \$602,000,000. The revenue for the year amounted to \$402,083,979, which is a greater sum than in any year since 1882, when it reached \$403,525,250. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$317,088,044, an excess in outlay over the preceding year of \$18,750,000.

THE question of the continuance of the Louisiana Lottery, notwithstanding the veto of the bill by the Governor, goes to the popular vote in April, 1892, when Louisiana will elect a Governor and other State and parish officers, a full Legislature, and New Orleans a Mayor, Council, and other city officials. The indications are that the lottery question will probably play an important part in this campaign, and that factional lines will be largely drawn in this issue. The Anti-Lottery Association will keep up its organization and prepare for the fight two years hence.

THE citizens' movement in New York, which proposes to reform our municipal government, is taking shape, and promises to be somewhat formidable. The general committee of seventy-five organized by the selection of Wheeler H. Peckham as chairman, and the active management of the whole movement has been placed in the control of an executive committee, consisting in all of eleven persons. The idea seems to be that a small committee, compactly organized, can direct the movement more advantageously than one of larger numbers, in which there might be a division of counsel, and possibly a vagrancy of purpose.

ANOTHER American ship-building concern is likely to be absorbed by British capital, that of the F. W. Wheeler Company, located at Bay City, Mich., which was illustrated in a recent number of FRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER. The price to be paid is \$2,000,000, for which stock will be issued, the old firm to retain about one-third. It is the intention of the new company to greatly enlarge the works and to add many modern improvements. It seems a little remarkable that British capital should find so inviting a field for investment in a branch of industry which Americans had generally regarded as of doubtful financial success.

THE English Government has succeeded in laying a cable between Halifax and Bermuda. The latter island is now for the first time connected with the rest of the world by telegraph. Heretofore Americans who have spent their winter outing in that beautiful isle have been at least three days removed from contact with the world; but now those who seek release from business cares and go hither for pleasure will be in touch with the rest of mankind, and the delightful seclusion which Bermuda has possessed in the past will no longer exist. Perhaps there are some who will not regard the new order of things as an improvement.

It is a question whether some of the methods resorted to for the purpose of advertising successes of more or less merit—generally of less—bring them either patronage or public favor. Recently the newspapers were filled with a lot of gush and mush regarding the successful effort of the manager of the Broadway Theatre in New York to steal a flash-light photograph of his *prima donna*, who, it is said, objected to having her picture taken. One of the descriptions of this tremendous achievement spoke of the "graceful and shapely contents of the actress's dark gray tights, of her beautiful gray legs," her fine figure, and so on *ad nauseam*. It is not strange that theatrical managers and actresses craving for notoriety should resort to any means to attract public attention, but it is more than strange that respectable newspapers who value their space should waste any of it over such idiotic nonsense.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

THE ballot reform law passed by the last Legislature, to take effect July 1st of the present year, will almost revolutionize existing election methods, and inaugurate a system which is entirely new to the great mass of people in this State. By its provisions not only are many unfamiliar duties imposed upon public officers, but the voter himself is required to exercise his voting privilege in an unaccustomed manner and under novel conditions. There is a general impression among those who have not examined the law carefully that it is a very complicated measure. This is a mistake. It may be difficult in some cases to provide the election machinery which the law prescribes, but the law itself is very easily comprehended. Any person of ordinary intelligence charged with a duty under it can readily learn how that duty should be performed. But the very fact that it is a new law, which makes radical changes in matters of the utmost importance, calls upon all of us, private citizens as well as public officials, to study its provisions and familiarize ourselves with its essential requirements. It is my purpose to explain in a general way, without going fully into details, the new system and the method of its operation.

The most striking feature of the new law is that it requires all ballots cast at public elections, except in two or three specified contingencies, to be printed and distributed at public expense. The County Clerk is to provide the ballots to be used in his county, except that in New York they are to be provided by the Board of Police Commissioners, and in Brooklyn by the Board of Elections. It is evident that the first step to be taken is to appoint a process by which the officers who are to furnish the ballots may ascertain what names are to be placed upon them. The law, therefore, at the outset provides a method of making and certifying nominations.

Any political convention or primary meeting representing a political party that at the last preceding election cast at least one per centum of the entire vote cast in the State can nominate candidates for all offices to be filled at the ensuing election. Committees may also make nominations when authorized to do so by the conventions which create them. When nominations are thus made the chairman and secretary of such conventions or committees must certify, under oath, the name and residence of each person nominated, the office for which he is nominated, and the name of the party which the convention committee or primary meeting represents. Nominations may also be made independently of party organization by means of similar certificates, which are to be signed by a certain number of qualified voters. All certificates of nomination are to be filed within a certain period prior to the time fixed for the election with the County Clerk of each county, and all names thus certified are to be printed upon the official ballot, the names of all candidates nominated by a particular party to be placed in a distinct column by themselves. Whenever independent nominations are made, the names contained in each certificate are also to be placed in a column by themselves. When thus classified the lists must be published, at least six days before election, the publication embracing a statement of the place of residence, and in cities the place of business, of each candidate. Copies of the lists are to be posted in public places by the town clerk of each town and the Alderman of each ward at least three days before election.

The County Clerk must cause sample ballots in the form of official ballots, but printed upon paper of a different color, to be prepared seven days before election, subject to public inspection.

There must be a separate ballot for the candidates of each party and for each set of independent nominations. The names of all candidates nominated by the same party, or contained in one certificate of nomination, must be placed upon the same ballot. The party name is not to appear upon the ballot, but in reality there will be one ballot which will contain the names of all Republican candidates, another which will contain the names of all Democratic candidates, and so on through the list of nominations. Each ballot must be six inches wide. The length will of course depend upon the number of candidates to be voted for, but all ballots provided for the same polling-place must be of uniform length. The names are to be printed in a single column, except that the names of candidates for the office of Presidential Elector shall be printed in two columns. There is to be a perforated line running across the top so as to leave a space above the line one inch in width. Upon the portion above the line, to be known as the "stub," nothing is to be placed except the number of the ballot. Below the line shall be printed, in "brevier lower-case type," the title of each office to be filled, and beneath the title shall be printed, in "brevier capitals type," the name of the candidate for such office. There is also to be a ballot provided which is to contain only the titles of the offices to be filled, with blank spaces below, so that the voter may, if he desires, write in the names of persons not mentioned in the official ballot. Nothing is to be printed on the face of any ballot except as above stated, nor is there to be any caption. On the back of each ballot is to be printed, in "great primer Roman condensed capitals," the indorsement "Official Ballot for ———," followed by a designation of the polling-place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, and a *fac simile* of the signature of the County Clerk. The ballots for each election district must be numbered consecutively by printed numbers placed upon the "stub." The numbers should be directly over the indorsement. Each set must be numbered separately, so that if there are three tickets in the field, and 1,000 of each kind are to be provided for a certain election district, each kind will be numbered from "one" to "one thousand." The indorsement must be so placed that the whole of it will be visible when the ballots are folded "in the middle lengthwise, and then crosswise," as the law requires them to be folded before they are used by the voter. Two hundred ballots of each kind must be furnished for every fifty, or fraction of fifty, voters in each election district.

The County Clerks are required to deliver in sealed packages to the town clerks or the city clerks on the Saturday before election the proper number of ballots provided for the use of voters in the respective towns and cities within the county. Each election district is to receive as many such packages as there are different kinds of ballots to be used, and the packages must be delivered at the opening of the polls on election day, with the

seals unbroken, to the proper election officers. Receipts must be taken and filed by the officer who delivers official ballots.

When the town or city clerk shall fail to receive the official ballots at the time appointed, he shall cause other ballots to be prepared and delivered to the inspectors; and if from any cause neither the official ballots nor those prepared by the town or city clerks are supplied in sufficient numbers for the use of voters, unofficial ballots may be used. Unofficial ballots are also permitted when a person is nominated to fill a vacancy, and such nomination is not made in time to allow his name to be printed on the official ballot. Election districts henceforth will contain no more than 300 voters. There will be two additional election officers in each district, to be known as ballot clerks, who will have charge of the official ballots on election day, and deliver them to qualified voters.

In arranging the polling-place, the location of the ballot-box must first be determined. There is but one ballot-box required, except when a proposed Constitutional amendment is to be voted upon, because there will no longer be separate ballots for the various classes of offices to be filled. The ballot-box must be made considerably larger than those now in use. There must be another box provided, still larger than the ballot-box, for the reception of those official ballots which the voters take from the inspectors but do not vote. A guard-rail is to be constructed in such a way as to prevent those having no business at the polls from approaching within six feet of the ballot-box or the secret booths. No one shall be allowed inside the inclosed space except the election officers, the duly appointed party watchers, and those citizens who come there for the purpose of voting; but the ballot-box must be in plain view of those outside the rail. There will of course be an opening in the railing where voters may enter. The ballot clerks, with the official ballots, should be placed near the entrance, and just beyond them the inspectors with the ballot-box. Inside the rail must also be placed the secret booths, because the voter must not go outside the rail after receiving his ballots until he has delivered them to the inspectors. There must be one of these booths for every fifty voters. The booths are to have four sides inclosed, each side to be at least six feet high, the front to open and shut as a door, swinging outward. The bottom of the door is to be two feet above the floor, so that the election officers can know whether or not the booth is occupied. Each booth is to be three feet square and is to contain a shelf at least a foot wide, extending across one side, and at a convenient height for writing. It must be furnished with pens, penholders, ink, pencils, blotting-paper, and mucilage. All the booths must be in plain view of the election officers. They should be constructed so they can be taken apart or removed whenever necessary. Cards of instruction to voters are to be furnished by the same officers who supply the ballots, and the inspectors must cause one of the cards to be posted in each voting-booth, and at least three of them elsewhere within the polling-place. Challengers are permitted to remain just outside the guard-rail.

