

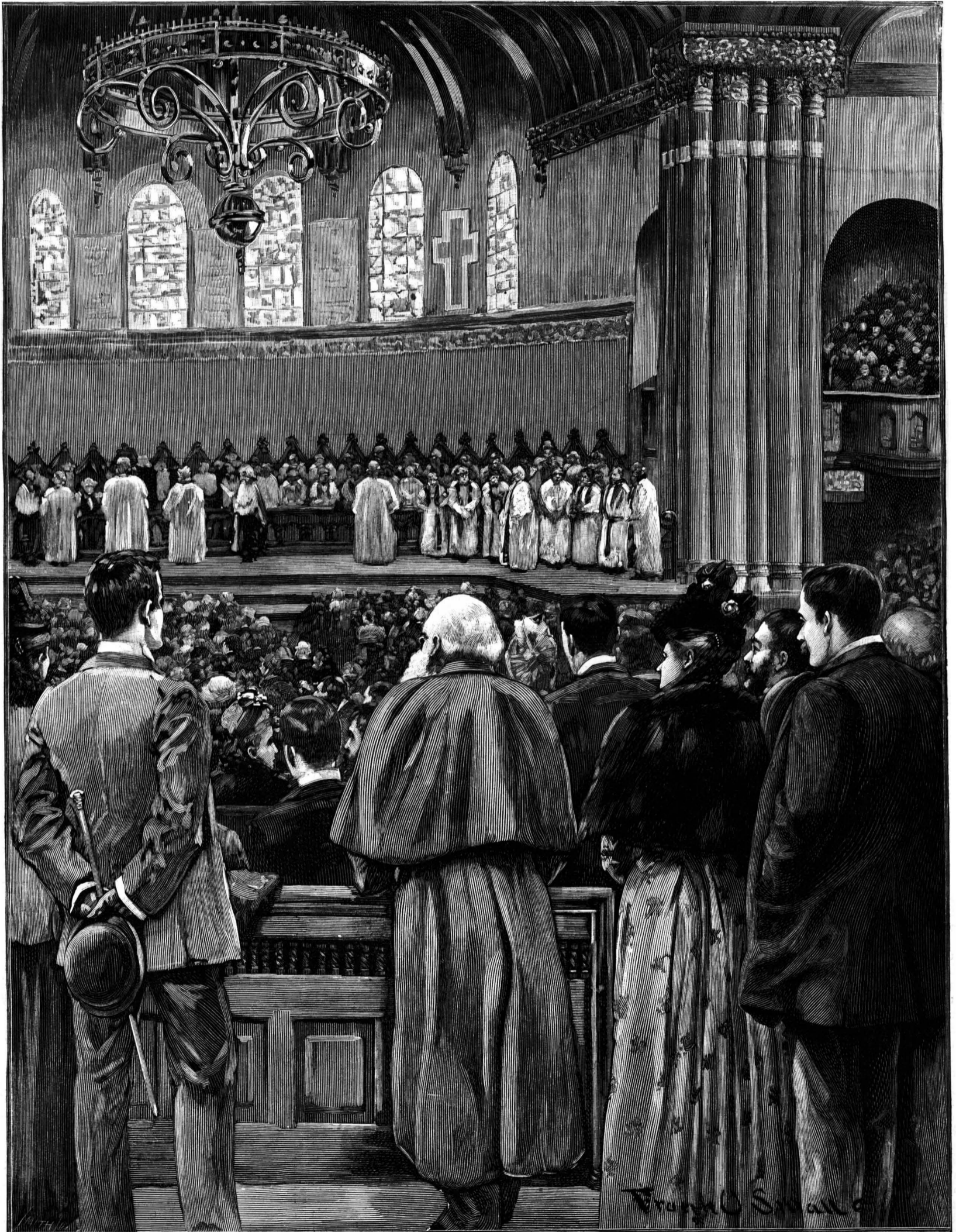
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1891, by the JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.—Entered at the Post-office, New York, N. Y., as Second-class Matter.

No. 1885.—Vol. LXXIII.]

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1891.

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



THE CONSECRATION OF REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D. AS BISHOP OF THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS—READING THE ASSENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.—DRAWN BY F. O. SMALL.—[SEE PAGE 208.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 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, No. 1 Clarastrasse, Mainz, Germany. Cable address: "Judgark."

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.

"PRESIDENT HARRISON and a Second Term" will be the subject of the leading editorial contribution to FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY next week. Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, the editor of the *New York Age*, a representative journal published largely in the interests of the colored race, is the writer, and his observations at this particular time will be read with interest.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES MAY BE
FORETOLD.

WE will commence by briefly analyzing the primary causes of the physical constitution of the terrestrial globe before proceeding to relate the facts which prove satisfactorily the natural law connecting the maxima and minima declinations and inclinations of the magnetic needle with the increase and decrease of atmospherical pressure and temperature.

All the winds and ocean currents, all the immense work developed day by day upon the surface of the globe, the results of which are vegetation, animal life, the rains, the great storms and hurricanes—all this is the outcome of solar irradiation. Without the sun all motion would cease, and death would reign upon the surface of the earth.

Previous to the glacial era the sun was still in its non-radiant, nebulous period, and organic life was then developed and sustained upon the earth by the earth's own heat; this heat was gradually lost by irradiation until the cold extended from the poles to the present Torrid Zone and caused the glacial period which enwrapped our planet, lasting until the nebulous condition of the sun came to an end and its powerful irradiations filled the immensity of space. The thaw then set in and, owing to the obliquity of the ecliptic, the seasons began to be defined; the glacial period over, life was again developed, owing to the solar heat, and the meteorological phenomena such as we now experience were produced.

The sun's irradiation is not constant and uniform; it varies from one day to another. This fact is due to the sun-spots, which increase or diminish in number at certain periods, to which the name of *Oncenal* is given.

If the heat received by the earth through solar irradiation is the determining cause of the importance and succession of meteorological phenomena, it is evident that by measuring daily the amount of heat received by the earth at any given place it may be possible to estimate the relative temperature of the various air strata over that place. This has been attempted by actino-metric measurements, but unsuccessfully because the results obtained could not be compared.

It may not be possible to measure with absolute precision the amount of heat received, but it is practicable to do so approximately, through some of the various effects it produces upon the earth. Since the late Father Secchi's interesting studies of the sun-spots it has been foreseen that these phenomena were intimately connected with the energy of that body's irradiation. The sun-spot itself acts negatively as regards irradiation, and must therefore cause a diminution of its energy. Some of the French astronomers denied that there was any difference between the force of irradiation of the spot and of the photosphere, basing their opinion upon thermic measurements effected by means of delicate thermo-electrical apparatus, the results of which were alike; but this method of experimentalizing is far too deficient and imperfect for its results to be taken into serious consideration, therefore actino-metric measurement was resorted to, and this, as already stated, has also proved inadequate.

Subsequently several astronomers, among others Youngs, observed the perfect coincidence between the appearance of sun-spots and the perturbations of the declination-needle, and since then this astronomical principle has been admitted without cavil.

Consequently solar irradiation can now be measured relatively according to the variations of declination. Moreover, astronomers and meteorologists now almost unanimously agree as to the intimate connection that exists between the maxima and minima of sun-spots and those of the magnetic perturbations and of auroræ boreales; and many, as manifested by Youngs, extend this connection to the rain-fall, but in inverse ratio and with a year's delay.

These are concisely the principles which serve as basis to the physics of our globe.

We will make no special mention of the various systems followed by meteorologists to explain these facts and to deduce their consequences, but will perhaps merely refer to them as we explain the system we adopt, based upon our own experiments and in accordance with our personal theories.

For some time past many philosophers have been aware of certain effects linked with the magnetic perturbations and some meteorological phenomena. The Abbé Fortin and others have written on this subject. Whenever a gyratory storm crosses a continent, or a cyclone threatens a coast, the magnetic needle is

perturbed if that instrument is situated within the limited area of its influence, and announces the arrival of such phenomenon five or six days beforehand. In such case it is seen that the relation between the occurrence of the phenomenon and its action on the magnetic needle is the *actual influence* of the former over the latter.

According to the theory which we will now proceed to develop it is the *direct influence of the solar heat* which acts upon the needle and heralds the inevitable coming of such meteorological phenomena, which in themselves may or may not affect the needle. These two physical actions are entirely distinct and separate, and can only be confounded through ignorance or bad faith. We make this decided distinction between said phenomena because thereupon rests our right of property to said new theory.

It has been fully demonstrated that the production of sun-spots perturbs the magnetic needle, but nobody has endeavored to appreciate and define this effect so as to deduce from it the importance of the cause.

During the year 1887 we made a constant study of the physical condition of the sun—as far as the clouds would allow—and of the variations of declination. From this study, which is set down in a special diagram, we deduce the following observations: 1st. The declination varies every day with great irregularity, having its maximum between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M., and its minimum about 1 P.M. 2d. That the maximum sometimes continues till the usual hour of the minimum, this last taking place several hours later, and a maximum is occasionally produced quite near a minimum. 3d. Every time that a group of sun-spots appears, or if this solar disturbance occurs, even though it be imperceptible through the telescope, there is an increase in declination. 4th. Occasionally the *anomaly* presents itself that upon the appearance of a sun-spot the declination notably decreases instead of augmenting. From this study we deduce the following: That as the diminution of declination is the result of the heating of the earth's crust along the meridian of the point of observation, then the increase of declination connected with the appearance of a sun-spot manifests a diminution in solar irradiation, and consequently a lesser amount of heat received by the earth, and that when the *anomaly* referred to occurs it is, because there is an accession of heat to the earth's crust independent of the sun's, and whose origin lies in the earth itself. On admitting these principles we argued that if true then we would find that each increase of declination would correspond with a minimum of air temperature, and *vice versa*; and as the heat received by the earth is communicated to the atmosphere through the law of propagation—that is, with a delay of thirty to forty days—that would be the period at which the corresponding maxima or minima in temperature would take place.

The heat received by the earth is converted into *latent* and *dynamic*; the former causes the evaporation of the oceans and other waters on the surface of the earth, and the dynamic heat diffuses itself in the atmosphere and finally irradiates into sidereal space. The diffusion of this heat goes on *slowly* from stratum to stratum, partly because the air is a bad conductor of heat, and partly because any one substance has not always the same aptitude for absorbing dynamic heat, although the source of diffusion may be the same. If the substance is already *warm*—that is, if it has already absorbed sufficient dynamic heat to be in a condition to irradiate it—it will by contact only be able to absorb very little more; while if the same substance is *cold* then it will rapidly absorb a greater amount of the dynamic fluid.

Through these brief explanations it will be evident that the law of the propagation of dynamic heat requires variable though appreciable periods for the diffusion of the same. These periods are of variable duration, according to the time of the year and the latitude of the place under consideration. In the Torrid Zone the period of delay may be fifty days, while it gradually diminishes with higher latitude till it is only forty to forty-five days in the Frigid Zones. Guided by this reasoning we proceeded to verify the connection between the maxima of declination and the minima of atmospherical temperature, and after four years of careful observation we have found that this period of delay is forty-five to forty-seven days for this place (Guanajuato Mex.); fifty per cent. of the cases recorded had forty-six days delay; thirty per cent. had forty-five days, and the remainder forty-seven days delay. These slight differences were occasioned through the perturbations of the air masses by the advent of cold north winds or of hot south winds.

Whenever possible we have compared our observations with simultaneous ones taken in Mexico City, and have found that in the majority of cases the minima of temperature there coincide with those here; some few are a day in advance and others a day later, owing to accidental causes. At the same time we have applied the same law of delay to the maxima of declination and minima of temperature, as per the diagrams published by the illustrious Father Viñez of the Havana, and have obtained similar results as with our own. This proves that this law holds good as well for the 19° 36' as for the 23° 8' of latitude in our northern hemisphere.

These verifications, if not yet very numerous as regards the number of days of observation or of different places in which they have been taken, are yet in our opinion quite sufficient to prove the validity of this important law, although the actual period of days (of delay) is at present only approximately given.

Finally, by means of the declination-needle we can now specify forty-six days beforehand the dates of maximum and minimum atmospherical temperature. This is doubtless a great step gained in foreseeing meteorology, but it is insufficient to foretell the weather.

To obtain the complement of all the elements which combine to produce the principal meteorological phenomena it were necessary to have the barometric pressures and the direction of the winds. We then bethought ourselves of the inclination or dipping needle.

All meteorologists agree that the insolation of the earth's surface originates a great thermo-electric element which moves in the Torrid Zone from east to west, according to the portion of the earth's surface which comes under the sun's direct rays; this element develops an electric current—the *great equatorial current*

—which travels from east to west, the trajectory of its axis being in the intermediate circle between the isotherms of the same degree in both hemispheres, and consequently somewhat further to the north of the earth's equator in the Atlantic, and slightly less to the south of it in the Indian Ocean; it then branches out in two streams—the arctic and the antarctic, which envelop in numerous spirals the surface of both hemispheres until their tension by accumulation is such that they escape into space by different trajectories, originating in the Nordenskjöld plains, the auroræ boreales and australes.

These two solenoids thus formed upon the surface of land and sea, by their nature are in fact only one, and it is its influence upon the magnetic needle that determines its inclination and declination. There are here various phenomena to which we particularly call attention: The equator of the solenoid does not coincide with the terrestrial equator, nor does it remain stationary at the same point. Consequently the magnetic pole is at some distance from the terrestrial pole; it changes its position and all the magnetic needles upon the meridian of any one place decline toward the magnetic pole. If the intensity of the equatorial current were the same every day of the year—which it cannot be as the solar irradiation is so variable—the declination would have no change, either annual or monthly; whereas it must actually vary even in one and the same day. When the surface of the place of observation becomes the thermo-electric element, because the sun is then culminating, then through the energy of insolation the element of the trajectory of the great current becomes one with the respective parallel, all the elements of the spirals contained within that section are parallel to the terrestrial equator, and consequently the effect of the solenoid at such a moment is to direct the magnetic needle toward the terrestrial pole, thus *diminishing* the declination.

This is the place to treat further of the *anomaly* to which we referred above. Let us now resort to geology. It is an admitted fact that our globe consists of a great sphere of fused and incandescent substances covered over by a thin crust of solid matter, this crust being of a paste-like consistency in the interior and solid and cold on the exterior; the rugosities of this crust forming great hollows filled with water which are named seas and high eminences which form the mountains—such is the earth's crust. But the earth has been cooling since the time it was formed, and suffering successive contractions because the substances of which it is formed occupy less space in a solid than in a fused condition. During the shrinkage the earth's crust has broken in arcs of a circle, forming immense chasms which have been subsequently filled up by eruptive substance and to-day form great mountain ranges. This happened ages ago, but to-day as the cooling goes on incessantly, so does the contraction of the earth's crust, and the compression of the fused matter at the inner surface continues by slow degrees, and, though on a lesser scale, it is yet expelled from time to time, being thrown out by those natural safety-valves which we call volcanoes. Two or more volcanoes are generally found over the same great chasm or fissure the interior of which has not been entirely filled by the lavas, and each great fissure has probably many connecting channels or galleries, some of which extend to the upper surface and others *nearly* to the upper strata of the earth's crust—strata to which the water of the oceans penetrates by infiltration, owing to the enormous pressure to which the bed of the sea is subjected. When the accumulation of gases in the interior or the contraction of the earth's crust forces the fused matter to ascend by one of these channels, in the way that a lifting-pump would, the fiery liquid may and does overflow by a volcanic mouth; but more frequently it only reaches the middle strata, where it is condensed.

Such condensation forms another cause for the diffusion of dynamic heat, which extends itself from the interior outwards; but which during the time the lavas fill the subterranean channels produces a calorific perturbation of the respective spherical section similar to that resulting from meridian insolation and consequently a diminution of magnetic declination; if this action is powerful there will still be a decrease, although the presence of sun-spots would point to an increase, and forty-six days later the thermometer will register a minimum which was not anticipated, because this seismic phenomenon affects only a small segment of the equatorial current, the same which only collectively influences the daily decrease of declination due to meridian insolation. If the internal heat were propagated through the strata of the earth's crust with the same rapidity as irradiation takes place in the air strata, then earthquakes would occur upon the same day, or previously to that on which the unforeseen minimum is produced. But such is not the case; the time which the internal heat requires to propagate itself up to the great subterranean hollows filled with water combined with decomposable substances and to produce their sudden evaporation, or perhaps disassociation, the origin of earthquakes, is, according to our observations, over sixty days.

From the foregoing will be understood that it is easy to foretell the probable date of seismic disturbances.

Returning to the meteorological question which we left pending—the predictions of fall and rise of atmospherical pressure—we must remember that every solenoid has also its magnetic poles at its two extremities, and that the north pole of the magnetic dipping-needle is directed toward it. Let us suppose the solenoid is elongated starting from a certain position, then the point of the needle will rise a little and will mark a smaller angle than before; if, on the other hand, it is shortened or runs more toward the south, the needle will have a greater dip and will show a greater angle. These movements of the solenoid do not depend on the intensity of the electric current, but on the accumulation of electricity within the circuit in virtue of the resistances which it may meet with in its trajectory—resistances originating in many complex causes.

If there is accumulation the spirals of the solenoid will be multiplied, the elongation of which will cause the magnetic pole to approach the terrestrial pole, diminishing the dip of the magnetic needle; the accumulation of electricity will produce an immense development of heat, which, after tempering the rigor of the Frigid Zones, will produce the elevation of a great ring of heated air and will tend to move half the atmosphere toward the north, thus favoring the trade winds and those from the southeast. When the accumulation of electricity comes to an end through its dispersion causing auroræ, then the solenoid will

be shortened, the dip of the needle will increase, and the atmosphere will tend to move toward the equator, favoring the north winds; but in this backward movement air waves are produced which rise above the former level, bringing, as a consequence, higher pressures and easterly winds. Therefore, the general movement of the atmosphere, independently of the winds engendered by the heat of the belt of calms, and known as trade-winds, currents of Oberbeck, etc., is a flow and ebb between the equator and the poles, occasioning air-waves in the high regions parallel to the isobaric lines and producing the barometric rise and fall. But also in these movements the law of propagation intervenes, and the effects are felt fifty days after the movement has been initiated.

Thus the dipping-needle furnishes us with the probable date of maxima and minima of pressure, which, combined with those of temperature and with the indication of the probable winds and approximate amount of corresponding humidity, form the basis of our weather forecasts.

The detailed account of facts proven which bear out the validity of our theory would occasion a separate article.

With these principles and those which practice may subsequently show, and above all with the powerful aid of a well-studied climatology of each typical locality, we have no doubt that this branch of science will render most useful and timely services to humanity.



[The above article, written in Spanish specially for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER by Mr. Juan N. Contreras, civil and mining engineer and professor of astronomy and meteorology in the State College of Guanajuato, Mexico, was translated into English by Mr. F. de P. Stephenson, of Dolores Hidalgo, Mexico.]

LEAVE IT ALONE.

THE proposition of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the repeal of the Silver act of 1890 is untimely, injudicious, and thoughtless. The act of 1890 settled the silver question for the time being if not for all time. It was a compromise act. If it had not been passed there was nothing left to stop the passage of a free silver-coinage act, and to repeal the act of 1890 at the approaching session of Congress will simply open the way again for free silver coinage, which is the last thing that the New York Chamber of Commerce can favor.

The agitation of the silver question at this particular time, when there are abundant evidences of an approaching prosperous era, would be fatal to our business interests, would stem the tide of prosperity, would awaken the most serious apprehensions at home and abroad with reference to our financial standing, and would be indirectly a victory for the advocates of free and unlimited silver coinage.

In this connection we call attention to a reply recently sent by Secretary Foster to inquiries from Mr. Elihu B. Hayes, secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, who asked regarding the intent and purpose of the present Silver act. Secretary Foster, who always writes with a business man's terseness and clearness, says in his response that the act of 1890 does not increase the coinage of silver dollars, but since the first of July has practically stopped such coinage. The act provided for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, and after the first of July for the coinage only of such silver dollars as were necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in purchase of silver bullion. As no such notes are being presented for redemption in silver dollars, the coinage of silver from bullion purchased under the act has practically ceased, and the mints are now only re-coining the trade-dollar and subsidiary silver.

The secretary says that the present treasury notes are issued upon the purchase of silver bullion at its market price, and that the law requires that the cost of the silver bullion and the silver dollars coined therefrom held in the Treasury shall always equal the amount of treasury notes outstanding, so that these notes, he says, have practically behind them a gold dollar's worth of silver bullion. Furthermore, the treasury notes differ from the silver certificates in that they are redeemable in either gold or silver at the discretion of the secretary, with a proviso that the two dollars shall be maintained at parity.

