

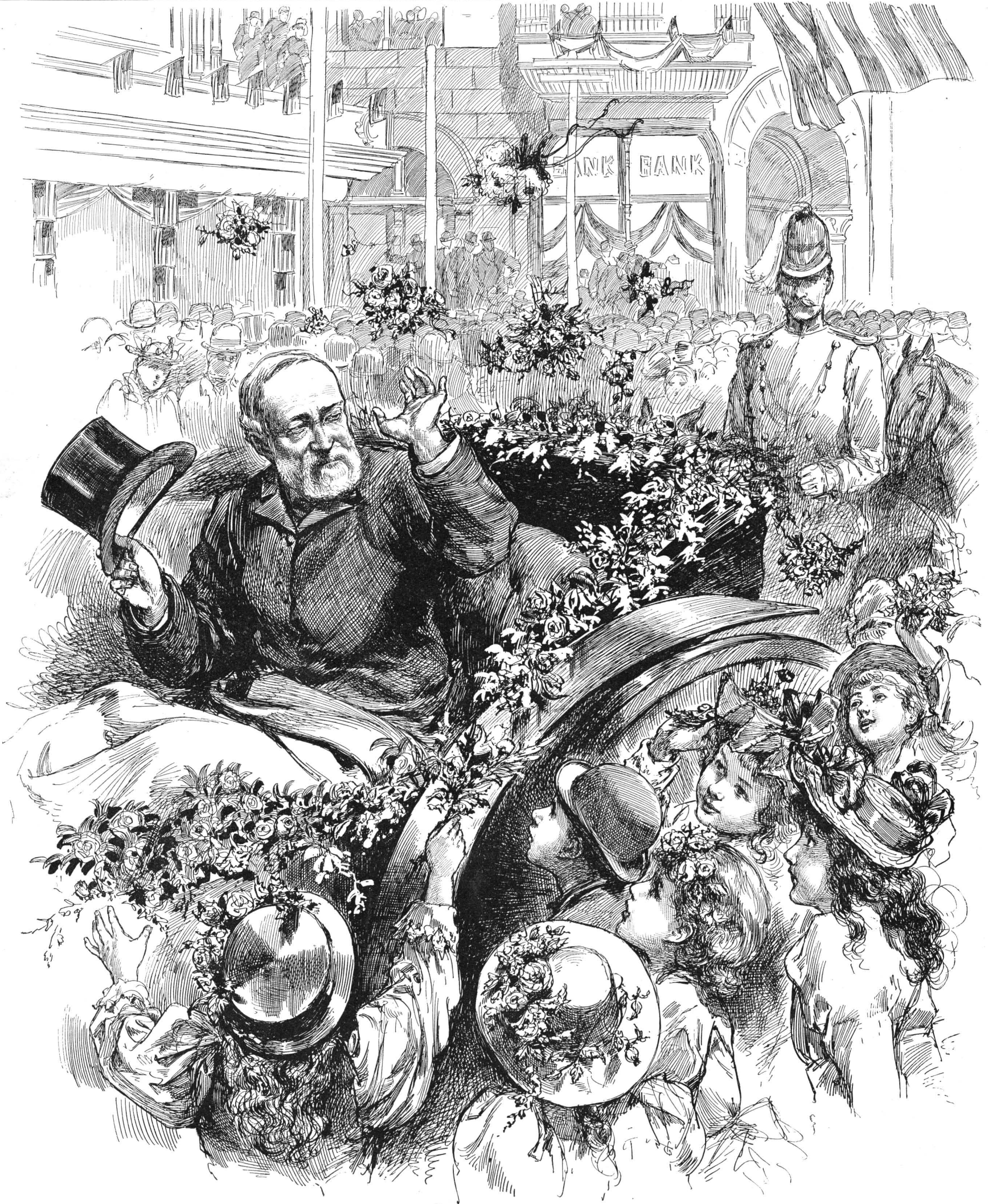
# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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No. 1861.—Vol. LXXII.]

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1891.

[PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY. 13 WEEKS, \$1.00.]



THE TOUR OF PRESIDENT HARRISON TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE SCHOOL-CHILDREN OF FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, DELUGE THE PRESIDENT WITH A SHOWER OF BOUQUETS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL STAFF ARTIST.

[SEE PAGE 250.]

FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.  
110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.  
W. J. ARKELL. RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1891.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA, IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, or 52 numbers	- - - -	\$4.00
One copy, six months, or 26 numbers	- - - -	2.00
One copy, for 13 weeks	- - - -	1.00

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS—To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$5 a year. This paper is for sale by Messrs. Smith, Ainslie & Co., 25 Newcastle Street, Strand, London, W. C., England; Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France; Saabach's American Exchange, Mainz, Germany. Cable address: "Judgeark."

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

We shall be glad to receive from photographers and artists in all parts of the country photographs and sketches of persons, objects, and events of interest; and for such as may be used satisfactory compensation will be made. To save time, photographs can be sent unmounted.

THE subject of the leading editorial in next week's FRANK LESLIE'S will be "The Future of our Canal System." In view of the protracted discussion in the Legislature of this State regarding the control and management of the canals, and particularly in view of the awakening of fresh interest in canal projects all over the United States, this article will be awaited with interest. It will be written by the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, whose long and prominent connection with the Legislature and legislative action in this State, and whose identification with canal interests, peculiarly fit him for the task he has undertaken.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, on his trip across the country, took the American people into his confidence. In his Galveston speech he made public the fact that he himself was largely responsible for the provision of the bill, passed at the late session of Congress, providing for reciprocal trade relations with foreign nations. He made the significant declaration that not only had this plan of procedure met with his official approval, but also with his "zealous promotion before the bill was reported."

This fully confirms the statement in these columns a short time ago, that the President deserves more credit than any other single person for the reciprocity law, and especially for having dexterously provided for reciprocal trade relations with the South American republics without the necessity of formal treaty negotiations. It will be remembered that the McKinley bill placed sugar, tea, coffee, and hides on the free list; but a provision, for which the President deserves much credit, gives him power, without the advice or consent of Congress, to re-impose duties upon the articles named when imported from any country that does not give the United States access to its ports for an equivalent amount of our own produce in exchange. This is the short cut to reciprocity.

President Harrison's career in the Senate, and his experience in public life, no doubt suggested this way out of what seemed to be an insurmountable difficulty, for it is well known that the negotiation of commercial treaties, subject to approval by Congress, is an exceedingly difficult and tedious matter. In due time, when the enormous advantages of reciprocity have been comprehended, the tact, diplomacy, and skill of the President in this vital matter will be appreciated as the master-stroke of an experienced statesman.

In his Galveston speech President Harrison made the confidential disclosure that in addition to the reciprocity agreement with Brazil, it was "an executive secret" that others were being made, one of which would shortly be disclosed. Within two days advices from Madrid reported an agreement with the Spanish Government, by which the markets of Cuba are more freely opened to our agricultural and manufactured products.

Again, at Deming, N. Mex., in response to his welcome, the President departed from his customary reticence and informed his hearers that immediately upon his return from his trip he expected to announce the judges of the Special Land Court, to be appointed in compliance with the act of the late Congress to settle disputed land titles in the far West. The President said he hoped that these cases would be all settled within two years, and prepare the way for an increase of population and the development of mineral resources in the vast section of country particularly affected by the adjudication of the claims referred to.

The President has had a splendid welcome, and won words of praise everywhere along his journey by his readiness of speech and his unquestioned familiarity with the wants and wishes of the people. The trip was the outcome of a happy thought, and will do him good and benefit the visited people. It has given an opportunity to measure the nation's chief executive officer, and has given him the great advantage always to be derived from personal contact with the masses. He will come back improved in body and in mind, with a deeper sense of his responsibility as the head of such a splendid nation, and with a better impression of the people—particularly the people of the South—than any other Republican President has had since the war.

JUST TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

AN article appeared in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER of date December 20th, 1890, over the signature of Goodwin Brown, one of the present Commissioners in Lunacy, entitled "Cruel Treatment of the Insane." During the

past two years a vast amount of discussion and argument has appeared in public prints and otherwise with reference to the question of the proper care, custody, and treatment of this most afflicted class of our fellow-beings.

It is a subject of vital importance to them, and to every class of our citizens as well, and we have reason to welcome the appearance of Mr. Brown in the field of discussion, as his official position gives weight to his statements and opinions, and at least entitles them to receive consideration; while right and justice both demand that they be carefully scrutinized and weighed, and their errors, if any, pointed out for avoidance or correction. It is no discredit to him or his coadjutors to state the fact that they are "new men" in this matter of lunacy administration, and that whatever measure of zeal and good intentions they may bring to the discharge of duties both novel and exacting, they must abide the test properly applied to novel schemes and new agents: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

There is no doubt that our State was backward in making provision for the care and treatment of her insane. The first statute in relation to the subject is to be found in the laws of 1788, entitled "An act for apprehending and punishing disorderly persons," in which class were included the insane. No general or effective legislation was had for over fifty years. A few desultory laws were scattered through the statute-books during that time, but nothing of a systematic or efficient character was effected until the year 1842, when an act was passed establishing the State asylum at Utica.

Thus, during more than the first fifty years of the State's history little was effected in behalf of the insane. During the less than fifty following years, the march of improvement was steady and progressive. The State now furnishes seven general asylums, or, as they have been re-christened by the Legislature, "hospitals" for the care and treatment of her insane; and in addition to these are the asylums of New York, Kings, and Monroe counties, which have been exempted from the general law, and provide for their own indigent insane.

I propose to give a statement of the law as it exists to-day in the State with reference to the general care of the insane, with certain suggestions as to its application and modification. I believe our statute law as it now exists to be sufficient to protect and provide for all the insane of the State, both the poor, the middle class, and the rich. In much of the discussion that has arisen on this subject within the last two years we hear only two classes of insane spoken of—the rich and the pauper. The argument is, that State asylums were established for the poor lunatic and therefore the "rich" should not be received. It is a beguiling and deceptive phrase of words, which if carried out in a system of active practice would effect a most crying injustice upon the great body of our citizens.

The rich and the pauper are the two extremes of our population. There are comparatively few of each in the great body of the people. This constitutes the great middle class,—those who work with their hands or their brains to obtain a necessary support for themselves and their families. They are not paupers. They earn an honest living by their honest work. The clerk in the bank or counting-house; the merchant in a small way; the writer for the press or the magazines; the young lawyer who has struggled into a practice which enables him to marry and set up his modest but independent household; the clergyman who, ministering to the spiritual needs of a small parish, has just salary enough to keep the wolf from the door and his wife and children in decent comfort; all these, so long as health and ability to work continue, earn a fair and sufficient means of livelihood. They need be indebted to no man for their daily bread. But let the most paralyzing of all diseases smite one of these workers and his ability and usefulness are gone. There is no disease that so thoroughly incapacitates its victim for continued and consistent labor, either mental or physical, as does insanity, and there is no disease that for its treatment and amelioration more demands the constant presence of watchful and experienced care, both medical and moral.

In 1874 the Legislature enacted a law consolidating all the laws of the State relative to the general care of the insane (Laws 1874, ch. 446). With certain unimportant exceptions that statute is in force as law to-day. In 1889 the act was passed creating the present lunacy commission. This was changed and condensed into a new act by Laws 1890, ch. 273. In this later year was enacted what is known as the "State Care Act" (Laws 1890, ch. 126), the purpose of which was to transfer the care of the pauper insane from the separate counties to the State through its State hospitals, and which applies to fifty-seven of the sixty counties of the State—New York, Kings, and Monroe being specially exempted from its operation.

The laws above referred to embrace the body of the statute law as to the care and treatment of the insane through the State at large. They are easy of access, and can be readily understood, and there can be no excuse for ignorance or misconstruction. The authority of the Commission in Lunacy is clearly defined, and their powers and duties unmistakably designated. It was no doubt the intention of the law to give to the commission certain defined and supervisory powers, but not to vest them with the control or direction of the conduct of the separate asylums. The statute of 1874, still in force, declares: "The duties of said commissioner, in regard to the insane, shall be performed so as not to prejudice the established and reasonable regulations of such asylums and institutions aforesaid."

I have now made a sufficiently full reference to the laws to which the commission owes its existence and its powers, and which regulate the State care and treatment of its insane. The duties of Commissioner in Lunacy had been well and satisfactorily performed under the law of 1874 by Dr. John Ordonaux, well known as a lawyer, physician, and writer on medico-legal topics, and his successor, Dr. Stephen Smith, of high rank as both physician and surgeon, neither of whom found it necessary, in the proper and lawful discharge of his duties, in any way to encroach upon the mandate of the law last above quoted; still less to attempt to nullify and set aside statutory provisions that did not meet his own approval, as I fear must be charged upon the present commission in their excess of zeal to administer matters in their own way, and virtually assume control of the different asylums.

Under the law of 1889 Governor Hill appointed as Commis-

sioners in Lunacy Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, Goodwin Brown, Esq., and Henry A. Reeves, Esq. As the duties of commissioner had been theretofore well discharged by one person, I suppose it was thought they would be thrice as well discharged by three. At any rate, there ought to have been some good and sufficient reason for increasing the salary of the commission from five thousand to nearly twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of expenses of clerk and office hire. It is an unpleasantly suggestive fact that while the expenses of this executive board are so materially increased, the asylum income—in some instances at least—is more materially diminished by their illegal and assuming dictation.