The voter enters within the guard-rail and, announcing his name, applies to the ballot clerks for the official ballots. His right to vote may then be challenged, and if he has no right to vote the ballots will not be given to him. If, however, he is found to be a qualified voter, one official ballot of each kind is delivered to him, and he is required to accept them all; but this is not done until the ballot clerks, or one ballot clerk and one inspector, have, in presence and view of the voter, written their initials upon the "stub" of each ballot. This is done in order that when he presents the ballots to the inspectors they may be identified as those received by him from the ballot clerks. His name is then given to the poll clerk, who writes it down, with the number upon the "stub" of the ballots delivered, each ballot of the set, it will be remembered, having the same number. He then takes all the ballots received by him (being a full set of all the party tickets) into one of the booths and there chooses which one of them he will vote. He may carry into the booth with him a sample unofficial ballot to aid him in making the necessary preparations, or he may, if he chooses, take a paste ballot containing the names of all or a portion of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote. If a paster is used it must be pasted upon the inside of the official ballot in such a way that when the ballot is folded no part of the paster will be visible. It must be printed upon white paper, and with the same kind of type used for the official ballots. When this paster is placed upon any official ballot, the names thereon shall be deemed to be the voter's choice, notwithstanding the names of candidates for the same office may be upon the original ballot without being erased, covered, or concealed. After preparing the ballot he wishes to vote, the voter must fold it "in the middle lengthwise, and then crosswise." The other ballots which he took with him into the booth, but which he does not intend to vote, must be folded precisely in the same way. When thus folded the faces of the ballots will be entirely concealed, and the "stubs" can be removed without exposing any part of the contents. The whole official indorsement will, however, be visible, together with the numbers and initials upon the "stub." After a ballot is folded lengthwise, in folding it crosswise the bottom should only be brought up to the perforated line, because the "stub" can then easily be removed. The voter now takes his ballots to the inspectors, carefully separating the one he wants to vote from the others. The former he delivers to the inspectors, who, after removing the "stub," deposit it in the ballot-box. The others are also delivered to the inspectors, who remove the "stubs" and then place them in the box prepared for unvoted ballots, which is kept locked until after the votes are canvassed. When he offers his ballot his right may be challenged as heretofore. No ballot, voted or unvoted, can be opened by any person, nor can any of the contents of such ballot be revealed, after the voter has left the booth. If the voter spoils a ballot he may obtain another full set, and so on successively, not exceeding four in all. If he is unable from physical causes to enter a booth, or prepare his ballot without assistance, any person of his own selection may enter the booth with him and give him such aid as may be necessary. With this exception only one voter can occupy the same booth at one time. When the voter has deposited his ballot he is required to leave the inclosed space, to which he is not again permitted to return.

The ballots deposited in the box for unvoted ballots must be burned by the inspectors immediately after the votes are can-

vassed. On the day after election all ballots not delivered to voters, together with all spoiled ballots, the "stubs" taken from those placed in the box for unvoted ballots, and the record of ballots delivered to voters, must be sent in sealed packages by the inspectors to the respective County Clerks or other public officers or boards by whom the ballots were prepared. The ballot clerks are required to file, at the same time, "a statement in writing showing the number of ballots of each kind voted, the number of ballots of each kind delivered to voters, the number of spoiled ballots of each kind, the number of ballots of each kind not delivered to voters, and the number of detached "stubs" returned, identifying and specifying the same."

All persons are prohibited from doing any electioneering within the polling-place, or in any public street or room, or in a public manner, within one hundred and fifty feet of such polling-place. Everybody is required, whether he votes or not, to return to the election officers all the ballots he received before going outside the guard-rail. No voter is permitted to place any mark upon his ballot by which it can afterward be identified. Severe penalties are imposed upon all who violate any provision of the law, and upon officers who fail to perform any duty with which the law charges them.

I have stated quite fully, and in more detail than I intended, the important provisions of the Ballot act. It contains some details, however, that have not been noticed. There are special provisions relating to town and village elections. The law affects New York and Brooklyn differently, in some respects, than it does other localities. Those who wish to understand the matter thoroughly must make a careful study of the law itself, and they should do so, not only for their own information, but in order to instruct their fellow-citizens upon the subject. Similar measures have been adopted in other States with the most satisfactory results, but the people had to be educated up to the system by the newspapers and public teachers. There ought to be a concerted effort during the next four months, on the part of all public-spirited people, to flood the State with information about the law and the best methods for administering it successfully. After an election has once been held under it there will be no further difficulty; but we certainly ought to make the most careful preparations for the one to be held this fall.

Charles Faxon

CLYDE, N. Y., June 27th, 1890.

LIFE INSURANCE.—INTERESTING QUERIES.

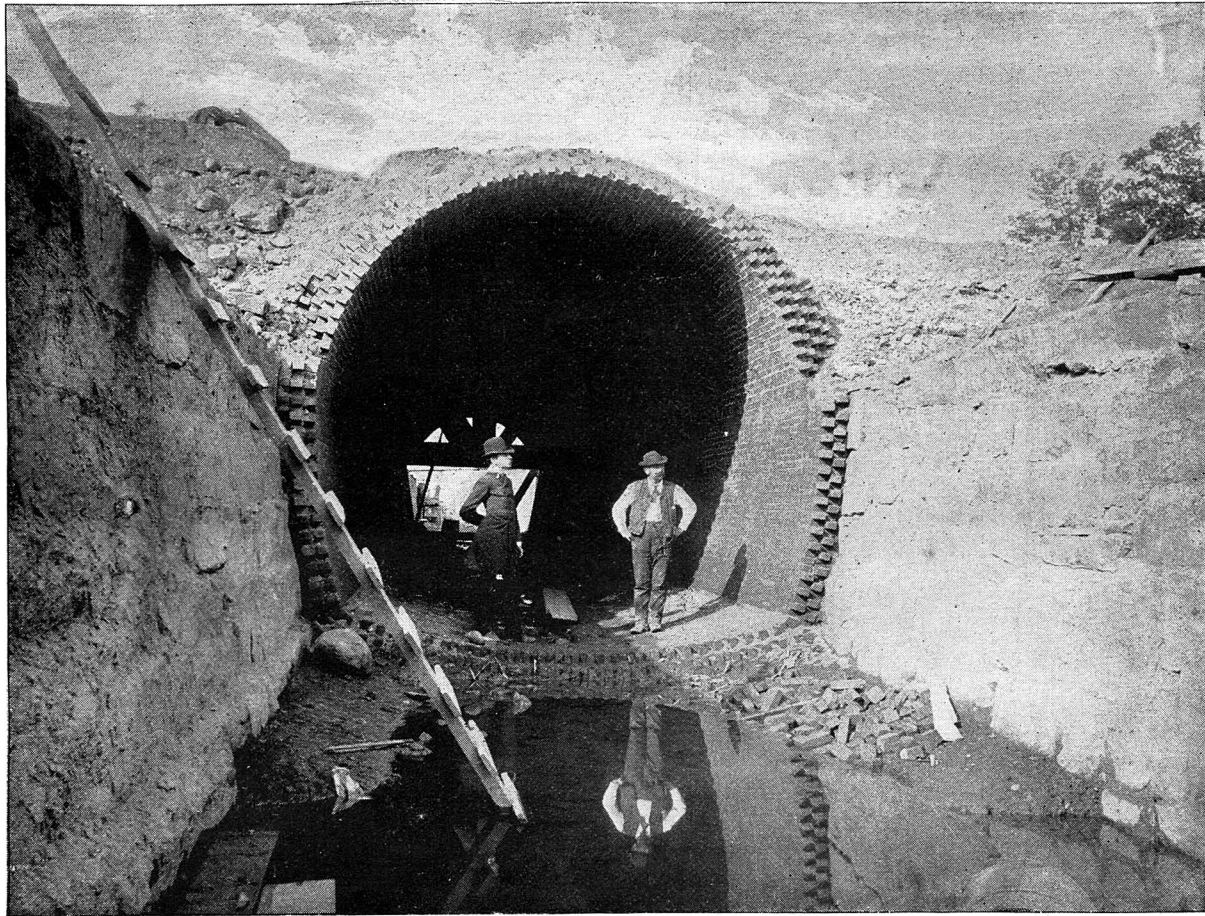
SOME of my correspondents seem to be pretty well posted on the insurance business, and more than once I have obtained from them hints as to peculiar operations going on in different parts of the country. Following these up, in many cases interesting disclosures have resulted.

A reader of this column, living in Dallas, Texas, asks me if I know the name of a Cincinnati life insurance company that is loaning money freely in that State in connection with the life insurance business. Making some inquiries, I am told that the Union Central Life of Cincinnati is doing quite an extensive business in Texas, and perhaps some others are doing the same, though I have not learned of any. I have been told that the Union Central's agents select men of good standing in Texas who are paying the customary rates for ordinary loans in this State—twelve per cent.—and offer to loan them money at ten per cent. The insurance company charge eight per cent. for the use of the money, and two per cent. insurance on the man's life, covering the amount of the risk. Of course this serves as a guard against loss, and enables the company to get a very profitable rate of interest—much larger than most Eastern companies receive; for, if the latter can get five or six per cent. they are, as a rule, entirely satisfied. The larger companies are debarred from doing business of this kind, and especially the New York companies. But if the Union Central does this sort of money-lending with conservatism and caution, taking proper means to secure its loans, I do not see but what it can turn many an honest penny for its stockholders. Yet, after all, I have often thought that the safeguards and restrictions placed about life-insurance company loans by the State of New York, stringent as they are, are not a bit too stringent.

A subscriber at Montgomery, Ala., says: "Being interested in the Manhattan. I want to get some information from you. By their statement of 1889, I notice that the surplus decreased \$323,000, and its dividends \$43,000. How do you account for this?" This is an old-line company that has made fair progress. It is a stock concern, and its shareholders undoubtedly can give information respecting the decreased dividends. Its stock is small, and I presume its stockholders are few. I am glad my correspondent reads and scrutinizes carefully the company's statements. Every policy-holder in every company should do the same. It is a too common habit to throw away these statements, instead of preserving them for comparison from year to year. It would be an easy matter for my correspondent to ascertain who the stockholders of the Manhattan are, and to address his inquiry directly to one of them. If he fails to receive a satisfactory response, and will communicate with me, I will give the matter prompt attention.

A correspondent at Hammondsport, N. Y., says he has a twenty-year free tontine policy in the Equitable of New York for \$5,000, on which he has made four payments of \$140.50; that he always charged the premiums up to his expense account without taking any note of his policy in his yearly inventory. He wants to know how he should figure the present value of the policy in making up his inventory account. I reply that a fair inventory value is the aggregate amount of the premiums paid.

From St. Paul, Minn., I have an inquiry as follows: "I read with much interest your interesting and instructive articles, and I wish to inquire, What is the standing of the fraternal organization going by the name of the 'Iron Hall'? It seems to be doing a large business, and under, as it seems to me, a most preposterous method." I do not fancy any company which agrees to pay a given sum in addition to furnishing life insurance without accumulating anything to make good the promise. Any poor-house inmate will gladly promise to pay \$10 or \$1,000 for \$1 at



SECTION OF AQUEDUCT, SOUTH OF SOUTH YONKERS, SHOWING CONSTRUCTION AND HEIGHT.
PHOTO BY GEORGE P. HALL & SON.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT.

THE CONTRACTORS MAKE A STATEMENT.

THE new aqueduct is now practically finished, and will soon be a great factor in the every-day requirements of nearly two millions of people. A great deal has been said, from time to time, by the press as to the manner of its construction and as to the material used, but of such conflicting character (and generally in a political sense) that it is thought that some few facts gathered from the contractors themselves would interest the tax-payers, and besides be useful information to citizens in all parts of the country.