The official statement of these facts emphasizes our judgment that the Chamber of Commerce was entirely too hasty in demanding a repeal of the act of 1890. We trust that its action will be promptly reconsidered. If it is not reconsidered Congress should pay no attention to it. In all fairness let us see what the operations of the existing law will be before we proceed to enter upon another hot discussion of the silver-coinage proposition.

STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

THE directors of the Adams Express Company, a great and prosperous institution, have righted a grave wrong done to its stockholders. The president of the company, Mr. John Hoey, and the vice-president, Mr. Spooner, have both been compelled to resign because of the disclosure that they, while officers of the company, made a large profit—nearly \$700,000—out of the sale to the Adams Express Company of an express business in New England.

If the Adams Express Company were not in good hands its directors would hardly have dared to take such a bold and decisive step. There are no doubt other corporations whose officers have been guilty of equally dishonorable, not to say dishonest, transactions, the exposure of which would have wrecked them. Whatever the result may be, however, in the end the exposure of the wrong-doing and the exposure of the wrong-doers by any corporation must serve to make it stronger with the people and more prosperous in itself.

The revelations regarding the Adams Express Company show how easy it is for the managers of great corporate enterprises to enrich themselves at the expense of their stockholders. Some of the greatest fortunes that Wall Street has known have been

notoriously made in this way, and the fault can properly be laid to the stockholders. They should take the power in their own hands and oust officers, directors, and "insiders" who profit by speculative manipulations which will not bear the light of day.

It is no secret that some of the corporations well known on Wall Street are in the hands of men who do not own a majority of the stock, and who obtain control because the stockholders fail to attend annual elections and yield up their proxies to dishonest, incompetent, and speculative managers. The celerity and ease with which the Adams Express Company has relieved itself of an objectionable management may set stockholders of other corporations to thinking, and the more they think the stronger will be their inclination to do what the Adams Express Company has done.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

A RECENT article on prohibition in these columns is attracting considerable attention from our readers. One who writes from Clinton, Mass., says that "prohibitionists are charitable enough to believe that you are honest in your statements. We believe it is as wrong to license an evil as it is to commit the evil."

Another correspondent, from Philadelphia, says we have done great injustice to the prohibitionists in asserting that by voting for a third party, particularly in New York, they have inflicted lasting injury upon the temperance cause. This correspondent admits the truth of our statement that "not a prohibition city of any size in the United States can be mentioned where liquor cannot be obtained by a stranger without difficulty and without fear of punishment," but thinks this only shows that the officers of these cities are false to their oath of office. He adds: "When we elect prohibition-party mayors in our cities, and have prohibition policemen, and can take those who try to violate the laws before prohibition judges, we will guarantee that prohibition will be as well enforced as any other law on the statute-books."

Our correspondent touches the marrow of the question. But how are prohibition officials to be elected unless a public sentiment is awakened which will give them a majority at the polls; and can a public sentiment be created by a third party which accepts nothing but prohibition, which is not satisfied to help those who believe in the taxation of the liquor interest, and who can gradually, "line upon line and precept upon precept," be brought eventually to favor prohibition itself?

If the prohibition party would devote itself judiciously and carefully to the development of a temperance sentiment among the people there would be light ahead, but by antagonizing those who believe in temperance but are not as yet advocates of prohibition, they are lending the strongest aid to the saloon interests and inflicting the severest blows to the temperance cause. It is not surprising, therefore, that in this State, where the prohibition party defeated a high-license candidate for Governor and kept the rum power in control, the liquor-dealers sent this message of congratulation to the State prohibition convention during its recent session at Albany: "Gentlemen: We, the wine, ale, and beer dealers of this State, in convention assembled, tender you the assurance of our most profound and distinguished consideration for the outcome of your deliberations." This congratulation was meant. It was fairly deserved.

We have said that the prohibition party, in this State at least, in every political campaign of late years, has been, wittingly or unwittingly, the ally and friend of the liquor interest. The above message of congratulation is evidence that the liquor-dealers are fully aware of that fact.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH since the purchase of FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY from her by its present publishers Mrs. Frank Leslie has had no interest in nor any connection with this paper, still we take pleasure in congratulating her on her recent marriage to a bright, talented, and prosperous young English journalist, Mr. William Wilde, widely known as a brother of Oscar Wilde. Mrs. Leslie is still the publisher of her *Popular Monthly* and other publications, and is known far and wide as a woman of great literary attainments, whose work has brought the most substantial and satisfactory results. We trust that her new alliance will be conducive to a continuance of her well-deserved happiness and prosperity.

A SUGGESTIVE thought is found in a letter sent us from Sioux City, Iowa. A subscription has been sent us for FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, which is to be used experimentally in a teachers' reading-room as educational literature. The principal of the school to which the paper has been sent, writes: "I think your fine illustrations of people and places of general public interest are a grand aid to us as teachers of real living geography and history." This is a happy thought, and we commend it to the careful consideration of teachers, not only of training-schools and normal departments, but also of the little ones in kindergartens and the "buds of promise" in grammar and academic departments.

THE recent sale at Tattersall's in this city of the late August Belmont's breeding establishment was the most successful ever held in this country. The total sales footed up over \$600,000, and of this great sum \$100,000 was paid for St. Blaise. Mr. Charles Reed is to be congratulated on having carried off this magnificent horse by his bold bid, and the turf is to be also congratulated on the fact that St. Blaise is to remain in this country, and that the commission sent over from England was not large enough to outbid his present lucky owner. The average prices paid at the sale were very high, and were largely due to the success of the horses purchased at the Belmont sale last fall, and not at all to be wondered at when we consider that the prizes during the past season, given by the various associations as a stimulus to high breeding, amounted to nearly six millions of dollars. Mr. Reed will hold St. Blaise for \$3,000 for foaling purposes, and if St. Blaise should live an average length of life it will make him not the dearest horse of the sale but the cheapest.

MR. JOHN A. SLEICHER, who has had editorial control of the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER under the present proprietors,

has become editor-in-chief of the *Evening Mail and Express*, having entered upon his duties on Monday of last week. Mr. Sleicher has exceptional qualifications for the editorial direction of a great evening daily like that upon which he is now engaged. He not only possesses large ability, quick intuitions, and a wide knowledge of men and affairs, with great force and readiness as a writer, but he possesses also the high conscientiousness of purpose which is, after all, the supreme qualification of the great editor. He is, besides, in touch and sympathy with all wholesome progress and reform, and will be sure to give a quickened impulse to the newspaper in which advanced principles have hitherto found earnest advocacy. We are quite certain that the reputation that he already enjoys as a journalist will be heightened and enlarged in the responsible position upon which he has entered in connection with the foremost evening daily of the metropolis.

A GIFTED Californian speaker, Mr. Edward Curtis, at a recent reception in San Francisco to a colony from Holland, denied the assertion that the Yankees ever conquered the Dutch in New York. Mr. Curtis said, "The Dutch were not only the founders of New York, the second city of the world, but they and their descendants maintained supremacy in the political, commercial, manufacturing, and transportation interests of that imperial city." Mr. Curtis said that the most prominent and conservative business men of New York, the leaders of its social circles, its best politicians, including the first President of the United States ever elected from this State, were all of pure Dutch stock, and that California made its chief boast of the fact that it had an infusion of the best Dutch blood. One of its earliest Governors, John Bigler, the only man ever re-elected to the Governorship of California, was the son of a Hollander, and Mr. Curtis welcomed the Dutch colony to all the political and social honors of his State, and to the best that that land of promise could offer.

WALL STREET.—THE BOND MARKET.

MONTHS ago, when stocks were offered at abnormally low figures, and when nobody wanted to buy them, and everything dragged, I urged upon my readers nearly every week that if they had money to invest—not to speculate with—their time had come; that if they would buy any of the low-priced shares like Wabash preferred at 18 or 19, Chicago Gas at 40 to 42, St. Paul common around 55 to 60, and other stocks that I particularly mentioned, they would be certain to make money before the year closed.

Many who followed my advice have doubled their investments, and have written me to this effect, and now I want to give another pointer for the benefit of those who have money to invest, and that is to buy good bonds at prevailing prices. I don't suggest that purchases be made on margins, as I don't believe in that sort of thing. A sudden shock to the market might wipe out any man's narrow margin and leave him stranded. But if one buys less and pays for what he buys he is ready to withstand any shock. He can in business, as a rule, borrow money on bonds, and is, therefore, in much better shape in every way than if he had bought on a margin.

Money has been pretty stiff both at home and abroad, and for this reason chiefly the bond market has not felt an upward tendency. My readers can all remember the time, scarcely a year ago, when bonds that realized five per cent. net income on par value were considered an excellent investment. Now there are plenty of good bonds that realize five per cent. waiting for purchasers, and some very good six per cent. bonds, like the Tennessee coal and irons, which sell at around 90 and pay six per cent. on that investment.

The success of the recent Russian loan in Europe indicates that money is plentiful abroad, and that just as soon as Europe begins to pick up our bonds—and it is already in the market for both bonds and stocks—prices will move upward quite rapidly. I think there is at present a greater profit in bonds of almost all kinds, and decidedly less risks in the event of a declining market, than in stocks of any description. We are on the eve of a prosperous era, and as money becomes more plentiful (and it is daily growing easier), it will seek investment. A small demand in the bond market would start the rise, and the upward movement would speedily grow and gather strength day by day.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

HAVERHILL, MASS., OCTOBER 16TH, 1891.—1st. As an investment what do you think of Fitchburg (Mass.) Railroad stock around 75? 2d. What of West End Land Company, Boston, Mass., stock around 18?

Ans.—Both these stocks are peculiar to the Boston Exchange. They are not dealt in to any extent on Wall Street, and it is therefore difficult for me to give any carefully gathered information or well founded advice. I should, on general principles, think well of Fitchburg, but not so well of the land company's stock.

YORKVILLE, ILL., OCTOBER 13TH, 1891. Jasper:—Kindly inform me through your elegant paper the value of the Stone City Land, Lumber, and Mining Company bonds, certified to by the Central Trust Company, of New York—what they are worth, if a good investment, if they are made upon honor, etc., etc. Also, would you consider Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad stock a good investment at present prices? Very respectfully yours, etc., W. R. N.

Ans.—The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville is a low-priced speculative stock, whose future depends largely upon the course of the market. It has the single merit of being cheap, and on an active, rising market will no doubt yield good returns. But don't buy it on a margin. The certification by the Central Trust Company of the mining bonds is not by any means a guarantee of their safety. I know nothing about them.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15TH, 1891.—Can Jasper tell me what to do with some South Carolina bonds which I have held for about twenty years without having occasion to cut off coupons? The Act of Assembly authorizing them was approved March 23d, 1869, and called a loan for the conversion of State securities; were "redeemable July 1st, 1888," at agency in New York. L. F. B.

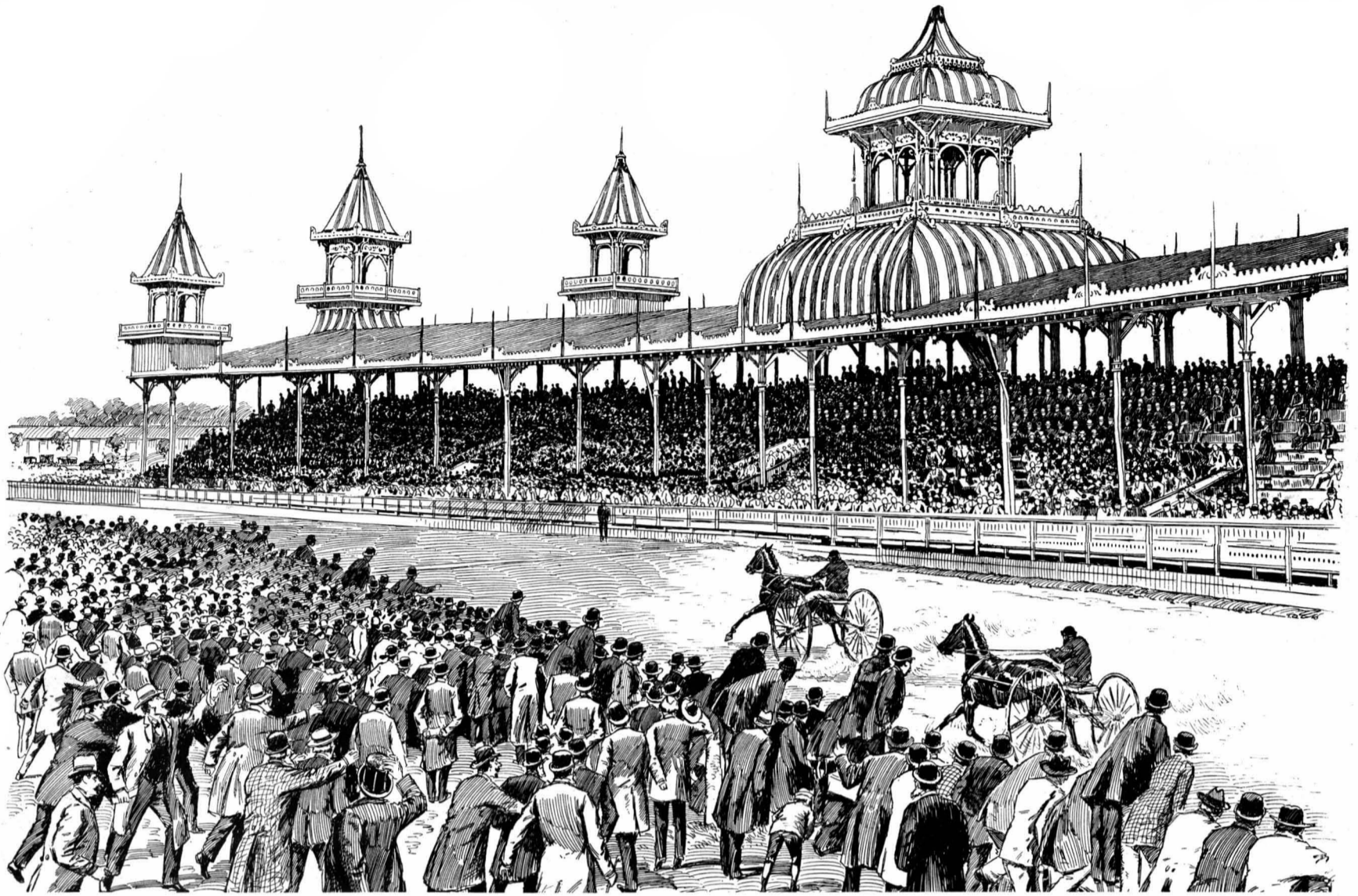
Ans.—All Southern State securities are not in good favor on Wall Street and among Wall Street investors. Their course and conduct have been too erratic. Still I should hold the bonds mentioned by "L. F. B." because all the tendency in the South is toward conservatism and improvement.

GREEN BAY, WIS., OCTOBER 13TH, 1891. Jasper: I purchased St. Paul common last November when it was below 50. Would you hold for higher prices, or sell and invest in M., K. and T. preferred, or L., N. A. and C. common, selling now at about 25? Yours truly, L. G. K.

Ans.—Louisville, New Albany and Chicago is not my special choice for investment. It will do to speculate in. A good profit is always a good thing to take, and if "L. G. K." sells his St. Paul he can find cheap, low-priced bonds, I think, in which he can make a turn. The Oregon Improvement fives at 66 are said to be cheap, so are the Reading first preference incomes, about the same figure, though the latter have had a good rise. Why not try a little Canada Southern or Chicago Gas?

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 19TH, 1891. Jasper:—I would like to know, through your column in FRANK LESLIE'S, the standing of the Southern Building and Loan Association of Knoxville, Tenn. If you can conveniently, at your leisure, favor me with the above information you will greatly oblige myself and many others interested.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH J. FARRELL.
Address, "KNOXVILLE," WASHINGTON, D. C.
Ans.—I cannot give information concerning the Southern Building and Loan Association. It has no relationships on Wall Street that I can ascertain. JASPER.



THE GREAT ALLERTON-DELMARCH RACE AT LEXINGTON, KY., ON OCTOBER 15TH, WON BY ALLERTON IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS.—THE FINISH.—[SEE PAGE 209.]

THE INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE RACE.

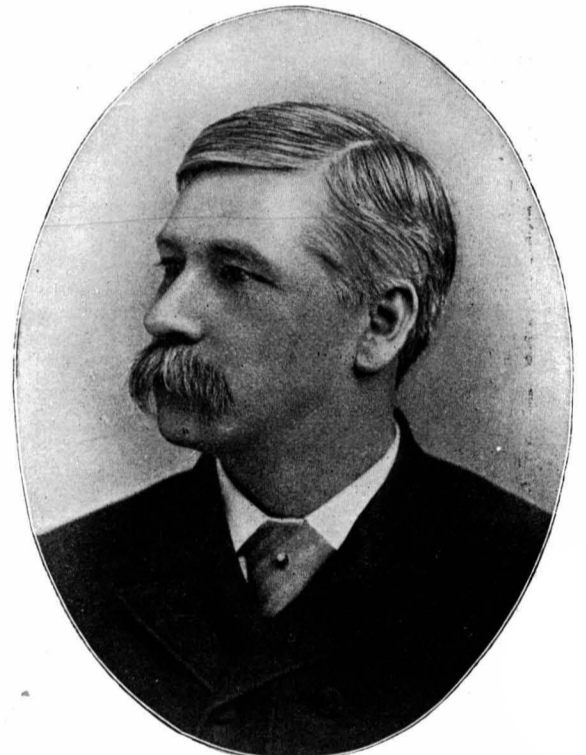
THE international six days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, proved to be one of the most entertaining diversions of the season. It caught the public fancy at the beginning, and attracted audiences of from five to ten thousand people daily. The riders, in their neat and tasteful costumes, and wearing their jockey colors, flying around the ring swift as the wind, and now and then indulging in spurts of speed, furnished a spectacle at once novel and exhilarating. The tournament was in every respect a great improvement on the ordinary walking match, with its dirty, bedraggled participants and its unsavory accessories. The riders, of course, differed in their characteristics, some having more dashing qualities than others, who stuck to the steady gait which in the end proved more successful than the more impetuous style. There were, during the race, some ugly falls, and one of our pictures shows how the unfortunate rider who took a "header" was consoled. The highest score on the first day was 317 miles, not as great as had been made on a previous occasion.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

WE give elsewhere a view of some of the exposition buildings at Chicago, as they will appear to a visitor looking south through the lagoon which lies between the buildings for manufacture and electricity. The view represents a part of the grounds where the buildings are most thickly clustered, where distances are at the minimum, and where the perspective is least extended. From this may be imagined the grand scale on which the scheme has been marked out.



JOHN C. KEELER, SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF ST. LAWRENCE.



HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON, WAYNE COUNTY.



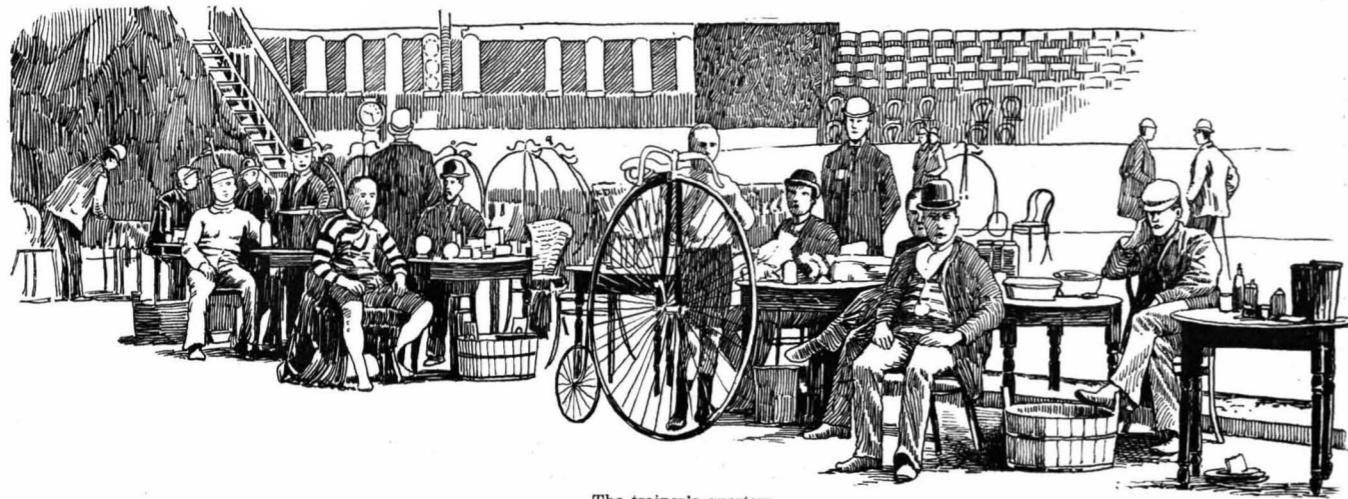
WILLIAM SULZER, FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY.