Mr. Brown, in the communication referred to, takes high ground in favor of the poor insane, and against "cruel treatment." It is an appeal to popular sympathy, and yet he admits that personal cruelty is practically unknown in State hospitals. When every hospital is overcrowded with pauper patients—housed, fed, clothed, doctored, warmed, and buried at two dollars and a half a week, pursuant to the requirements of this commission—then the age of systematic and protracted cruelty will begin and will continue. Personal cruelty does not consist alone in straps and chains and blows. There is a cruelty to the soul and mind and feelings that is sharper and farther reaching.

The commissioner expresses great horror at branding a lunatic as chronic, and indulges in some vigorous invective against the law in that regard. There is a great difference of opinion between Mr. Brown and many whose education and long-continued experience in the treatment of the insane qualify them to speak on the subject. Every physician knows that there are cases where insanity has become "chronic"; where the hope or chance of recovery is so infinitesimal as practically not to exist. Many such cases are found in every asylum, devoid of every human attribute except the shape of man, and that distorted and repulsive. They crouch in corners, unresponsive and observing nothing, as they were portrayed by the great master over three hundred years ago, "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

They feel not the changes of heat and cold, and are unconscious whether they eat cold salt pork or pâté de foie gras. Humanity demands that they be cared for, and they can and will be. But humanity and justice both demand that the acute insane should not for that reason be debarred from the curative and restorative influences of asylum treatment. In nine cases out of ten these are painfully conscious of their position. They are morbid and brooding. The change from independent to asylum life affects them with crushing force. Attention, kindness, and manifested interest effect much to change their feelings and put them on the right road; and often their complete recovery is simply a matter of time, frequently a short time.

To remove one of these from his natural and accustomed surroundings and dump him into the wards of a hospital, as they will be if the purposes and system of the present lunacy commission are carried out, would be a moral death-warrant. With mind weakened, sensibilities abnormally acute, possessed by an undefined dread and despair, magnifying the horrors of his surroundings, he feels himself abandoned by God and the world, to drag out a living death until the real death comes to his relief.

The instrumentalities which have hitherto been employed for the amelioration and comfort of this class of the insane have been deliberately overthrown by the present lunacy commission. To accomplish their object they have not hesitated to nullify and practically repeal a commanding statute of the State. The law for some twenty years has permitted, and now permits—in fact directs—that private patients may be admitted, in case of vacancies, into State asylums on the discretion of their officers.

The lunacy commission has issued an order in terms adding a destructive clause to this statute, to the effect that it shall not be enforced unless they so direct. Thus they assume to be law-makers as well as executive officers, and because they cannot carry out their purposes under the law as it exists, they deliberately order that the law shall not be enforced. It certainly is no commendation of their purposes and objects that it was found necessary for their accomplishment to violate the law. It throws discredit on their every act. This law which they ignore was the protection and shield of all classes of the insane. It enabled the poor and the rich to seek the benefit of asylums, while the pauper was not deprived of their protection. It is law to-day, unless the lunacy commission has repealed it. This action is pertinent and suggestive, and leads to the reflection as to how far other action of the commission is entitled to credit or approval.

I have exhausted the allotted quantity of space, and have only touched the outskirts of the subject. FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER can do no better work than that of interesting the reading and thinking people on this matter. It may at some time come home very practically to any family in the State. If desirable, I should be pleased to consider the subject more in detail, and believe that a systematic and orderly account of lunacy law and administration as it has existed in this State, and in foreign countries, would be of interest to all readers, and might be useful in determining a more enlightened policy on the part of the State.

*William F. Shepard*

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March, 1891.

A STARTLING PREDICTION.

THE prediction of Lieutenant Totten, of Yale University, in reference to the approach of the Millennium, has attracted such general attention that we have asked him to write for this paper a series of four articles further elucidating his views, and formulating the evidence upon which he bases his remarkable prophecy.

He is now engaged upon a preparation of these articles, and we hope to be able to print the first one in the course of a fortnight. We invite the attention of thoughtful men, and especially of clergymen, to Professor Totten's calculations. He asserts that they are based upon years of careful Biblical research, supported by astronomical observations, and he challenges the closest scrutiny of his reckonings and his theory.

The series which he will write unfolds his entire millennial

scheme, and embraces four articles, headed respectively as follows: "Why I Believe the Millennium Will Come"; "How I Know it Will Come"; "When I Believe It Will Come"; "What It Will be Like When It Comes."

#### OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.—SAFETY OF THE EXPLORERS ASSURED.

**PR**IVATE dispatches to the proprietors of this paper, as well as Associated Press dispatches, bring the pleasant intelligence of the safety of the exploring expedition sent out over a year ago by FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER to penetrate the hitherto unexplored and well-nigh inaccessible interior regions of Alaska. Our readers will recall the reports we have printed regarding the trials and privations of the explorers, the division of the party into two expeditions, the approach of winter, and the sudden breaking of communication with both the exploring parties. For months not a word was heard from our snow-bound and intrepid representatives in the remote fastnesses of Alaska.

It now appears that one of the parties, headed by Mr. E. H. Wells and Frank Price, made a journey of thirteen hundred miles during the cold days of fall and winter, using dog-teams and sleds for three hundred miles through almost impassable snows. Another branch of the exploring party, headed by Mr. A. B. Schanz, a well-known scientist and journalist, was delayed by the illness of Mr. Schanz, and afterward made a perilous skiff journey down the Yukon River. Both parties report discoveries of decided interest to geographers, scientists, and the general public.

Among their achievements is the crossing of the Chilkat Mountains by a route never before traversed by white men, and the discovery of a large lake, named Arkell, in honor of the projector of the expedition, and which the explorers report to be the main reservoir of the Tahk River and the real source of the Yukon, the head waters of which were reported by Schwatka to be further south in the Chilkat range.

The explorers were equipped with the best photographic outfits, and were prepared also to furnish artistic sketches of the strange sights they met. They were also selected with special regard to their capacity to write graphic narratives of their adventures. Our readers may hope shortly to receive the first installment of the story of their hazardous journey in midwinter through trackless wilds in an almost undiscovered country.

The New York *Tribune*, with the staff of which Mr. Schanz, one of the explorers, was formerly connected, said in its issue of May 5th:

"The exploring expedition organized a year ago by FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER has accomplished important results. E. H. Wells, the leader of the party, who at one time was reported to have perished from starvation in the interior of Alaska, has returned to Port Townsend with a wonderful record of adventures, privations, and discoveries. A year ago he set out from the coast to cross the Chilkat Mountains by a route never before traversed. Descending the further side of the divide, he discovered a large lake, which he has pronounced the source of the Yukon River. His main party was employed for a long period in exploring Arkell Lake and the Tahk River, while two men were detailed to search for the Alsek River, which they succeeded in finding. A long overland journey into the interior of Alaska followed, in the course of which an entirely unknown section of the country was traversed and carefully mapped. The coast was reached after a run of 1,300 miles in cold weather, dog-teams and sleds being used in the deep snow. About one hundred and fifty men have been employed in the expedition at various times during the twelve months of active work.

"From the details given of the routes of the exploring parties we judge that the total distance traveled will exceed 7,000 miles. As much of the work was done in portions of the interior not previously visited by white men, a great body of fresh information has been obtained, by which blank spaces in the map can be filled out and the water-courses accurately outlined. The explorers were reduced to desperate straits from starvation and had many perilous adventures. A most interesting narrative of these remarkable journeys is in reserve for the reading public; and, what is more important, the world's stock of knowledge respecting Alaska will be largely increased. The proprietors of the journal who have sent out this costly expedition are to be congratulated upon the splendid results of their enterprise."

#### A DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

**A**CASE of decided interest to directors and trustees, and which has an indirect bearing on that of Mr. Depew and his associates, the indicted directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad, has recently been decided in the New York Court of Appeals.

One Frank Rudd, as receiver of an insolvent manufacturing corporation organized under the laws of New York, brought an action in equity, charging the defendant, as a trustee of the corporation, with the unlawful receipt and appropriation of the money and property of the corporation. The liability of the defendant was established in the main by the account-books of the corporation. The principal contention on his behalf upon an appeal of the case was that the books of the corporation were improperly received as evidence against him. The court held that there was no proof that the defendant had actual knowledge of the entries contained in the books, which were used against him, or that he authorized such entries or caused them to be made.

The court further states in its opinion:

"There is no rule of law which charges a director or stockholder of a corporation with actual knowledge of its business transactions merely because he is such director or stockholder. . . . It is quite true that a director stands in a more favorable position to know what is going on within the corporation and to be more familiar with its books in some cases than a stockholder. He has the right to inspect the books of the corporation, and so has the stockholder. A stockholder having the ability is just as able to become familiar with the contents of the books of a corporation to which he belongs as a director, and there is no principle of

law by which a director can be charged with the knowledge of the entries in the books of a corporation which is not equally applicable to its stockholders. It is frequently easier to charge a director with knowledge of the books than it is to charge a stockholder, because he usually has an active part in the management of the corporation. But, as a general rule, many directors in corporations are just as ignorant, and necessarily so, of the particular accounts contained in its books, as the stockholders are. It would be quite a dangerous, and we think startling, proposition to hold that a clerk or other officer in a business corporation could enter charges in its books of accounts against a director or stockholder which could be proved in favor of the corporation by the mere production of its books. This is throwing upon him, or his personal representatives after his death, the burden of explaining the entries and showing them to be untrue, and we believe the doctrine has no support in principle or authority."

Of course this opinion does not apply directly to the case of the indicted directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad, for it was given in a civil and not in a criminal case. But it has a bearing upon the question of the responsibility of the directors and trustees of corporations that must be, at least indirectly, to the advantage of Mr. Depew and his associates in the defense they are preparing.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals is obviously based on common sense as well as the law. It stands to reason that it would be impossible for a director or officer at the home office of a great railway system to comprehend and be responsible for the mistakes of every subordinate along the whole line, which might extend possibly into other States. It is more than likely that the final decision, when it shall be reached, in the case of the indicted New Haven directors will be of general importance in that it will settle a question of peculiar interest to the officers of corporations. But, judging by the opinion we quote, the court's judgment will be neither sensational nor startling.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE ALLIANCE MOVEMENT.

**WE** are indebted to the editor of the *Daily Republican*, an influential paper printed at Mitchell, South Dakota, for the following letter, for which we gladly make room. It shows that the Farmers' Alliance delusion has not altogether captivated the people of the West and Northwest, and proves what this paper has repeatedly said, that some of the crazy notions advocated are depriving the Alliance of the support of thoughtful men.

The letter reads as follows:

"TO THE EDITOR OF FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY:—The mistaken impression has gone abroad quite generally that South Dakota is an Alliance State, in all that the term implies of radicalism, and recently editorial utterances of yours indicate that you have been laboring somewhat under the same misapprehension. As the Alliance movement is synonymous to the Eastern mind with all sorts of financial vagaries and loose notions of political economy, justice to one of the most progressive yet conservative States in the great Northwest demands that the clear sunlight of fact be thrown on her relations to that movement.

"South Dakota is distinctively an agricultural State, having but one town of over 5,000 population, and therefore affords a better field for judging of the tendencies of the intelligent farmer in politics than even Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa. At her first State election in 1889, when both of the old parties were actively in the field and with a capital-location fight to bring out every voter, there were cast 77,804 votes, out of which the Republican party secured a majority of 30,000 on its State ticket, as well as elected a large majority in the Legislature, which chose two United States Senators.

"Meanwhile the Alliance organization had been progressing quietly, ostensibly outside of political lines, its leaders and organizers, who had been more or less active as office-seekers in the old party races, disclaiming any intention of going into a third party movement. Deceived by these false pretenses, a great many Republican farmers joined the Alliance for the general benefits it promised them in the way of co-operation; and when, in June, 1890, it was transformed bodily into a distinct political party quite a proportion of these Republicans remained with it, partly by reason of the pressure of its secret ritual, with its oaths and penalties, and partly because, discouraged by a succession of dry seasons, they indulged a vague hope that changed political conditions might improve their fortunes, make it easier in some unexplained yet loudly-promised manner to meet their obligations, and secure to them aid of some ill-defined sort from the general Government. In fact, when one considers the assurances held out to the farmers by hired agitators, the marvel is that any considerable number of farmers returned at all to their first partisan love.

"A spirited campaign followed, chiefly between the Republicans and the Alliance party, the Democrats going through the motions of a canvass but fusing wherever they could with the new ticket, with a view to getting joint control of the Legislature. The result of this three-cornered fight was that the Republicans elected their entire State ticket by 10,000 plurality, carrying thirty-four out of fifty counties, and losing several because of the internal dissensions rather than by reason of any particular strength of the new movement in those localities. The Democrats were third in the race, being 16,000 behind the Republicans in a total vote of 77,607.

"The legislative result was very close, the Republicans securing just half the total number of legislators, as shown by the organization of the two houses. The Senate was Republican by one vote, while in the House the Democrats and independents combined had a majority of one, which resulted in their organizing that body by making a Democrat Speaker. This organization was followed up by the arbitrary unseating of several Republicans, giving the indecous combination a safe majority for any purpose upon which they might agree. Then ensued a protracted triangular struggle over the Senatorship, the Democrats holding the balance of power, which they finally threw in favor of a hitherto unknown man, on the general principle of 'anything to beat the grand old party.' Kyle, the lucky man, is not a member of the Alliance, being a preacher, and perforce outside of its membership, and his past affiliations have been with both the Republicans and the Democrats, the low-tariff idea being the cause of his more recent alliance with the latter party. His utterances since his election, however, have been made up largely of glittering generalities, which indicate that his convictions on public questions are yet to be formed. He may be expected to vote with the Democrats as a rule, as that party secured satisfactory pledges from him before making his election possible. His election, therefore, cannot in any direct manner be construed as an endorsement by the State of South Dakota of the extreme Alliance demands.