It is certainly a great misfortune that a work of such magnitude—far exceeding any work of a similar nature at present constructed—should have drifted into a position where the Engineering Department found it necessary, in order to shield itself, to so seriously reflect on the contracting parties. Work that under ordinary circumstances should have given fame to all parties engaged, either as engineers or as contractors, must now become a matter of serious dispute, resulting, perhaps, in years of fierce litigation, involving, besides, charges of an unpleasant nature made by and against either party.

We have asked the contractors, who up to this time have remained silent, what they have to say as to the numerous charges emanating from the other side, and why and how work of the character indicated by the chief engineer could have been done as alleged if his forces were competent and of sufficient numbers and properly organized. The contractors, not wishing to expose all their points to the public, yet expressed a willingness to make a statement, and say that at the very inception of the work false evidence was paraded before them. The engineers had spent over a year in testing the ground with diamond drills, producing numerous cores from stations at intervals along the line. These, in nearly every instance, show solid rock of such a nature that it was expected that the next section could be obtained without difficulty. At the letting this contract in effect says: "Notwithstanding the tests we show you, bidders must examine for themselves." That is, "the contractors must in a few days do all the testing that has taken us a year, or accept the evidence offered." That would answer, providing the evidence the city offered was correct. They certainly had no right to offer tests that were misleading. The contractors claim that a large part of the tunnel was built in treacherous quicksand, decomposing and disintegrating rocks, and of such a character that the construction of the tunnel was a dangerous and hazardous undertaking, the laborer being constantly exposed to danger, loss of life frequently occurring. Notwithstanding this, the engineers required the contractors to use over 20,000,000 feet of timber and planking in shoring and securing the tunnel. The excavations for the timber sections were twice the area of the standard sections, therefore a new factor was encountered. A tunnel which was expected to be produced of about the standard size, and without lining, was found to require, first, a timber lining, then masonry lining, and finally grouting to fill the space back and beyond the timber lining. Upon the question of excavation, character of rock, lining, etc., Mr. Church, in his testimony before the Senate investigation, virtually admits that nothing of this character was thought of when the contract was awarded to the contractors. As a rule the engineers had not sufficient experience in work of this nature to give comprehensive and clear orders that would meet the exigencies. Even the engineers and commissioners were called into the tunnel to examine the dangerous or soft-ground section, and invariably, after seeing for themselves the great danger from the immense pressure resting upon the timbers, could offer no suggestion other than to say to the skilled workmen: "Go along in your own way; we shall be grateful if this ground can be secured." Every one connected with the work saw the timber lining put in, and saw just how it was secured to the rock. The contractors were not ordered to put masonry back of timber, nor were they paid for doing so. The space back of it was usually filled with loose stone or shored up with timbers

by the contractors, and at their own expense. All the work was left to the skilled workmen, and so great was the risk and expense attending it that for a long time, at several points, the progress of the work would not be more than two feet a month, and at a cost of \$1,000 per foot. Mr. Church, the former chief engineer, says concerning careless and defective work, that no more was found than could be expected on a work of such magnitude.

In the matter of charges made against the contractors as to the character of the work and the methods of construction employed, wherein the aqueduct commissioners claim that the contractors have not faithfully performed their work, the charges are refuted by one of their own division engineers, Mr. Charles S. Gowen, who, in his testimony taken in an action now pending relative to contract for section 6, admitted to O'Brien & Clark's counsel, on cross-examination, that in no case did O'Brien & Clark ever disobey a single order in regard to the excavations, nor is there any evidence on record to show the chief engineer that orders have been disobeyed. Furthermore, this gentleman's testimony—who, by the way, is a relative of the present chief engineer—shows that his "cross-section sheets with descriptive remarks" relative to the character of rock work performed, etc., were false, in that they did not convey to the chief engineer the true state of facts that would justify the chief engineer in allowing to the contractors "excavation" made at certain points.

The contractors also state emphatically that they have been made to suffer by reason of jealousies (political and otherwise), and have been opposed by parties feeling themselves aggrieved. One striking example of this will fully illustrate how a small matter has become a serious question, involving a sum reaching nearly a million dollars, and that is now in dispute between the city and the contractors. During the active construction of the work a dispute arose between the contractors and the engineers, which finally led to an investigation. The investigation was objectionable to one of the principal engineers, he insisting that the contractors should discontinue it, or that he would make known places at points along the work that could be shown to be defective. When closely pressed for an explanation

he admitted that the work was passable, but still of such a character that if disturbed it could be made to appear defective, and be ordered torn out and rebuilt at the contractors' expense. His request was not complied with, and this engineer endeavored in every way to make it appear that work he had regularly examined from month to month was seriously defective. The result has been that a plan was adopted of testing in such manner as to annoy, vex, and injure the work and contractors. Holes were ordered cut and drilled to the number of a hundred thousand through the masonry and back to the rock, the pretext being to test for defective work; but, as is now found, the contractors were put to this enormous expense simply to verify the cross-section sheets, of which the present chief engineer has doubts as to their correctness.

The first manner of testing the work was by means of iron sounding-rods. In this manner the work was materially injured, as the sounding-bar forced against the brick by the combined force of two men was almost sure not only to crush the brick, but to break its bond from the adjoining masonry. After the contractors had been put to an expense of, say, a million dollars, which expense was practically as follows: 100,000 test holes drilled back to the rock, \$5 each; 200,000 barrels of cement wasted in endeavoring to inject it into said holes; 200,000 barrels used in spaces back of the timber, for which the contractors had had no pay for filling, nor orders for the same, besides the refilling or plugging of said test holes; also the repair of work injured by the sounding-rod—after this enormous expense had been unreasonably incurred it was decided that the sounding-rod was misleading. The contractors were then required to go back over their work and force in grout under a pressure of 140 pounds per inch wherever the same could be injected, regardless of the condition or the geology of the ground. This, as any competent engineer can state, meant that every unknown cavity within 200 feet of the masonry-lining had to be filled. When you consider the character of the formation occupied by the tunnel; the rock constantly disintegrating, sand and silt pouring in from a thousand fissures during the whole period of construction, it seems wonderful that the entire space so formed, and the pockets back of the timber, could have been filled by the expensive process adopted by the engineers for less than \$10,000,000.

Now, the questions arise: Was the filling of these spaces a part of the contract? Is grouting a factor in the contract, and has any pay been given to the contractors either for excavating the material beyond the 8-inch allowance or for filling the same? The contract speaks for itself on these points. There is no question but that millions of dollars' worth of unnecessary work has been required of the contractors by the present chief engineer, and in the coming trial, in which the contractors will contend for their pay for such unnecessary work, interesting evidence can be looked for.

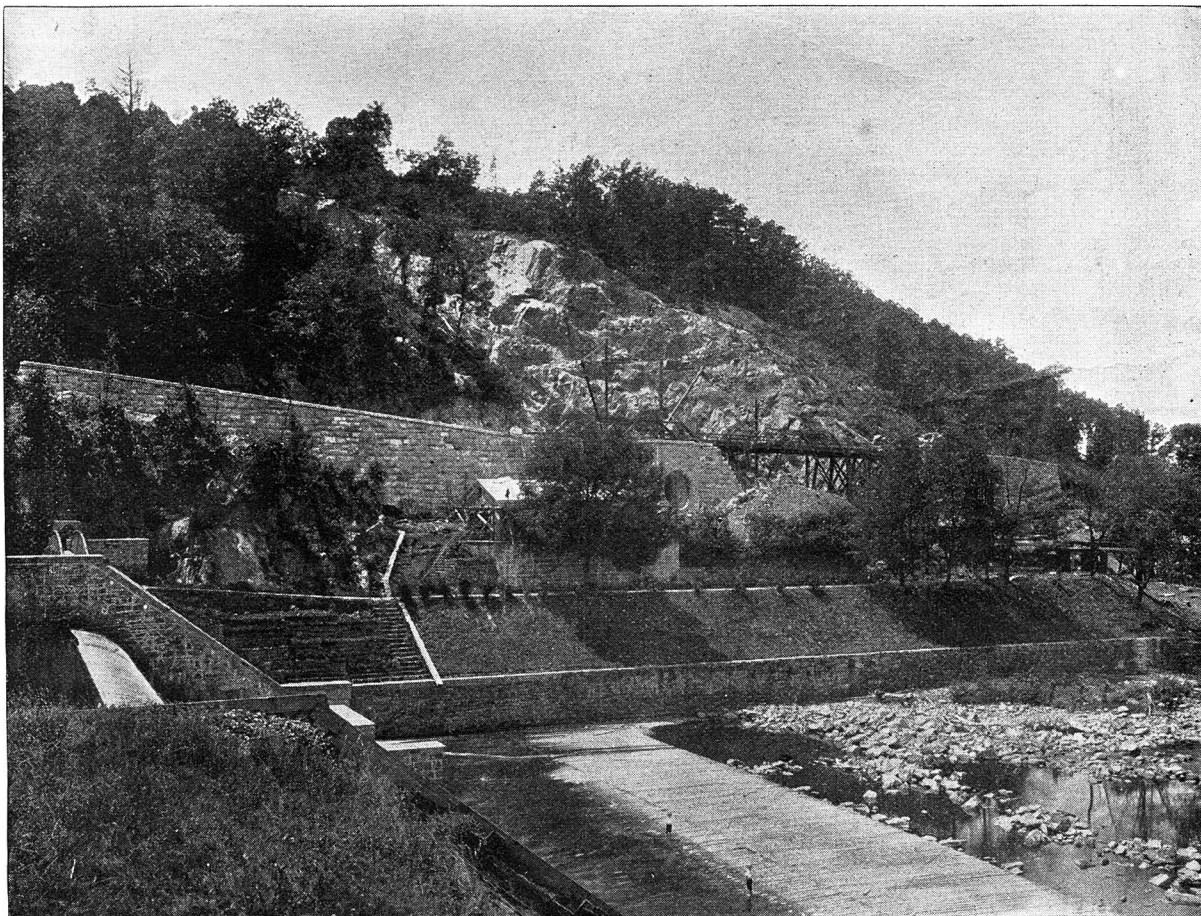
Allegations have been made by the new commission and the public press that the contractors had been over-paid, and have received moneys for work not done. Yet the former chief engineer, Mr. Church, testified before the Senate Investigating Committee that the contractors had never received one dollar thus far from the city of New York that they were not entitled to, and, furthermore, they could not get it without his permission.

The contractors say that great injustice has been done the former chief engineer, as well as the old commission. Messrs. Newton, Lowe, Dowd, Spencer, Baldwin, Fish, and Ridgway were men of broad views and of well-known prominence and integrity. They visited the work while construction was going on, and while men were facing every danger that made the tunnel at the time a house of mourning, and now to censure or misconstrue their action is most unjust.