HON. JACOB A. CANTOR, TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.



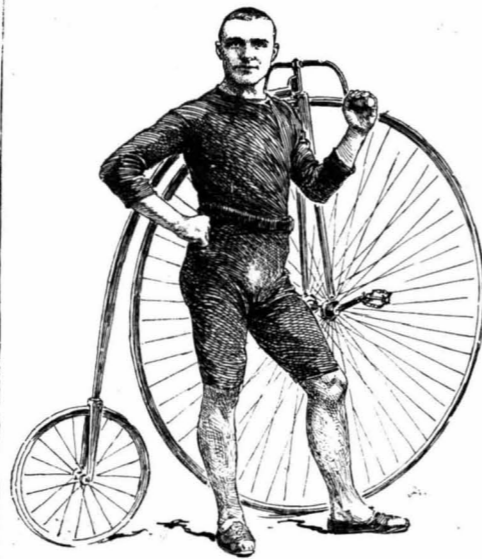
HOWARD CONKLING, WARREN COUNTY.



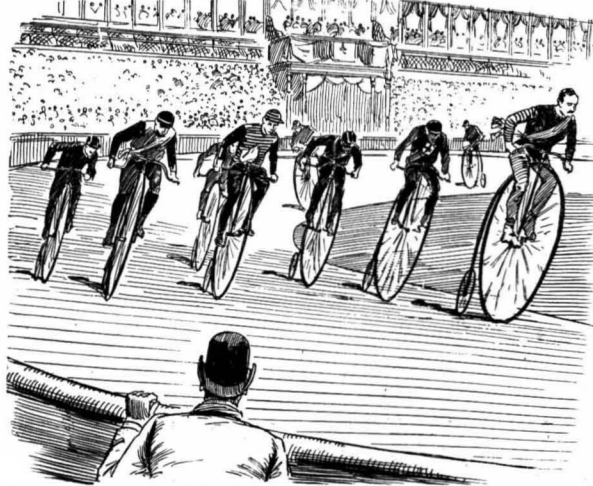
The trainer's quarters.



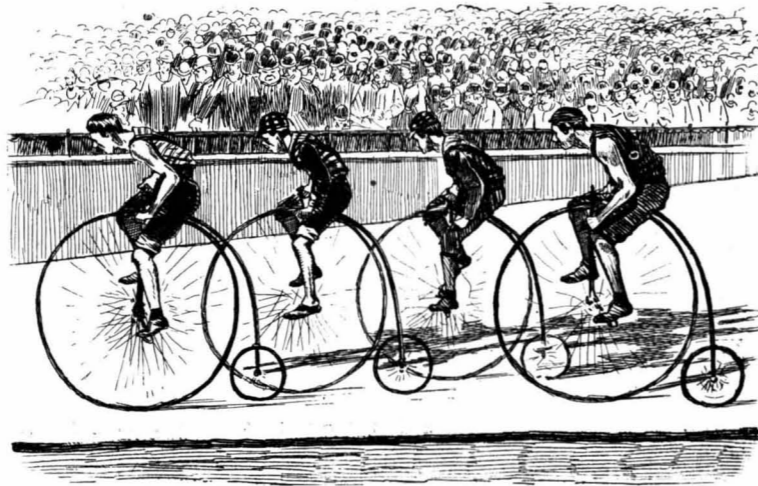
Alf Robb receiving "consolation" and a rub-down after a header.



Alf Robb, the English champion.



The first turn after the start.



The leaders after the first night's racing.

THE INTERNATIONAL SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 18TH-24TH.

[SEE PAGE 198.]



THE BEAR-PIT IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

THE POET'S PARADISE.

YOU must enter the poet's paradise
Through portals as fair as the sunset skies;
They will open at once to those who sing.
Beyond lie the meadows of lasting spring
And over them courses the crystal rill
Which rises afar on Parnassus's hill.

As you enter there and the great gates close
The meadows seem wrapped in a cloud of rose;
The air is sweet as the month of June,
And the world and the sky are all attune;
While the whispering wind, as it moves along,
Is in harmony with the woodland song.

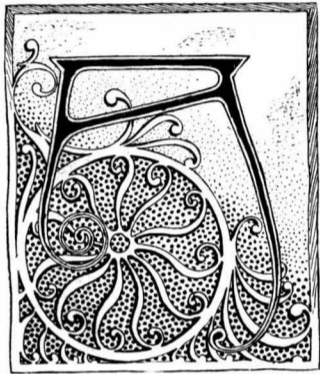
It is peace and rest—but rises afar
The temple of fame like a guiding star;
And the highway winds through the meadows green,
But the forest of darkness lies between
The land of spring and the temple of fame
Where the poet wins an immortal name.

Few are content in the meadow to stay,
Where they weave green crowns that will fade with day;
While many are willing to brave the fight
And win their way through the forest of night,
Though hundreds of poets die there unknown
Where one in a thousand has won the crown.

And the forest of night?—I do not know
Of one who remembers its fright and woe;
For those who now bask in Fame's golden stream
Forget the dark past in the present dream;
While from the forest no one has returned
To tell of the lesson that there is learned.

FLAVEL SCOTT MINES.

ALMIRY ANN.



ALMIRY! Almiry Ann!"
Miss Nancy Devins
waited a moment until
this summons had floated
off into space, and then
sent a second and more
emphatic summons after
the invisible Almiry.

"Almiry Ann, ef you
kin hear me you'd better
come in an' wash them
dishes quick!"

Still no answer but a
derisive echo from behind
the barn. That always

answered, whether it was spoken to or not. To Miss Nancy, peering with her short-sighted eyes over and under and around her spectacles, it had something exasperating and personal. It was almost as great a torment as Almiry Ann.

"Seems es ef them hills over there jest lay out to sars me," she fumed, as the faint "An-an-an" came at her in little dabs of mockery; "seems es ef they was human an' knowed I was gettin' worsted. Ef I could bring myself to do ez some does, an' believe in sperrits, I should say a most misbehavin' class had took lodgment on Cranbry Hill."

Then she set the air quivering and the chickens clucking with a final threat.

"Ef you don't come in this miut I'll send you to bed 'thout any 'lasses gingerbread, true as preachiu'."

"Preachin'-chin-in," gibed the echo, "chin-in."

Miss Nancy turned away with her nine hundred and ninety-ninth frown of displeasure.

Hardly had she disappeared when a little black head with two woolly braids pointing outward like derisive fingers and a mouth smeared round with currant juice raised itself from under the shadow of the hair trees serenely.

"'Pears like"—the voice was warm and soothing as the sunshine,—"'pears like I don't want no 'lasses gingerbread; I don't seem to have no hankerin' after it. To tell de trufe, currants am good enough for dis chile, an' she don' hanker after no gingerbread dis day for a fac."

With which the two braids went undermost and the smeared mouth came uppermost to receive into its generous depths another cluster of currants. Whatever else Almiry Ann might fail in she would hold her own in surreptitious currant-picking.

Meanwhile Miss Devins had washed the few dishes, given the stove its afternoon polish, put the chairs in a severe propriety of angle against the wall, chased a lonesome fly into nervous prostration, and gone through her usual afternoon duties.

But somehow through all her actions there was an air of absent-mindedness. It was clear, as she would have said of another, that "her mind wa'n't on her work." She had left a spot as big as a five-cent piece on the stove; she had pulled one shade half an inch lower than the others; she had hung the brush-broom on the second nail from the door instead of the first; and, more conclusive than any of these indications, she had entirely forgotten Almiry Ann.

To forget Almiry Ann, who had nearly worn her long-suffering patience threadbare; who could alternate the impish and the angelic with a rapidity that discountenanced lightning; who had been a four-years' puzzle and aggravation to the neighbors,—to forget Almiry Ann was almost equal to forgetting to breathe.

Yet such a state of oblivion had overtaken Miss Nancy, and when she seated herself in the big calico-covered rocking-chair with her knitting in her hand, her gray eyes, instead of being sharp and searching as usual, were soft and dreamy. The thin fingers, too, fluttered a little, and more than one dropped stitch was allowed to dissolve in an ever-lengthening gap.

The sun crept across the hooked rugs unrebuked, and even ventured to lay a bar of gold across the alpaca apron. The fly came to life cautiously and buzzed in subdued gratitude. The chickens hopped in and out of the back entry, the canary trilled

away to deaf ears, for down upon Miss Nancy there had been wafted one of those softened moments that occasionally come to even the most prosaic and practical of lives.

Very few of her neighbors—the people who had seen her every week of her orderly life—would have believed that such irregular fancies could find a way through their quiet townswoman's mind. For she had been settled in the ranks of spinsterhood so long that only a romantic soul or two remembered that there had been a time when a young man's steps had haunted the Devins homestead, and a young man's hand had brought to its one youthful member dear, foolish gifts.

Only one or two could have told the shy, half-written story, for, for an outsider to see, there was very little to it, very few incidents worthy of public attention. A drive to a picnic or two, a walking home from Sunday-school with the weather for the chief topic of conversation, an awkwardly helping hand offered at some wayward brook,—these were all the country side could have seen had it set itself to looking. Even to Nancy herself there had not been much more—a bunch of flowers, a shabby little autograph album, a daguerreotype of most ferocious aspect, and a carved peach-stone made up the list of treasures.

The war had interfered with this as with other schemes. Perhaps, in any case, things would have ended as they did. Perhaps—who knew?—it might be for the best; but the daguerreotype was still in its place on the chamber-mantel, and once a year the carved peach-stone was taken out of the box and looked at with gentle, pensive eyes.

Other suitors had wooed Miss Nancy decorously—a widower with anxiety for the welfare of his three children; a missionary, bald, but zealous for the heathen; and the last a butcher, who confessed frankly that the farm would be a "mighty handy place to kill the critters on."

But these were matters of calculation and business; they had not fluttered a hair of Miss Nancy's head or caused her an extra heart-beat. They had not even disturbed her sufficiently to make the minister's advice necessary—and her conscience in most matters was tender.

Why, then, should she wonder and dream and catch her breath at an old familiar name? Why should she put on her best alpaca on a week day—why should she sit there in the shining kitchen, half a quiver with dim, unpractical thoughts? Why should she forget Almiry Ann? To an intelligent neighbor it would have betokened a threatening "spell o' sickness," and to Almiry Ann, who sidled in at this juncture, it appeared like a revolution in all things earthly.

"Sittin' down at two o'clock in de afternoon wid her knittin," said this child of darkness, adjusting herself to the bewildering state of things with a gasp, "an' not a scrimage of a pucker anywhere 'bout her. Lor' bress us, Almiry, de Judgment Day has come!"

But notwithstanding this solemn admonition the round, black face shone and the white teeth flashed their even rows into a broad smile.

If this wasn't a providential interference on her own delinquent behalf she didn't know what was, and if she didn't do her part to help it out then her name wasn't Almiry Ann Todkins.

"'Pears like I heard you call, Miss Nancy," she questioned, sweetly, roosting on one leg by the door—"or was you shooin' de chicks? Dey's a dre'ful plague, dem chicks is; dey eats up de berries jes orful."

Miss Nancy raised her eyes with a bewildered air.

When—what—chickens—berries—what was it all about? Then a warm blush crept to the edges of her smooth hair. It was Friday, and this was Almiry Ann, and she had come in answer to some call.

The knitting-needles rattled in sudden activity. The gray eyes looked up sharply at the clock, whose hour-hand was getting on to four.

"You kin go"—how like explosions the words did seem—"you kin go for some berries—ef you want to. There's the two-quart pail in the pantry, an' ef you can come home straight 'thout loitering, I'd like to see you."

To be caught like any school-girl dreaming of a man who had forgotten her—this was a pretty pass indeed, and for once the mistress of Devins farm failed to see which road her dusky handmaiden took to the pasture. She was ashamed of herself—and yet when the thud of bare feet had died away the vagrant thoughts went wandering back.

Would he remember those old times and for the sake of them come out to the lonely farm? Pshaw! Probably he'd forgotten all about her—and the peach-stone. He'd go, most likely, to see the Hoitts—they were always great friends—and the Hildreths, an' that would most likely take up all the time he had, for didn't Marthy Higgins say he'd only come for a day? Marthy said, too, he was rich now, an' that would most likely make a difference. No; twan't to be expected.

A creak of the old gate came athwart the musings, and the sound of heavy steps disturbed the stillness. Then a vigorous rap fell upon the side-door, scattering the chickens with brittle clatter.

"Rat-tat-tat!" went the sound, and "rat-tat-tat!" went Miss Nancy's heart in swift echo, while her lips formed a wild protest.

"I do believe—I don't know—gracious me! is my back hair smooth an' my collar straight? 'Tain't no ways likely it's him, so don't be a fool!"

The knitting had dropped to the floor, the thin cheeks were flushed, and the orderly heart was beating with a strange uncertainty. Little wonder, then, that the trim shoes carried their owner to the door with faltering steps; little wonder that the twitching lips gave forth most uncertain sounds. Self-possession, under the contradictory emotions which agitated her, was out of the question.

But really it did not seem to matter, for the tall, ruddy-faced man who confronted her was in a state of trepidation equal to her own. He fumbled at his hat and smiled nervously at the maiden lady's spectacles, and finally gave forth a kind of explosion, which taking form to itself in syllables became, "Well, Nancy, how's the crops?"

What Miss Nancy replied she never knew, but there was a harassing conviction in her inner consciousness ever after that she had said, feebly, "Tolerable well, for old folks!"

Although not a flood of conversation, this question and reply served their purpose, for on their scanty waves the two people got safely through the hall and into the sunny sitting-room.

How well Cyrus Carter remembered that sitting-room, with its rocking-chair, in which he had sailed many a stormy voyage as a boy, and its bright rugs and huge sofa. A map made of the geographical relations of its furniture then would have held good till now.

But once in its cool orderliness, an awful silence engulfed them again, for the familiar room, instead of reassuring Cyrus Carter, suddenly accentuated the distance which lay between him and his young manhood.

Everything spoke so clearly of tranquil custom and monotony, even to the vase of dried grasses which he remembered were renewed once a year, that his own uncertain wanderings stood out with glaring reproach. A sense of bigness and looseness began to oppress him, and his hands became embarrassing objects.

"Well, Nancy," he began, with a rash dependence on inspiration which failed him—"Well, Nancy."

"Yes, Cyrus," answered Miss Nancy from her edge of the sofa, "it's been a long time."

She, too, had been looking over the gap of years and, as much as her confusion would permit her, thinking how hearty and genial the man opposite her looked. But her voice was such as she might have used to a persistent and obnoxious tin peddler. It made Cyrus more conscious than ever of his bodily dimensions and hurried him into questions.

"I suppose the neighborhood has changed some?" he said, desperately. "Old folks gone—new folks come?"

"Yes." Why couldn't she look at him sensible an' not have that crack in her voice? "There's been considerable change."

"Jeb Jones hes married an' settled down, they said to the village."

"Yes. He's stiddy an' prosperin'."

To the returned wanderer this seemed a reflection on his own unstable, adventurous ways in the world, and he shifted uneasily in his chair.

"I had Tuttle hes come to no good," he said, dimly trying to vindicate himself, "ef he did stay at home."

"No; but Thad wouldn't o' come to any good anywheres. Silas Green is dead, too, and Lizzy Noyes, an' Dely Sprague."

It began to seem as if everybody were dead, and Cyrus Carter, remembering the limited inclosure of white and slate-colored headstones, felt a strong desire to ask if they'd had to move the meeting-house out of the grave-yard to accommodate them all. But the irreverent joke could not get into words somehow. Miss Nancy's knitting-needles seemed rattling a cold protest against all jokes. But she was doing her best.

"I s'pose you've seen a marster sight, travelin' roun' so."

To her he seemed the mightiest of voyagers and a very encyclopaedia of experiences. Nothing would have appeared too great for belief had he related it.

"Yes—some," answered Cyrus, hearing only the prim cadences, and giving a hopeless assent to their coldness. "More'n I want."

Then he got up slowly, and Miss Nancy, helpless with that crushing sense of overthrown hope, rose, too, outwardly as stiff as one of her own bean-poles.

"Must you be a-goin'?"

Ice would have considered itself warm in comparison to the syllables.

"Yes; I jest come over to see how—how things looked. Perhaps I'll see ye agen," looking wistfully into his hat-crown and so losing the light that suddenly shone into the maiden lady's eyes; "but I don't reckon I will, seein' I go to-morrow."

"Seein' I go to-morrow!" It was as if somebody had said seein' the world ends to-morrow; but the Puritan muscles quivered never a bit, and in their owner's reply was the serenity of a long line of ancestors.

"Yes. Well, I s'pose ye hev lots to 'tend to."

"'Tain't that, but—well, good-bye, Nancy, an'—an' God bless ye."

In another moment he had wrung her hand and plunged out of the room and house.

He couldn't know that with the click of the door-latch a lonely figure threw itself down by the sofa on which his hat had left a rim of dust and shook with sobs. He couldn't see the rigid face break into the pitiful lines of a sorrow-stricken woman, and not seeing or knowing either of these things he swung down the road accompanied by his own gloomy thoughts.

"'Twasn't to be expected after all these years. She don't know I ain't never thought o' no one else. I was a great fool to go back."

He plowed vengefully through the dust, regardless of the dress suit he had put on with such hope in the morning, and bent his eyes so resolutely to his boots that a dodging figure in a red calico gown slipped along behind him entirely unnoticed.

It was Almiry Ann, who from her perch outside the vine-covered window had been an interested spectator of the brief scene untroubled by any conscientious scruples.

Her tin pail was empty and minus its cover, and her sun-bonnet hung negligently over one shoulder. One shoe had come off in her hurry, and the other threatened to follow suit.

"Hi, dar, you mar!"

"You man" moved steadily on. He was thinking of certain soft-colored stuffs which would never be unpacked from his trunks now.

"I say, dar, ain't you never gwine to stop? I's drefful low in brea'f!"

Still the unseeing eyes bent earthward, the shoulders drooped beneath the coat now grown very dusty. He would not look back to the old house. He would not give way to the vain imaginings which possessed him.

"Hi!" It was the last effort, and it shot out with a desperate crack, setting the horses in a neighboring pasture off on the gallop, making the hills re-echo, and even penetrating to the muffled consciousness of Cyrus Carter.

He turned abruptly, and Almiry took refuge in a patch of barberry-bushes, feeling it well to be somewhat protected from movements that were so unexpected.

"What's wanted?"

The set features relaxed a little, for Almiry's grinning face was not to be resisted.

"Nothin' wanted dat I knows on, only ef I was you I jes' wouldn't hurry so."

"You little imp—"

He turned to stride on.

"You jes wait. 'Tain't no good to hurry. I neber does, an' I grows like a pig-weed. Miss Nancy says so."

Although thus confessing her belief in moderation, Almiry involuntarily quickened her speech, for the man seemed determined to walk away from her.

"Dar, now, I want er tell ye somethin'." With an impatient frown Cyrus Carter turned. "Dat Miss Nancy, she's a scringed down by de sofy a-cryin' like I neber seed her cryin' afore, only once—over a picture dat looks berry much like you. I don' t'ink you'd better go away—I don' for a fac'."

"Miss Nancy crying?"

"Dat's what I said, ain't it?"

"And she cried once before over a picture that looked like me?"

"Don' I tell ye so?"

But the answer was unheeded, for with a bound he had cleared the bushes and the stone-wall and was plunging over the marshy meadow.

Up past the potato patch and through the mellowing corn; in among a flock of chickens and round the woodshed to the tidy side porch. There he paused, and although he was out of breath, it was not for that reason his big feet checked themselves. With the sight of the tidy entry had come back all his timidity and misgivings.

Was it likely that it was his picture, and wasn't she crying for—for—why, any of a thousand reasons? He was a double fool for coming back. But it wasn't too late; he would risk it once more. His hand lifted the latch and his dusty figure passed in.

The sun had slanted away from the sofa, but the crushed figure was still there. The white stocking lay on the floor with a reckless spread of its needles. Their dreadful click was still.

"Nancy."

He would have whispered it if he could have got the huge volume of his voice into so small a compass, for the bowed head touched him to an undefined reverence.

"Nancy, may I come in?"

Two tear-swollen eyes turned to his defiantly.