"Neither does the actual work of the Legislature, as it appears in the published statutes, give any ground for the apprehension that South Dakota proposes to drive capital from her borders, or throttle railroad and other corporate enterprises which have done, and can still do, so much to develop her wonderful resources. Of the one hundred and twelve acts of the Legislature which became laws at this session, there is not one but will commend itself to conservative minds everywhere. The nearest approach to radical legislation is contained in a measure which prohibits any particular kind of money to be specified in a mortgage; while on the other hand, largely through the efforts of the Republican members, with the aid of a few fair-minded Democrats and Alliance men, there were enacted a strong ballot-reform law; an equitable revenue measure; a law to regulate State banking in the interest of added safety to depositors; a valuable artesian well law, the operations of which will greatly enhance the value of South Dakota lands, and thereby make them even better security than they are now; and a well-digested school law. Measures were also taken to protect and strengthen the credit of the State, and a general and wise policy of retrenchment was carried out in connection with the current expenses of the State government. Further than this none of the legislation of

the preceding Republican Assembly was repealed, while bills to tax mortgages, to fix the interest rate below what the market might warrant, and to reduce railroad rates unreasonably, were defeated at different stages of their progress.

"Taking all these facts into account, therefore, in connection with the high rank in educational, commercial, and moral matters which South Dakota has hitherto enjoyed, her people cannot but feel that she has been very seriously misrepresented by being lumped with Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri, which seem to have been given over to the most radical and harmful policies.

"Capital and enterprise can find a profitable field of operation in South Dakota for years to come, and at this particular juncture no Western State offers greater advantages and inducements in the way of soil, climate, natural resources, and reasonable laws.

"Yet South Dakota is pre-eminently a farmers' State.

"MITCHELL, S. D., April 6th, 1891. RALPH W. WHEELOCK."

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It will surprise our readers to learn that the Hon. Horace Chilton, who has just been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Reagan, of Texas, will be the first native Texan to occupy a seat in the Federal Senate. Mr. Chilton is but thirty-seven years old. The Senators heretofore elected from Texas have, in every case, been born in other States or in one of the Territories. Texas has frequently claimed that it raised the products of all soils, climates, and zones, but heretofore it has never "raised" a United States Senator. It is another mark to the credit of the Lone Star State.

THAT lively little newspaper, the *Colorado (Texas) Clipper*, announces that John Smith has selected Colorado County, Texas, as the most desirable location on the continent for the concentration and settlement of the entire Smith family. There are a great many Smiths scattered throughout the United States, but we have the *Clipper's* word for it that there is abundant room for them all in Colorado County, and that no other part of the United States offers greater opportunities for the pursuits of agriculture, horticulture, viniculture, and stock-raising, and that in no other section can lands of equal richness be had as cheaply as in Colorado County, Texas. With an unrivaled soil and climate, and the invitation of the *Clipper* "to boot," Colorado County, Texas, should enjoy an immediate and permanent influx of Smiths.

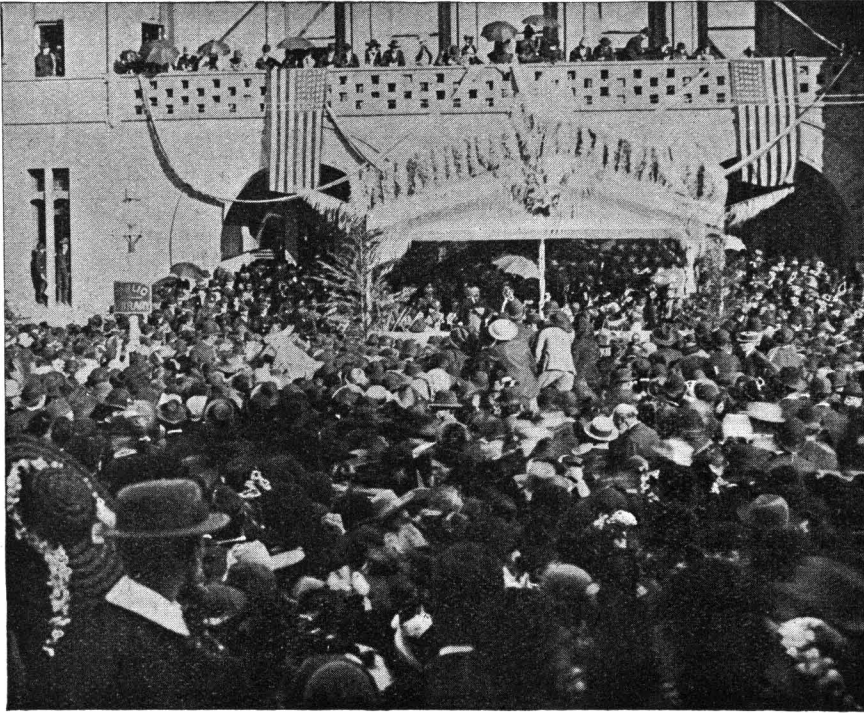
THE census shows that there are twenty-eight cities in the United States with a population of 100,000 or more. It also shows that Texas, the largest State in the Union, has not a single city of the first or 100,000 class. According to the census the largest city in Texas is Dallas, whose population is 38,000. Next comes San Antonio with 37,600, while Galveston is third with 29,000. But the census shows that Texas, in the percentage of its increase in the population of its cities, surpasses all rivals. From 1880 to 1890 the ten leading cities of that State had an increase in population ranging from 30 per cent. to 1,300 per cent.—the former Galveston, the latter El Paso. Fort Worth shows an increase of 246 per cent.; Dallas, 267 per cent., and Laredo, 221 per cent. At this rate of progress the next census will show nothing in Texas excepting cities of over 100,000 population.

THE will of the late General Francis E. Spinner, formerly Treasurer of the United States, directs the erection of a granite monument in his family lot in Mohawk, New York, upon the face of which shall be inscribed a raised fac-simile of his signature, made famous in the United States by its singular snake-like appearance, as inscribed on the original greenbacks. It is interesting to reflect that almost the very last communication to the public, on a financial topic, from General Spinner's pen was contributed to the columns of this paper. We herewith reproduce his original autograph as it was appended by General Spinner.

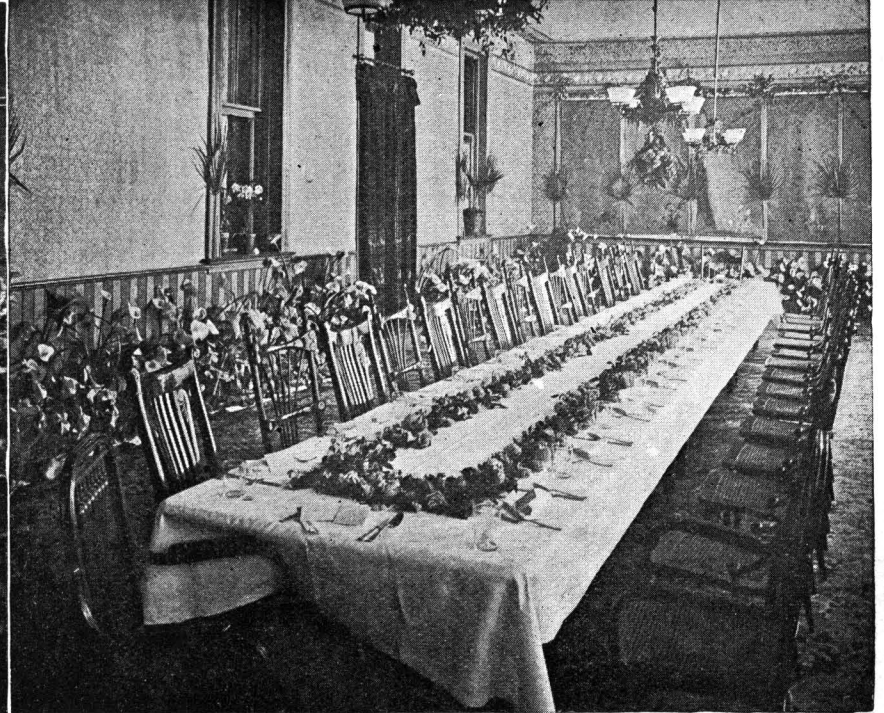


AN extraordinary casualty was recently reported in a German medical journal. A young woman, a candidate for baptism by immersion, became unconscious immediately after she was immersed, and notwithstanding every effort made to resuscitate her, succumbed to an attack of heart disease. The minister who performed the ceremony was sentenced to a week's imprisonment, which was subsequently remitted. The death was primarily attributed to the fact that the water in the baptismary was at the low temperature of about forty degrees Fahrenheit. The ceremony did not last above a minute, but the chill was more than the enfeebled constitution of the young woman could bear. It is said that neighboring Baptist congregations have arranged hereafter to have the water for immersion warmed to a natural heat. The *London Lancet*, which reports this strange incident, suggests that "persons suspected of heart disease should have the benefit of a medical examination before being submitted to the rite of immersion."

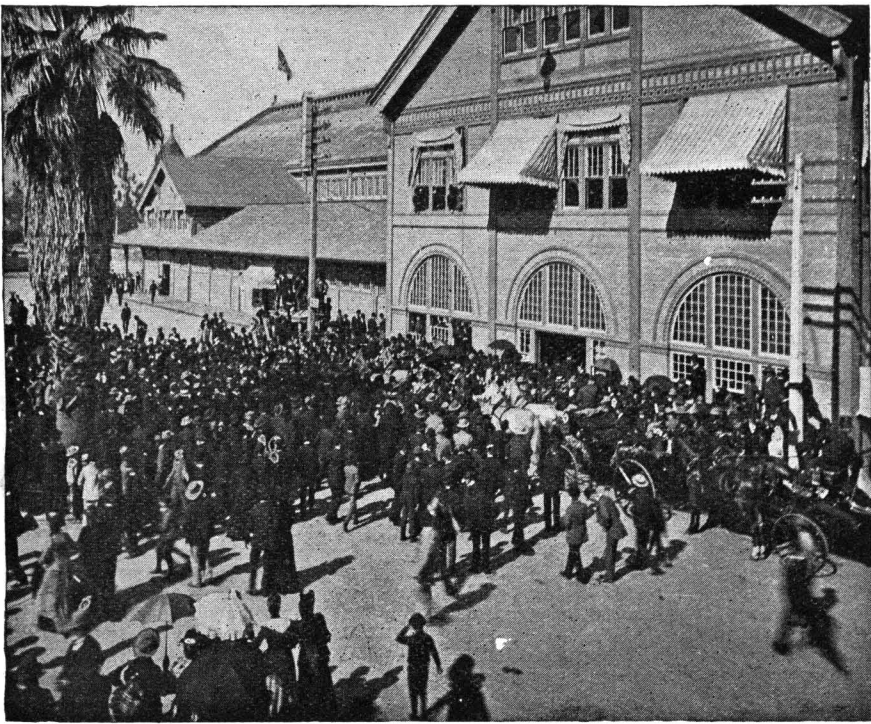
AT Staunton, Va., there died recently Major Nelson H. Hotchkiss, an unobtrusive, plain-spoken, honest-hearted Virginian, to whom his State and the people of the North owe a debt of gratitude. After the close of the war Major Hotchkiss was the first man to suggest that the easiest way to bring the divided sections into closer relations was to invite the editors of the North and South to fraternize. He it was who came to Elmira in this State and organized a party of newspaper men, representing particularly the papers of the interior, and planned a most delightful trip for them through Virginia and North Carolina. Everywhere in the South the Northern newspaper men were received with open arms, and the enthusiastic letters they wrote to their papers, and the delightful stories they told on their return, did much to dissipate misapprehensions and an unjust and unfair conception of the feeling of the South toward the North. Subsequently, we believe, Major Hotchkiss had the privilege of bringing some Southern editors to the North, and their tour was a constant series of ovations. Peace to the ashes of an honest, upright, patriotic man.



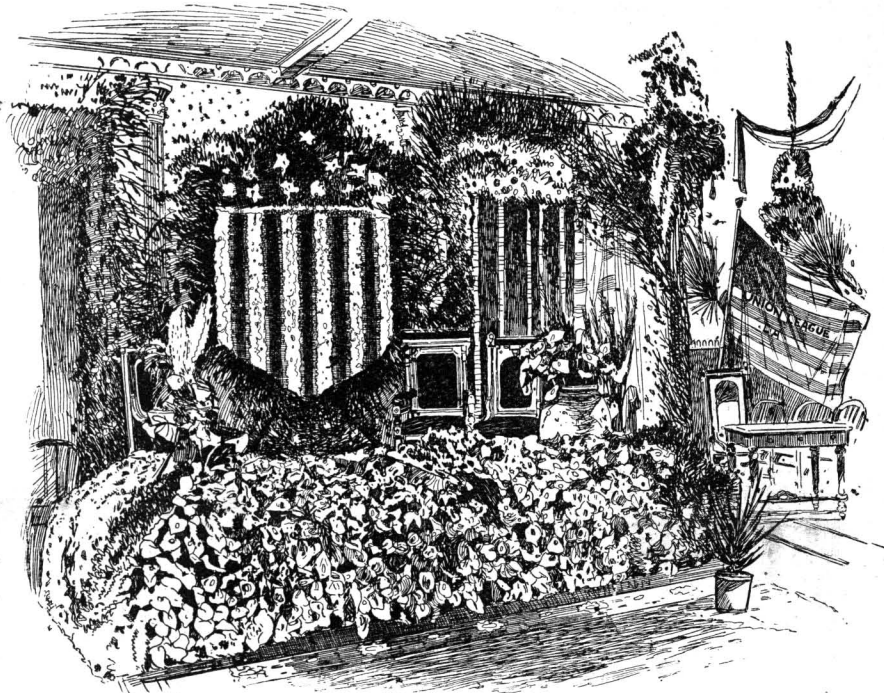
PRESIDENT HARRISON SPEAKING FROM THE STEPS OF THE CITY HALL.



PRIVATE DINING-ROOM IN THE HOLLENBECK HOTEL, DECORATED FOR THE PRESIDENT.

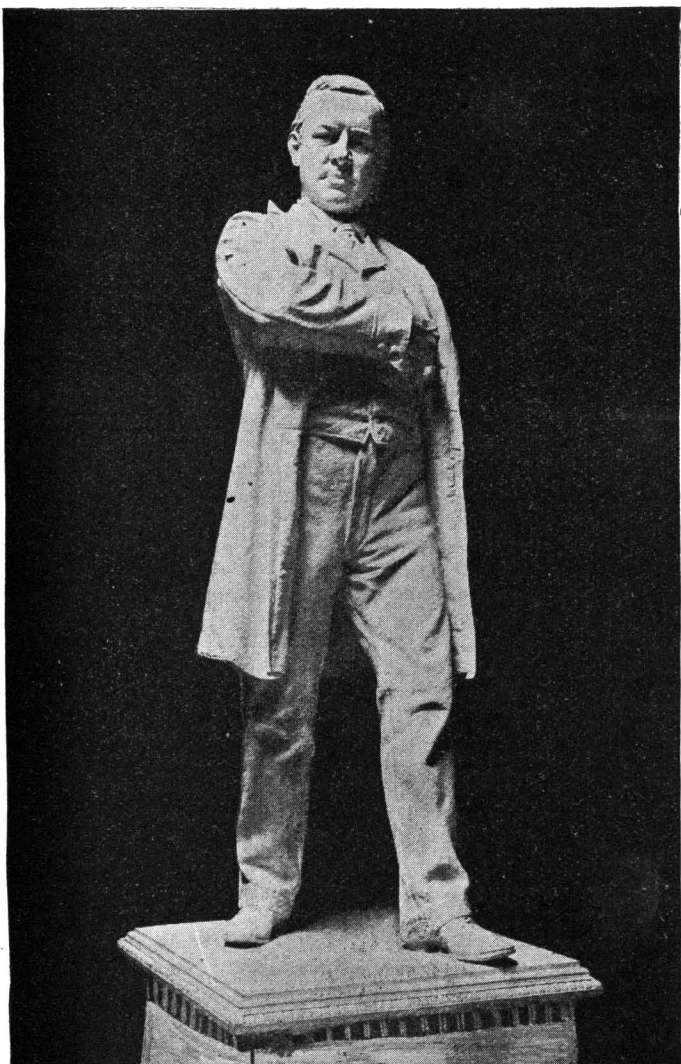


WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT—SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT.



DECORATIONS OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT.

THE WELCOME OF PRESIDENT HARRISON IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.—PHOTOS BY BERTRAND.



PROPOSED MONUMENT TO HENRY W. GRADY, TO BE ERECTED IN ATLANTA, GA.—[SEE PAGE 253.]

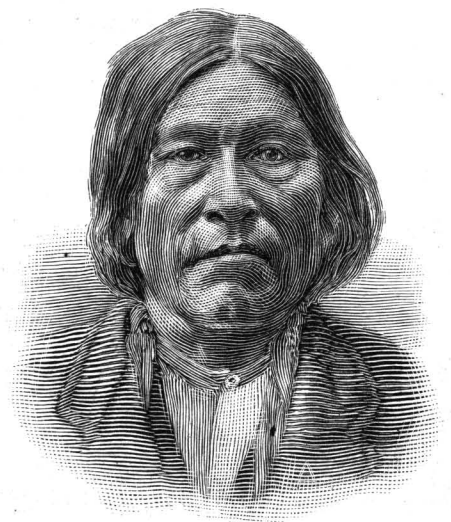


PLENTY HORSES, SLAYER OF LIEUTENANT EDWARD CASEY, U. S. A.—[SEE PAGE 252.]

THE PRESIDENT IN CALIFORNIA.

THE welcome extended to President Harrison on the Pacific coast was in the highest degree cordial and enthusiastic. California's hospitality never manifested itself in a more versatile, generous, and royal fashion than in the receptions which marked the President's progress through the State. Every hour of his stay was crowded with proofs of the popular appreciation of his visit. The floral displays in his honor at Los Angeles and elsewhere surpassed anything ever before attempted in that State of prodigal productiveness. At some places the President was fairly smothered by the floral offerings of the public. At Fresno, when introduced to the crowd, he was pelted by such a shower of bouquets that he was obliged to seek shelter in his car, while at Pasadena, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles, every form of floral tribute was offered him. At Santa Barbara a beautiful arch of evergreens had been erected over the railroad track in his honor, and the women

loaded his car with Spanish bayonets and other flowers. At Santa Paula was displayed a solid floral piece in the form of a sign-board twelve feet long and three feet wide, and made entirely of calla-lilies. Across its face was the word "Welcome" in large letters of red geraniums. At Los Angeles the President found the whole city lavishly decorated with flowers, calla-lilies being the favorites. Hundreds of children lined the sidewalks, and at one point of the route they showered the President with flowers as his carriage passed slowly by. The decoration of the Union League Club was especially fine. Our picture shows the stage end of the reception-room. No less than 1,605 large calla-lilies were used on and about the stage, while in the decoration of the balance of the room there were used a little over two thousand roses of all varieties and colors, Japanese fan-palms, cypress, evergreens of all kinds in festoons, oranges, etc. The large shield in the background was 8 feet high and 6 feet 6 inches wide, made of red and white roses and thirty different varieties of flowers.



LIVING BEAR, FATHER OF PLENTY HORSES. [SEE PAGE 252.]



THE DOG MERCHANT, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.



THE FORTUNE-TELLING BIRDS.



BECKER, THE LIGHTNING ARTIST, WHO "PAINTS A PICTURE IN THREE MINUTES."



RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS IN BATTERY PARK



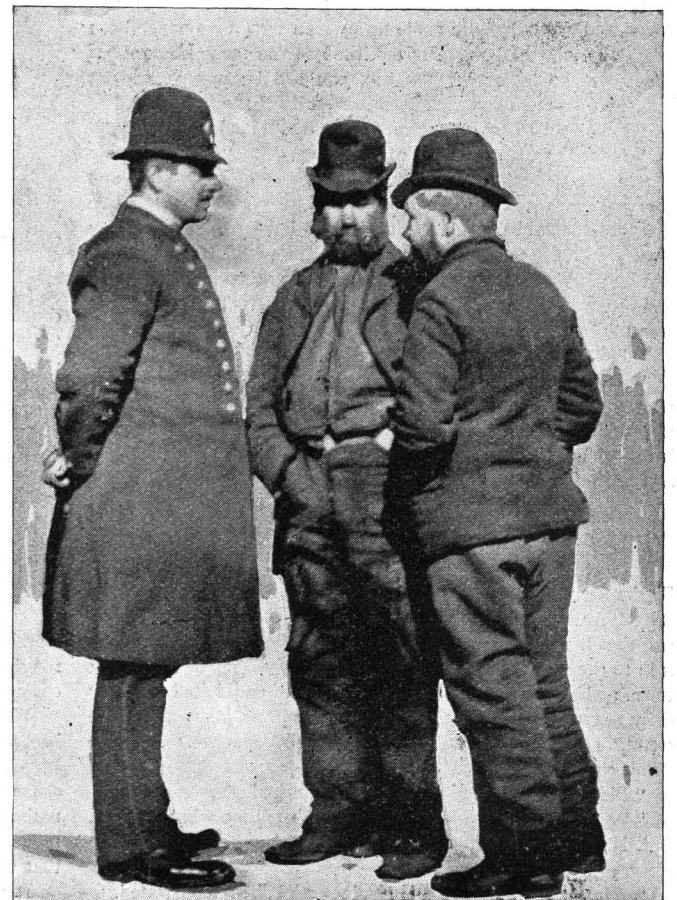
OFFICER KANE, THE BIG POLICEMAN, CORNER OF TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY.



THE TIRED TRAMP, UNION SQUARE.



A JEW PEDDLER, HOUSTON STREET.



INQUIRING THE WAY TO A CHEAP LODGING-HOUSE.

CHARACTERS WE MEET IN A STROLL ON BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE.—[SEE PAGE 253.]

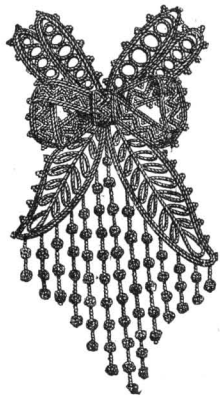


Horses, who sat outside the rail dressed in the ordinary Indian style, with leggings, moccasins, and blanket. He is a smart fellow, but would not talk English, although he knows the language fairly well. His face never lost the cold, stoical, impassive air noticeable since his incarceration, and he scarcely smiled when told that he had another lease on life. The next trial is set down for May 25th, and will undoubtedly attract widespread attention.  
J. M. McDONOUGH.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

It will require all of our courage to take up the new foot-gear, those white—pure white—stockings, with the frightful accompaniment of strap shoes, which they say—those who know everything—are upon us. That is, they have appeared on the other side of the water, and it won't take long for them to get over here. Will it be an easy matter, I wonder, to give up our dark silk hose and our dainty, though sombre, foot-gear? I fear not, except with those who have fairy feet. Apropos of stockings, a late fancy is shown in green silk hosiery—a grass green, sometimes ribbed with black, and again two-toned, with dark below and lighter green above. The price is \$2.48 cents a pair.

We all remember hearing about linsey-woolsey frocks, which were quite fascinating in shot black and gold or shades of heather color, and if they can be introduced again they will surely find a market. Another delightful stuff of years gone by was "mouseline de laine," which has really appeared again in all its primitive beauty of delicate fawn or cream ground, with little blossoms or sprigs of small flowers, such as rosebuds or forget-me-nots upon it. The old beige, too, is beginning to reassert itself, sometimes plain, sometimes sprinkled with steel or gold beads. It used to be endless wear, and always looked well to the last.



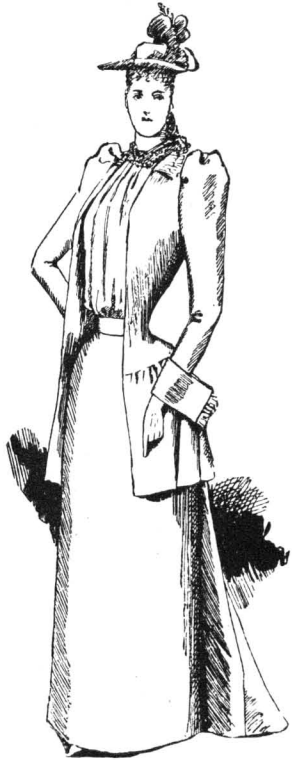
PASSEMENTERIE BOW-KNOT.

It is often noticeable how the effect of a charming toilette is marred by inattention to some trifling detail. Among these an untidiness about the veil certainly has most to answer for. A becoming bonnet is a crowning glory, but if it is accompanied by a frayed-out veil, its charms are totally eclipsed. In Paris even a hat of the largest proportions is worn with a veil, and some of the new varieties are very becoming. The spider-web net is extremely popular, and so are the finer kinds of Russian net, which are often spangled with tiny gilt, steel, or jet spots. A very pretty veil for a large hat is of plain tulle, with a narrow border of chenille. It should be worn long enough to cover the chin. A novelty for theatre wear is a veil of thread called *fil de Vierge*, studded with pearls or electric-blue stones. In fact, the new veils, fans, and umbrellas would require a page to describe. One to every robe is the rule.

White will most likely be a prime favorite during the summer, and doeskin cloth will take precedence with white flannel. It has a rich ivory tint, and is beautiful with gold trimming. The illustration gives the effect of a stylish and simply-made costume, having a blouse waist of India silk, and the skirt part of the coat gathered on. The cuffs are wide, and a fine gold cord finishes all the edges as well as defines the hem on the skirt. The blouse is girdled with a gold band.

The problem of what to buy for a spring costume can be very satisfactorily solved at present, as so many of the high-priced goods which appeared at the first openings have now been reduced to more reasonable figures. The popular spot and ring designs are very much *en evidence*, on plain, checked, and striped grounds, and a new beige, which is to be procured in electric-blue, water-green, and various shades of tan, has a pattern of a dagger piercing a ring woven upon it with excellent effect. Of the daintier descriptions of cloths may be remembered fowlés of peach and biscuit colors, with short diagonal stripes of harmonious hues disposed about them at intervals.

Hats of the scallop-shell order may be said to have run their course, and the new variation on the sailor shape, with a very flat crown and wide brim, is a pleasant change on youthful faces. The "Paul Jones" shape is attractive, too, because so rarely seen; but then, the three-cornered effect is not becoming to everybody.



DRESS OF WHITE DOESKIN.

Ella Starr

THE "Allegory of the War in Song," which was produced at the Madison Square Garden, in New York, on May 2d, in aid of the Grant Monument Association, not only added over \$5,000 to the monument fund, but has added another laurel to the fame of A. B. de Frece, under whose direction and supervision the entertainment was gotten up and managed. The audience, which numbered over 12,000, included the most distinguished people of the city, and such enthusiasm and patriotic sentiment has rarely, if ever, been so vividly displayed as in the waving of flags and singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

NEW YORK CHARACTER SKETCHES.

WE give on another page a series of illustrations of characters on Broadway, of this city, which will be recognized by all frequenters of that magnificent thoroughfare. Broadway, on a bright afternoon or evening, is very much of a picture gallery, where one may find delightful object lessons depicting many phases of the life and character of the great metropolis. All important cities have their great streets, which possess peculiar attractions to the student of human nature; but it may be doubted whether there is any thoroughfare in the world which is so truly cosmopolitan in all its aspects as parts of Broadway.



THE ITALIAN BOOT-BLACK.

New York is so largely absorbing to itself representatives of all the nationalities of the world, that one must sometimes question whether there are any simon-pure Americans in all its polyglot population. A glance at the pictures on page 251 will possibly confirm this doubt, since among all the characters there displayed there does not appear to be one of a distinctly American type, unless it be big "John," the policeman usually found at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, and we are not able to say that even in his veins there is not some infusion of alien blood.

There is the dog merchant, who, if he is native born, will not pretend that the animal he offers for sale has in him anything else than the very best foreign blood. Becker, the lightning artist, who produces "a fine oil painting in three minutes," may be native to the soil, but the poor tramp who has found a seat on the benches in Union Square, in the general shade of the trees, if an American, certainly does not display the American characteristics of industry and aggressiveness of purpose. Of course the Hebrew peddler will be recognized by all, and the tramps who are inquiring so pathetically as to where they will find a cheap lodging-house, as well as the Russian immigrants and the man who deals in fortune-telling birds, all are distinct types, which may be found on any bright day on Broadway. The pretzel man and the Italian boot-black do not, of course, confine their peregrinations to Broadway, being found everywhere in the city; but they are none the less conspicuous at certain points on that thoroughfare.



THE PRETZEL MAN, TENTH STREET.

Our pictures are taken from the life, and are the first of a series of sketches which will exhibit the picturesque as well as the pathetic side of city life.

A UNIQUE SITE.

THE new Federal building at Texarkana, Texas, the cornerstone of which was recently laid, is, in the matter of site at least, unique and peculiar. As is well known, the State line passes through the centre of Texarkana, dividing Arkansas from Texas. Two post-offices, two city governments, and two sets of courts convene regularly. This building is located in the most prominent part of the city, and immediately over the State line, half being in Arkansas and half in Texas. The United States Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas, and kindred offices, and one general post-office to take the place of two which the Government now maintains, will be located in the building. It required a special act of both State Legislatures, and a special provision of Congress, to wipe out the jurisdiction of the two States over the same building before the plans could be carried out. It will now be a question whether service can be secured by the States over individuals within the inclosure, and whether the power of one court over two States can ever be contested, in the event of a defendant crossing the hall into the other State during the trial. This is believed to be the only instance of its kind, and it will no doubt be of interest in the future.

THE MONUMENT TO HENRY W. GRADY.

WE give elsewhere an illustration of the monument to Henry W. Grady, which is to be erected at Broad and Marietta streets, in the city of Atlanta. The statue, which is the work of Alexander Doyle, is nine and one-half feet high, with underpinning pedestal of ten feet in granite, the lines of which harmonize with the surrounding architecture, all supported by a terrace four feet in height. The work in its entirety will cost \$35,000, and the money has come freely from all parts of the Union. Governor Hill will deliver the oration at the dedication of the monument.

LIFE INSURANCE.—RIGHT AND WRONG.

"**H**AWTHORNE" writes from Hawthorne, Nev., to "The Hermit," that he has a policy in the Equitable and also one in the A. O. U. W., in the endowment rank of the K. of P. and the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association. He has also recently taken out a policy for \$5,000 on the fifteen-year endowment plan in the Manhattan Life Company of New York. He wants to know if a policy in the Manhattan is considered safe by "The Hermit."

I have no reason to suppose that the Manhattan is not a safe company, or that its legal obligation to my correspondent would not be met. But I doubt very much if he will ever realize the profits estimated on the Manhattan blank given him by an agent of that company and sent to me. The figures are altogether too high. I did say recently, as my correspondent recalls, that the Manhattan pays very high dividends to its stockholders. It has paid annually amounts ranging from twenty-four to sixty-five per cent. per annum, and averaging nearly forty per cent. for the last thirty years, and in that period has thus taken out nearly twelve times the total amount of the stock originally contributed. Of course this is very good for the stockholders, but I don't see how it is particularly beneficial to the policy-holders.

A Houston, Texas, correspondent refers to the action of the Massachusetts Insurance Department against the New York Life's distribution policy, and wishes me to "elucidate" the policy. I have asked the ablest expert in the life insurance business to give me his judgment, and he reports as follows:

"I find upon examination that this policy differs from the ordinary tontine or distribution policy in these respects:

"1. The first premium, which is about once and a half as much as the others, continues the policy in force for two years, but at the end of the distribution period the insured will have paid the equivalent of the full rate. The object of this arrangement of premiums is said to be to prevent lapses, and yet not make the first premium so high as to be burdensome.

"2. After about one-half of the premiums falling due within the distribution period has been paid, the company agrees to lend the remainder if desired, as they fall due, upon the payment of interest on the same at the legal rate. This privilege—which need not be availed of unless the policy-holder chooses—enables him to keep his policy in force in times of business depression, while a mortality-dividend feature pays his notes given for premiums, in case of death. The policy has the usual tontine options when the distribution period ends.

"The controversy between the company and the Massachusetts Department ended in such a complete vindication of the company that I am surprised if it continues to be referred to as an objection to the policy, which is now issued in Massachusetts with the approval of the Department."

My own judgment regarding the policy mentioned has been given heretofore. I am glad to be able to quote the testimony of a reliable expert in such matters.

"A. B. S." writes from Garden Grove, Iowa, to inquire concerning the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He says he is told by one of its agents that it is "incomparably the best," and he submits a letter from the agent and inquires regarding the truth of the agent's statements. The Mutual Life is certainly one of the strongest as well as one of the oldest life insurance companies in existence. There are two or three others that can justly be considered its rivals, and they are all in New York City.

"B. H." writes from Knoxville, Tenn., as follows: "An agent of the Provident Savings Life Association Company called on me a few days ago, and in considering and comparing the different old-line companies asserted that none of them—the Mutual, the New York Life, or the Equitable—could pay any of their losses out of their reserve. Is this so? He claims losses are to be paid out of income, according to New York laws. The Provident Savings Association Company claim larger net assets to liabilities than any other company. Is this so?"

I reply to the first inquiry in the negative. All losses are paid from the reserve. That is what the reserve is for. The Provident Savings Company issues what is known as "a renewable term" policy, and has consequently very little reserve. Let me make a comparison. Take, for instance, the Home Life of New York, a very successful company. It has outstanding 14,500 policies, covering \$30,000,000 insurance. The Provident Savings Association has 17,200 policies, covering \$65,000,000. The reserve on the policies of the Home Life is \$5,686,000, while the Provident's reserve is only the beggarly sum of \$316,000. The average value of a policy in the latter is set down as \$18, while in the Home Life it is nearly \$400.

It must be borne in mind that the premium on "a renewable term" policy is increased from term to term, while in the old-line company the premium remains the same, the reserve constantly increasing. Of course any one can see the benefit of insuring in a company with a reserve and all the advantages it offers.

"G. W. W.," of Chicago, writes:

"I am carrying a twenty-payment limited free tontine policy in the Equitable. I am thirty-three years of age, and pay \$166.50 for a \$5,000 policy. Do you consider the investment safe and profitable? I have been very much interested in your impartially conducted department, which to me is the most valuable feature in FRANK LESLIE'S, and trust that you may feel inclined to favor me with an answer as soon as convenient."

The surplus of the Equitable, according to its last annual report, was about \$21,000,000. I should think that would be considered abundantly large to protect all of its interests and to satisfy any correspondent, for he must bear in mind that there is an insurance feature primarily to be considered in the matter of his policy. It is not entirely an investment, and therefore he must not expect it to be as profitable as an investment would be; but that it is as safe and profitable as any investment of the kind, I think I am warranted in believing.

"A. B." writes from Boston as follows:

"THE HERMIT, DEAR SIR:—In FRANK LESLIE'S of even date you say you took a policy twenty years ago at a cost of \$50 per year and expected now to receive \$2,500 which would be \$50x20 years—\$1,000 for \$2,500, or \$2.50 for \$1.00. Will you kindly inform me how they can do it? Especially so paying large salaries and getting rich at it? Then why cannot a fraternal endowment order pay \$3.00 for \$1.00 barring out heavy salaries and expenses?"

My correspondent should stop and think for a moment. I found fault with my policy in the Connecticut General because it did not do what the agent promised me would be done. It did not do it, and I presume cannot do it; and if it cannot do it, why should any fraternal endowment company be able to do it? No, my friend; you are as much mistaken now in expecting \$3.00 for \$1.00 as I was twenty years ago.

From Waco, Tex., "S. D. B." writes:

"I have in force a policy for \$10,000 twenty-payment life in one of the leading New York companies. An agent of another New York company wants me to take a paid-up policy for \$4,000, and then insure with him for \$6,000, so I would still carry \$10,000 on my life at a much reduced cost. Both companies are A. 1. You would favor me by stating your opinion of that proposition."

I am utterly against any such twisting of policies. It is always done at the expense of policy-holders, and I should regard with suspicion any agent who advised this obnoxious process. My correspondent would be very foolish to give up his old policy, with all the benefits of the long reserve that have accrued to it, provided, of course, he is in a good, safe company.

The Hermit.



"We marched through an unmapped region for thirteen hundred miles. The scenery was chaotic, grand, and desolate. Mountains inclosed us in their gloomy silence. For three hundred miles we made our way through snow and ice."

THE "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.—FEARFUL EXPERIENCES OF THE EXPLORERS IN THE SNOW-BURIED INTERIOR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY E. H. WELLS.—[SEE PAGE 249.]



## A SEARCHER OF MYSTERIES.—PROFESSOR TOTTEN OF YALE.

IN this issue is printed a portrait of Professor Totten of Yale University, and in a few weeks this paper will publish a series of four startling articles from his pen upon the "Millennium," which he predicts will appear in the early part of 1899. In the meantime many have busied themselves to find out something about this author who has lately sprung into such world-wide notoriety on account of his remarkable Biblical calculations and prophetic solutions.

I doubt not, however, that most of your readers are already somewhat familiar with Professor Totten's peculiar views, since his article last spring, "An Easter Query on the Eastern Question" (see FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER for April 12th, 1890), attracted a decidedly wide comment, and the review of his work upon "The Origin and Destiny of Our Race," which the Rev. Dr. Ross furnished for this paper of December 12th, 1890, has caused an equally wide and varied correspondence. Mr. Totten's full Christian name is so long as to have secured for him the nickname of "Alphabet" at West Point—Charles Adiel Lewis—where he stood among the honor men for three years and finally graduated sixth in his class. He was born in New London, Conn., on February 4th, 1851, and is now in his forty-first year. His father was General James Totten, the one who fought with General Sigel, and who was Canby's chief of artillery at Mobile.

At the age of twelve young Totten entered the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., and was graduated in 1867 at the age of sixteen. He then entered the junior class of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., as a "university student," and while there became a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the Delta Psi Fraternity. Indeed, so strong was the ruling motive of his life already developed—the desire to get at the root of all that savored of the mysterious—that his chief idea in going to college was to find out the secrets of some representative American fraternity—and particularly of this one, which had already developed an Alcott of occult Indian fame.

After spending two years at Trinity, during which he showed a marked ability in mathematics, he left Hartford to enter West Point in 1869. From the latter institution he was graduated with the class of '73, was recommended for the Ordnance, but was assigned as a lieutenant to the Fourth Artillery, which is his present regiment. Mr. Totten is of Welsh extraction upon his mother's side (Miss Julia H. Thatcher, of New London, Conn.), and Tyrone Irish pedigree upon his father's side. He is a baptized member of the Episcopal Church, into which he was confirmed at the early age of thirteen, by Bishop Williams, now the Primate of America.

But in spite of early churching he became more or less touched with the spirit of the age and began to investigate matters for himself, so soon as he realized their practical import. The result was that while at West Point he became very liberal in his ideas, and almost an avowed follower of Büchner and the German school. As the orator of the class of 1873 he delivered their "Fourth of July Oration," which was noticeably materialistic in its tendencies and conclusions, and exerted no little influence upon the corps, and particularly upon his fellow classmates, who caused the speech to be printed for preservation. In the meantime General Upton, the "commandant," sent for the young cadet and induced him to reconsider the premises of Büchner, in order to be certain of his bearings before confirming himself and others in so hopeless a philosophy. The result was a fair and candid review of the situation and a logical condemnation of the mere negations of materialism. This was final.

Going now to the very opposite extreme, he devoted himself particularly to the philosophy of Swedenborg. His investigations were soon sufficiently positive to satisfy him that materialism was untenable, and so before leaving the Academy he receded altogether from his rationalistic views, and lost no opportunity of making his position public. His very first step upon leaving West Point was to seek further light. He therefore joined the Masons and still remains an enthusiastic and well-posted master in the craft, although he immediately took a demit from his New London Lodge (Union, 31), and has since then pursued his studies upon independent and rather transcendental lines. These studies, as is apparent from his writings, have ranged over cabalism, the purer forms of astrology (such as studied by Kepler, Bacon, Newton, and Berkeley) and arithmography, and, in fact, over a little of everything partaking of the occult and mysterious—but always with the view of getting at the fundamental facts, and dropping each topic so soon as he had formulated, at least to his own satisfaction, a *précis* of its principles. According to some of his fellows he has been denominated a "rolling stone," but his own way of putting it is that he didn't want any "moss."

After serving a year with his regiment, Lieutenant Totten went to the artillery school at Fortress Monroe for a year. He did not finish this course, but after distinguishing himself by several inventions and two essays, one of which was read by proxy at the graduation exercises of his class, he left to take the professorship of military science at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. While at Amherst he became an ardent believer in Professor Smyth's pyramidal theories, and in 1885 published the results of his studies in the form of a challenge to President Barnard, of Columbia College. This volume, entitled "An Important Question in Metrology," received wide attention and has in reality never been answered. It abounds in what may be termed the mysteries of metrology in all of its branches, defined by him as the "science of measure, number, and weight," and carries the premises of the Astronomer Royal of Scotland to their legitimate conclusion. As may be presumed, the lieutenant is a firm opponent of the French metric system; in fact, it was he who originated the letter to President Arthur objecting to Barnard's presidency of the Geographical Convention upon the World's Standard Meridian.

Whether it was due to this letter or not, President Barnard resigned his appointment and Admiral C. P. R. Rogers was appointed in his place. This appointment seemed to be perfectly agreeable to the anti-metric people, and when the French delegates offered to accept Greenwich meridian if we in return would accept the metric system, the admiral pronounced the matter foreign to the objects of the convention, to the results of which

the French, of course, dissented. It was at Lieutenant Totten's instance that Secretary Folger struck off the "Centennial" seal medal of the United States, recognizing the pyramidal reverse to our national heraldry, and since then he has written a volume, yet to be published, upon the mystics of the history and heraldry of this seal. In the meantime, as the author of "Strategos," the American game of war, or *Kriegsspiel*, he won a wide reputation



LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN.

in his own profession, and obtained the personal indorsement of Ramsey, then Secretary of War, as well as no little foreign honor, Von Moltke, Wolseley, Bollinger (superintendent of the Swiss Military Academy), and others recognizing the value and worth of his system.

As an inventor Mr. Totten has about a dozen patents, most of them covering professional topics (powder, sights, signal devices, etc.), and also running into such practical matters as standard scales, weights and measures, double postal-cards, etc. Besides these he has several applications now pending in the office, one of which, a general reconnaissance instrument, another, a mechanical battle telemeter, and yet another, an automatic electric position-finder (for harbor defense), bid fair to be heard from at no distant date. The fact is, he has far more to show as the result of military work than of the studies which have once more brought him into prominence.

While serving with his regiment in the West he invented a system of targets for small-arm practice which led to wide experiment in the Department of the Pacific, and seems to have had at least a latent influence in causing the official army modification of the old Creedmoor targets. At this same time he collated, by direction of the present adjutant-general, then McDowell's assistant, a code of "Athletic Rules" which has just been revised by him at the instance of the War Department, and is about to be printed for more general army circulation.

Lieutenant Totten was twice detailed for National Guard duty as inspector and instructor at Niantic, Conn., and his labors won official recognition in orders upon each occasion. In connection with this detail he compiled a concise working "Manual of Guard Duty," which is still in the hands of the C. N. G. Just before his detail to Yale he invented the Tex-Maine target system for heavy artillery, and in the light battery of his regiment was busily engaged upon military inventions, two of which are at this time before the "Board of War." He accompanied the Estey Guard of Vermont to the Centennial in 1876, and last winter won high and official compliment from the late Major Kinney for the thorough way in which his instruction improved the drill and discipline of the Governor's Foot Guard at Hartford. His "Military Lectures" before the seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale have been widely published, and have elicited deep interest from various quarters, both on account of their vigorous independence of thought and the novelty with which he has presented the "American Military Problem."

So much for some of the practical work of an indefatigable student—for I might go on at length and note that he was the war correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* in the Chihuahua campaign, that he has been a well-known contributor of scientific articles to several magazines, and is the author of a number of special works, all of which are pronounced by reviewers as unique, thorough, and standard.\*

In consideration of some of these scholarly attainments Mr. Totten has received the honorary degree of M.A. from Trinity, his quondam alma mater, and has been made a recipient of many more quiet testimonials. To the public at large, however, he is probably best known on account of his persistent religious studies. His calculation of the exact date of the conjunction which fixed Joshua's long day, and of the circumstances surrounding the dial incident recorded in Hezekiah's time, have brought his name before the whole world, and his determined publications upon the chronology, history, and genealogy of the Anglo-Saxon race have already begotten a rapidly growing appreciation for the quarterly devoted to the spread of these views, and of which he is the editor and author.

In view of all these circumstances it is absolutely ridiculous

\* See Appleton's Biographical Encyclopædia.

to pronounce this man a mere crank, or to condemn his latest "End of the Age" calculations as purely visionary. We are therefore confident that a wide constituency will welcome our intention to "give him a chance" to be fairly heard upon a topic which, if his views are sound, is certain to produce a profound interest and no little concern.

Lieutenant Totten is of slight build, and weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds; is energetic and active, and he says that he can get into his old cadet suit as easily as when he doffed it. Though a young man he is already decidedly gray, and consumes as much tobacco as he does of midnight oil. He has been twice married, his first wife having been the daughter of Captain Lewis Smith, of the Third Artillery. By her he had three children, two of whom have resided with their grandparents in Washington since their mother's death, and one of whom (named Tea Tephi, after the heroine of the Anglo-Israelitic history upon which he is so ardent a writer) has already joined her mother. His second wife was Miss Bunker, of Garden City, L. I., the daughter of Matthew Bunker, secretary of the Union Ferry Company, Brooklyn. By this second marriage he has a daughter, Muriel Gurdon, named from one of his maternal ancestors, a daughter of Governor Saltonstall. As far as ancestry is concerned he is an out-and-out "Yankee," and is related to oldest families in Connecticut; while he avows himself proudest of his descent from Elder Winslow, upon whose chest, in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, that famous compact was signed whereby, as Bancroft says, "humanity recovered its rights."

In his belief Professor Totten is a self-convinced and avowed Christian. His studies have vindicated the word of God as it is written, *i. e.*, he accepts the Bible literally, and is a bitter opponent of the "higher criticism" and of every phase of modern dogmatism. While still an Episcopalian, he generally attends the Second Advent Church in preference to any other in New Haven, and has lectured and spoken there several times upon Advent topics. He is as confirmed an advocate of Moses and the Prophets as he is of Christ and the Apostles, and says that repentance, baptism, the Eucharist, a belief in all the articles of the Apostles' Creed, and a practical use of the Lord's Prayer cover all the essentials to salvation. He is convinced that these cannot be accepted and believed without resulting in "work"; but "*faith*," he believes, is the fundamental principle of Christianity. He believes fully in the divinity of Jesus Christ; in His death as the blood atonement for man's original sin, whatever it was; and in the literal bodily resurrection and ascension of the Lord, and it is His imminent personal return that he anticipates. As he puts it, he has no alterations or comments to offer upon "the faith once delivered to the saints." All this is clearly "orthodox" if tried by the true and only primitive standard, and it is equally to be expected that the views held by the professor upon the millennial topics selected will be rigidly Biblical in their exegesis.

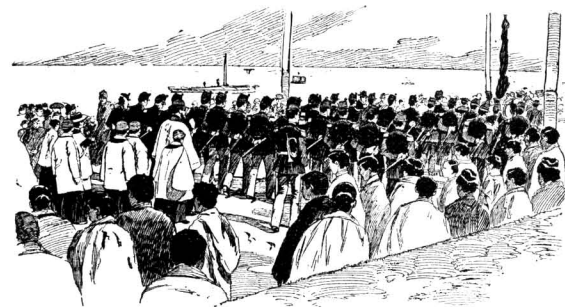
In conversation recently he replied, as to his position upon questions of modern doubt and church controversy: "There is but one logical standard—the Bible! No one will be able, if revelation is a fact, to pull himself into the kingdom by the straps of his own theoretical boots. He will be left, as sure as there is a God of Abraham in heaven. I had rather be primitive in belief and positive in faith, even on matters I do not understand, than agnostic, and trust to so-called luck. I don't believe in it at all. Chronology has proved to me that Jehovah is, and that He is *truth!*"

YALE ALUMNUS.

## FUNERAL OF MINISTER SWIFT IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, March 24th, 1891.

JUST two days after the United States flagship *Omaha* had sailed for Panama, after probably as unlucky a cruise as any United States ship ever had, including suicides, gunners blown to atoms, and both cholera and small-pox on board, and when its miserable luck was being generally commented upon, the



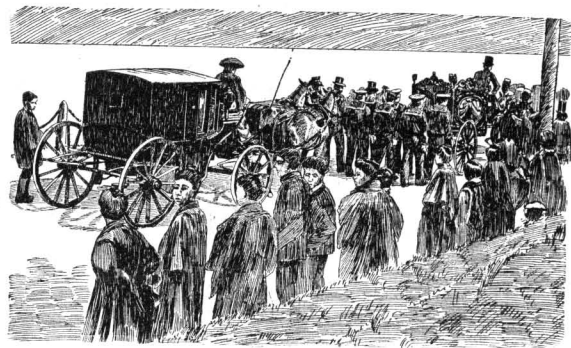
THE MARINE GUARD, FROM THE UNITED STATES SHIP "ALLIANCE."

United States Minister died instantly from heart disease. As far as a military funeral was concerned, the death came at a very inopportune time, for the *Alliance*, which had to be made a saluting ship to accommodate the *Admiral* as his flagship, was the only American man-of-war in the harbor. There are at present only two other ships on the station belonging to the United States Navy. One is the venerable side-wheeler, the *Monocacy*, whose crew make their wills and screw their courage up to the last point every time they cross to China; and the other the *Palos*, an ex-tugboat. Why a station which is regarded by all the other Powers as one of the greatest importance is thus neglected by the Americans, when vast fleets of the best of modern constructed steel vessels are sauntering about to cast into further insignificance the United States ships in Asiatic waters, is an enigma of the Navy Department.

The state funeral of the late Minister Swift ended at the Tokio terminus of the railroad which skirts the Yeddo Bay. The funeral in the capital was very imposing, from the great number of troops and the presence of the statesmen of the country and the *Corps Diplomatique* in full court dress; but it could not compare in picturesqueness with the funeral at Yokohama, where the remains were temporarily interred in the foreign cemetery—a beautiful spot commanding an exquisite view of a harbor

only rivaled by the one at Naples—until arrangements can be made for taking them to San Francisco for permanent burial.

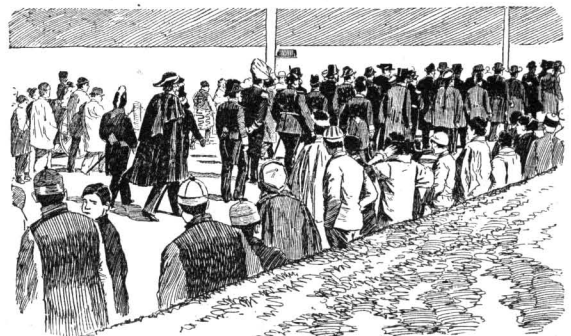
The vessels participating in the funeral were the Italian ship *Volturno*, H. B. M.'s *Hyacinth*, H. I. J. M.'s *Tsukuba Kan*, and the United States flagship *Alliance*. The men from these vessels, together with the consular body, a few resident Yokohama members of the *Corps Diplomatique*, the naval officers from the various navies, and citizen friends of the dead diplomat, stretched the *cortège* out the full length of the Bund, the street facing the bay, along which the procession moved, past the crowded verandas of the Club and Grand Hotels, up the bluff, at the



HEARSE AND CHIEF MOURNERS' CARRIAGE.

top of which the stars and stripes wave over the Sailors' Snug Harbor, the United States Naval Hospital, to the cemetery, a stone's throw further on.

The special funeral train from Tokio arrived at 12:50, and was met at the station by the marines and officers. As the procession formed it moved toward the Bund, being preceded by a guard of mounted police. Then came the Marine Guard, the finest-looking men of any navy in the East; the hearse, eight marines acting as body-bearers, six citizen pall-bearers and two from the navy; the carriage of the chief mourners, occupied by Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* Edwin Dun, and the Second Secretary, W. R. Gardiner, Jr., Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap and



THE CONSULAR BODY.

staff; the American marines; then the Italian marines with their jaunty straw hats, the Japanese, and finally the British marines; then came the naval officers, consular corps, diplomats, and citizens. All along the line of march the streets were crowded, the whole population being out, and business was suspended. Floral tributes were handed into the carriages along the route, while those accompanying the body from Tokio completely filled and covered the hearse and a carriage. The procession was followed



STANDS OF JAPANESE GOLD AND SILVER FLOWERS CARRIED IN THE PROCESSION.

by two stands of costly gold and silver flowers, which were presented by a rich merchant of Tokio. The Mikado's wreath was a magnificent and costly affair, rich in simplicity. The religious ceremonies at the church and at the grave were according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. G. W.

THE PROTECTIVE LEAGUE BANQUET.

THE banquet of the American Protective Tariff League, held at the Madison Square Garden on the evening of April 29th, was attended by over five hundred guests. We doubt if any other banquet of the same size, amid the same surroundings, and with the same peculiar features, has ever before been held in the United States.

Everything upon the tables, from the bill-of-fare to the tablecloths and napkins, was of American manufacture, and every article of food and drink, every flower, every bit of bunting and decoration displayed, was the product of American labor and was made from American material. The Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, of this city, presided, and associated with him in the management of the affair were Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary; Mr. Chester Griswold, Mr. Joseph Phillips, Jr., editor of the *Press*; Mr. D. F. Appleton, Mr. E. A. Hartshorn, Mr. William H. T. Hughes, Mr. H. K. Thurber, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, and others. Prominent upon the platform were Vice-President Morton, Secretary Noble, the Hon. William McKinley, who made a magnificent speech, Senators Hiscock, Aldrich, and others.

The entertainment lasted far beyond midnight, though the dinner was concluded at nine o'clock. The remainder of the time was taken up in speeches, all of which were heartily applauded. The dinner was an American dinner, served by Sherry, an American caterer of high repute. The wines included the Great Western and all the other famous American champagnes

and other wines, and the cigars were provided by the "Owl" Cigar Company, of New York and Florida, successor to Straiton & Storm. The banquet was a magnificent success, and our artist has tried to catch the inspiration of the occasion; though the event was so inspiring and delightful that its full enjoyment could only be realized by those who were among the fortunate guests.

WALL STREET.—THE HALT.

THE future market depends upon the future price of money, and that, it seems to me, depends, in the immediate future, upon the demand for gold for export.

All of Europe is hungry for gold. The Russian Government, which accommodated the Bank of England last November with over \$7,000,000 in gold, pleads for bullion now, and I believe is taking it back. The predicted financial crisis in Berlin is nearer rather than further off. War clouds upon the horizon intensify the financial situation, and lead Berlin bankers to look well to their supplies of the precious metal. The reserve of the Bank of England is very low, and yet it must be prepared for the heavy demands from South America, Portugal, Spain, and the customary withdrawal from the bank expected at this season, for Scotland has already commenced.

If the Bank of England does not increase its gold reserves before the first of July, I look for a decided increase in the rate of discount, and an advance in interest rates both at home and abroad. For after the mid-year comes the bank must expect to lose rather than to gain in its gold reserves.

The real, animating secret of the advance in the stock market here lies, no doubt, in the fact that crop prospects abroad are far from promising, while at home we have great hopes of a magnificent production of wheat and corn. The recent cold spell, which commonly comes in May, with announcements of frosts, and even of snows, in the far West, signifies, however, that our crops are by no means sure to fill the measure of success predicted and hoped for them. On the whole, therefore, the condition of the stock market must be on a precarious footing for a few days to come, and I again repeat my advice that it is better to take a fair profit and wait for reactions than to wait too long for what may never come.

"DRIFTON, LUZERNE CO., PENN., May 3d, 1891.

"JASPER":—Permit me, please, to ask your advice. I have about \$1,200 for which I have no use, and which I am anxious to have help me earn more. Can you advise me any stock to buy that is in your judgment to go up in the course of a few months? I also have about \$1,500 for which I will have no use until June 1st to 5th. Can you advise me to buy anything in stock that may bring me a few dollars until then? Would rather have stock that is listed in Philadelphia. H. S.

I respond that everything depends upon the condition of the market. Twelve hundred dollars will not buy outright a very large block of stock. Among the low-priced stocks that are believed to be ready for a rise (if not in the immediate future, at least before the year is out) I may mention Chicago Gas, Rio Grande Western (common), St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute (common), and the M., K. and T. securities. I do not believe in speculation, as I have said before, and I would advise "H. S." to invest his money in dividend-paying stocks, or in good bonds. He has waited too long to get a very decided rise in these. As for investments that will return a profit before the first week in June, I dare not name anything. The market is subject to too many fluctuations.

"CHAUNTE, KAN., April 26th, 1891.

"FRIEND 'JASPER':—I hold ten shares in the Phoenix Loan and Building Association, of St. Joseph, Mo. Please answer in your 'Correspondence' column of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED whether it is a safe investment, and if I will realize anything by the venture. G. W. R."

I am sorry to say it is impossible for me to respond to this inquiry with any knowledge of the condition or prospects of the company referred to. My field of observation is limited to Wall Street and securities (listed or unlisted) that are traded in there. I should say, from what I know of such concerns, that I would prefer to have investments only in corporations whose directorate was familiar to me as trustworthy, and abundantly equipped from a financial point of view.

A correspondent at Philadelphia asks what I think of an investment in the proposed issue of new collateral mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific. He says Mr. Gould is credited with being ready to take \$5,000,000 of them. I have no doubt that this may be true, for Mr. Gould has a way of preferring the bonds of his concerns to their stocks. The annual report of the Union Pacific is not assuring. It shows a deficit of \$275,000, as against a surplus during the preceding year of nearly \$1,000,000. The net floating debt of the company shows an increase of nearly \$2,500,000, and the gross floating debt is over \$20,000,000. I have an idea that Mr. Gould's blanket mortgage may furnish him with resources with which to advance the price of the stocks and the bonds, so that, from a speculative standpoint, it may be a purchase. As an investment, I should prefer to take something else.

"Mercury" writes from Chicago, in regard to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Rock Island stocks. These have been at a very low price, and there is a report, which some people believe, that they have been depressed because insiders desire to load up with them, just as Lake Shore was knocked down to around 50 until it had all been gathered in, and was then suddenly jumped to above par. If crops reach expectations during the coming season, both Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island will approach par again, possibly pass it.

"Henry" writes from St. Louis to ask if I still believe in Missouri Pacific as a dividend-payer. I have every reason to believe that the dividends on the Missouri Pacific will be continued, at least at a four per cent. rate, and there may be some truth in the report of their advance to five per cent. The fluctuations in the stock indicate manipulation, and reveal, no doubt, the hand of outsiders rather than of Mr. Gould. A drop in Missouri Pacific is at once credited to Jay Gould, and the report that he is selling stocks materially helps the bears. Just at the very time that the drop was credited to him, Mr. Gould was printing a report, which his friends believe to be true, stating that he had not sold a single share of the stock. I would not advise short sales of Missouri Pacific.

"Henrietta" writes from Milwaukee regarding the propriety of purchasing St. Paul common at the present high prices. I hear, from sources that have sometimes been well-advised and entirely trustworthy, that there is a movement on foot that will still further advance the price of St. Paul common, and that it will shortly be made a profitable dividend-payer again. It must be remembered that St. Paul, on a rising market, is always a leader. It is a favorite at home as well as abroad, and this gives it undue strength. I am inclined, however, strongly to believe that a movement in which the Vanderbilts may be interested is on foot regarding St. Paul.

"Doctor" writes from Philadelphia to ask if I do not believe that the purchase by the Northern Pacific of its preferred stock with the money to be raised from the Manitoba Land Case will advance that security. Possibly it may, but I am strongly prejudiced against the Northern Pacific stocks. I had rather have the bonds, and there are things that I would rather possess even than the bonds of that road. It is, I think, very much inflated in its capitalization, and subject to attacks that may run it down to a lower level, unless the whole market keeps strong.

"James B." writes from Dallas, Texas, to know if Wabash preferred and common are not cheap at prevailing prices, and if on a rising market they are not good for an advance. I have no doubt that if the market continues to rise the Wabashes some day will take a sudden jump that will surprise a great many persons. They have gone to a very low point, and I know of several large operators who have gathered considerable amounts of them for which they have paid, and on which they rely for a large profit. At the same time, the history of Wabash is not altogether reassuring, either to investors or speculators.

Bear in mind that great investors and safe speculators always watch not only the signs of the times, but the actual condition of the various interests that contribute to a rise or a decline in the market. To such persons the purchase of stocks and bonds is not speculation or gambling. It is investment, and an early knowledge of the condition of the railways, of an increase or decrease of earnings, or of the condition and prospects of the money market, specially equip them to be buyers or sellers at the proper time. I know of one investor who never purchased a bond or stock of a railroad without first getting hold of the annual reports of the property for several years past. He examined into the history of the corporation, its progress and development, its management, its earnings, and its expenses. He was singularly fortunate in his investments, seldom making a loss and sometimes making great profits. But he had time to make this a business, and by so doing achieved success.



THE THEATRES OF NEW YORK.

THE most interesting event of the dramatic season in New York is the reappearance of that painstaking, earnest, and well-equipped actor, Mr. Richard Mansfield, at the Garden Theatre, in his wonderful impersonation of "Beau Brummel." I am exceedingly anxious to see Mr. Mansfield's new play, "Don Juan," which is to follow shortly.

"Home, Sweet Home," at the Academy of Music, ought to draw, judging by the popularity of other plays that have won success by realism on the stage. The farm scene, the horse race, the grist and cider mills ought to make "Home, Sweet Home" go, even if the dialogue is heavy and the plot a little disjointed.

James O'Neill, whose picture I present in this week's column, appears with Louis James and a very good company at the Star Theatre, in the new play of "The Envoy." At times it is wearisome, but Mr. O'Neill and Mr. James both take their parts with



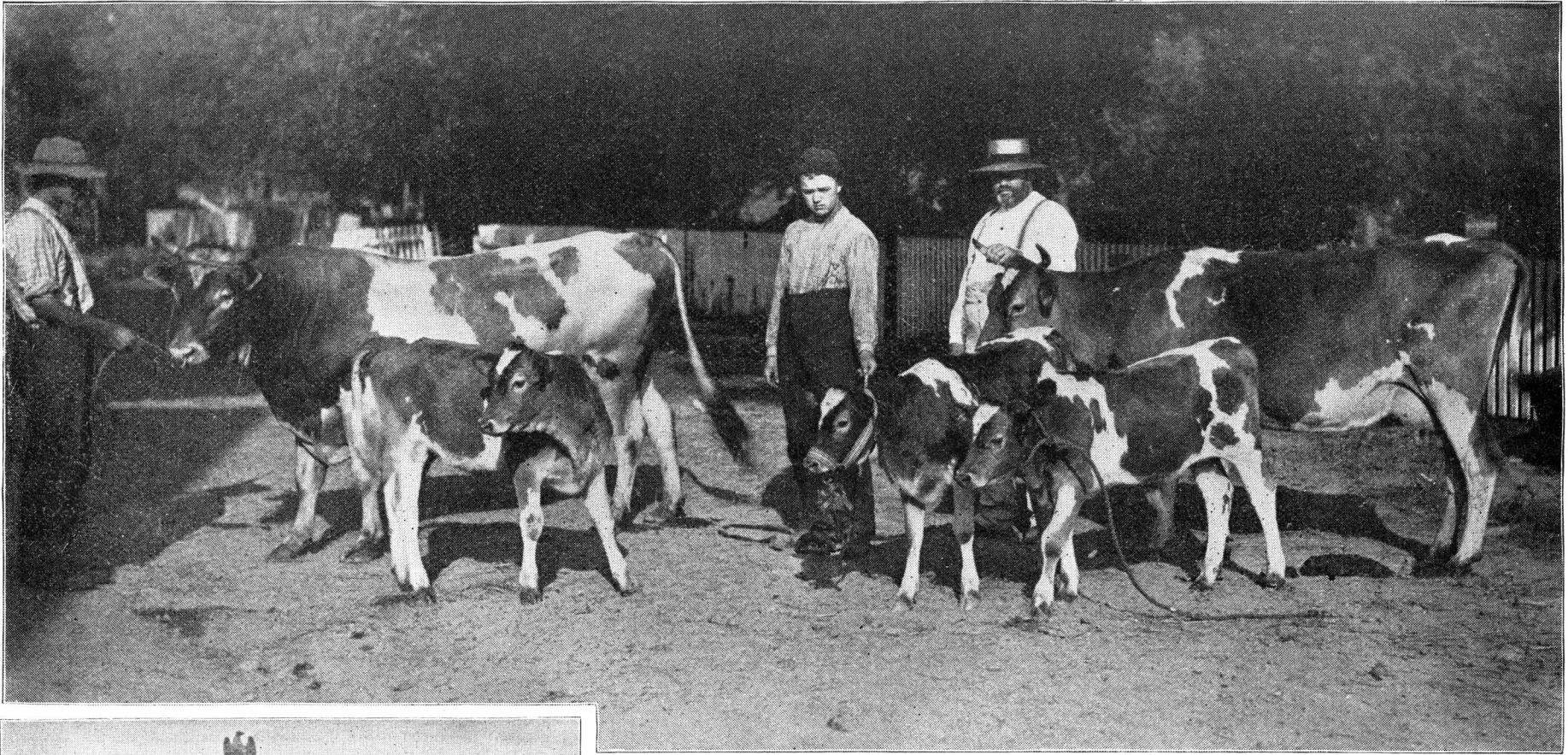
JAMES O'NEILL, WHO APPEARS IN "THE ENVOY."

admirable judgment and skill. The author, Edward J. Swartz, I think, could eliminate some of the dialogue and make the blood-curdling plot more conspicuous.

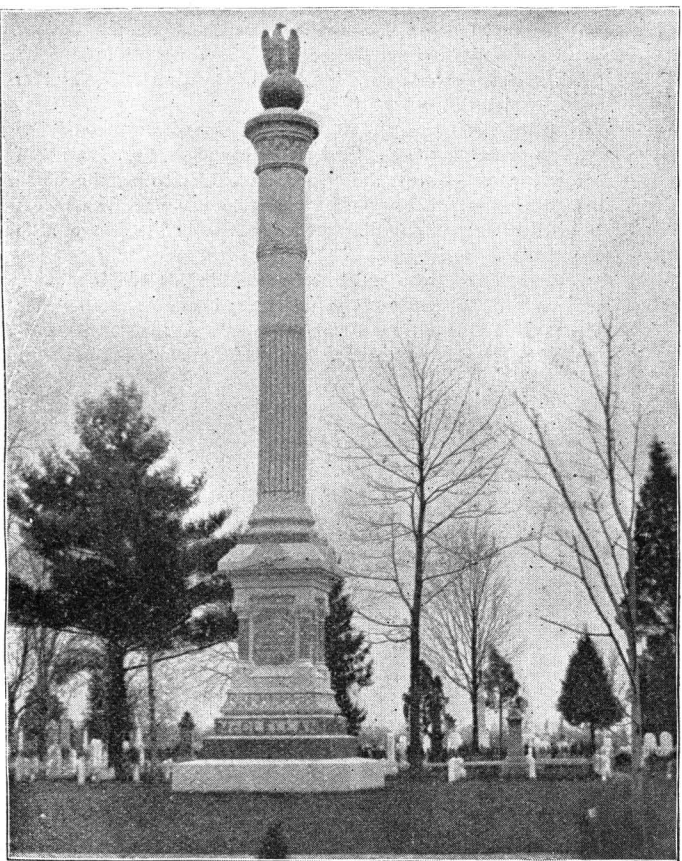
A number of new things are offered to theatre-goers in our city. "The Merchant," at the Madison Square Theatre, is a piece with a moral—which cannot be said for most of the plays produced nowadays. The play is acted by a very clever company. I like the company better than the play, but both are good. Viola Allen is conspicuous for her excellence, and Mr. Henley, always good, takes a leading part.

Mr. De Wolf Hopper must have been delighted with the heartiness with which he was received at the Broadway Theatre. "Wang" may be called a comic opera, but it should not properly be classed in that category. It is Hopper's piece—simply this and nothing more. Every one will want to see him and his company. It will be a great many years, I think, before the public will refuse to be amused by this unique and unfettered child of operatic genius.

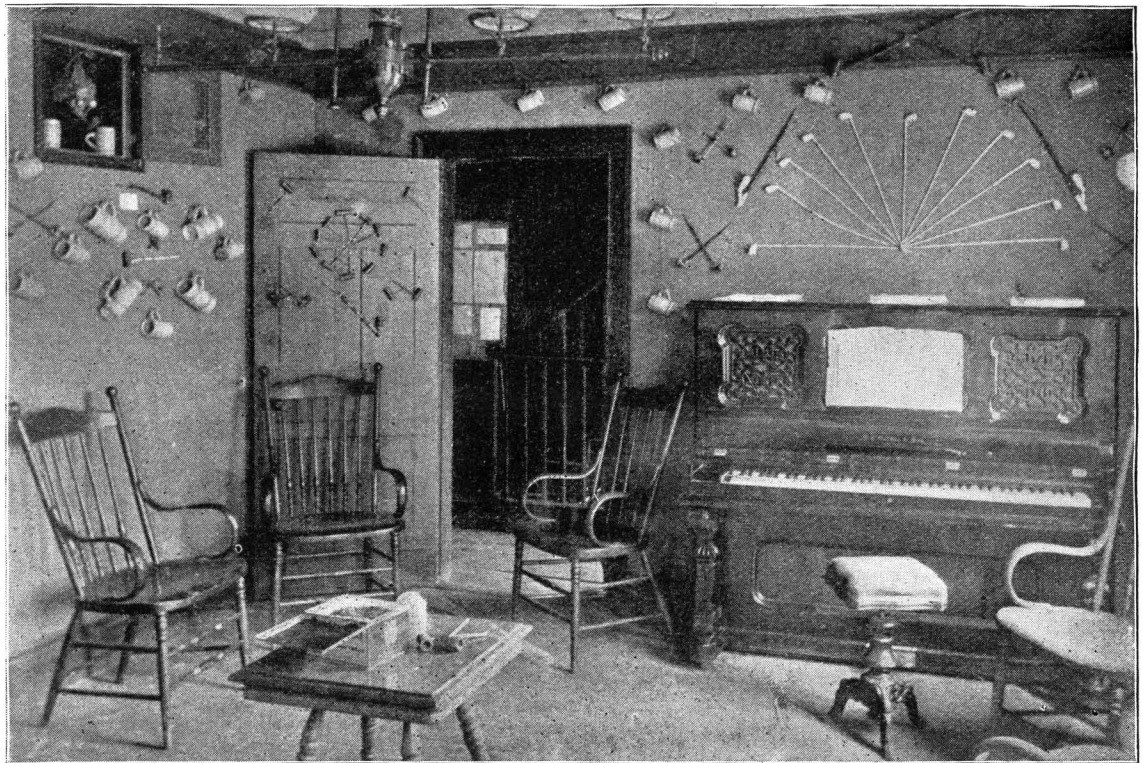
The announcement that John Drew, the super-excellent leading man in Augustin Daly's company, has signed a long contract with Charles Frohman and will "star it" next season does not surprise me. Mr. Daly is not held in profound respect and admiration by all the members of his company, and if he continues his imperious and unappreciative conduct, he will, in time, lose all the brightest members of his company. John Drew, as a star, should be a success. But if I had the selection of a member of Daly's company with which to "star," I should by all means choose James Lewis, for some eccentric character. All that Lewis needs is a good comedy. He will furnish a comedian of the highest type. THE STROLLER.



THE RETURN FROM PASTURE: PHOTO BY W. J. HARRIS, WEST PITSTON, PA.



MONUMENT TO GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, IN RIVERVIEW CEMETERY, TRENTON, N. J.: PHOTO BY GRANT CASTNER.

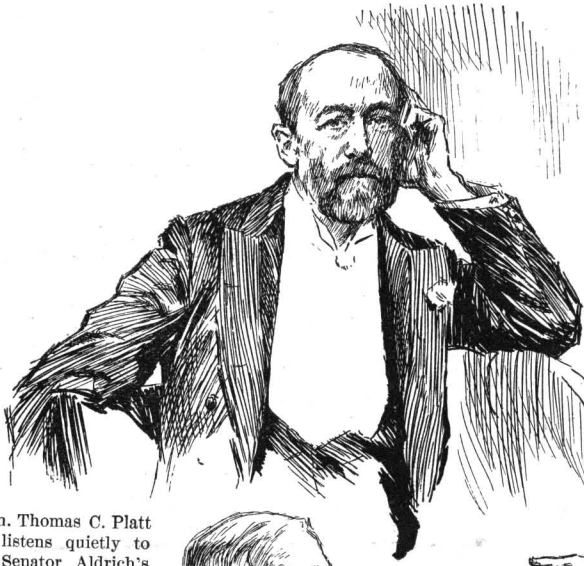


SMOKING-ROOM OF THE TENDERLOIN CLUB, NEW YORK CITY: PHOTO BY F. H. NORTON, NEW YORK "HERALD."



THE LATE COKE RIOTS IN PENNSYLVANIA—SOLDIERS IN CHARGE OF THE COKE OVENS: PHOTO BY G. VON, NEW YORK.

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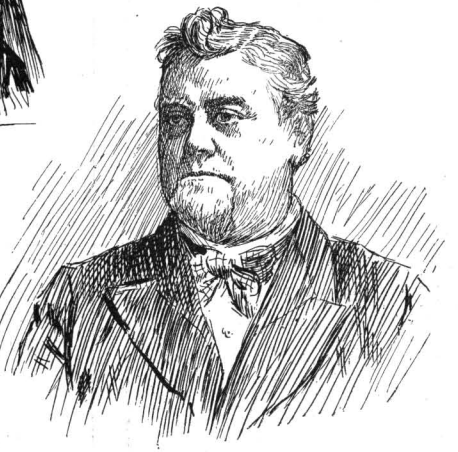
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MISTRESS—"Is the fire going, Bridget?" Bridget (an amateur)—"Faith, mum, an' it's jist gone."—*American Grocer.*

MRS. BRICKROW—"What kind of a girl have you now, Mrs. Bronston?" Mrs. Bronston (wearily)—"Female."—*Good News.*

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"The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest!"  
You can lessen  
**LIFE'S BURDEN**  
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It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes...

**HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION**

## MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. **MODENE SUPERSEDES ELECTROLYSIS.**

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement.—Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.** **MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.** Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We Offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



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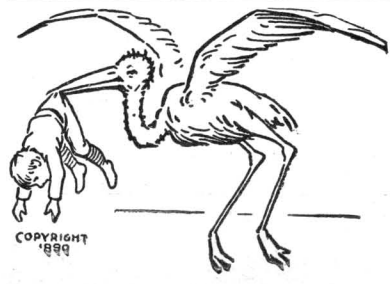
They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,  
And blistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,  
Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves,  
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves.")  
And the poor woman thought she must certainly die,  
Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try.  
No wonder its praises so loudly they speak;  
She grew better at once and was well in a week.

The torturing pains and distressing nervousness which accompany, at times, certain forms of "female weakness," yield like magic to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and adapted to the delicate organization of woman. It allays and subdues the nervous symptoms and relieves the pain accompanying functional and organic troubles.

strengthening nerve, and a positive remedy for "female weaknesses" and ailments. All functional disturbances, irregularities, and derangements are cured by it. There's nothing like it in the way it acts—there's nothing like it in the way it's sold. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to ferment in the stomach and cause distress; is as peculiar in its curative effects, in the diseases that afflict womankind, as in its composition. It's a legitimate medicine—an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and

Read the guarantee on the wrapper. You lose nothing if it doesn't help you—but it will. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled. It's a legitimate medicine, the only one that's guaranteed to give satisfaction in the cure of all "female complaints."



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**Taken away**—sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. It's a large contract, but the smallest things in the world do the business—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest, but the most effective. They go to work in the right way. They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You only pay for the good you get. That's the peculiar plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on, through druggists.



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SLIMLY (during the spring rains)—“Aw—baw Jovel how's a fellow to get ovah this awful puddle without stilts?”  
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SALEM, MASS., Mar. 23, 1891.

When at Stuttgart, Germany, during the winter 1881-82, I was suffering from a severe attack of Bronchitis, which seemed to threaten Pneumonia. I met at the Hotel Marquardt, Commander Beardslee, of the United States Navy. In speaking of my sickness, he remarked: “Doctor, you can cure that chest trouble of yours by using an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.” “That may be true,” I answered, “but where can I get the plaster?” “Anywhere in the civilized world, and surely here in Stuttgart. Whenever I have a cold, I always use one and find relief.” I sent to the drug-store for the plaster, and it did all that my friend had promised. Ever since then I have used it whenever suffering from a cold, and I have many-times prescribed it for patients.

The ALLCOCK'S PLASTER is the best to be had, and has saved many from severe illness, and undoubtedly, if used promptly, will save many valuable lives. Whenever one has a severe cold they should put on an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER as soon as possible. It should be placed across the chest, the upper margin just below the neck; some hot beef tea, or milk, will aid in the treatment.

This is not a patent remedy in the objectionable sense of that term, but a standard preparation of value. The Government supplies for the U. S. Army and Indian Hospital stores contain ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS, and the medical profession throughout the world are well aware of their reliability and excellence.

I shall always recommend it, not only to break up colds, but as useful in allaying pains in the chest and in the back. It is a preparation worthy of general confidence.

*Wm. Thornton Parker M.D. Asst. Surgeon U.S. Army*

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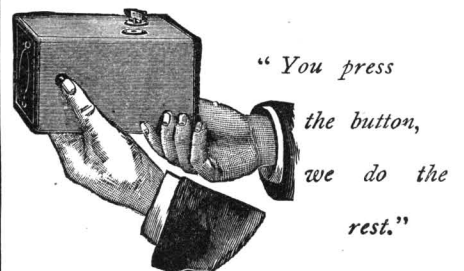
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THE ISSUE OF JUNE 7 WILL BE OUR SUMMER NUMBER, HAVING AN ATTRACTIVE COVER IN COLORS AND MANY FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. ALL ADVERTISERS SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN THIS ISSUE. SEND FOR RATES.

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 to make the possible on the Standard American target reduced to 40 yards. But the STEVENS RIFLE, with its celebrated .22 long rifle cartridge not only made it possible, but within the reach of any good marksman. Manufactured by **The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.** Send for Catalogue, P. O. Box 5686, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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