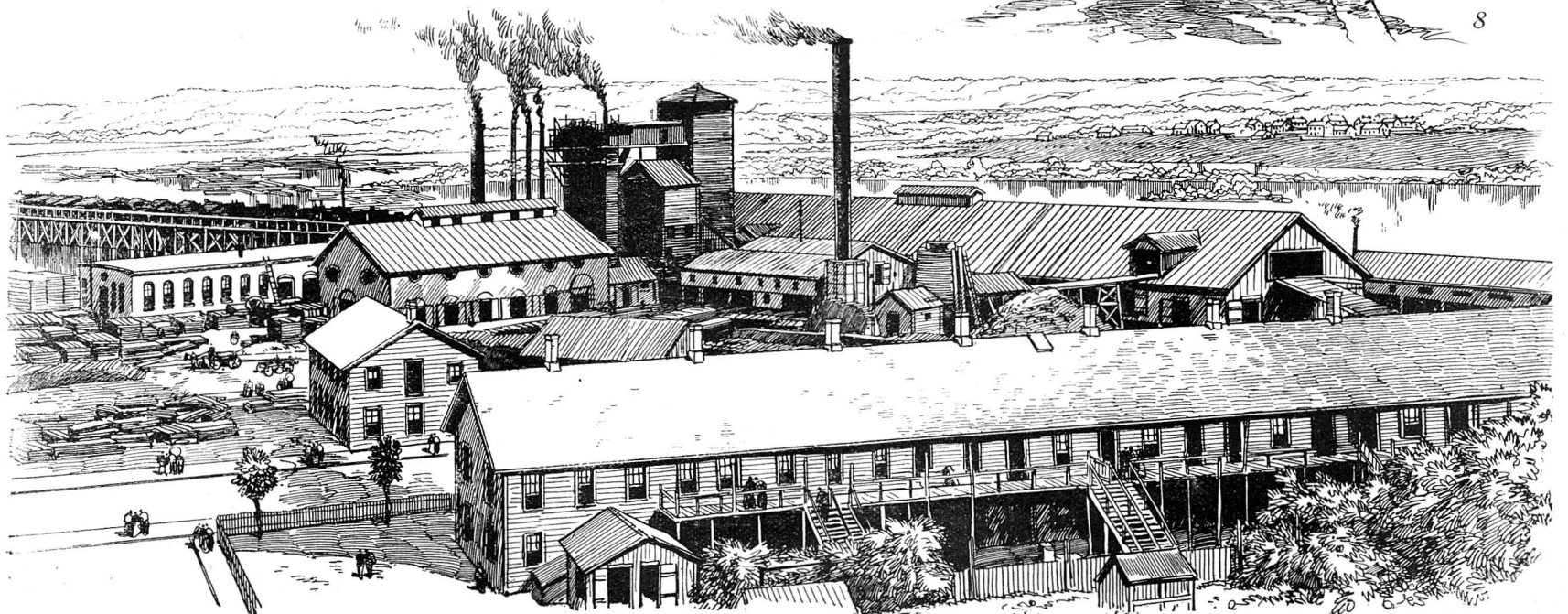
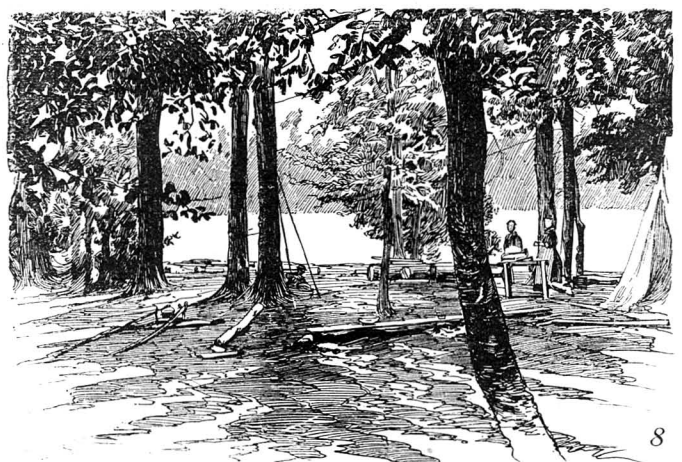
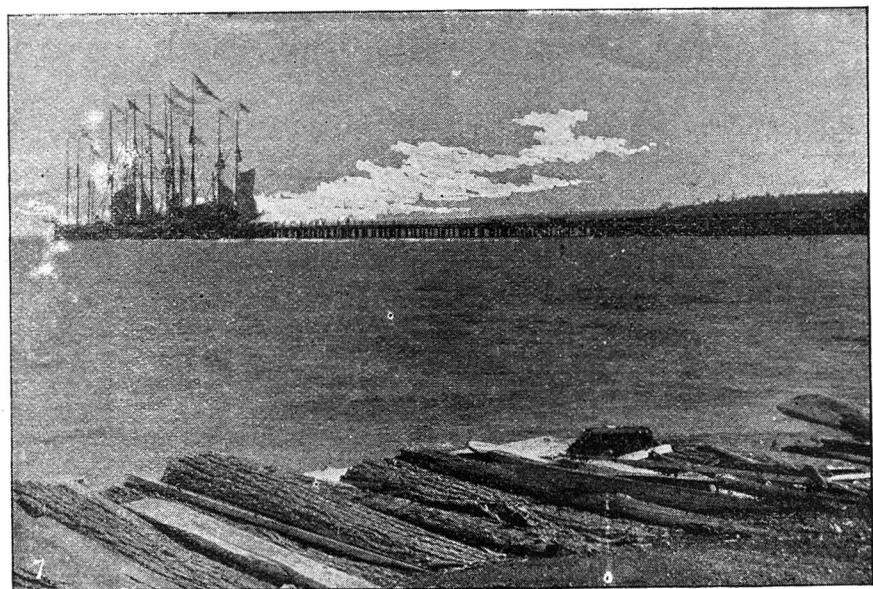
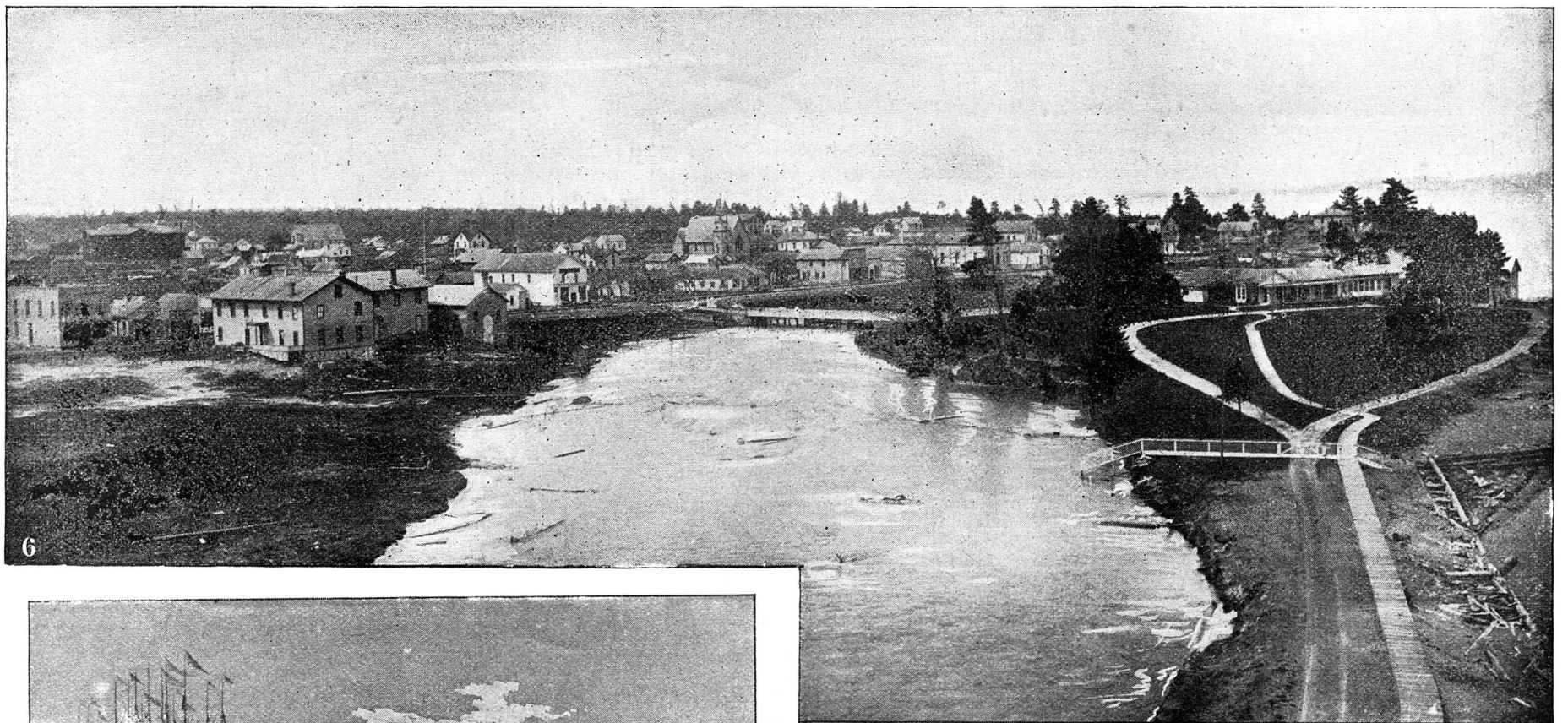
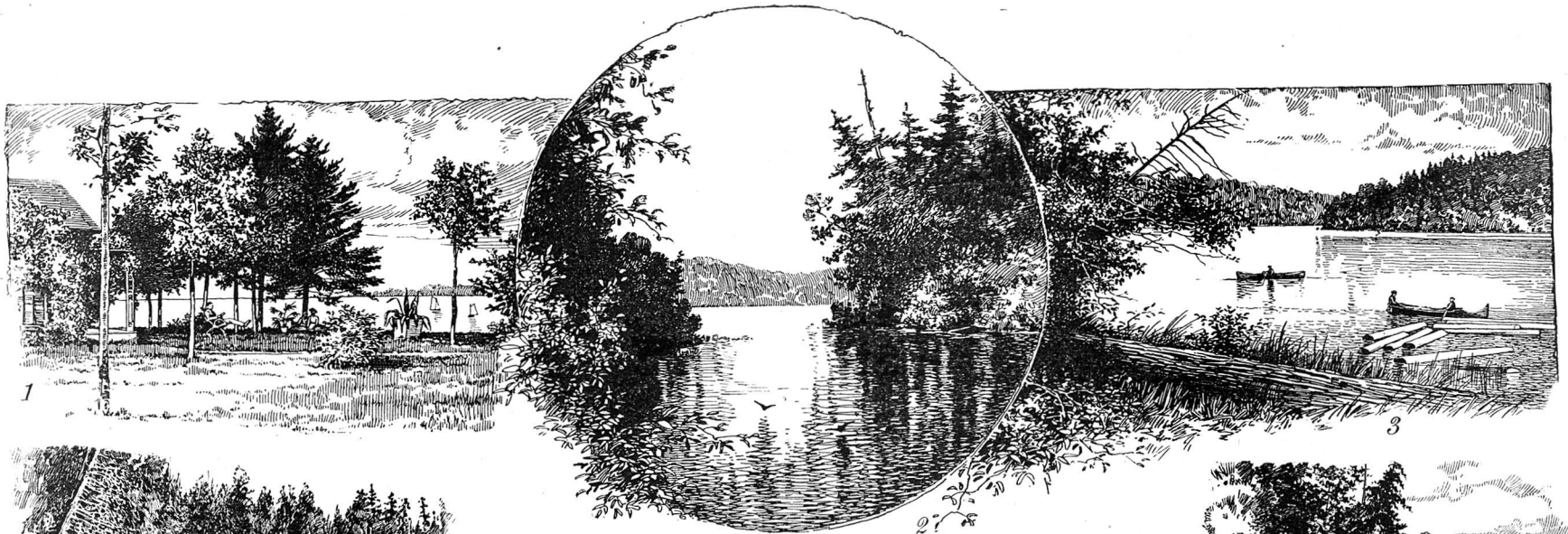
It will interest the tax-payers of this city to know that the firm of O'Brien & Clark submitted to the commission, on December 18th, 1889, the following proposition:

"TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS: GENTLEMEN—We are ready to submit all questions and differences existing between your honorable board and ourselves to the judgment and decision of three expert and well-known civil engineers or other competent persons, you to select one, we to select the second, and these two gentlemen to select the third; or we will prepare a set of pleadings and ask the court to appoint three disinterested persons as referees, and submit these questions to them. We make these offers to you in good faith, with the hope that they will meet your approval, and thus facilitate the determination of the issues between us. We will further stipulate and agree to proceed from day to day, without adjournment or delay, until such time as the hearings are completed. This will save both to the city and ourselves a large expenditure of money, prevent a waste of time, and bring the matter to a speedy result. We trust that one of these propositions will be accepted by you."

The firm never received a reply to this proposition—the chief reason being, no doubt, that a speedy settlement of all aqueduct matters would compel the commissioners to shift around for something else to do, so as to earn (if possible) \$5,000 a year each, and they have been opposing ever since, and still oppose, any such speedy settlement.



SOUTH OF CROTON LAKE, OLD DAM AND WALL OF NEW DAM.—PHOTO BY GEORGE P. HALL & SON.



1. E. S. NOBLE'S LAWN. 2. BOWER'S LAKE, FROM BRIDGE. 3. CAMP COMFORT, ST. CLAIR'S LAKE. 4. BABY CAMP, MONROE CREEK, SOUTH ARM. 5. GRASS RIVER, FROM CHAPIN'S LANDING. 6. GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY. 7. THE ELK RAPIDS DOCK. 8. SMUTZOE CAMP, ST. CLAIR'S LAKE. 9. ELK RAPIDS IRON COMPANY WORKS.

VIEWS IN AND AROUND ELK RAPIDS, IN THE GREAT LUMBER REGION OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

ELK RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

A COMING MANUFACTURING AND PLEASURE METROPOLIS.

THE Chicago and West Michigan Railroad will, during the coming summer, reach a point in northern Michigan which perhaps possesses greater natural advantages for both manufacturing and as a summer resort than any place in Michigan. Although it has for years had extensive iron works and mills, representing an investment of over \$1,000,000, it has been overlooked because of its isolated situation, being accessible only during the season of navigation. The proprietors of the iron works and lumber-mills have enjoyed almost exclusive control of the vast forests of hard wood, but with the advent of a live railroad capitalists will not long overlook so promising a field for investment, especially those interested in forest products in the many forms which man's ingenuity has devised for turning the great trees of a thousand years of age into ready money. This place is Elk Rapids, situated on the east shore of Grand Traverse Bay, ninety miles south of Mackinaw. There is no place comparable with this for extensive operations covering a long period of time. Situated at a point where the waters, flowing from a wonderful chain of inland lakes (thirteen in number) outlet into Lake Michigan, and having an inland coast line of 150 miles, nearly all solid hardwood timber, it has a field that for forty years can supply any number of factories, from that which manufactures toothpicks to the gigantic blast furnace which consumes 50,000 cords of wood a year. These thirteen lakes vary from three to eighteen miles in length, and are all connected by short streams having plenty of water at all times, when navigation is open for rafting timber. A strip of land five miles in width around these lakes contains 750 miles of forest. Deduct fifty square miles for lands now cleared for farming purposes, and you have 700 square miles of beech, maple, elm, and other timber, each square mile containing 640 acres, or 448,000 acres of the richest land in the Northwest, upon which the yield of timber is fabulous.

The officers of the iron company show by their books that the average yield of wood per acre is sixty cords—this after taking out twenty per cent. for logs. This may appear to people familiar with an ordinary timber country like a rank falsehood, but it can be easily verified, and is strictly within bounds. No such maple trees grow on this continent; running fifty feet in length without a limb, the same number of trees produce double the amount of timber that ordinary maple does elsewhere. Where such a vast field of timber can be secured by going five miles from the shore, one can hardly compute the amount that will ultimately be manufactured at Elk Rapids and about the lakes flowing out at that point.

Capitalists have been timid about investments in manufacture of hard woods because their expensive plants have been rendered useless after a very few years for lack of timber, and this will always be the case unless in *exceptional* localities like Elk Rapids. There the lakes offer a great natural highway for transportation of timber in the log, which can be moved in rafts at an expense altogether trifling when compared with any other method. At Elk Rapids the last lake in the chain comes down to the very edge of the village. This lake is nine miles long, and has a beautiful bay at its lower extremity where millions of logs may be securely boomed for use in the various factories.

Another vast product will be hemlock bark, and no such field for an extensive tannery can be found. If tanners can transport hemlock bark the whole length of Lake Michigan at a cost of three dollars per cord, and pile it in yards where rent is high, certainly equal capital and ability put into the business where the bark can be obtained, and the whole freight and extra handling saved, must have a tremendous advantage. The party who abandons the city and places his factory near the base of supplies must in the nature of the case have all the odds in his favor. Buenos Ayres and other hides can be laid down nearly as cheap as at other points, and as one cargo will consume five cargoes of bark, it would seem like folly to carry the bark to the hide instead of the hide to the bark. The iron works are located here for this very reason. It takes seven tons of wood to make one ton of pig iron, and they bring the ore to the wood instead of the wood to the ore. A furnace situated alongside of an ore mine could not compete with one which had the timber at its door.

Manufacturing at Elk Rapids at this time consists of a charcoal blast furnace making 20,000 to 23,000 tons of pig iron per year, consuming 50,000 cords of wood; a saw mill cutting 9,000,000 feet of hard-wood lumber; and charcoal works for utilizing the smoke arising from the kilns during the process of burning the 50,000 cords of wood into charcoal; a roller-process grist mill of 100 barrels capacity per day; a brick-yard, with steam machinery, capable of turning out 4,000,000 bricks; and a brewery of 6,000 barrels capacity.

The wood for the furnace and logs for the mill are purchased anywhere upon the shores of the thirteen lakes; the logs are rafted and the wood brought to the kilns on lighters or scows. There are three tugs and thirty scows engaged in transporting the wood, and a tug with a large floating boarding-house for the men engaged in rafting the logs. Careful inquiry from those engaged in rafting proved conclusively that hard-wood logs are being rafted here with a loss of less than one per cent. We mention this because the writer has heard this questioned, but as the whole 9,000,000 feet of logs annually cut into lumber at Elk Rapids have been so rafted for the past fifteen years, it would no longer seem to be a doubtful question.

The charcoal works are very interesting, being a novel method

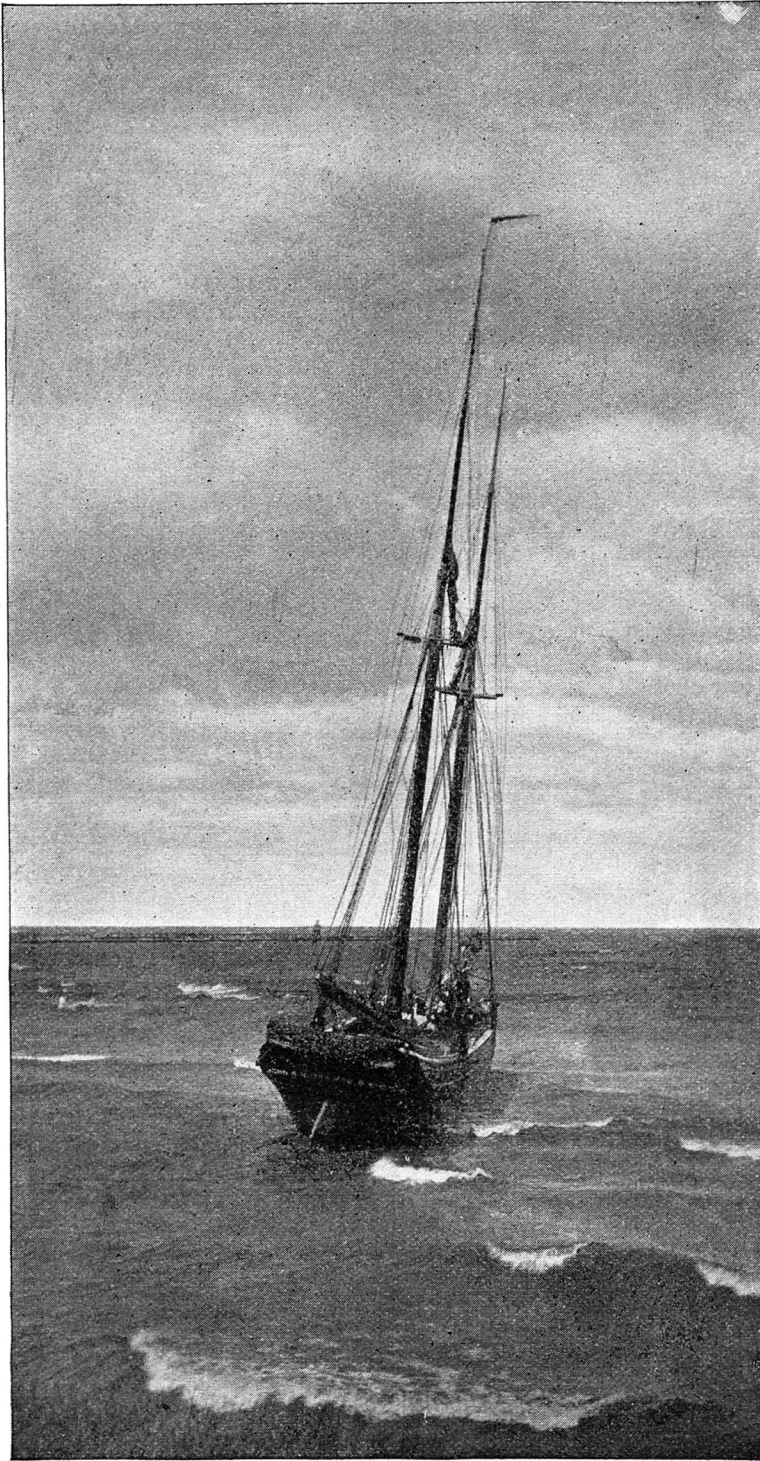
of making something out of nothing, or, in other words, acetate of lime, wood alcohol, and wood tar out of smoke. A brief description of the process may be interesting. The wood used for blast furnaces is first converted into charcoal. This is done by piling 100 cords closely in rectangular brick kilns 60 feet long, 16 feet wide, arched at the top. After these kilns are filled they are fired, and combustion proceeds until the whole mass has been reduced to charcoal. At these works 3,000 cords of wood are on fire all the time. All the smoke arising is drawn from the kilns by fan-blowers and forced into condensers, where seventy-five per cent. is reduced to liquid form, and the balance, being non-condensable, is forced under a large battery of boilers to generate steam for distilling the liquor and separating its valuable products from the water and other substances. The amount of liquor thus obtained is about ninety tons every twenty-four hours. This is first pumped into settling tanks, and the tar precipitated and drawn off, amounting from twelve to fifteen barrels daily. The liquor is then mixed with the milk of lime, when the acetic acid unites with the lime, forming a neutral liquor. This passes into eight stills of 1,600 gallons each. Here the temperature is raised to a point that drives off the wood alcohol, which passes over to the alcohol-house and is re-distilled until it comes out eighty-five per cent., which is the commercial test required. The re-