"Well, I s'pose—"

But she never did "s'pose" or imagine or reason anything about it. She saw the wistful figure standing there in the doorway with outstretched arms and tender eyes, and somehow the years of separation slipped away, bearing in their wake whatever of question or doubt or pain they had given birth to. It might be a great weakness, a pitiable surrendering up of pride, a veritable throwing of herself at this man; but she rose from her knees and went straight across the white stocking, across the sunny rug, straight to him. And he held her very close while the last glory of the day faded and softened into the tender tones of twilight.

"Dare's a squash pie an' a pumpkin an' citron cake an' preserves," ruminated Almiry half an hour later, as she peered in at the sitting-room window. "An' I reckon dey won't know ef dare ain't no blackberries. Dis chile do hab de gratis luck dese days, for a fac'!"

INCIDENTS OF THE OHIO CANVASS.

AMONG the points of interest in Steubenville, Ohio, is Phillips's foundry, now owned by the James Means Foundry and Machine Company. In this foundry the father of Major McKinley, the Republican nominee for Governor, was employed in 1827. On a recent campaign visit to Steubenville the major referred to this fact, and said that his father had requested him to look up the place and see if any trace of it could be found. "I visited the spot," he added, "and found the building still



standing." The structure was erected in 1820, being built of oak, and wooden pins being used instead of nails. It is in a good state of preservation, and is used by its present owners as a warehouse for obsolete patterns. We give a picture of the former moulding-room.

During his visit to Steubenville on the 10th of September, Major McKinley was escorted to and from the railway station and the rostrum from which he spoke by a juvenile drum corps of ten pieces. The drums used were made solely of American tin plate. Major McKinley personally congratulated each drummer lad upon his excellent music. The boys were from five to twelve years of age, and they seemed to be especially proud of the opportunity to do honor to the coming Governor of Ohio.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

THE greatest elegance just now is studied in sleeves. All the rest of the dress may be plain, but the sleeves must be the *ne plus ultra* of the designer's art. All predictions to the contrary, high-shouldered, full sleeves prevail. They are, as a rule, close below the elbow, and frequently finished with a narrow cuff of velvet, while above the wide fullness invariably gives a graceful outline to the figure. When transparent materials, such as lace, gauze, crêpon, etc., have puffed "Middle Ages" sleeves from shoulder to wrist, then the upper part of the sleeve is lined with color to match and the lower part, from elbow to wrist, remains unlined. These transparent wristbands have been found very convenient during the sum-



CLOTH PELISSE.

mer, and will be equally desirable during autumn for evening wear, being quite as dressy whether really transparent or lined with flesh-colored silk.

Last week I mentioned the pelisses and redingotes which are likely to be in high favor throughout the winter, and here in the illustration is an example of what we may expect to see worn. It is a faced cloth in a sort of neutral green, with a tunic front and princess back, having the skirt part adjusted by rows of antique buttons. A band of zibeline fur is placed around the foot of the garment as well as the wrists of the sleeves, while the front of the corsage is in Louis XIV. style with revers. Without doubt there will be several rows of fur worn on cloth dresses this winter—and there is really nothing prettier, especially with the rich, soft-colored cloths which now abound. Long redingotes made like loose princess robes look very well in embroidered cloth, and with the addition of two long capes, one reaching to the waist, the other to cover the hips. This is very comfortable for walking, and completely conceals the dress beneath. The long coat of rough, thick cloth is buttoned from neck to foot, has double pockets on each side, and also two capes over the shoulders. This is also a very becoming and comfortable covering for breezy weather. It should not have any trimming besides its capes and buttons.

Very light-colored and even white cloth costumes, richly embroidered, are seen at fashionable teas, receptions, and morning weddings. All are made long, even the tailor-made dresses—more's the pity. But however untidy and inconvenient long dresses may be in the street, they are certainly much more becoming than short skirts to most figures. Long skirts give height, short skirts detract from it. A much admired costume is of white vigogne, the skirt edged with a cross-way tuck of white corduroy. There are bands, like narrow ribbons, of white corduroy stripe down the plain bodice, which has long basques. The collar and wristbands are also of white corduroy. With this is worn a little capote of ruchings and bows, covered with one of the large figured veils now so fashionable. The newest hat veils are fully a yard long, and are made of tulle or Brussels net, or are figured with tiny sprays and bordered. To arrange one for a large hat, slope away one side from the top to one third of the length of the veil. The space between the cut-off pieces is hemmed, and a very narrow silk ribbon inserted in the hem, leaving moderately long ends. This is placed over the brim and tied at the back. The ends of the veil are also gathered up, and the hat and face are thus completely shielded, without seemingly being tied in a bag. It would be easier, however, to buy the veil ready made, and even fixed to the brim of the hat with which it is to be worn—especially as every hat is supposed to have its own particular veil just now.

Satin rosettes are very fashionable for hat trimmings, and we sometimes see as many as five rosettes of different shades on one hat.

The elegance of a skirt depends upon its cut, whether it be in the "Bell" or the "Umbrella" shape, both of which are fashionable.

ELLA STARR.

LIFE INSURANCE.—QUESTIONS.

THE order of the Annual Friend Benevolent Association, which promised to pay \$100 on each certificate of membership, with a guarantee that the assessments should not exceed a total of \$30, was introduced in St. Louis a year ago. It was said that the order had \$180,000 to its credit in Massachusetts, where it was organized. It was found that it had only \$49,000. The victims in St. Louis say their certificates have not been paid, and they propose to take legal steps to straighten out matters. It is remarkable that so many swindling insurance and bond investment schemes manage to live. The crop of fools this year is very large.

The Superintendent of Insurance in New York, Mr. Pierce, has given public notice that the Mutual Protective Association of Rochester is not permitted to transact business in this State. It has a very attractive \$10,000 scheme against which I warn my readers.

QUERIES ANSWERED.

"F. S. W.," of Louisville, Ky., asks what would be the surplus of the Aetna, Mutual Life, Equitable, New York Life, and Northwestern, based on three per cent. reserve.

Ans.—When the New York law was changed from an interest assumption of four and a half to four per cent. in 1887, the reserve of eleven New York companies was increased from \$251,260,621 in 1886 to \$291,852,043 the following year. The total surplus was really reduced about \$22,000,000 because of the change. It is assumed by actuaries that for every reduction of one per cent. in the interest rate about sixteen per cent. should be added to the reserve held. In other words, to know the standing of any regular life insurance company on the three per cent. standard of interest, add sixteen per cent. to the amount of the four per cent. reserve and diminish its surplus by the increased sum. I give herewith the four per cent. reserve and the surplus on that basis of the companies reporting to the New York Department, per Table III. of its report for 1891:

NEW YORK STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Four per cent. reserve.	Surplus as regards policy-holders.
Brooklyn.....	\$1,418,108	\$ 155,010
Commercial Alliance.....	131,352	175,086
Equitable.....	94,692,634	21,510,670
Germania.....	14,428,835	1,075,593
Home.....	5,686,108	1,495,231
Manhattan.....	11,020,796	1,036,631
Mutual.....	136,053,198	9,870,622
New York.....	98,929,864	15,069,046
Provident Savings.....	316,907	354,827
United States.....	5,825,995	608,831
Washington.....	10,339,243	359,585

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Companies.	Four per cent. reserve.	Surplus as regards policy-holders.
Aetna, Conn.....	\$29,459,296	\$6,085,260
Berkshire, Mass.....	4,139,393	529,182
Connecticut General.....	1,527,032	509,373
Connecticut Mutual.....	51,650,280	6,054,766
Imperial, Mich.....	73,485	119,480
John Hancock, Mass.....	3,572,131	339,485
Massachusetts Mutual.....	10,278,162	873,005
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	43,201,683	3,431,274
National, Vt.....	5,006,074	848,292
New England Mutual, Mass.....	18,765,689	1,964,744
Northwestern Mutual, Wis.....	35,424,507	6,516,671
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	14,158,395	1,726,910
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	9,202,747	592,186
Provident Life and Trust, Pa.....	16,020,692	2,446,856
State Mutual, Mass.....	5,530,137	860,005
Travelers', Conn.....	9,106,348	1,305,041
Union Central, Ohio.....	5,984,493	379,828
Union Mutual, Maine.....	5,768,525	328,867

Any one of my readers can make his own calculation from this compilation. The reserve of the Aetna, the company inquired about, would be increased on the basis of three per cent. interest \$4,713,487.36, thus leaving it a surplus above its capital of \$121,772.75. As the Aetna pays to its stockholders yearly a dividend of \$125,000, the result would be misery to either stock or policy-holders. I do not think the Aetna is strong enough on this showing to be foremost in advocating a three per cent. reserve, and to speak plainly it has a great opportunity to start a reform in another way, and one that would be of advantage to its own policy-holders particularly. The 1891 insurance report of Superintendent Pierce shows that the Aetna's dividends to stockholders last year were twenty per cent. more than the combined dividends to stockholders of all the life insurance companies of this State during the same period, except assessment and industrial corporations.

I have been asked what is meant by the State reserve of regular life companies. It is plainly set forth in a work by General G. W. Smith, late Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky, entitled, "Notes on Life Insurance." It would take more than my allotted space to give the full explanation in a single number of the paper. Briefly it may be described as a sum absolutely fixed by the State to be paid by the policyholder in advance, augmented by his subsequent premiums, if any, and compounded at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This reserve enables the regular companies to make absolute contracts to pay the face of the claims in contradistinction to the assessment plan, where no fixed sum can be guaranteed because no reserve is required under the forms of certificates. The reserve of the regular companies is held to meet accruing claims, and, according to the table of mortality adopted by the State, is sufficient in the aggregate to pay every policy at maturity.

"E. T. W.," of Putnam, Conn., asks the standing of the Continental Insurance Company, of New York. Ans.—My correspondent should be more specific. I don't find the name of the company in the State insurance report.

"B. B.," of Ogdensburg, N. Y., wants my opinion of the solvency and style of doing business of the United States Mutual Accident Association, of New York. Ans.—The company has an enterprising manager and is doing a good business, according to its last annual report.

"J. M. F.," of Palestine, Texas, asks concerning the standing of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, of New York. Ans.—This company had a total income during 1890 of over \$315,000 and its disbursements were a little over \$223,000. It reports total invested assets of \$232,000. It is not a very large company and makes a good report of its business last year.

"F. D.," of Brooklyn, wants my judgment of the United Life Insurance Association. Ans.—This company reported a total income during last year of \$160,000 and disbursements of nearly \$152,000. Its total invested assets are about \$30,000. I do not think that this report is altogether favorable and encouraging.

"C. H. W.," of Manchester, N. H., writes in commendation of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, and intimates that I have not given it due praise. He says "The Standard stockholders form the strongest list of stockholders, as far as their own financial standing is concerned, of any board of stockholders of almost any corporation in the world," which is pretty high praise for any insurance company. He also says "that during the last five years the gross disbursements of the Travelers' Accident branch has exceeded its gross income by \$58,925. Of course, the Travelers' is a big company, having a surplus to policy-holders, exclusive of capital, of something over \$300,000, while the same item of the Standard is about \$20,000. But would you not prefer a company which pays its claims so much more promptly than the Travelers' and has not yet in its experience seen its gross disbursements exceed its gross income? In the year 1889 alone the gross disbursements of the Travelers' exceeded the gross income by over \$660,000." Ans.—The Standard company is well-officed, and its report for 1890 shows that it did a very handsome and profitable business. I don't criticize either its management or its solvency.

"C. E. B.," of Defiance, Ohio, and "Q. K.," of Conneaut, Ohio, both inquire regarding a notice sent out by the New York Life, which offers a policy of insurance with a guarantee of a dividend of fifty per cent. in addition to the face of the policy, should death occur within a selected period, and a guarantee of help to carry the insurance for one-half of the period at a cash outlay for interest only. Ans.—This looks like a remarkable offer, but a careful analysis will show that there is nothing remarkable about it. The company offers to guarantee a large dividend should death occur within a selected period, but the premiums paid are calculated upon a basis liberal enough to permit the company to do this. The guarantee to help the insured to carry the insurance for one-half of the period, provided he will pay the interest on the loans in cash, simply means that if he has a twenty-year policy the company at the end of ten years will lend him during the ensuing ten years the amount of his premiums at six per cent.; but he must bear in mind that these loans represent the legal reserve on his policy in the hands of the company, so that he is simply borrowing his own money and paying six per cent. on it.

The Hermit.



Manufactures and Decorative Arts.

Agricultural Building.

Colonnade connecting Agricultural Building and Machinery Hall.
Lagoon and Bridge.

Machinery Hall.

Electricity Building.

A PERSPECTIVE VIEW, LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CHICAGO.—DRAWN BY G. E. BURR.—[SEE PAGE 198.]

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THERE is a certain stage of photographic progress which, if once reached by the amateur, will almost inevitably prevent his ever laying aside the camera. This stage is attained not by sighing after one's ideals or comforting one's self for imperfect work by attributing the success of other camerists to their superior advantages, but by deciding at the outset that the game is worth the candle, and that, while every advantage of instruments and facilities for working can smooth somewhat the pathway up the photographic hill, nothing can take the place of careful thought and downright hard work.

With this idea strongly impressed on my mind it is my purpose, in this article, to combine in plain, condensed form some of the experiences and suggestions which practice has shown me to be helpful. I wish, however, to be understood as speaking to those only who are willing to put their own shoulders to the wheel; although the mere button-pressers are not any more likely to read than work. Make up your mind, to begin with, that you will never learn all there is to camera work; that as you advance your horizon will widen and you will constantly see not only new paths to follow, but new ways to tread those already entered upon.

Determine that you will understand every part of the work by actual practice, and if you fail in anything seek to find out the reason why; never let yourself be discouraged, and do not rest until success is yours. Say to yourself that, "if it takes all summer," you will not be conquered by any difficulty which human labor can overcome, and the most obstinate one is apt to yield to this mode of treatment. On the other side, never apologize for imperfect work; give reasons for it if you wish, but do not allow yourself or others to consider it as anywhere near your standard of photographic perfection.

Some of the writers on this subject state in glowing terms how easy it is to take pictures, and that any one, even a child, can do it. Perhaps so, once or twice, when all the circumstances are favorable, but the idea has done infinite harm, and such work is valueless as a means of affording practical help when the worker cannot say how or why any result has been reached. He can never win lasting recognition, for no one feels sure that the result, the chance success, will be repeated, and he is eventually passed in the photographic race by some painstaking, plodding worker, who sets a definite end in view and labors for that, counting no time or trouble lost which brings him nearer to it. Such camerists are always willing to accept and, indeed, welcome fair, discriminating criticism and despise fulsome, complimentary praise which they know is undeserved.

No one can learn without criticism, unpleasant as it is, and though no two people ever work alike, each can gain from the other. It is not so much *teaching* a beginner as giving him suggestive hints, inspiring him to learn, as soon as possible, to stand on his own feet, which will really best help him. Photography is a positive moral force in the world, in that it cultivates the observing and reasoning powers, teaches man the wonders of physics, chemistry, and optics; leading him to a reverence for the most wonderful thing of all, the human mind, which can train these forces of nature to serve a man's will.

Begin the work with the firm intention of putting your best self into it; believe in and respect it, for you will find that genuine earnestness will always win respectful deference, and let not your object be so much quantity as quality. When you go on a camera trip, bring home three dozen pictures, perhaps, instead of three hundred, but have them carefully composed, perfectly timed and developed, the proper printing process selected, and, last but not least, a fitting mount chosen. Never have them retouched if that can possibly be avoided, except for portraits, and even then sparingly.

In selecting a make of plates, try them under all sorts of circumstances and carefully watch their development before rejecting them or blaming the maker. If they turn out well do not change for others without strong provocation, no matter who tries to persuade you. The average amateur is, like the ancient Athenians, ever seeking for some new thing. The same with your developer: learn to use one on exposures varying from a fraction of a second to hours, and note *exactly* how it acts, letting your thin negatives and your dense ones be saved for experiments.

Remember that a different mode of treatment is necessary for studio work, interiors, and for landscapes, not to speak of marines and shutter-exposures. My own custom is to use the old stand-

ard developer, pyro with soda or ammonia, for negatives, and eikonogen for lantern-slides. The most careful workers now are not trying to keep pyro in solution, but make it up as needed—one ounce to twelve of water—and keep only the carbonate and sulphite of soda solutions in quantity, measuring them by hydrometer. I have always dry pyro at hand, as also a ten per cent. solution of bromide of potassium, which I prefer to ammonium; and, let me urge, do not try, in any case, to economize with your developer, but mix fresh for every few negatives.

Camerists are warned against using alum, but I like a saturated solution of it with a few drops of sulphuric acid before or after fixing, as it clears the shadows, and if used strong it reduces well, but the plate ought not to remain in it, only be dipped in a few times. I particularly like it for lantern-slides. The upright rubber fixing-dishes are excellent, as they save space, and the hypo bath should be made fresh every day, being kept clear with a little acid-sulphite. In the dark-room everything should be ready before commencing work, and then—don't hurry, take plenty of time.

My normal developer is six drams of pyro solution to three ounces each of carbonate and sulphite of soda, but the variety possible with this is boundless. With ordinary exposures I take half of this quantity with the same amount of water, putting the two graduates and another containing clear pyro solution side by side with the bromide bottle. It is a good plan to have two hypo baths, but not too strong, as hypo is a powerful re-

to be tiny particles likely to scratch the film, I have a muslin bag filled with absorbent cotton tied over it, and am obliged to renew that every few days.

It is absolutely important to pay careful attention to every part of the work, and, above all things, do your own developing if you wish to rise beyond the ranks in the great army of camerists. I have laid much stress on preparing the negative because a good print cannot be made from a poor one, and it is a good plan for every camerist to work out his own photographic salvation.

A few words should be said about lenses. For well-lighted landscapes, an ordinary achromatic view lens is good enough, but in confined situations, poorly-lighted spots, and for all very careful work one should have both a rapid rectilinear and a wide-angle lens to fit, if possible, in the same flange. Lenses deteriorate for lack of care, and they should not be left, even if covered, exposed to extremes of heat, cold, or dampness. Keep them clean, also, using for that purpose only the softest chamois skin or a cambric handkerchief.

Never touch the glass with anything else, remembering that the finger or the slightest particle of dust affects the working power of the lens, which should be kept in a chamois bag. I have duplicate flanges, so that all my lenses can be used in any desired size camera. Changing from the studio to interiors and then to landscapes necessitates considerable carpenter work and has shown me the utility of the above arrangement.

For good portraits, use none but a regular portrait lens, and, if the studio is large enough, one rapid rectilinear will be all that is needed for groups and single figures also, but a small room obliges one to use a wide-angle lens. These are made specially for studio use and are very fine. I would urge on all camerists to form the habit of using a tripod camera, except in the studio, only using a hand camera when such is absolutely required by circumstances. The tripod being more trouble will oblige you to take more care and pains with exposures, and your average of pictures will materially improve.

When it comes to printing give that the same care as the negative, never slighting anything, as the habit of doing the smallest detail well helps one to more easily do important work; and people are apt to carry out in every-day life the Scriptural truth as to trusting the man who is faithful in small things. Michael Angelo said that trifles make up perfection and perfection is no trifle.

Watch every unusual manifestation, from the moment of filling the plate-holder until the print is finished, and learn the reason for it. There is such a world of interesting experiences in the constantly widening field of printing processes that it should be the exception when the camerist allows this work to be done for him. He should realize that every negative has an affinity for some special mode of printing, learning to detect that at a glance, and if one attempts much variety in printing he will find the imperative need of systematic arrangement.

Keep the different papers, classified and marked, with the printing-frames by themselves and the felt pads, which will be found useful. I have heard the suggestion made that the latter be placed in a tight box over night between blotters saturated with ammonia, as being a better plan than the ordinary fuming of the silver paper. Always use the latter fresh and never trust to ready-sensitized paper except for

proofs. With all the endless variety of printing papers there is nothing, after all, that in artistic effect and permanency excels carbon printing, but it requires the greatest care in manipulation, as the slightest failure ruins the print; yet it well repays the necessary trouble.

Do not seek to tread in any one's footsteps; you must smooth your own pathway, and it is not well to accept any help which will make you dependent. Welcome it only when it teaches you to stand alone, not in self-satisfied superiority—an easily incurred danger—but able to learn alike from failure and success, never grudging the latter to more fortunate camerists, and when failure is your own portion not allowing it to seriously affect your devotion to the work which can be of such positive benefit when rightly undertaken.

My own interest in it has grown by what it fed on, and it is not only a pleasure but an obligation to bear testimony in its behalf. The subject is like a circle, without beginning or end, and my space is limited so that I cannot better close than by a quotation which should be borne in mind by every camerist:

"We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done."

CATHARINE WEED BARNES.

WESTERN AVENUE, ALBANY, N. Y.