Hudson than any other body of water in the United States. Elk Lake, near Elk Rapids, and last in the chain, is nine miles long and two miles wide, and is almost the exact counterpart of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. None of these lakes have a particle of swamp or marsh about them, and the water is of remarkable purity. A gentleman assures me that he has tested a quarter of a dollar at a depth of thirty feet in Torch Lake, and could see it distinctly.

The summers are delightful; warm during the day, but never such a thing as a close, hot night. The shores of most of the lakes rise in three terraces—the lower having birch and elm; the second, balsam, pine, and other evergreens, and the higher, maple and beech. In autumn the white fringe of birch next the deep blue water, with a band of evergreen rising back of it, and surrounded with the glorious sunset-rays which the maple puts on in this latitude long before touched by frost, makes a picture rarely seen elsewhere. Nearly all the streams entering these lakes and larger rivers are full of bass, muscalonge, salmon trout, and all other fish common to the waters of the great lakes. At Elk Rapids more black bass pass on their annual journey to the upper lakes than at any point the writer has ever seen. The green bass is scarcely known—ninety per cent. being the true black bass, which sportsmen are beginning to recognize as the most gamey fish in fresh water.

If the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company put forth but half their usual energy, we predict that this chain of lakes will very shortly become the most desirable summer resort in the North: for one can spend weeks and never go twice to the same fishing or camping ground. We are informed that a fine, large, side-wheel steamer will be put on here as soon as the railroad reaches Elk Rapids, when it will be possible for people to examine these lakes for themselves, and the writer believes that all he has stated will be more than verified by the facts. Large hotels are wanted at several points, and capitalists will do well to look to this now unoccupied ground. There are thousands of dollars in it for some one, and untold pleasure for many.

Besides the advantages to be derived from its situation at the foot of this system of inland lakes, Elk Rapids has an equal share with the neighboring towns of the vast territory surrounding Grand Traverse Bay, which is one of the most beautiful of all the bays on the great lakes. Old Mission is directly across East Bay, six miles distant. This is already noted for its great orchards of pears, apples, plums, etc., and well known by hundreds of tourists who visit it every year. Fruits of all kinds are, both here and around the inland lakes, secure from early and late frosts. The entire shore of Lake Michigan, from Traverse City to Charlevoix, is destined to be the great fruit-producing portion of Michigan. Extensive orchards are to be found all along the shore and around the inland lakes, many of them old enough to demonstrate that fruit is "not a failure," at least in this locality. The advantage of transportation by the great lakes is enjoyed by all the towns situated upon the bay. Elk Rapids alone shipped, in 1889, 107 cargoes of lumber, iron, acetate of lime, and wood alcohol, and received forty-eight cargoes of ore and fourteen of limestone. The country round about is producing a large surplus of wheat and other crops, and when rail communication is had with the mining country of Lake Superior, a great outlet will be had for everything a farmer can raise, at more remunerative prices than can be obtained by shipping to southern markets. Farmers here find that the timber on their lands pays for both land and clearing it ready for crops. Perhaps no timbered country besides this can offer such inducements: lands at \$15 per acre yielding sixty cords of wood worth \$84 on the bank of the lake nearest the point of cutting, and always salable for cash, make it possible for hundreds to obtain good homes at little cost. The influence of the open water of Lake Michigan is felt for twenty miles from its shores in a temperature which precludes the possibility of loss of crops from early or late frosts. We predict for this region a splendid future. No need to go to the far West, when such a country lies at the door, and within a day's journey from Chicago or Detroit. There is untold wealth in the forest products and later in fruit and cereals. Let those who have imagined northern Michigan to be a pine forest, which, when stripped, will be an un- slightly stubble-field, take the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad and visit the region and see for themselves what a mine of wealth, almost as yet untouched, lies within their grasp. No part of Michigan excels, and few equal it.



STRANDED.—COPYRIGHT BY JOHN E. DUMONT, AMATEUR, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

maining liquor, which contains the acetic acid, is then evaporated in large pans 90 feet by 7 feet, 3 feet deep. Here it is boiled and skimmed until it granulates, forming over the steam coils from a foot to one and one-half foot in depth. This is shoveled into cars, which carry it to the drying-pans in a room 40 by 100 feet, with boiler-iron floor, under which the heat passes from large furnaces placed at the rear; the acetate is raked along the pans until dry, and is then put up in gunny-sacks holding about 125 pounds, ready for shipment. The product of these works last year was 90,000 gallons of wood alcohol, 3,500,000 pounds of acetate of lime, and 4,000 barrels of wood tar—value \$90,000. When we remember that this is all made from smoke, it demonstrates clearly what waste goes on daily in the consumption of fuel.

Another feature of this locality is the possibility of making these lakes the finest summer resort in the United States. No chain of lakes as extensive remains untouched; land can be had cheap (from \$5 to \$15 per acre), and there are literally hundreds of places which nature has made beautiful, where clubs, hotels, and private cottages can be erected. The lakes offer facilities at all times for small boating, secure from storms, and are extensive enough for yachts and steamers on as large a scale as the taste and means of the tourist may dictate. Torch Lake, the third in the chain, is eighteen miles long and about three miles wide. With its high headlands jutting out, it is more like the upper

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., is situated in Jefferson County, the centre of one of the greatest cotton-producing regions in the world. It is already the supply point for some of the largest plantations in the Union. There is no city in the State of Arkansas that has made more rapid strides forward during the last few years; nor is there one whose development is founded upon stancher pillars. It is pre-eminently destined to become a great manufacturing centre; both fuel and raw material being found in abundance, with transportation facilities equal to the best. It can boast, already, of a banking capital of nearly a million dollars; coupled with large storage capacities and two large cotton compresses. It is in rapid railroad connection with every part of the commercial world, while a line of steamers precludes the possibility of unjust and exorbitant freight rates. Its annual receipts of cotton now run from 80,000 to 100,000 bales.

Next to cotton, timber forms one of the great resources of that section. Large forests of the choicest timbers are found in Jef-

erson County, and simply await the the influx of capital to give the proper impetus to the manufacturing interests of Pine Bluff. For the manufacture of wagons, carriages, plows, and barrels, a large supply of white oak, hickory, ash, pecon, and bois d'ark is found in this vicinity. Walnut is plentiful, and in beauty compares favorably with mahogany and rosewood.

An inexhaustible quantity of marl is found on the Arkansas River, which has never been developed. Fruit of every variety can be grown in abundance, while experts pronounce this section particularly suited to the successful growing of grapes. Vegetables grow in abundance, Irish potatoes yielding on an average 50 bushels an acre, sweet potatoes 150 bushels, and turnips 150 bushels. The luxuriant vegetation of natural and artificial grass is excellent grazing for cattle, horses, and sheep.

Pine Bluff is one of the most wide-awake, progressive towns of the new South, and on every hand culture and refinement are visible. It justly prides itself on its superior street-car sys-

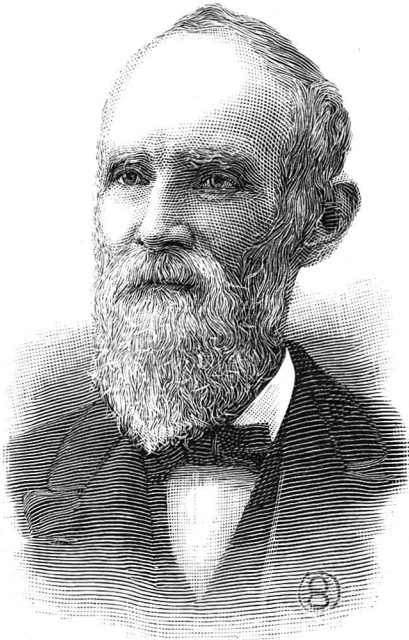
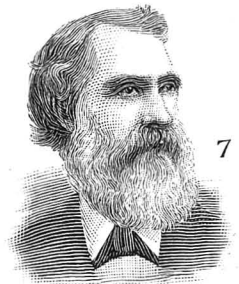
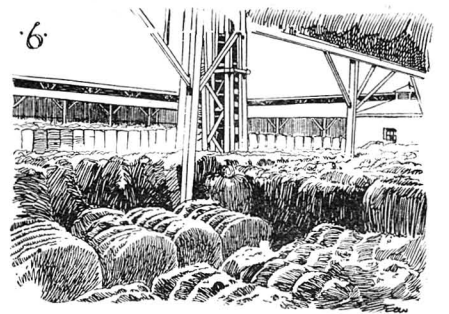
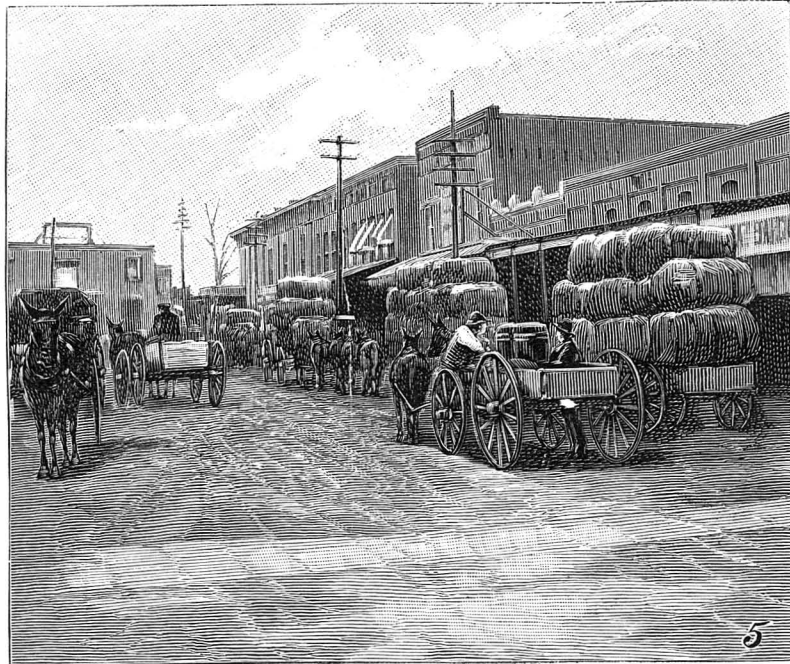
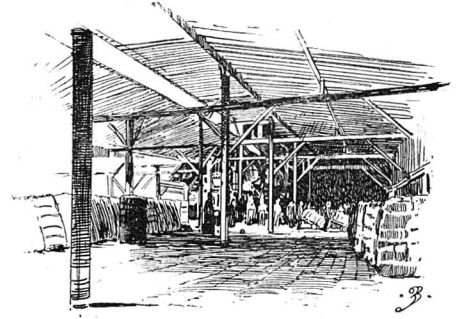
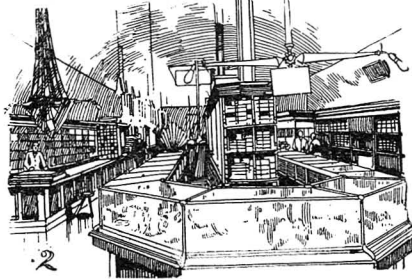
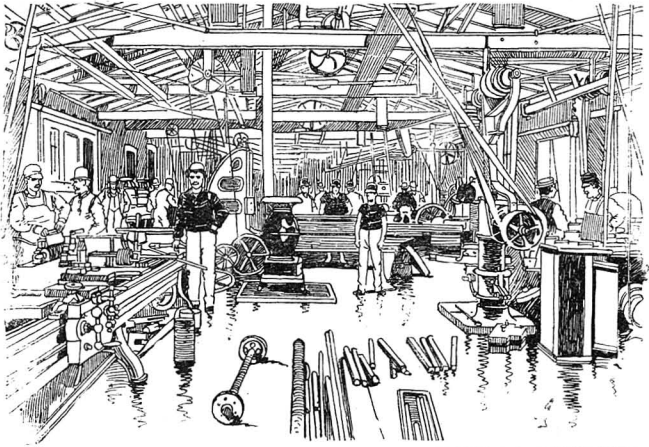
during the year 1889 aggregated the sum of \$33,000,000, which would do credit to a city many times the size of Pine Bluff.

Many palatial stores place thousands on the right side of the profit-and-loss account during the year, notably so that of Altheimer Brothers, an illustration of whose handsome interior appears in another column. Their stock of goods always comprises the choicest in the market, and the "Red Front" is readily given the preference by the intelligent purchasers of Pine Bluff. Mr. Louis Altheimer, who represents the most progressive element of that section, and whose portrait we reproduce elsewhere, was born in South Germany in 1847, and by the most honorable methods and superior judgment has become one of the wealthiest citizens of the State of Arkansas. Mr. Altheimer is a leader among leaders, and although an intense Republican, is destined to become a central figure in the political history of the new South.

Already the advance car of manufacturers has located at Pine

Pine Bluff is eminently a city of educational refinement, and no more fitting monument to secure the improvement of young people could have been devised than the erection of the magnificent Merrill Institute. This beautiful building is the gift of Mr. Joseph Merrill to the young white people of Pine Bluff. Mr. Merrill, the generous donor, has provided a thoroughly equipped gymnasium, a large and well-stocked reading-room and library, elegantly furnished parlors and reception-rooms, a large lecture-hall, and complete bathing facilities. The building, with its fixtures and money, is intrusted to a carefully selected board of trustees, who will provide a course of lectures and practical talks on hygiene and other important subjects at intervals during each season. Mr. Merrill has always ranked among the most progressive citizens of Pine Bluff, who owe him a debt of gratitude for this, the greatest ornament of the city.

The city of Pine Bluff lies on the south bank of the Arkansas River, 190 miles from its mouth, and at the head of low-water



1. INTERIOR VIEW OF DILLEY & SON'S FOUNDRY, PINE BLUFF. 2. INTERIOR VIEW OF STORE OF ALTHEIMER & CO. 3. INTERIOR VIEW OF PINE BLUFF WAREHOUSE AND COMPRESS CO. 4. LOUIS ALTHEIMER. 5. MAIN STREET, PINE BLUFF. 6. INTERIOR VIEW OF COTTON COMPRESS. 7. J. W. BOCAGE, MAYOR. 8. JOSEPH MERRILL, FOUNDER OF MERRILL INSTITUTE. 9. DEPOT, CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY CO. 10. MERRILL INSTITUTE.

ARKANSAS.—THE CITY OF PINE BLUFF, AND SOME OF ITS REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND PROMINENT INDUSTRIES.

tem, inaugurated December, 1885. The success of this enterprise is due John M. Taylor, President; Major John O'Connell, Secretary; and H. P. Bradford, Vice-president and Superintendent. The unusually favorable franchise of these gentlemen includes a 99-years lease, for horse or other power, single or double track, through all streets or alleys that exist, or may be hereafter added, which has constituted this one of the most valuable properties in Arkansas. The line is laid out in the shape of a figure 8, and terminates at Recreation Park. It is standard gauge, equipped with 35-pound steel rails, while its rolling and live stock are now abreast with everything these gentlemen undertake.

The representative financial institution of the city is the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, which was organized in December, 1876, with \$58,000 capital, and reorganized in January, 1889, with an increased capital—\$100,000. At the head of this stanch financial institution is Mr. V. D. Wilkins, President, to whose superior financial and executive ability the main success is directly due. This bank does the largest business of any financial concern in the State of Arkansas, having paid its stockholders 254 per cent. in dividends. The total business transacted

Bluff. Messrs. Dilley & Son, who have large foundries and iron-working establishments at various points in Texas and Kansas, have selected this city for the establishment of another large foundry. The concern already does a yearly business of about \$150,000, which represents a business heretofore done by the large machine shops of St. Louis, Memphis, and other cities. The business of the firm is increasing so rapidly that the erection of new buildings and the addition of new machinery has become imperative, and many improvements are now under way.

The Pine Bluff Warehouse and Compress Company, the interior of which is shown elsewhere, is managed by W. B. Howel, President and Manager. It is now in its sixth year, handling on an average 50,000 bales of cotton per year. Its running capacity reaches 900 to 1,000 bales every ten hours, while its storage capacity represents from 7,000 to 10,000 bales.

The King Manufacturing Company, located here, is the largest machinery house in southeast Arkansas.

The possibilities for manufacturers at this point are beyond computation, and worthy of the earliest attention of Eastern capitalists.

navigation, and steamers of 800 to 1,000 tons capacity have direct connections with all points on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The streets are wide and attractive, and while churches and schools abound, it boasts of all the modern conveniences and improvements, and is destined to become one of the first cities in the State.

Joseph W. Bocage, the judge, is a gentleman of "broad gauge" ideas, and fully realizes the importance of liberal municipal management to keep pace with the times. He is eminently popular with his people, and is always interested in the promotion of all enterprises tending to benefit his city.

While a large percentage of the citizens are colored, it will be interesting to know that one of the wealthiest business men of Pine Bluff is Wiley Jones, who was born in Madison County, Georgia, in 1848. The success of Mr. Jones has been as remarkable as it has been deserved, and his fortune to-day will not fall short of \$250,000. Mr. Jones is as unassuming and polite as when he stood behind his barber's-chair in his early career. He is highly respected by his fellow-citizens, of whom none bears a better commercial reputation for commercial integrity.

WALL STREET.

THE stock market is waiting for something to turn up. The Silver bill was held for some time as the lever to depress and elevate stocks, while speculators gathered their harvest. But this will not affect certain stocks as much as inside manipulations now going on, tending, in fact, to the amalgamation of some lines at present in bitter competition.

Mr. Gould has had two set-backs of late—the loss of the control of the Pacific Mail and the loss of the St. Louis and San Francisco route, upon which his covetous eyes had rested for many a year. He finds himself confronted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, a rival as aggressive and unscrupulous as he, and backed by as much money, possibly, as Mr. Gould commands. Mr. Gould may, under compulsion, submit to dictation; if he does, it will be the first time on record that he has done that sort of thing. He has a long memory. A revenge that he cannot gratify to-day he gratifies ten years from to-day with just as much self-complacency and inward satisfaction as if the work were done at once.

It is certain that one of two things must happen in the near future—either the Interstate Commerce act must be repealed or materially amended, or else some of the great competing lines of railroad must establish closer relations, something like those established between the Northwestern and Union Pacific, which means practically the amalgamation of these properties. The competitors of the Northwestern have certainly been seeking to make close alliances with the competitors of the Vanderbilts. The Milwaukee and St. Paul is in the market for such an alliance; the Wabash would like to make one, and Rock Island—that poor, unfortunate victim of too much manipulation and speculation—as well as the Chicago and Alton, needs a helping hand in the shape of a closer traffic agreement with some of the trunk lines.

We have come to the time now when the question of crops is the vital one in Wall Street. For two months hereafter skillful operators, unless a bull movement actually sets in by reason of silver legislation, can elevate or depress prices by reports regarding the future of corn and wheat. Great crops at home and short crops abroad means an advancing market; and yet, just at the time when every one may be buying because of the promise of great crops, a killing frost may be announced, and in a day the market may be undone. For a long pull, however, I would rather at present prices be a bull than a bear. I think the business outlook warrants an appreciation in prices. Furthermore, the railroads have been quietly getting themselves into shape for an advance and negotiating for closer arrangements for an agreement on rates, and for compliance with State and Federal restrictions; and, beyond all, they are cutting down expenses, and, through the processes of reorganization, materially reducing interest charges.