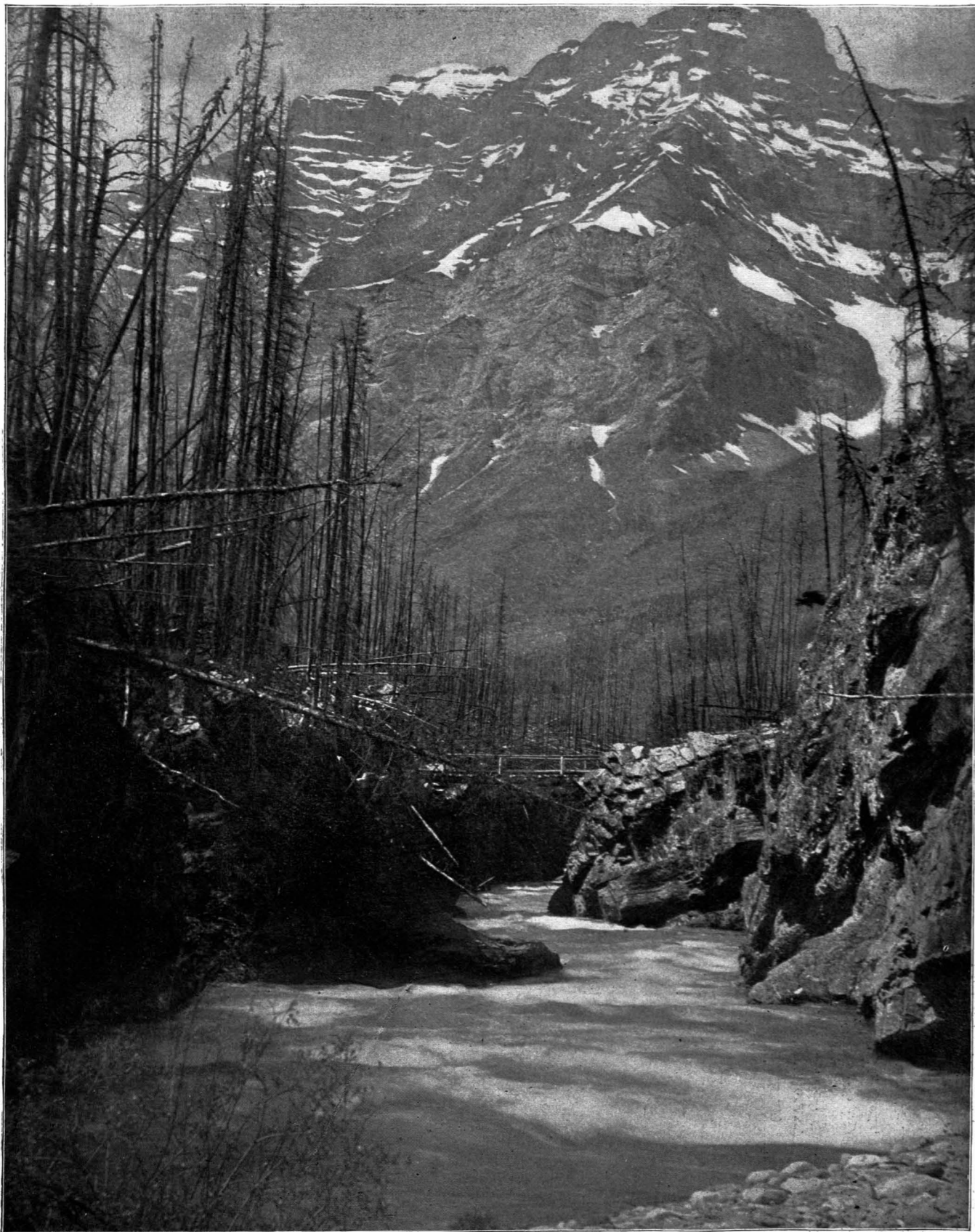


AN OPEN COUNTENANCE. PHOTO BY CLARENCE B. MOORE, PHILADELPHIA.—FIFTH PRIZE, FIRST CLASS, \$10.

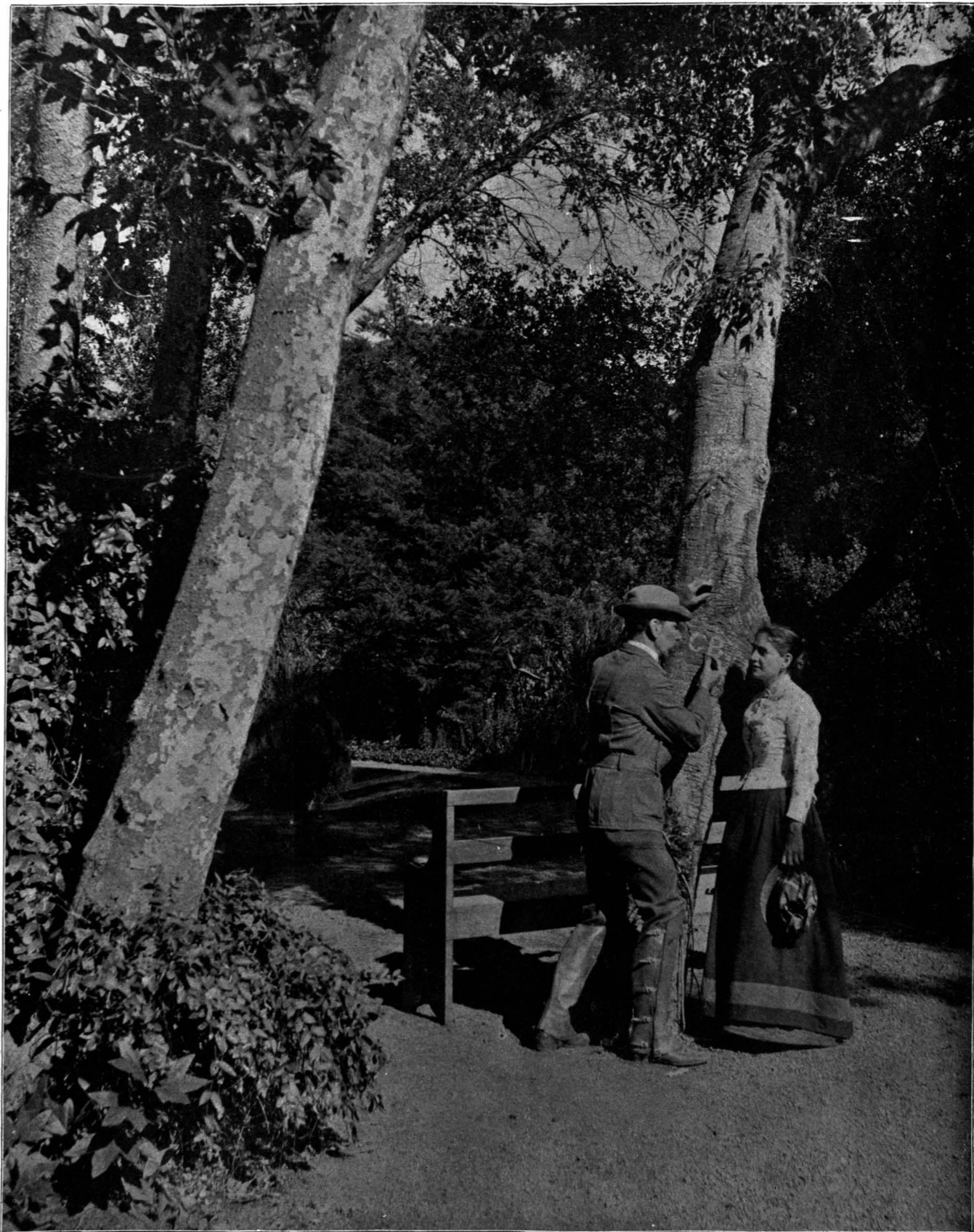
ducer. Do not hesitate about using plenty of water, and do not be sparing of your brains.

Do not believe all the nonsense talked about light in the dark-room, but have plenty of safe light for filling holders and developing negatives, keeping the direct rays from the plate, especially if you are using orthochromatic ones, as they require very careful handling. One very positive camerist would not believe it possible that plates could be developed in so much light without showing fog, even when I proved the fact by actual demonstration.

Beginners are adjured to always brush off their plates before exposure, but if the camera were kept clean and any trifling dust blown off the plate, the brush would not be needed, and I have frequently seen scratches on my negatives after development, evidently brush-marks made in the factory. Then, too, it is generally best to use plates of medium rapidity, reserving quick ones for nervous sitters and children, moving objects, and dark places. Slow plates and generous exposures give more detail, are softer in effect, allow the shadows to come up evenly and prevent sharp contrasts, permitting also great latitude in development, which is easily noticed in slide-making where such plates are used. There is a rose-sprinkler on the faucet over my washing-sink, but, as even in the purest well water there are apt



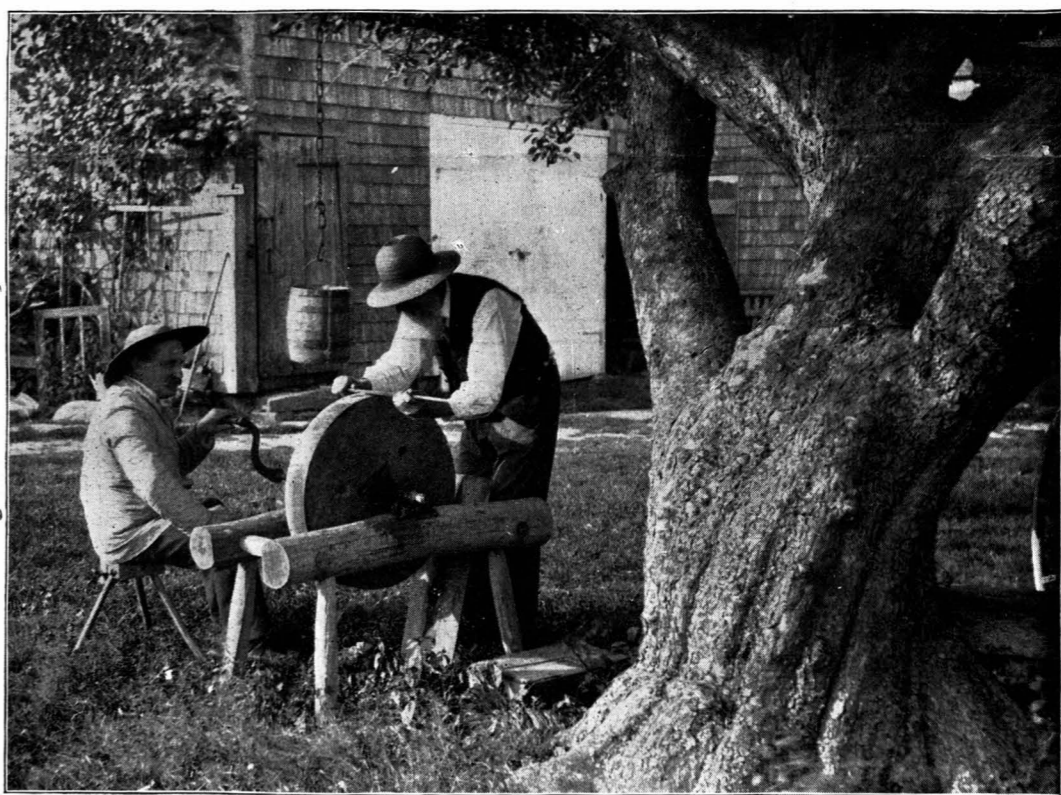
VIEW IN CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK, NEAR BANFF: PHOTO BY A. VON MUMM, SECRETARY OF GERMAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—FIRST PRIZE, FIRST CLASS, \$135.



THE INITIALS: PHOTO BY R. H. BULMORE, NEW ALMADEN, CAL.—THIRD PRIZE, FIRST CLASS, \$75.



"WHERE'S THAT FELLOW WITH THE LUNCH-BASKET?": PHOTO BY D. R. HARDY, CLAYTON, N. Y.—FIRST PRIZE, SECOND CLASS, \$35.



THE OLD GRINDSTONE: PHOTO BY W. E. SMITH, PHENIX, R. I.—THIRD PRIZE, SECOND CLASS, \$10.

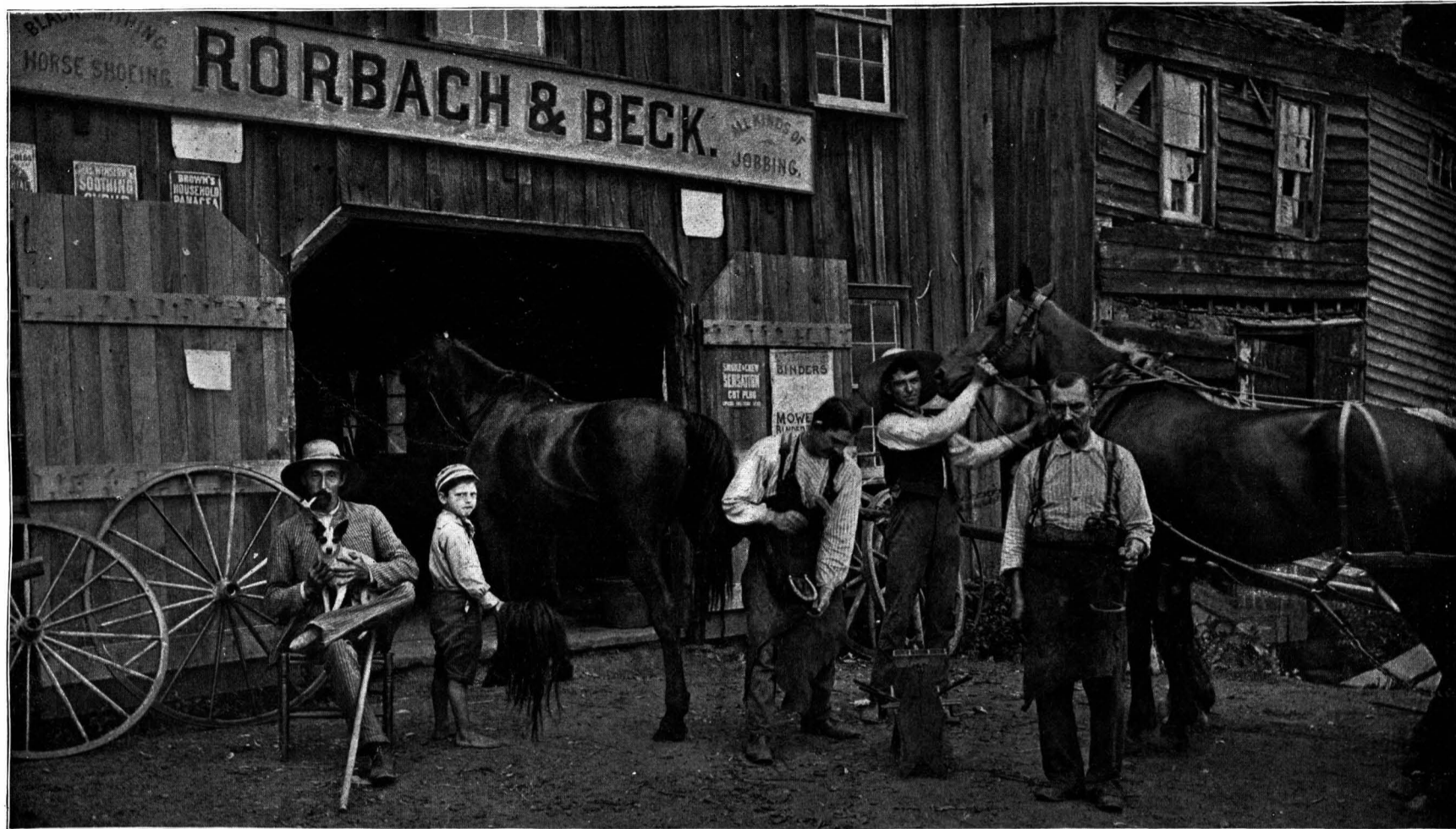


THE SWING: PHOTO BY MISS EMMA J. FARNSWORTH, ALBANY, N. Y.—FOURTH PRIZE, FIRST CLASS, \$16.



A STUDY IN WHITE: PHOTO BY MISS CATHARINE WEED BARNES, ALBANY, N. Y.—SECOND PRIZE, FIRST CLASS, \$75.

THE WINNING PICTURES IN OUR THIRD PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.



THE BLACKSMITH SHOP: PHOTO BY C. UTTER, NEWARK, N. J.—SECOND PRIZE, SECOND CLASS, \$20.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our readers the results of the third and last of our series of amateur photographic competitions, which closed on the first of October. The number of entries was very large and the competition exceedingly close, rendering the work of the judges most laborious.

Some of the pictures which were apparently entitled to the first prize were submitted to a second and searching examination in the final selection of the winners, and the awards were made after the most careful deliberation and an examination of all the points involved in the merits of the competition, especially from the standpoint of artistic excellence.

It would be a pleasure if prizes could be awarded to all, but the competition was restricted, and the choice was ultimately narrowed down to a few. While some may be disappointed, we feel that the awards have been made conscientiously, and we need not assure our readers that in this, as in all the other contests, no favoritism, and not the shadow of partiality, was shown to any contestant. The decision by the judges was solely upon the merits of the pictures entered.

There were five prizes in the first class, in which all the work was to be done by the contestant; and the same number in the second class, where assistance was permitted to the competitors in certain stages of their work. As stated in the terms of the competition, the prizes awarded where the contestants were subscribers to FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY were somewhat larger than in cases where the winner was not a subscriber.

We append a list of the prize-winners with the subjects of the prize pictures which succeeded in the competition. Nearly all of these sent in other pictures, and some of them our readers have had the pleasure of seeing in our columns. The work of

all the prize-winners was as good as that of any professional in the country, a revelation of their patience, their industry, and their artistic taste. The winners were as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

1st prize.—A. von Mumm, German Legation, Washington, D. C. "View in the Canadian National Park," \$135.

5th prize.—Clarence B. Moore, 1321 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. "An Open Countenance," \$10. (Subscriber.)

SECOND CLASS.

1st prize.—D. R. Hardy, Clayton, N. Y. "Where's that fellow with the lunch-basket?" \$35.

2d prize.—C. Utter, 39 Camp Street, Newark, N. J. "The Blacksmith Shop," \$20.

3d prize.—W. E. Smith, Phenix, R. I. "The Old Grindstone," \$10.

4th prize.—Henry L. Langridge, Brooklyn, N. Y. "The Maid of the Mist," \$5.

5th prize.—Florence Smith, Hackensack, N. J. "Triplets," \$4.



TRIPLETS: PHOTO BY FLORENCE SMITH.—FIFTH PRIZE, SECOND CLASS, \$4.

2d prize.—Miss Catharine Weed Barnes, Albany, N. Y. "A Study in White," \$100. (Subscriber.)