But there is one other reason that makes me believe that the



ALASKA.—CHILKAT INDIANS.—FROM PHOTO BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM LIBBEY, OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

bulls are about to have their turn. The bears have been on top and have had their profit. Many of them are ready to become bulls; some of them are already in the bull ranks. Bull markets are as often started on sentiment, created in Wall Street, as they are on a more substantial basis.

From Chicago comes an inquiry, "What do you know about Mr. Villard and his projects? Is it safe to follow him in Wall Street?" In the light of experience I am justified in responding to the latter inquiry in the negative. Mr. Villard has made some money for his friends, all of which, and even more, I believe, he subsequently lost. He is now engaged in the operation of making (or losing) more money for them. He is in various and diversified undertakings, including electric lights, electric roads, investment companies, railroads, and steamship lines. There is such a thing as doing one thing well, but it takes a genius of heroic mould to make money out of a lot of things, and heroic geniuses are exceedingly scarce in this century, as they have been at all times.

A Rochester reader asks what I think of the proposed new issue of \$15,000,000 four-per-cent. debenture bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. While I admire the management of the New York Central, I must confess that I do not look with favor upon this new issue of bonds, which, it is said, will be used for betterments and equipments. I was told four years ago that but for the constant increase in its bonded debt, the New York Central stock would long since have ceased to pay its dividends. I thought at the time that my informant was not justified in his statements, although he presented figures that seemed to support them. The inquiry I made, going as far as I could to discover the truth of the matter, did not help

me to disprove the statements of my friend. I do not like to see any railroad, especially an old and well-nigh finished property, loading itself with new obligations. The New York Central is a gilt-edged property, with magnificent earnings, but its capital is watered to such a point that the dilution can hardly proceed much further without danger.

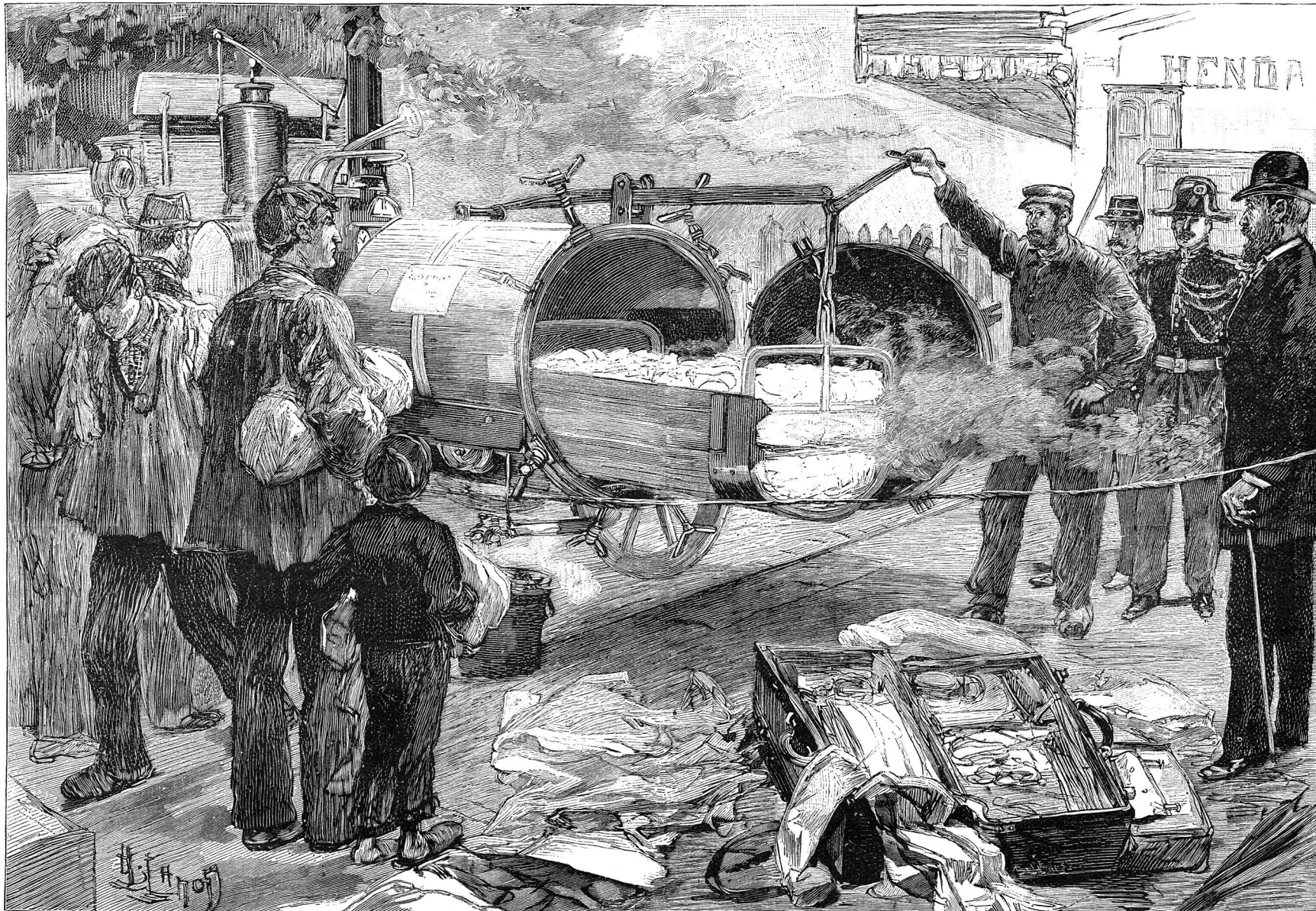
In the midst of all this mania on the part of railroad managers to load up with debt, it is a pleasure to find at least one old-fashioned, conservative corporation that is doing the opposite thing. The Delaware and Hudson Company is paying off its debt by an issue of stock. That is, it permits its stockholders, as it pays up its debt, to take new stock. The company is fortunate in having not only old and conservative blood in its management, but also some of the brightest young men in the railroad world. I know of none more bright or capable than Horace G. Young, its general manager. The story of the prosperity of this road under the management of old and experienced railroad men, coupled with the energetic young blood that is put into it, and which still remains as the old blood goes out, is one of the interesting and pleasant narratives of railroad history.

From Austin, Texas, I have an inquiry as to whether the United States Supreme Court can supersede the State authority in the management of railroads. The United States Court has no power to supersede anything; it has simply judicial power to decide questions of law that may be brought before it. My correspondent no doubt refers to its decision that the State has no right to reduce the charges of a railroad to a point below the cost of service, for the reason that that is equivalent to the confiscation of the property, which the Constitution of the United States forbids.

A Philadelphia reader of FRANK LESLIE'S says he "has made a few dollars" by following "Jasper's" points, and wants to know if I would advise him, as a believer in a bull movement in 1890, to buy a lot of low-priced securities, leaving half the cost on a margin. Emphatically, no. Buy nothing on a margin; pay for what you buy, and buy something that offers at least a small return in dividends, rather than something which pays no dividend at all. If you have a little ready cash left over, and want to speculate—or, rather, gamble—you can buy a little lot of something cheap, and run your chance of quadrupling your money or losing it all.

Jasper

THE representatives of the family of the late General Garibaldi have sold to the Italian Government their patrimony in the island of Caprera for 300,000 francs. They only reserved from the sale the house, tomb, and garden of the famous general.



THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.—DISINFESTING THE BAGGAGE OF TOURISTS AT THE RAILWAY STATION IN HENDAYE.—[SEE PAGE 515.]

APPLE SAUCE.

EPICURE say that apple sauce, eaten with roast pork or roast goose, aids digestion. Whatever may be the active principle contained in this delicious relish that stimulates the stomach to its duty, it is not clear. It is quite clear, however, that when the stomach refuses to properly perform the work required of it, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy. This medicine not only gives tone and strength to the stomach, but it invigorates all the digestive and blood-making organs and, through them, keeps the machinery of life free from the obstacles which so often cause it to falter and become irregular in its action.

LOSE NO TIME.

TIME wasted is money spent. Save both, then, by making sure you are routed via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, when traveling between Kansas City and points in Texas and Mexico. Hours are saved, through sleeping-cars had, and each and every facility for economical and comfortable railway transportation is assured if your ticket reads via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, from Kansas City to points in Texas, the Indian Territory, and Mexico. For tickets, rates, and further information, call upon your nearest railroad ticket agent, or address Gaston Meslier, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELERS KNOW

that there is a feeling of great fatigue upon the completion of a journey in the most luxurious cars, if the line over which they pass does not possess easy curves and light grades. They also know that the route of the Lake Shore and New York Central approaches more nearly than any other the engineers' ideal of a perfect roadway—a dead level. In addition to this it is the only complete and unbroken railway line between Chicago and New York City, and the only double-track line from Chicago to the East. The celebrated Chicago and New York Limited (Wagner vestibule), via this route, is the only train making the run between these points in twenty-five hours, landing its passengers in New York City (Grand Central Depot, 42d Street) without the annoyance of a change or transfer of any kind. From the fact that it possesses all the requirements for the speedy, safe, and prompt service necessary in the handling of the mails, it has been selected by the Government as the route of the fast mail train.

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Geologists attribute this strange phenomenon to the fact that the basalt, which constitutes the bulk of the mountain, rests on a substratum of conglomerate, or of soft sandstone, which the deep, swift current of the mighty river is constantly wearing away, or that this softer sub-rock is of itself yielding, at great depths, to the enormous weight of the harder material above.

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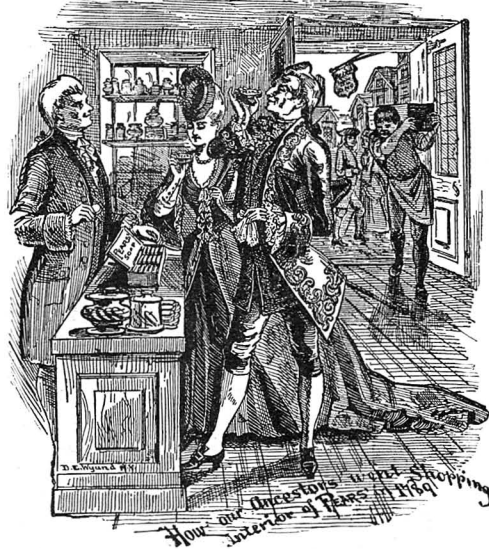
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