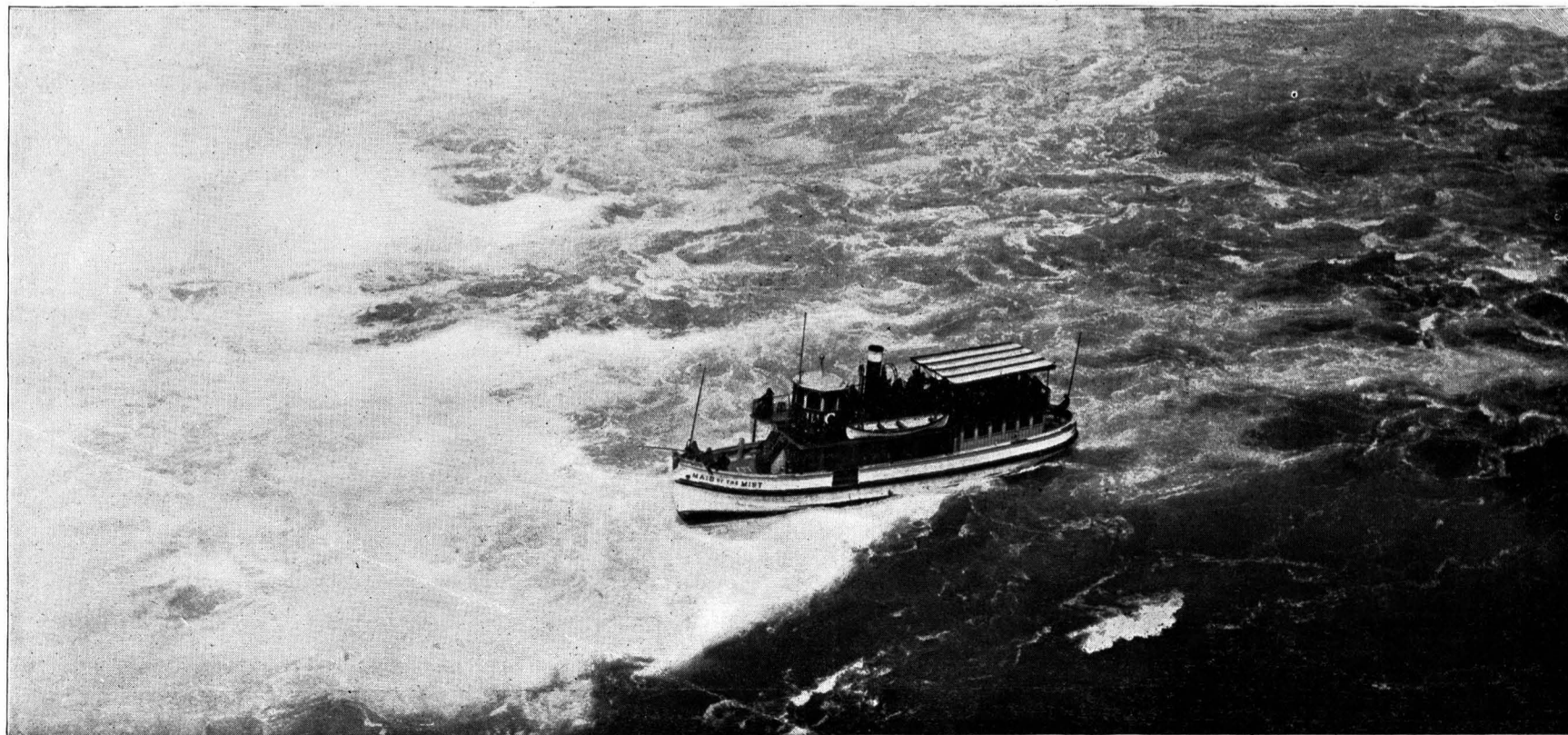
3d prize.—R. R. Bulmore, New Almaden, Cal. "The Initials," \$75. (Subscriber.)

4th prize.—Miss Emma J. Farnsworth, Albany, N. Y. "The Swing," \$15. (Subscriber.)

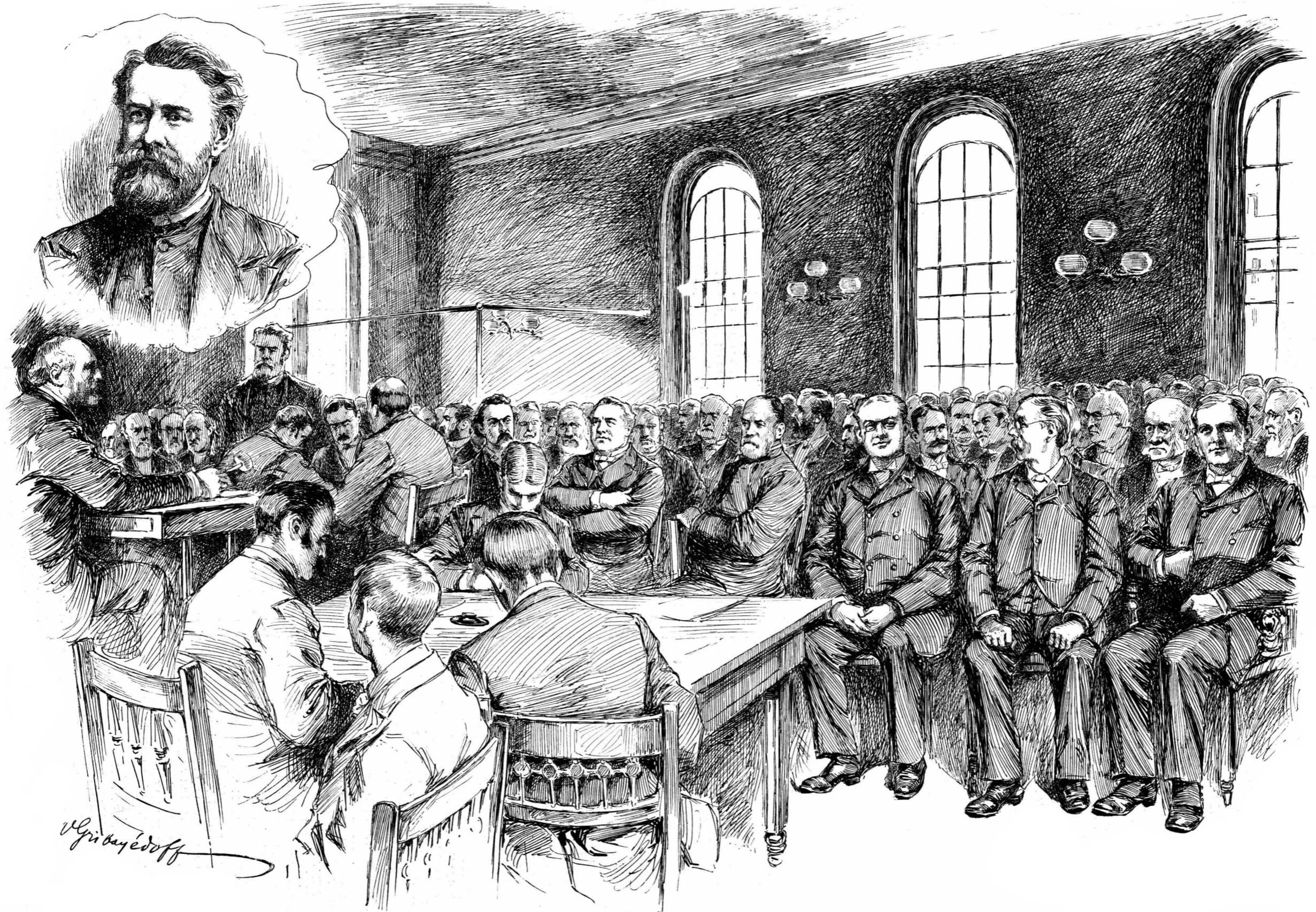
In addition to the mention of these prize-winners we feel it just to give special commendation to some competitors whose pictures came so near to those of the prize-winners that the decisive judgment was on exceedingly nice points. This special mention properly belongs to W. C. Walker, of Utica, N. Y.; F. T. Harmon, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. John A. Dumont, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. T. B. Cabot, Calcutta, India.

We are specially gratified, at the close of these amateur contests, with the assurance received from all sides that the awards heretofore made have been in the main entirely satisfactory. It is also a source of pleasure to know that these competitions have given an incentive to the development of amateur photography. There is a wide field of usefulness in this direction for persons of both sexes and of all ages. Anything which tends to encourage artistic tastes or the finer instincts of humanity deserves support and approval, and we feel that our amateur photographic contests have accomplished much in this direction. While it is not our intention to

start another contest at the present time, we propose to publish, from week to week, the best specimens of amateur work which may be sent us, and we cordially invite all amateurs to contribute.



THE "MAID OF THE MIST": PHOTO BY HENRY L. LANGRIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—FOURTH PRIZE, SECOND CLASS, \$5.



The Moderator.

The Secretary.

Rev. Marvin Vincent.

Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The prosecutor, Rev. Dr. Geo. W. F. Birch. H. M. Sanders, D.D.

Rev. Dr. Lloyd.

Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman.

THE HEARING OF THE CASE OF PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D., BEFORE THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY ON A CHARGE OF HERESY.—[SEE PAGE 208.]

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

THE DISCOVERY OF LAKE CLARK—CENSUS-TAKING AMONG THE KILCHIKH INDIANS.

V.

THINGS had now grown desperate, and the wearisome struggle along the intricate bends of the Chulitna was wearing us out. Our food supply consisted of only a few rations of hard-tack, though we had plenty of tea and tobacco. Mr. Clark and I accordingly, during the day of the 14th, climbed an eminence to reconnoitre, and discovered the fact that, the way we were traveling, we were making four miles to gain one. We had a consultation with Kakwok, who now,



JOHN W. CLARK, AFTER WHOM LAKE CLARK IS NAMED.

when driven to the wall, had to confess that he was out of his territory, and knew nothing of the country we were in. Fate seemed to be hemming us in, and we certainly had little love left for Kakwok.

"If we are driven to extremities," said Clark, grimly, "I know who will be first in the soup."

There was nothing to do now but rely upon common sense. From our point of vantage we could see the general trend of the valley through which the Chulitna coiled itself sinuously, and we could also see a kind of "mountain-pot" which promised to contain the much-sought-for lake. Accordingly we determined upon an heroic course. We decided to make a direct line for the foot of a mountain which seemed to lie at the mouth of the Chulitna. Mr. Clark and I snow-shoed it ahead ourselves, so as to have no more dilly-dallying, and it was this determined undertaking which undoubtedly saved our lives. On the 14th we traveled in a bee-line twenty-five miles, continuing until we again struck the river, and were almost due north of the mountain at which we had aimed all day. Another night passed sleepless by our dogs. We saw that a crisis was imminent, and that night, in our tent, Clark, Shishkin, and I held a council of war. We decided that, in case on the morrow we did not succeed in finding the lake and one of the villages on its shores, we would lighten one sled, pick out the twelve strongest dogs, and send a couple of our men southward to try and reach one of the Iliamna villages and bring us aid. In the meantime the rest of us would go into camp and try to avoid eating dog by diligent hunting.

EUREKA

On the morning of Sunday, February 15th, affairs looked extremely gloomy. Our starving dogs were hugging the remains of the camp-fire, and we had to carry the emaciated creatures to

sled to come up, and found the dogs tottering along at a rapid gait over the smooth ice. We were making good speed, and after rushing over a portage and around two or three bends, we turned the corner of a sort of cliff, and there—Eureka!—spread out before us, was the great white expanse of Lake Clark. For so I named this beautiful expanse of water, in honor of my traveling companion. Clark and I shook hands in mutual congratulation, and our boys formed a smiling group in spite of their sore trials.

So much, then, was achieved, and now it remained for us to find the villages, for the satisfaction of discovering Lake Clark would hardly have reconciled us to the fate of starving to death on its shores. I took a number of bearings by prismatic compass, and we continued our easterly course over the ice of the lake. Mr. Clark and I leading the way. No one had any idea in what direction we were to seek the village, and we chose our road haphazard in the hope of discovering a sled or foot trail somewhere. We had not gone a mile before, in a stretch of glare ice, we discovered the faint mark of sled-runners. It was an old trail, but it was encouraging, for it was the first trace of human kind we had seen for over a week.

Not to forget the purpose of our coming, however, we stopped at noon to take a meridian altitude of the sun, and at the same time had our men make tea. Near our bivouac were found a number of salmon heads and a broken snow-shoe, further signs of the proximity of natives. After tea we headed about northeast, and soon the sled track became more and more distinct, though it was at least three weeks old. The road on the lake, however, was bad, for it consisted chiefly of drifts of hard-packed snow, over which the runners grated like sandpaper. Mr. Clark and I broke through so frequently that we had to take recourse to our snow-shoes, and inasmuch as our toes were raw and my left knee was swelling from a dog-bite I had received that morning, we felt anything but comfortable.

After a couple of hours we reached a point extending out from the north shore in the shape of a hook, thus forming a deep bay, bordered by a wooded, rocky mountain about 1,000 feet high. Back of this again a deep gorge seemed to cut a wedge-shaped cleft between the snow-covered granite walls. The whole lake is surrounded by bold and grand mountains from 5,000 to 7,000 feet high at the southwestern end, and increasing in height and cold severity to the northeastward, to the range on Cook's Inlet, where the two great volcanoes, Mounts Redoubt and Iliamna, rear their giddy heights.

As we passed the entrance to the bay mentioned I dropped back to the rear and walked with Innokente Shishkin behind his sled. Both of us were lame, for he had sprained his ankle in a fall, and both felt cheerless and looked ahead with forebodings of misfortune. Suddenly, at about three o'clock, I noticed that Anokhtoknagok jumped up on his sled and gazed fixedly out over the icy plain. The next instant his cry arose joyfully over the snow: "Yook! Yook!" (An Indian! an Indian!) Our lameness was forgotten; we both ran forward, and surely enough, a faint speck two or three miles away seemed to be moving over the lake. The cry "Yook," a familiar one to the Esquimau dogs, awakened our teams, too, to greater energy. I left Shishkin's sled and ran ahead to my own. The dogs were now trotting briskly, and the Indian became more and more distinguishable. He was running toward us over the ice, and in a few minutes the expedition had closed up and all hands were eagerly examining the stranger. The latter was a handsome young fellow with fine eyes and a decided Mongolian cast of countenance.

"Logaloghaht!" (Chinaman) exclaimed my man in a whisper. The stranger was dressed in a peculiar combination of jeans and fur, and looked more civilized than I had anticipated. We were to him, apparently, objects of great curiosity, for as soon as he reached us he began to ply us most volubly with questions in a language we did not understand. No one could converse with him, but Mr. Clark struck about the only Esquimau word the Indian knew. "eukali," meaning dried fish.

"Eukali, eukali?" said Mr. Clark, and much to our surprise the native answered "Mala," which is Russian for "not much." The information was not encouraging, but we felt certain of

we came in view of a group of real Ingalik houses and fish-caches, and soon after were shaking hands with a score of friendly Indians, the wording of whose hospitable invitations, however, was lost upon our untutored ears.

The head-man of the village wore cowhide boots and a tailed coat, and, in fact, all the natives were more or less dressed in civilized garments. The houses and caches were neatly built of hewn logs and planks, the houses having windows made of the tanned skin of mountain-sheep intestines. The whole village bore an air of respectability and cleanliness almost startling to one accustomed to the filth of Esquimau mud-huts. This impression was enhanced when, upon entering the chief's house, we found there a small box-stove with four holes for cooking. The chief had also built himself a table and a sleeping-bunk. It seems that the articles of civilized clothing and furniture are obtained by these people through intertribal commerce with the natives on Cook's Inlet. The chief himself had paid repeated visits to the posts on the inlet.

Soon the "chai nik," or tea-pot, was singing on the little stove, and before long we were warming our stomachs with a cup of fragrant tea. Our host participated in the feast, for which he proudly insisted upon our using some fancy china cups of Russian design which he had in his possession. He also had his squaw offer us some dried salmon, which for cleanliness and general excellence was unexceptionable. We satisfied the cravings of our stomachs, and our crazy dogs, who had dug up half the village for offal as soon as they arrived, were also liberally fed with dried fish—the first square meal they had had for five days.

A. B. SCHANZ.

THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

WE give elsewhere a page of sketches illustrative of the scene in the New York Presbytery during the consideration of the report recommending that Dr. Charles A. Briggs, professor of Biblical theology in Union Theological Seminary, be arraigned and tried for heresy. It will be remembered that the session of the Presbytery was characterized by a good deal of excitement. An effort was made on the part of the friends of moderation to secure the adoption of a compromise resolution accepting certain categorical replies made by Dr. Briggs to questions propounded to him by the directors of Union Theological Seminary as sufficient proof of his orthodoxy. This effort, however, failed of success, being vigorously opposed by Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the chairman of the committee of prosecution. The vote on the resolution was sixty-two in the affirmative to sixty-four in the negative.

Professor Briggs has been for seventeen years the professor of Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary, and has been a recognized authority on Bible criticism in this country. It has been well understood that his views were antagonistic to those held by the great conservative minds in the church, but he was never regarded as an outright heretic until last winter, when he delivered an inaugural address on "The Authority of Scripture," on the occasion of his introduction into the Edward Robinson chair of Bible theology, in which the Bible, the church, and the reason were named as the sources of divine authority, thus making the church and the reason each to be an independent and sufficient fountain of such authority. This address, of course, precipitated a conflict in the church, and the matter was taken to the General Assembly at St. Louis on the question of the right of that body to veto Professor Briggs's appointment to the Robinson chair—the seminary having, by an agreement entered into some years ago, placed itself under the jurisdiction of the Assembly.

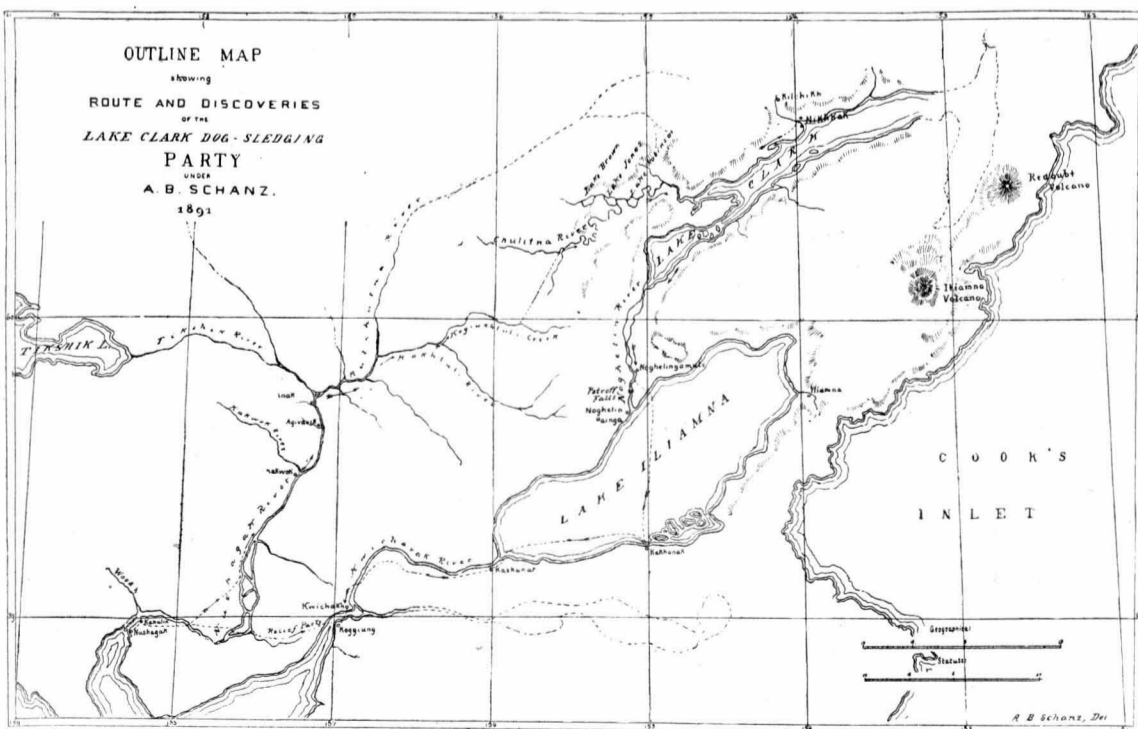
Professor Briggs has some stout supporters among the leading minds of the church, and it is possible that the doctrines he seems to favor would never have provoked violent dissent but for the fact that they are pressed with great arrogance and dogmatism. Professor Briggs assumes that, as a higher critic, his conclusions are decisive, and being intolerant of opposition, has gone about with a chip on his shoulder apparently coveting assault. He has, not unnaturally, been gratified in his desire.

The charges upon which he is to be tried on the 4th of November are definite and elaborate. The first charge is that he teaches doctrines which conflict irreconcilably with and are contrary to the cardinal doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures and contained in the standards of the Presbyterian Church that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only infallible rule of faith and practice. Under that charge there are seven specifications. The second charge is that Professor Briggs teaches a doctrine of the character, state, and sanctification of believers after death which also conflicts with and is contrary to the Scriptures and the Presbyterian standards. The specification under this charge is based on two extracts from Professor Briggs's inaugural address, which allege that "Protestant theology is in fault in limiting the process of redemption to this world and in its neglect of those vast periods of time which have elapsed for most men in the middle state between death and the resurrection."

The forthcoming trial will, of course, attract national interest, and whatever may be its outcome as to Professor Briggs's position in the church, there can hardly be a doubt that the influence of the controversy will, for a time at least, be unfortunate.

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP BROOKS.

THE consecration of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, which occurred in Trinity Church, Boston, on the 14th of October, was an event of unusual interest. The ceremonial was of the most imposing and impressive character. The conspicuous figure, of course, was the new bishop. The scene in the church as the prelates and clergy composing the procession passed up the aisle and seated themselves about the communion-table within the chancel, was peculiarly picturesque; but perhaps the most interesting moment of the day was that when the bishop-elect, after being vested with the rochet, knelt to receive the laying on of hands. The reading of the consent of the standing committees is illustrated in our picture on the first page. The sermon of Bishop Potter was in every way worthy of the occasion, being characterized by breadth, tenderness, and spirituality of thought. Bishop Potter spoke of the newly-elected bishop and his work



the sleds, where they stood shivering in their harness until the start at a quarter after seven. The weather was a little warmer than it had been the day before, and, much to our delight, the road on the river proved exceptionally good. The dogs staggered along painfully at first, but soon warmed up and surprised me by their energy. I ran ahead of the whole expedition at the start, and after having made about five miles I waited for my

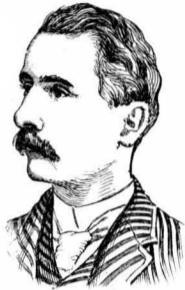
getting at least some fish. Our new friend was lively and active, and instead of more palaver, started on a run ahead of the dogs, the latter fairly on the jump. The road changed to clear ice, and the expedition dashed along in a stampede. The dogs smelled food, and nothing could hold them. Finally, at four o'clock, after rushing over the glare ice at the mouth of the river, the dogs with their noses in the air and all hands stealing a ride,

in terms of the highest affection. We give a single extract from his admirable address:

"He who has endowed you with many exceptional gifts has given you one, I think, which is best among them all. It is not learning, nor eloquence, nor generosity, nor insight, nor the tidal rush of impassioned feeling which will most effectually turn the dark places in men's hearts to light, but that enkindling and transforming temper which forever sees in humanity, not that which is bad and hateful, but that which is lovable and improvable, which can both discern and effectually speak to that nobler longing of the soul, which is the indestructible image of its Maker. It is this—this enduring belief in the redeemable qualities of the vilest manhood—which is the most potent spell in the ministry of Christ, and which, as it seems to me, you have never for an instant lost out of yours!"

QUEBEC'S GOVERNMENT SCANDAL.

Did or did not the Government of Quebec, through one of its agents, obtain boodle amounting to \$100,000 for their individual benefit, for settling the claim of a public contractor? This is the point which the three learned judges who compose the royal commission at present in session in the city of Quebec will have to decide. The Government itself is on trial. During the five years of the Mercier régime conservative party organs have made charge after charge pointing to the fraudulent disposal of public money, and this is the first time that a chance has been given them to prove any part of their accusations. The facts of the case, as stated by the accusations, may be summed up in a few words.



ERNEST PACAUD.

Some years ago the Provincial Government gave a charter to a company comprising such well-known politicians as ex-Governor Robitaille, L. S. Riopel, M. P., and others, for the building of the Bail de Chaleur Railway. As this company failed to comply with the obligations they had assumed, and failed to pay either their contractors or laborers, it was decided to pass a bill giving the Lieutenant-Governor in council the power to withdraw the charter, which, in virtue of this bill, was transferred to a syndicate of Montreal capitalists known as the Cooper-Thom syndicate, which promised to finish the road and pay out of a subsidy of 800,000 acres of land valued at thirty-five cents per acre, given in addition to other subsidies, all claims against the old company. One of the claimants against the old company was J. C. Armstrong, a contractor, whose demand, approved by the engineer of the company, amounted to \$298,943.62. The claimant expressed his willingness to reduce this to \$175,000 if paid immediately, he to hand over the road of which he held possession to the new syndicate. It seems that of the two Mr. Armstrong was the more anxious to settle, and employed Mr. Ernest Pacaud, proprietor of the Government organ *l'Electeur*, and trusted friend and adviser of Premier Mercier, who had often made use of him in the capacity of financial agent, to push the matter through, at the same time making an arrangement by which the latter would obtain the lion's share, \$100,000, of the money to be paid for his services.



FRANCOIS LANGELIER.

Premier Mercier was absent at the time in Europe, trying to negotiate his \$10,000,000 loan, and some way or other great pressure was brought to bear on the acting premier, Hon. P. Garneau, Minister of Public Works, to pass an order-in-council authorizing the issue of two letters of credit, one for \$100,000 and one for \$75,000, the same to be charged to the subsidy account of the 800,000 acres, which represented \$280,000. Then came the funny part of the entire proceeding by the banks refusing the provincial letters of credit without the indorsement of wealthy private citizens, which were in the case of the \$100,000 document obtained by promising Mr. P. Valliere, the indorser, \$200,000 worth of work by Government contract in furnishing the new Montreal courthouse with furniture, a contract which that gentleman afterward farmed out for \$75,000 to another manufacturer, thus making a clean profit of \$125,000 on the transaction. The \$100,000 which Mr. Pacaud received for his services was paid in five checks, supposed to have been used in taking up notes of himself, Premier Mercier, Hon. Francois Langelier, M. P., ex-Mayor of Quebec, and intimate friend of the premier; Hon. Charles Langelier, Provincial Secretary, and Senator C. A. P. Pelletier, while it is a well-known fact that \$5,000 of the money was used for a draft for 25,000 francs sent to the premier, then at Paris, France.

The above facts were brought out during a Senate inquiry at Ottawa about two months ago, and gave cause to Lieutenant-Governor Angers to demand an immediate explanation from his Ministers, with their assent to the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the case or the alternative of instant dismissal. This caused a political crisis which lasted for a week, the Government claiming that the Lieutenant-Governor's action was entirely unconstitutional, but which partially subsided when the Government finally agreed to the commission, at the same time repudiating the Pacaud-Armstrong agreement, which they claim is the only irregular part of the transaction, and for which they cannot be held responsible.

Such is the situation at present. What the outcome of the investigation will be it is hard to tell, but no matter how it may result there is little doubt that it will cause a political disturbance which will shake the Dominion to its very foundations. The



PREMIER MERCIER.



CHARLES LANGELIER.



C. A. P. PELLETIER.

commission itself is presided over by the Hon. Louis Amable Jetté, Puisué Judge of the Superior Court, who gained his first prominence as a lawyer in the great Guibord case, afterward defeating the leader of the Conservative party, Sir George E. Cartier, in Montreal East. He was appointed to the Superior Court in 1878, is fifty-five years of age, and a pronounced Liberal. His two colleagues are straight Conservatives, Judge C. P. Davidson was appointed to the Superior Court in 1887, and is forty-eight years of age. He was for years Crown Prosecutor for the District of Montreal. He is the one Englishman on the commission. The last commissioner is Hon. François George Baby, whose family has resided in Canada for two hundred years. He was born in 1834, and was raised to the Court of Queen's Bench in 1880. When sitting on the criminal bench he is known as a judge of the utmost severity toward criminals.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES IN NEW YORK.

HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON.

No man in the Legislature of this State stands higher in the regard of the people of all parties than Senator Charles T. Saxton, of Clyde, Wayne County, whose portrait is presented in this issue. He is a man of positive convictions. He was born in Clyde in 1846, and was preparing for college at the high school when the war of the Rebellion broke out. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the Ninetieth Regiment of the New York Volunteers, participating bravely, boy though he was, in the Red River campaign, in the Shenandoah Valley, fighting and serving four years and a quarter, until his discharge in 1866 with the rank of sergeant-major and at less than twenty years of age. Then he studied law, and in 1867 was admitted to the Bar. A quick thinker, a concise, eloquent, and effective speaker, he at once attracted attention and began a career of great success in his profession. In 1886 he was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket, receiving the largest majority the district ever gave to any candidate. He was one of the most active and prominent speakers of the Legislature, serving with special credit and conspicuous ability on the Judiciary Committee. He was re-elected to the Assemblies of 1888 and 1889, was chairman both years of the Judiciary Committee, and undertook at this time to secure the passage of his famous ballot-reform measure. His well-directed efforts, his eloquent speeches, and his active work were finally crowned with success. In 1889 he was elected to the State Senate, and there, as in the Assembly, occupied a conspicuous place not only in the counsels of his party but in the active promotion of every measure, particularly the reform measures which had and deserved the support of public opinion. Last year he succeeded in securing the passage of his ballot-reform bill, but had to accept it in an imperfect form because of the opposition of his political opponents. It will no doubt be his purpose to perfect that law during the approaching session, for his nomination insures his election. Senator Saxton is noted for his brilliant advocacy of every measure for the benefit of the people—ballot reform, high license, the corrupt practices act of 1890, and the university extension bill, all had his vigorous support. Senator Saxton is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has received the degree of LL. D. from Union College.

MR. WILLIAM SULZER.

Mr. William Sulzer, whose portrait is given in the present issue, was born in the seventeenth ward in the city of New York on the 18th day of March, 1863, of German parents. He was educated in the public schools and graduated as a lawyer with high honors on reaching his majority. He has won distinction at the bar as a sound, able, and industrious practitioner, and during the past ten years has conducted some very important trials. Mr. Sulzer has always taken an active part in politics, and is a Democrat of strong convictions. In 1884 and 1888, he addressed meetings in this and in other States for the Democratic party. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1889 and again in 1890, from the Fourteenth Assembly District of this city, and has just been renominated for a third term. His record in the Legislature has been an excellent one. He is honest, sincere, and industrious. He has served on the committees on General Laws, Judiciary, Rules, and in the last House was chairman of the Committee of Public Institutions, which drafted, reported, and passed the bill for the State care of the insane.

Among the many well-known bills which Mr. Sulzer has introduced and passed is the bill to provide better accommodations for free lectures in the city of New York for workingmen and working-women; the bill to open Stuyvesant Park; the anti-Pinkerton bill; the bill to indict corporations for violations of law and to compel them to plead in court the same as individuals, and the bill to ventilate and light the Fourth Avenue tunnel on the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Sulzer is a fluent talker, and has an earnest and effective way of expressing his views. He always commands respectful attention even from his political opponents. His constituents have reason to be proud of the splendid record he has made.

MR. HOWARD CONKLING.

Howard Conkling, the Republican candidate for Member of Assembly in Warren County, New York, is about thirty-five years of age. He is a nephew of the late Roscoe Conkling. On leaving school he became connected with the fire insurance business for five years. He went abroad and traveled extensively in Europe, and on another trip went to Mexico and ascended the famous volcano of Popocatepetl. When Spaulding's American base-ball players made the tour around the world Mr. Conkling was the head of the committee of reception at Nice, in the south of France, and introduced them (always including the celebrated Anson) to the préfet, the mayor, and the commanding officer of the garrison. He finally settled down at Luzerne, on the shore of the picturesque lake of that name, and built a fine residence. He organized the Luzerne Fair Association, established a good half-mile track, and erected buildings. From

this he turned his attention to trotting-horses and horse breeding, and now has a large stable. In 1888 he formed the Harrison and Morton Club of Luzerne. He was a delegate to the last two State conventions. He is an indefatigable worker at election times, and works with his coat off at the polls. Mr. Conkling is highly esteemed at his home as a man connected with all public improvements and benefits. He is a large real-estate owner, and a partner in a lumber business. His brother is a candidate in the Seventh New York District, so that they may perhaps form an alliance at Albany.

MR. JOHN C. KEELER.

Mr. John C. Keeler, of whom a portrait is given on another page, was born at Malone, Franklin County, New York, on February 17th, 1851. He was educated at Franklin Academy in Malone and at Williams College in Massachusetts. Mr. Keeler is a lawyer and was admitted to the Bar in the city of New York in 1875. He was a clerk in the office of the District Attorney of New York City under Benjamin K. Phelps in 1875-77, and Deputy-Attorney-General of this State under Hon. Leslie W. Russell in 1882-83.

Mr. Keeler was elected as a Republican to the Assembly last year from the Second Assembly District of St. Lawrence County by a majority of 1,286. He served on the committees on taxation and retrenchment and on public education, making an excellent record. He has been renominated from the same district this year, and his constituents will honor themselves by giving him an increased majority over last year. Mr. Keeler is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank at Canton, N. Y.

HON. JACOB A. CANTOR.

The Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, who has received a united renomination for Senator for the Tenth Senatorial District at the hands of all the Democratic organizations, is a native of this city and was born in 1854. He was educated in the public schools, and is a graduate of the law school of the University of New York. He started in life as a reporter on the *New York World* in 1872, and while studying law continued to serve on the paper until he was admitted to the Bar in 1876. He soon made a brilliant success at the Bar, his practice increased to large proportions, and he is now the head of the well-known firm of Cantor, Lison & Van Schaick. He first interested himself actively in politics in 1884, when he was elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-third Assembly District in Harlem. He was re-elected in 1885 and 1886 by increasing majorities.

In 1887 he was elected to the Senate from the Tenth Senatorial District, and was immediately chosen leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house. His winning personality, his useful services, and his ability as a debater caused him, when re-elected to the Senate in 1889, to be again chosen leader of his party, and there is no doubt that he will once more occupy that honored position in the coming Legislature. In the Senate, as in the Assembly, he was a strong advocate of the interests of the metropolis in all tax measures and on the question of rapid transit. He was author of the famous railroad auction franchise bill, commonly known as the Cantor act, which secures to the city millions of compensation yearly, and prevents the obtaining of a franchise for a city railroad without the payment of a municipal tax. His action in this matter was recognized by complimentary resolutions from all mercantile bodies and exchanges. He led the opposition to the Tax Listing bill, and prepared and introduced what was known as the Cantor Commission bill, which had the approval of the merchants of the entire State.

THE ALLERTON-DELMARCH RACE.

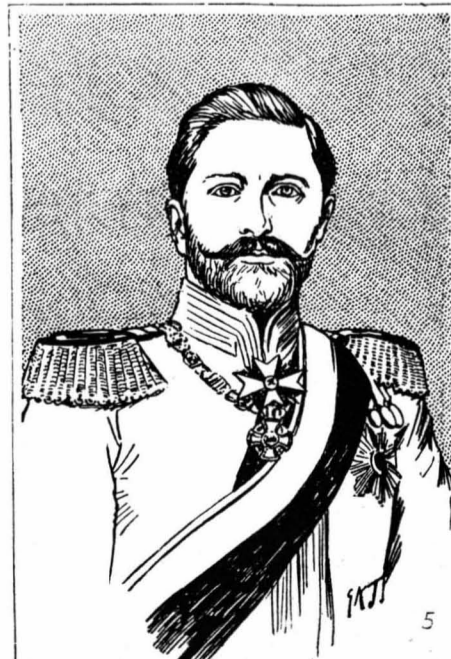
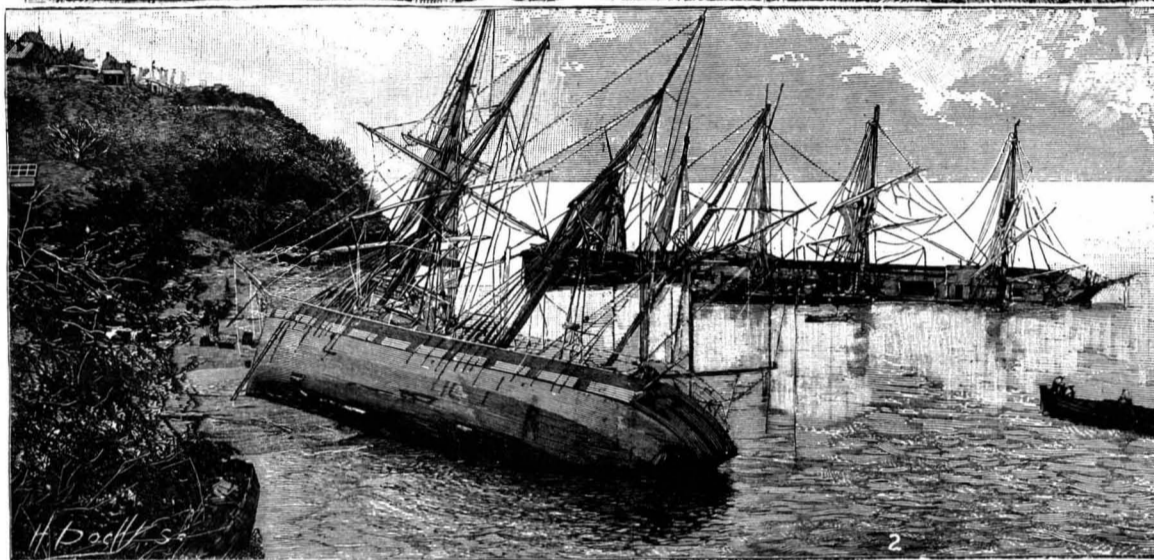
The turf event which brought together the greatest course of people ever assembled on an occasion of the kind in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky was the great match race between Allerton, the king of trotters, and Delmarch, under the auspices of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association, October 15th. And yet the thirty thousand enthusiastic souls who poured into Lexington from every conceivable point came with a tinge of disappointment. The crowning event of the meeting of 1891, to which the entire sporting world was looking forward with bated breath, and which would have been the most brilliant and notable occasion in the turf annals of the country almost, was the great race between Allerton, the stallion king, with a record of 2.09½, and Nancy Hanks, the trotting queen, who has lowered her time to 2.09, with a purse of \$8,000, all to the first horse. The interest and the enthusiasm of the whole State was merged into the anticipated contest between these two phenomenal performers, and fortunes were staked upon the issue of the race.

A national catastrophe could scarcely have given these good Kentucky folk more intense concern than the announcement, the day before the date of the great occasion, that the race between Allerton and Nancy Hanks was off, owing to the serious indisposition of the latter. A substitute for this wonderful queen of the turf was provided in Delmarch, who began his career last year as a green stallion, winning all six races in which he started in straight heats—like the great Nancy Hanks, unbeaten. It was confidently expected that when especially prepared Delmarch would break the trotting record so long held by Maud S.

Delmarch is owned by George W. Ingraham and J. E. Crumbaugh, of Dixon, Ill. Allerton is owned by C. W. Williams, of Iowa, the owner also of Axtell, who always regarded the former as the better colt of the two, and is by Jay Bird out of Gussie Wilkes.

The betting on the Allerton-Delmarch race was the heaviest ever known in Lexington, and public opinion was almost evenly divided as to the issue of the event. Loudest acclamations rent the October air when the two champions appeared in the arena, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The great Allerton was at his best, however, and brooked no rivalry. Three straight heats he wrested from the gallant Delmarch without an effort, his last quarter being trotted in the fastest time ever made, and winning the \$8,000 purse. After the second heat in this race Nancy Hanks, who was present at the track and paraded before the admiring throng, was sold by Mr. Hart Boswell to J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, for a price reported to be \$65,000.

DAISY FITZHUUGH.



1. THE RECENT FLOODS IN SPAIN.—APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN OF CONSUEGRA, WHERE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED LIVES WERE LOST, AFTER THE INUNDATION. 2. THE CYCLONE AT MARTINIQUE.—THE ANCHORAGE GROUND OF SAINT PIERRE, WHERE NINETEEN VESSELS WERE WRECKED. 3. FRANCE.—THE MONUMENT TO GARIBALDI, INAUGURATED AT NICE, OCTOBER 4TH. 4. THE SUICIDE OF GENERAL BOULANGER IN THE CEMETERY OF IXELLES, BRUSSELS. 5. THE BEARDED KAISER.

INTERESTING FOREIGN SUBJECTS ILLUSTRATED.—[SEE PAGE 212.]



Waiting to see "the General"



John W. Bright



Chief Clerk Fox



A confab in the Committee Room

Serg't at Arms Anderson D. Lawrence



JOHN H. CAMP
Sec'y J. S. KENYON.



The Corvus caught napping

IT WAS WORTH WHILE.

Fred—"Brown's children have scarlet fever."
Kate—"Goodness gracious! And our Willie was playing over there only Saturday. Where did they get it?"
Fred—"Dr. Bemus said he thought it had been introduced by a cocoa or husk mat; they are veritable disease-breeders, and you can never tell what contaminating influence has surrounded them."
Kate—"Well, I am glad you bought a 'Hartman Flexible' Wire Mat; it saves half my sweeping, as mud is never tracked in as before, and such mats can never breed disease."
Fred—"Yes, it is without question the best in the market, as you can readily imagine when you know the 'Hartman' Mats supply ninety per cent. of the world's trade in that line."
Kate—"It is worth while to buy the best. The 'Hartman' Mat will outwear a dozen others, and is the most ornamental of any sold."
Moral—Be sure when you purchase a door mat that it has a brass tag attached stamped "Hartman."

UNQUESTIONABLY the most valuable property of existence is health, and everything conducing to a perfect state of health is of interest to the public. In this connection one of the most interesting of the exhibits at the American Institute-Fair in New York this year is that of Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa and Chocolate preparations. Their method of manufacture, unlike the Dutch process, does not admit the use of any chemicals, dyes, or alkalies, and therefore produces not only an absolutely pure, but an absolutely healthful drink. The exhibit in itself is a work of art; the booth in white and gold, with old-gold silken hangings, the young lady attendants attired in pale-blue satin gowns, old-gold basques, pink lace caps, and white aprons (the exact costume of Liotard's celebrated painting, "La Belle Chocolatière," adopted by W. Baker & Co. as their trade-mark), and the tasteful array of the goods form the most striking and attractive exhibit in the whole fair, and one that will well repay every visitor's attention. As an American institution fighting the fight of health against adulterated products, Walter Baker & Co. deserve the support of every consumer of cocoa and chocolate in this country.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR headache, toothache, pain in the side, back and limbs, use Salvation Oil. 25 cents. Self-punishment is neglecting to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

At every exposition where the Sohmer Pianos have been brought into competition with others they have invariably taken the first prize.

LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY, Banker, at 50 Broadway, New York, says: "The market maintains great strength under all the disquieting rumors. Crop prospects are bright and railroad earnings must improve."

To THE young face Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms; to the old renewed youth. Try it.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—The original, most soluble.

If you suffer from looseness of bowels, or fever and ague, Angostura Bitters will cure you.

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

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

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

It is an old-fashion notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.



EVERY SKIN, SCALP, & BLOOD DISEASE Cured by Cuticura. EVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, whether torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eczemas, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but true. Thousands of grateful testimonials from infancy to age attest their wonderful, unflinching, and incomparable efficacy. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. Rheumatism, Kidney Pains, and Muscular Weakness relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER. 25c.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR. For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago. SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

GRECIAN MAIDENS

IT is well known in history that the PEERLESS BEAUTY of Grecian maidens was owing to their knowledge of certain HARMLESS INGREDIENTS which they used at the bath. In our day, young ladies find the same BEAUTIFYING PRINCIPLES combined in

Constantine's Persian Healing Pine Tar Soap.

The HEALTHFUL PROPERTIES of this EXTRAORDINARY PURIFYING AGENT are UNLIMITED, but are more particularly noticeable in their beautifying effects upon the HAIR, COMPLEXION AND TEETH. These CHARMS OF FEMALE LOVELINESS are enhanced, and THEIR POSSESSION ASSURED, to every young lady who uses this

Great Original Pine Tar Soap. Let all who desire to make themselves IRRESISTIBLY BEAUTIFUL, TRY IT! FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Ten Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans. TEKOA REALTY, PALOUSE FARMS AND CEUR D'ALENE MINING PROPERTY. Look us up and write for references. HUFFMAN & LAKE, TEKOA, WASH.

"EVERY LADY USES WHATEVER THE QUEEN APPROVES." WORTHY SUCH APPROVAL IS COURT REPORT. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. FREE FROM ALL INJURIOUS; THREE TINTS. USED BY EVERY LADY OF TASTE Everywhere.



IF YOUR WIFE asks for a wire door-mat she will expect you to buy the best. You know which? Why "Hartman Flexible." of course; four out of every five of your neighbors have bought them. We have sold over half a million of them. HARTMAN MFG. COMPANY, Works, Beaver Falls, Pa. Branches: 102 Chambers St., New York; 508 State St., Chicago; 51 and 53 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. Our Mats have brass tag attached stamped "Hartman." Catalogues and Testimonials mailed free.

OUR FOREIGN PICTURES. THE SPANISH FLOODS.

WE give on another page an illustration of the disastrous effects of the terrible floods which almost entirely destroyed the town of Consuegra, with a population of 8,000, in the mountain country south of Toledo, during the recent inundation which swept over such a wide extent of territory in Spain. The loss of life at this place was very great, some 1,900 dead bodies having been recovered from the ruins of the buildings which were swept away by the impetuous torrents. It is said that 530 buildings have entirely disappeared, while 150 have been left in such a damaged condition that they will necessarily have to be pulled down. Forty-eight streets were swept away. Great suffering was caused by the want of shelter and food. Organized methods of relief have since been established by which the immediate wants of the sufferers have been met. In Madrid the students made an organized collection in the streets.

THE BEARDED KAISER.

The young Emperor of Germany is always an object of interest, but he has been especially so since he started a beard. He seems to have begun the cultivation of this appendage during his absence from Berlin, and so much curiosity was manifested by his loyal subjects in reference to it that on the occasion of his first public appearance he was greeted by a much larger concourse than usual. We are not informed as to the popular verdict concerning the effect of the beard upon the general appearance of his majesty; we learn, however, that the photog-

(Continued on page 213.)

Arnold, Constable & Co. FALL STYLES DRESS STUFFS.

Silk and Wool Vestings, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Camel's-Hair Stuffs, French Armures and Diagonals, English and Scotch Serges, Chevron and Crepe Suitings, Bedford Cords.

EVENING COLORS WOOL CREPON AND CREPE BARÈGE, EMBROIDERED ROBES. Broadway & 19th st. NEW YORK.

B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.

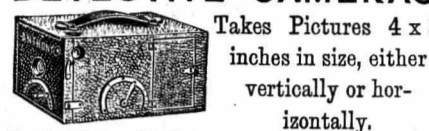
Special Order Department For Ladies' Dresses, (THIRD FLOOR.)

In the above department we are now showing the Latest and Best Creations of the Leading Paris and London Makers, and are also prepared to take orders for

STREET, CARRIAGE, RECEPTION, AND WEDDING DRESSES, RIDING HABITS, DRIVING COATS, AND TOP COATS, FITTED AND FINISHED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.

THE P. D. Q. CAMERA. THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN DETECTIVE CAMERAS.



Takes Pictures 4 x 5 inches in size, either vertically or horizontally. Can be Used with Either Our Cut Films or Plates. Handsomely covered with black grained leather. Price, complete, with 3 double holders, only \$30. Anthony's Climax Negative Films Reduce Weight and Space to a Minimum. 14 doz. Films weigh less than 1 doz. glass plates. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Photographic Apparatus, Chemicals, and Supplies. 591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 50 Years Established in this line of Business.

To prevent waists parting at the seams use GILBERT'S Dress Linings. Ladies appreciate this. Name on selvage.

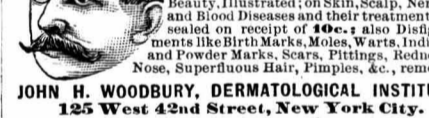


JUMBO HOUSE ON WHEELS. BECAUSE WE SELL A BOY'S and GIRL'S 20-inch SAFETY for \$11.00 DESCRIPTION—Rubber Tires, Cone Bearings, Adjustable Coil Spring Saddle, Mud Guards, Tool Bag, Oiler and Wrench, Curved Handle Bars, Brake and Lamp Bracket. Send for Bicycle Catalogue. E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Patents! Pensions!

Send for Inventor's Guide, or How to Obtain a Patent. Send for Digest of PENSION and BOUNTY LAWS. PATRICK O'FARRELL, - WASHINGTON, D. C.

LADY AGENTS \$5 a day SURE; new rubber undergarment. Mrs. N. B. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP. For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' experience. For sale at Druggists or sent by mail, 50c. A Sample Cake and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty, illustrated on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases and their treatment, sent sealed on receipt of 10c. also Disfigurements like Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, &c., removed. JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42nd Street, New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.



Don't Lose Your Hair. For Premature Grayness and Loss of Hair, use Rancour's Quinine Tonic, price \$1. For Dandruff, Itching, or mild Eczema, use Rancour's Dandruff Specific, \$1. If you have any trouble of hair or scalp, send 10c. for Valuable Book Treating on Same. For Skin and Scalp, Rancour's Medicinal Soap. For Curling Ladies' Bangs, Rancour's Bang Curler. RANCOUR HAIR REMEDY CO., Albany, N. Y. Consultation Free. Correspondence Solicited. Write To-Day.

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

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full particulars and reference address CENTENNIAL MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS make 100 Per Cent and win \$748. cash prizes on my Corsets, Belts, Brushes and Remedies. Sample free. Territory. Dr. Bridgman, 373 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME, CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS. Sold every where, in Crown stoppered bottles only.

Have you written LEWIS G. TEWKSBURY, BANKER AND BROKER, 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, for his circular?

Ayer's Pills

May always be relied upon as a certain cure for liver troubles, constipation, sick headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, jaundice, and rheumatism. Unlike most cathartics, Ayer's Pills strengthen the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore to these organs their normal and regular action. Taken in season, they check the progress of colds, fevers, and malaria. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, Ayer's Pills are

The Favorite

family medicine, while travelers, both by sea and land, find them to be indispensable. "We sell more of Ayer's Pills than of all other kinds put together, and they give perfect satisfaction."—Christensen & Haarlow, Druggists, Baldwin, Wis.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and consider them an invaluable

Family Medicine

I know of no better remedy for liver troubles and dyspepsia."—James Quinn, Hartford, Ct.

Capt. Chas. Mueller, of the steamship "Felicity," says: "For several years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These Pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly. I have used them, and with good effect, for the cure of rheumatism, kidney troubles, and dyspepsia."

Ayer's Pills

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,



ONLY TRUNK LINE

Entering the City of New York.

All trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

42d Street and Fourth Ave., New York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
ENTIRE NEW DEPARTURE. HANDSOME PRESENT TO EVERY CUSTOMER. Greatest offer. Now's your time to get orders for our celebrated TEAS, COFFEES, and BAKING POWDER, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, Caster, or Webster's Dictionary. 3 1/2 lbs. Fine Tea by Mail on receipt of \$2.00 and this "ad."

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for

INDIEN Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.

BOTTLED Electricity cures Catarrh, Colds, etc. Address, LITTLE & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FREE A safety bicycle on very easy conditions. WESTERN PEARL CO., 308 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

How to Win at Cards, Dice, etc. A sure thing, sent free to anyone on receipt of 4c. stamps to pay postage. Address or call on Joe SUYDAM, 22 Union Sq., New York.

THE BARKER BRAND LINEN COLLARS ABSOLUTELY BEST. BARKER BRAND. IN SHAPE FINISH & WEAR TRY THEM.

DOUBLE GUNS Breech-Loader \$7.99. RIFLES \$2.00. PISTOLS 75c. WATCHES, BICYCLES. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL Overlooking Central Park, Fifth Avenue, 58th

and 59th sts., New York.

Highest Class. Absolutely FIRE-PROOF

On American and European Plans.

Within half block 6th

Ave. Elevated R. R. terminus. 5th Ave. Stages and Cross Town Cars pass doors.

OUR FOREIGN PICTURES.

(Continued from page 212.)

raphers are a good deal embarrassed by it, since all their pictures of him in stock, made when his face was shaven, are now valueless. A prominent photographer has stated to a correspondent that the loss to the Berlin trade alone by the "new departure" would amount to \$50,000; and if oil paintings, engravings, and busts are included, the loss may possibly be reckoned at \$150,000.

THE HURRICANE AT MARTINIQUE.

The cyclone which recently visited the island of Martinique was the most severe experienced there since 1817. More than sixty persons lost their lives on the island, and how many were drowned in the harbor will probably never be known. Besides those that were killed by tumbling walls or uprooted trees, a large number of persons, more than a hundred alone in the neighborhood of Ste. Pierre and Fort de France, received more or less severe injuries. A large number of buildings were crushed out of existence, and the damage done to the sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton plantations is enormous. A considerable time must elapse before the island recovers from its terrible visitation. The scenes in the harbors when the hurricane struck the shipping can be easily imagined. Some vessels appear to have been bodily carried up the beach by the fearful wind and waves, others foundered at their anchorage, and others again at their wharves. All the vessels that anchored near Martinique at the time were lost; nineteen alone at Ste. Pierre, among them the Haytian warship *Toussaint L'Ouverture*.

GARIBALDI'S STATUE AT NICE.

THE city of Nice recently honored one of her most celebrated sons, Giuseppe Garibaldi, by erecting a monument to his memory. The renowned revolutionary leader, who helped to unite Italy and proved himself the most bitter enemy of the petty mediæval despots who reigned in the small principalities of Italy up to the middle of the nineteenth century, was born at Nice when it belonged to the kings of Sardinia. He lived, fought, and died an Italian, but the assistance rendered by him to the French in their war with Germany has also given him a place in the French heart, and thus the idea was conceived by the French Government of erecting a monument to his memory. The statue which was modeled by the French sculptor, Deloye, is reproduced on page 210.

ORIENTAL RUGS



(Look for this window.)

Money saved by buying direct from the only exclusive Rug importing house in the United States.

VAN GAASBEEK & ARKELL,

935 Broadway, cor. 22d Street, New York.

CRIPPLES, Ladies and girls, or exercise, buy a Fairy Tricycle. **BICYCLES**. Address: Cheap Bicycles, **FAY MFG. CO., Elyria, O. Box 1.**

BICYCLES ON EASY PAYMENTS. No extra charge; all makes, new or 2d hand, lowest prices guaranteed; Send for Catalogue, **Rouse, Hazard & Co., 112 G St. Peoria, Ill.**

ASTHMA CURED! Schiffmann's Asthma Cure never fails to give instant relief in the worst cases; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50 cts. and \$1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. **DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.**

SELF-ACTION REVOLVER. ONLY \$2.50. A Perfect and Safe Arm for the House and Pocket. The American Double Action has fine Rubber Stock; Elegantly Nickel Plated Self-Cocker, 32 or 38 Caliber. Center Fire, with 2 1/4 inch octagon barrel, long fluted cylinder. Five shooter, self-acting and a beauty. Our price is \$2.50, or \$3 for \$7.00. Sent C. O. D. subject to full examination if 50c is sent in advance; balance, \$2.00 you pay at express office after examining same. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, **W. HILL & CO., 111 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.**

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS-- EFFECTUAL.

Human health can only be maintained when the rules of life are strictly obeyed. Man's system is like a town; to be healthy it must be well drained. This drainage is frequently interfered with by careless habits, and when it becomes clogged, illness is the result.

Beecham's Pills have been in popular use in Europe for fifty years and are specially adapted in a safe, gentle manner, to keep human drainage in perfect order.—*American Analyst.*

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 41

COMFORT.



Send for Catalogue and Price-List.
DANIEL GREENE & CO., Sole Agents,
44 East 14th St. (Union Square).
Mention FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY. New York.

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

Employment. Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to sell the "NEW MODEL HALL TYPEWRITER." Sample easily carried in the hand. Work easy, pleasant and lucrative. Salary or commission. Machine unexcelled. Price lower than any standard writer. Address, **N. TYPEWRITER CO., BOSTON, MASS.**

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS

Are at present the Most Popular and Preferred by Leading Artists.

Warerooms, 149, 151, 153, 155 East 14th St., N. Y.

SOHMER & CO.,
Chicago, Ill., 236 State St.; San Francisco, Cal., Union Club Building; St. Louis, Mo., 1522 Olive St.; Kansas City, Mo., 1123 Main St.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: **JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.**

THE Christmas Number

OF
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper

Will close for the press November 15th.
Every Advertiser Should Use That Issue.

SEND FOR RATES.
110 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Patent Utilization, or Representative,

Wanted for a new new Motor, the working of which is done by common, refined petroleum, or heavy oils. Although it is very simple, cheap, and of small weight, its working power surpasses that of all other machines as it is worked much cheaper than steam-engines. For particulars apply to

I. M. GROB & CO.,
Leipzig-Entritzsch, Germany.

These two rings and agent's big book of sample cards only cost cents. **Banner Card Co., Cadiz, O.**

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge. No salve. No suppository. **REMEDY MAILED FREE.** Address **J. H. REEVES,** Box 3200, New York City, N. Y.

Nervousness Farewell.



These are the brands of the best Tea grown. All England drinks it, and English people are the healthiest on the globe.

Send for Primer and Samples.

Ceylon Planters' Tea Co.,
110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

LUXURIOUS WRITING "XXX" BARREL PENS.



BALL POINTED. **HEWITT'S PATENT.**

The "XXX" Barrel Pens are made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, are beautifully finished, and glide over the paper like a lead pencil. May be had with fine or medium points at 35 cents per box.

To be had of all Stationers in the United States and Canada.

"The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest!" You can lessen

LIFE'S BURDEN

by using **SAPOLIO**.

It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes.

HOUSE WORK

Copyright



DOUBTFUL IMPROVEMENT.

MISS FEATHERS—"Don't you think that travel improves one?"
OLD MR. GRUFF—"Well, I don't know. There's my boy, Tom, who has picked up a new language in London, to be sure, but I'm afraid half the time that he's forgotten his own."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & Co.'s
Breakfast
Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Liebig Company's

FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.
Get genuine only

with this *J. Liebig* signature

of Justus von Liebig in blue.
Keeps for any length of time anywhere.
MAKES THE BEST BEEF TEA.

Extract of Beef.

ED PINAUD'S ELIXIR DENTIFRICE

Armour's
Extract of BEEF.

USED BY
All Good Cooks
THE YEAR ROUND.

Send to **ARMOUR & CO., Chicago,** for Cook Book showing use of **ARMOUR'S EXTRACT** in Soups and Sauces. Mailed free.

CHAMPION Single **SHOT GUN**

PRICE \$11.25
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS OR SENT BY US ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.
The Best Single Breech-loading Shot Gun in the World.
Top Snap—Rebounding Lock—Patent Fore End—Rubber Butt—Pistol Grip. Material & Workmanship Unequaled.
Send 6c. in stamps for our 100-page ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Guns, Rifle, Revolvers, Bicycles, etc.
LOVELL CELEBRATED DIAMOND SAFETY BICYCLE, High Grade, \$85.00
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Boston, Mass.

E. COUDRAY'S
"BOUQUET CHOISI"
PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
DELICIOUS SCENT.—LATEST CREATION
of **E. COUDRAY** in PARIS
SOLD BY ALL PRINCIPAL PERFUMERS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS OF U. S.

DEAF NESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED
by Peck's Invisible Tubular Ear Cushions. Whis-
pers heard. Successful when all remedies
fail. Sold only by F. Huxco, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs **FREE**
ADVERTISE IN
FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Columbias
CATALOGUE FREE.

POPE MFG. CO., 77 Franklin Street, BOSTON
Branch Houses: 12 Warren St., NEW YORK, 291 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, Factory, HARTFORD, CONN.



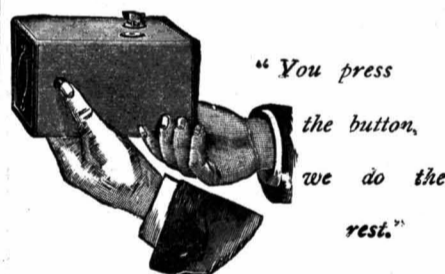
"Can you smell?"

LUNDBORG'S

Famous Perfumes,

Edenia, Goya Lily, Swiss Lilac,
Maréchal Niel Rose, Alpine Violet.

NEW KODAKS



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

Eight Different Styles and Sizes
ALL LOADED WITH
Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers.
THE EASTMAN COMPANY,
Send for Catalogue. Rochester, N. Y.

EARL & WILSON'S
LINEN
COLLARS & CUFFS
BEST IN THE WORLD.

1784. 1891.
BARBOUR'S
FLAX THREADS.

USED BY LADIES EVERYWHERE
—IN—
EMBROIDERY, KNITTING
AND CROCHET WORK.

Also for Cluny, Antique, Russian, Macrame
and other Laces.
Sold by all respectable dealers throughout
the country on Spools and in Balls.

LINEN FLOSS in SKEINS or BALLS.
THE BARBOUR BROTHERS COMPANY,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco.

ASK FOR BARBOUR'S.

PHILLIPS'
DIGESTIBLE COCOA

Unequaled for Delicacy of Flavor and Nutri-
tious Properties. Easily Digested. Different
from all other Cocos.

A WORK OF ART.



THE UNABRIDGED IL-
LUSTRATED CATALOGUE
JUST PUBLISHED OF

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, ETC.,
CAN BE SEEN AT THE STORE OF
EVERY FIRST-CLASS JEWELER
OR DEALER IN STERLING SIL-
VER OR ELECTRO PLATE.

THE "1847" GOODS HAVE
STOOD THE TEST FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY, WHICH
PROVES CONCLUSIVELY THAT
THEY ARE THE BEST.

IF YOU DESIRE THE ORIGI-
NAL AND GUARANTEED

"Rogers"

GOODS, SEE THAT EVERY ARTI-
CLE IS STAMPED

1847 ROGERS BROS. A1

THIS INSURES GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.


Carbolate of Tar Inhalant.
Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Con-
sumption, Asthma, cured at home.
New pamphlet and full particulars
free. Address, naming this paper,
Dr. M. W. CASE,
809 N. Broad St., Philad'a, Pa.
Send for Pamphlet.

Holland Trust Company,
33 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

New York, October 20th, 1891.
The Board of Trustees of this company have de-
clared a quarterly dividend of
TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
from the earnings of this company, payable Novem-
ber 2d, 1891. Transfer books will close at 3 P.M. on
October 23d, 1891, and will be re-opened at 10 A.M. on
November 4th, 1891.
Geo. W. Van Siclen, Secretary.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

You are constantly losing money by not
including

Frank Leslie's Weekly

in your advertising list. Send for information.

110 FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK.