

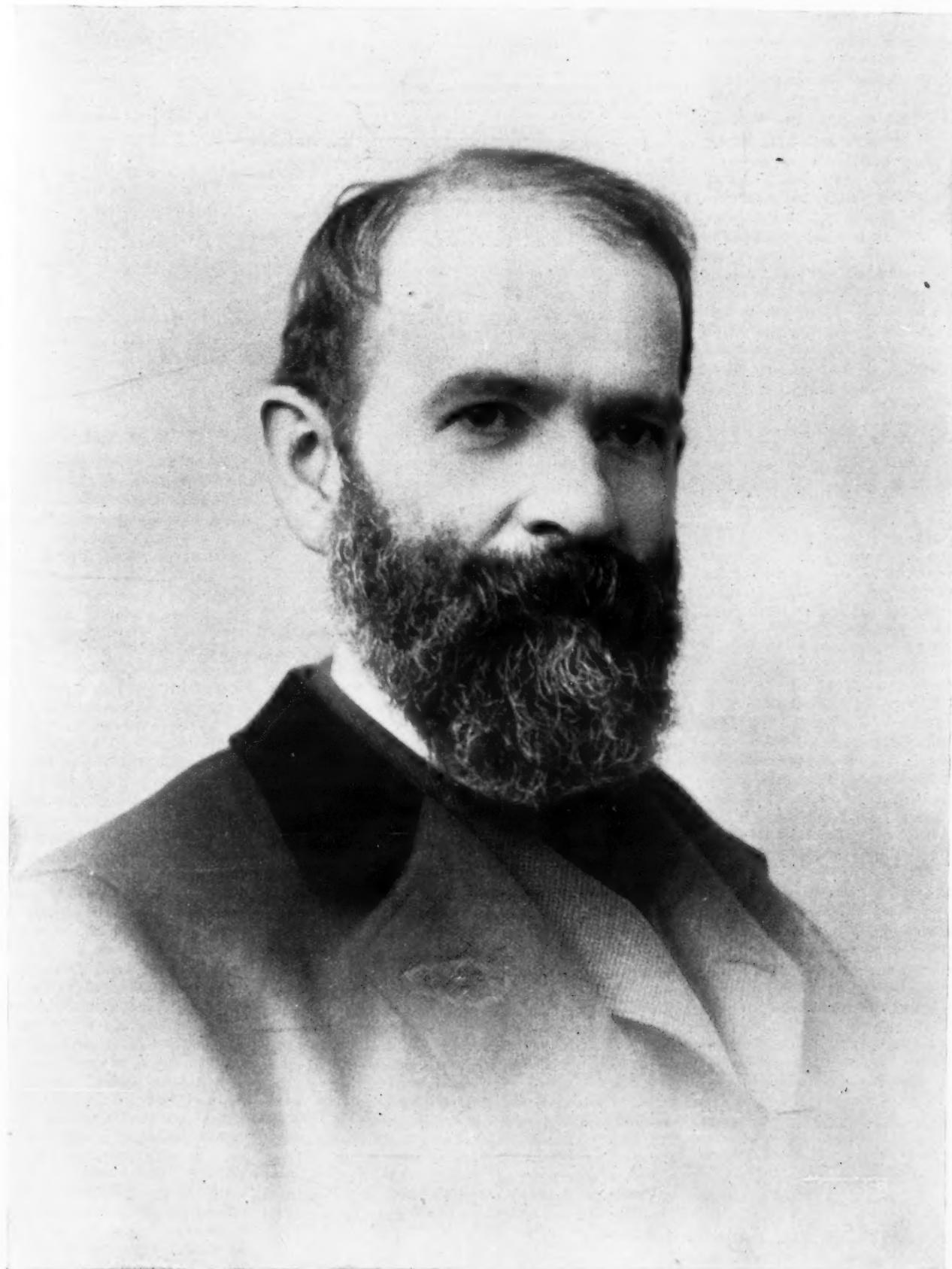
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THE LATE JAY GOULD.—FROM HIS FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.—[SEE PAGE 433.]

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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THE NEGRO'S PART IN THE LATE ELECTION.



W. S. SCARBOROUGH.

nois, 18,200; Michigan, 6,437.

These figures speak for themselves, and indicate quite clearly what part the negro must have played in determining the drift of former elections. At any rate, it will be seen that the colored vote has the balance of power in at least a majority of the States. Now, as is generally known, this vote, through all these years of Republican control, has been almost solidly Republican. Ohio last year gave Governor McKinley a plurality of about twenty-two thousand. In this number nine-tenths of the twenty-five thousand negro voters must be included—for almost all faithfully supported the Governor. The other one-tenth was scattered. Some voted the Democratic ticket, some the Prohibition ticket, and others did not vote at all.

In Ohio this year the State election was of secondary importance, there being no Governor to elect. The result was that the party failed to poll at least one-third of the black vote, losing thereby fully eight thousand supporters. The majority of these either did not vote at all or voted the Democratic and Prohibition tickets.

Why this change, and what does it mean? There must be some reason for it; some grievance, real or imaginary.

The colored contingent of the Republican party, not only in Ohio but in all the Northern States, was not altogether cordial in its support of the administration. It was alleged that the President's negro appointments were of such a character as to alienate rather than draw the masses to his support. It was further alleged that the administration failed to take notice of the frequent lynchings in the South and the midnight murder of innocent citizens, either by special message to Congress relative to the subject or by manifesto indicating his disapproval of the same.

Some have intimated that the administration, though clean, able, and honest, was weak on the color question. It is a mistake to condemn the President for not doing or not attempting to do what was beyond his power constitutionally. I do not, therefore, commend this class of believers, but simply state what are the facts. Many of these voters had avowed not to support the administration, and they did not.

Bishop J. M. Brown, of the A. M. E. Church, expressed the opinion of a large number of them when he said:

"For nearly thirty years we have done all that we could to make the Republican party successful. We have voted, and some of our people have died, for its progress. But now the question is being asked by a large number of us, How are we being benefited by our adherence to it? The chalice is put to our lips but is made to vanish before any comfort comes to us. Our men are sometimes nominated for office, their names sent to the Senate, but before the Senate has time to act they are withdrawn."

I cannot believe Mr. Cleveland's election means good to the colored citizen. I cannot believe that the colored man will be benefited, even in the South, by his election. I am of the opinion that the colored people who supported the Democratic ticket will many of them live to repent of their action. Mr. Cleveland had abundant opportunity to show his friendship for the negro voter, but he failed to do it. That he will do better now than formerly, what evidence have we? None at all. There is nothing in Democracy that can benefit the negro, and he therefore has nothing to hope for by a change in administration.

As to the tariff, the negro was not much interested. Much of it he did not understand, and what he did know about it concerned him as one of the mass but little, since

he regarded the entire question as a secondary one as compared with human rights and the protection of human life. He could not see how the tariff could benefit him when he was shut out from all active connection with the industrial and commercial growth and progress of the country because of his color. With the "mark of Cain on his brow," he was doomed to disappointment whenever he made application for employment in business circles north of Mason and Dixon's Line. Proscription, ostracism, and an untold number of inconveniences resulting from race prejudice weakened the negro, made him apathetic and neglectful of his own best interests, so that many of them did not vote at all, and others, who usually vote the Republican ticket, voted with the Democrats, who were known to them only as oppressors, but who, through specious argument, had seized upon them in their moment of desperation and cajoled them into the belief that the fire was preferable to the frying-pan.

There is not a particle of doubt that the negro will have an opportunity to experience what a nearer approach to the coals is like. The joy at the result helped on by the vote of a duped and deluded people immediately grows into an exultant shout of no uncertain tone, as the following from Mr. Dana's "No Negro Domination" craze will show:

"The message which went over the wires this morning [November 9th] is worth a thousand million of dollars to that section [South] of our great republic. 'No Force Bill!' 'No Negro Domination!' Every patriot in the land must rejoice that the black cloud which for several months has overhung the free and prosperous South is at last and forever dispelled. 'No Force Bill!' 'No Negro Domination!' A new bond unites the Democracy of the Southern States with their brethren of New York, Indiana, and New Jersey. Together they have won the great and final battle for home rule and honest elections, free from Federal bayonets and hired Republican bulldozers. 'No Force Bill!' 'No Negro Domination!' These same words have been ringing through every Southern State since early summer. Now they have a new significance. Up to this morning the inspiring phrase has been a battle-cry. Now it is the glad announcement of a fact accomplished. There will be no Force Bill. There can be no return of the black days of negro domination."

"The Sun from the bottom of its heart congratulates the free South, and renews to every Southern Democrat the assurances of its distinguished consideration."

If any negro can see a ray of light or gleam of hope in this insinuating attack, this abusive tirade, this misrepresentation of his position, this false interpretation of his motives and purposes as an American citizen, he is without doubt a strangely-constructed being. If he, by a voter's mite, helped to make possible such an exultant shout, let him congratulate himself, if he can, that he will be enabled to bask (?) in the questionably felicitous warmth which he has sought and which is undeniably in store for him and his race.

W. S. Scarborough

DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES.

MR. CLEVELAND and the Democratic party are distinctly pledged to two things. In the recent campaign they insisted that the common people were not receiving their just share of the general prosperity, that the tendency of the protective system was to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and they promised that if given power such a policy would be instituted as would enable every man to earn more than he has earned hitherto, and give to the money thus earned greater purchasing power in obtaining the necessities and comforts of life. This pledge was deliberately made, and the country will require it to be kept. The party must not only maintain wages at their present standard, but it must make every citizen realize that he is more prosperous than he was under Republican rule.

We shall be glad if these results can be achieved. We had believed that during Republican ascendancy the country was reasonably well to do, and that the great body of our workingmen were enjoying a measure of comfort never attained under the Democratic policy. But if that party, by its legislation, can bring about a better condition of affairs, every right-thinking citizen will welcome the result with real satisfaction. There is nothing, however, to justify a belief that the party will keep its pledges. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that its process of tariff-tinkering will result disastrously to our great industrial interests, and precipitate precisely the same evils, financial and otherwise, which have uniformly attended its previous interference with protective legislation. Already there are evidences of uncertainty and unrest in our great manufacturing centres. Mills and foundries are closing, workingmen are being dismissed, and paralysis threatens more and more the security of many departments of production.

EXPOSITION RAILROAD FARES.

It seems to us that some of the newspaper criticisms of the action of the trunk-line railroads in the matter of fares during the World's-Fair season are a little unfair. Railroads have rights as well as duties. As recently announced, they propose to reduce the fares on all trains except the thirty-hour trains between New York and Chicago, but for the latter full rates will be maintained. It is argued that this decision will operate to diminish travel, and that the roads will suffer, when they might, by

lowering rates on all trains, greatly increase travel and their own earnings. It is insisted, on the other hand, that the trunk lines are already operating as many of the "gilt-edged" trains as can be run without actual interference with other traffic. It is said, too, that the cost of maintaining these trains is almost equal to their earnings, and that to increase them at reduced rates would compel the companies to run them at an actual loss. We suspect that the truth lies midway between these contentions. It is quite certain that the railroads owe the public the best possible service they can render at reasonably remunerative rates, and there is no reason to doubt that a fare of twenty or twenty-five dollars for the round trip between New York and Chicago would fairly compensate them during a season of continuous travel. On the other hand, the demand made in a certain quarter that passengers shall be carried from city to city at a dollar a head is the merest nonsense. It has no justification whatever in right and justice. But the people may, and do, demand that the lowest rates warranted by actual experience shall be charged during the progress of an exposition which is to represent the world's advance in the industrial arts, and in which, in a certain educational sense, the industrial classes have a paramount interest.

As the case now stands, persons who desire to travel in the luxurious vestibule trains will be required to pay vestibule prices. For those who cannot afford to pay these rates second and third-class trains will be supplied. The second-class trains, as now arranged, are to make the distance in thirty-six hours, and half fare is to be charged. The time of these trains ought to be reduced to thirty hours or less, an average of only thirty-five miles an hour; and the companies will make a mistake if they do not comply in this particular with the popular demand. It is said, also, that distinctively excursion trains will be supplied. These can be run cheaply, and they will be popular if the fares are adjusted on a reasonable scale.

The railroads enjoy valuable franchises bestowed by the people. They are bound to use these franchises for the public benefit. That is a duty which cannot be escaped. But they cannot be asked to use these franchises at a loss to themselves. If the companies and the people will alike keep in view these two plain considerations there will be no difficulty in arranging the train service during the exposition on a just and equitable basis.

THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM.

THERE seems to be a possibility that the convict lease system which has so long been maintained in a number of the Southern States will be presently abrogated. A bill doing away with the system has been introduced in the Alabama Legislature from a commission specially appointed two years ago to consider the subject. In Georgia, also, there is a movement in the same direction. Alabama has some three thousand convicts, seventy-five per cent. of whom are negroes, who are leased to the same mining company which controls the convict miners in Tennessee. There are some fifteen thousand white miners in the State, whose interests are greatly prejudiced by the lease system, and these are now uniting in a vigorous and organized demand for its abrogation. Public opinion, so far as appears, re-enforces this demand. The net profits to the State from the leasing of convicts for the year ending with September last were \$157,701. The bill now before the Legislature provides for placing the convicts in new institutions scattered over the State, and that they shall be employed in farming and mechanical industries. The cost of the necessary buildings and farms is to be met by the proceeds derived from the work of these convicts, whose labor is to be contracted for as at present. The act, should it become a law, would not, unfortunately, prove immediately operative, for the reason that the State has existing contracts which will not expire for some five or six years.

In Georgia, where three penitentiary companies now control the labor of all male and female convicts guilty of offenses greater than misdemeanors, there are existing contracts which have seven or eight years to run. The reform in that State, therefore, as in Alabama, should the Legislature pass an act of repeal, would not be immediate. It is a point gained, however, that public sentiment in these States is at last compelling legislative attention to this subject. It is a disgrace that this convict-labor lease system, which is utterly and altogether iniquitous, has been so long permitted. In the long run it may be doubted whether it has even proved pecuniarily advantageous to the States themselves. The cost to Tennessee of suppressing the riotous and disorderly manifestations of the white miners during the last two or three years must have equaled the income from the contract system. On high moral grounds every consideration demands the overthrow of a system which dishonors labor, tends to foster discontent, and does violence to every principle of justice and every dictate of humanity.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK.

THE Democratic party in the city of New York has a permanent official home, which it owns, ample to accommodate all but its largest mammoth mass-meetings, and

with special rooms for the meetings of all its committees and of its permanent officers. Here its recognized, duly-elected, salaried official executive is as constantly to be found as the mayor or any other city official is to be found at his office.

The Republican party in the city of New York has no official headquarters, but its skeleton county committee meets sometimes in a small, fifth-story hired room in the *Tribune* building, sometimes in a similar small, rented room in Thirty-third Street, near Broadway. Of these meetings a member of the county committee recently said:

"Almost all the meetings have degenerated into superficial affairs and often do not last ten minutes. They are so barren of interest that it does not pay a member to waste his time and car-fare to attend them, and it is a wonder that any one goes there at all."

"In former days, when the committee met in Thirty-third Street, near Broadway, the roll was called to ascertain who were present, unless on exceptional occasions. Now it is regularly dispensed with, and very often promptly followed by a motion to adjourn. I have repeatedly gone to its meetings hoping that my time was not to be wasted. I have been disappointed, and departed with a resolution not to go there again."

The half-dozen persons who figure as Republican leaders are not elected or appointed by the Republican voters of New York City to any official positions, and the most prominent of them all not only holds no official position in the Republican organization of New York County, but is not a voter in the city of New York. No one has any claim on his time, as a Republican, and yet everybody regards him as in fact so really the director of Republican efforts and contributions that the campaign for General Harrison could not be begun without a conference between the candidate and Mr. Platt.

The county general committee of Tammany Hall is a live, stalwart body of some twelve hundred men, duly elected every December by Democratic constituencies. The county committee in the Republican party is a skeleton and a dummy, whose leaders are there not because Republican constituencies have elected them, but because certain Republican bosses have ordered them to be elected.

In the Democratic organization the inspiration and policy comes from the leaders consulting the members, and these consult the masses. In the Republican organization the masses do not vote at the primaries, because they despise the pretended organization, know it is a sham, and know that when they come to vote at the polls they must vote for candidates who are set up for them by a species of secret, "star-chamber" control, which is irresponsible and to most persons untraceable.

In the election before the last, an Iowa man had the local management in New York City of the efforts to prevent fraudulent voting. In the last campaign a citizen of New Hampshire hovered incognito over the seething flood of foreigners pouring through the naturalization offices. Neither of these strangers accomplished more than to involuntarily bear witness to the fact that the Republican party in New York City has no local organization capable of looking after fraudulent naturalization or fraudulent votes.

It is a disgrace to the eloquent and masterly Republicans who have held the leadership of New York City and State primaries in their hands for so many years that they have as yet done absolutely nothing toward giving the party in New York City and State an effective organization.

They have done nothing toward giving the Republican party in New York City a central, incorporated, permanent society, like the Tammany society, in the absence of which there can be no body in whom the legal title to a permanent home could vest.

In this respect they are twenty-five years behind the Democratic party, which established a permanent headquarters for its organization in 1867. Indeed, they are fully sixty-four years behind the Democratic party in political wisdom, for that party as early as 1828 laid the foundations for its own political permanency by first substituting a permanent corporate society in lieu of a single individual as its permanent nucleus of organization, and calling on all the Democratic voters in each ward of the city who were in sympathy with the aims of this society (which happened then to be the election of Andrew Jackson) to send a committee of three delegates from each ward to confer with the Tammany Society as to the best means of effecting their common purpose. This began the career of that Tammany Hall general committee which has substituted collective and corporate leadership for individual bossism in the Democratic party from 1828 to the present time—has given to the party its control of New York City for sixty years, and its grip on the voting masses.

The Union League, the Protective Tariff, the Business Men's clubs, and the various Republican clubs, contain the elements from which a society could be called which would be to the Republican party in New York City what the Tammany Society has been to the Democratic, viz., the owner of its permanent home, the official nucleus and centre of its social power, and the director of its popular vote.

In war, weapons must equal weapons. To fight a Greek phalanx or a Roman legion required the same phalanx and legion. Tammany began to organize politics sixty-four years ago. Let the Republicans frankly confess their folly and begin to organize. They need not go to

Philadelphia for instructions, as some have proposed. The model is right here at home.

IMMIGRATION AND THE CHOLERA.

The proposal of Senator Chandler to enact a law suspending all immigration to this country for one year from the first of March next ought to command general approval. There can be no doubt at all as to the desirability of such legislation. Its necessity is especially emphasized by the fact that if immigration is permitted to pour in upon us, a cholera epidemic during the ensuing summer will be absolutely unavoidable. All the physicians who appeared before the Senate Committee on Immigration agreed, as the result of observation and experience, that when cholera has appeared here in the autumn it has never failed to re-appear early in the following spring. When asked if suspension of immigration would assist the authorities in repelling the disease, they replied unanimously that it would be of the very greatest help, and that to suspend immigration entirely would prevent the epidemic finding a foothold among us. Experience shows that the pestilence has always come to us through the steerage passengers of vessels carrying immigrants.

It is objected that if immigration at American ports should be suspended, the steamship lines would send the immigrants to Canada, and that they would work their way into this country across the frontier. But Senator Chandler, who during the past summer explored the New England frontier, declares that it would be a simple thing to keep immigrants out, if the government made up its mind to do so; and Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., who, some years ago, acting for the Treasury Department in the matter of suppressing smuggling along the border line, visited every point of access to this country, confirms this view. "It is quite as practicable," he says "to maintain an efficient quarantine along our Canadian border as along the seacoast." It is stated, too, that the Canadian government has expressed its readiness to give United States inspectors free access to incoming steamers at Canadian ports. Moreover, a law passed in 1890 provides for the appointment of inspectors to examine passengers who enter this country from Canada by the railroads.

Leaving out of view entirely the manifest evils of indiscriminate immigration as affecting our industrial, social, and political life, it is obvious that the highest considerations of the public health demand the enactment of a law like that proposed by Senator Chandler. In a matter of such supreme importance Congress cannot afford to falter or hesitate. In such a case public safety becomes the paramount law. A failure, on any ground whatever, to adopt this policy of exclusion will be sure to provoke widespread and vehement protest.

RESCUE OF A NOBLE HERITAGE.

No less important than the preservation of Niagara, the Yosemite, and the Adirondacks, is the rescue of the forests of the White Mountains, now seriously threatened with destruction. The region is the richest inheritance of primitive beauty and grandeur that exists east of the Rocky Mountains. For a long time its vast expanse of noble trees has been the envy of the lumberman's axe. Already, in fact, this implement of greed has wrought deplorable havoc in the district between Crawford's and Fabyan's. It has, moreover, reduced the woodlands of New Hampshire to the point of danger to those sources of water-supply that give power to the great mills along the Merrimac. If it is permitted to carry its ruin still further, as is proposed in the lease to a lumberman of the Pemigewasset wilderness, the valley of the river will ere long be subject to the inundations of spring and the droughts of summer. For the soft, spongy soil of the mountains will be unable in the absence of trees and their fallen foliage to serve as a vast reservoir to catch the rains and the waters of the melting snow, and to release them slowly and in safety into the streams that lead to the sea.

The picture of the calamity thus threatened is attracting public attention far and near. And well it may. "The saving of the forests of New Hampshire," to quote the words of Professor Charles Eliot Norton in relation to the matter, "is not a mere local interest. It is of national concern. Nay, it is more than this; it is a patriotic duty. Each generation is a trustee of the natural wealth and beauty of its native land for generations to come. We are not owners in fee, and we have no right to squander the inheritance which belongs to others equally with ourselves." In obedience to this sentiment, the *Boston Herald* has undertaken to raise a fund of six thousand dollars to promote the work of the secretary of the New Hampshire Forestry Board, who has for some time been endeavoring, at his own expense, to arouse public interest. A portion of this sum has already been contributed, and without doubt the remainder will soon be forthcoming.

Better still, steps have been taken to devise a practical plan to prevent the devastation of the Pemigewasset wilderness and to preserve the rest of the White Mountain forests. At a preliminary meeting held recently in Concord, New Hampshire, Senator William E. Chandler announced that Mr. Austin Corbin had generously offered to con-

tribute fifty thousand dollars provided two million dollars, the amount needed for the purpose in view, could be obtained. Later the State Board of Forestry recommended, among other things, that the Legislature establish a permanent forestry commission, and authorize it to purchase for forest preserves lands sold for taxes. The board, it may be added, invited the co-operation of private citizens and organizations, without as well as within the State, to assist them in their undertaking. The invitation should meet with wide and cordial response.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The indications are that little if any legislation beyond the passage of the necessary appropriation bills, and the repeal of the act requiring the World's Fair to be closed on Sunday, will be attempted by the present session of Congress. The Democracy are by no means eager to assert the responsibility of formulating a definite legislative policy.

SOME of the Democratic leaders are making a great deal of noise about the alleged deficit in the treasury. Yet the same gentlemen insist that the House "pop-gun" tariff bills, now before the Senate, must be at once enacted into laws, in face of the fact that to do so would increase the deficit by some forty million dollars, that being the amount of revenue derived from the acts which these bills propose to repeal.

It is stated that Mr. Cleveland has offered a Cabinet portfolio to ex-Secretary Fairchild. We are inclined to doubt the truth of the rumor. It is not likely that Mr. Fairchild would now find the duties of a Cabinet position to be congenial. Besides, we suspect that the President-elect is not disposed as yet to bestow so distinguished an honor upon one who was conspicuous in the "anti-snapper" movement in New York. While he may not care to confer rewards upon any of the Tammany crowd, he can hardly be solicitous just now to provoke a premature conflict with that organization.

Two members of the British House of Commons have recently been unseated for practices which are characterized as corrupt. The offense of one of them consisted in having provided hat cards or favors for his adherents. The other offended the law by giving a check to a follower, who used the money to organize a picnic. There seems to have been no hesitation in promptly ejecting the members guilty of these heinous offenses. One cannot help inquiring what would become of the United States Congress, or of any average State Legislature, if a rule so exacting and rigid as obtains in Great Britain should be applied to members of these bodies.

THE Alabama Democracy have discovered a new method of preventing negro domination. A bill recently introduced into the State Legislature provides that all persons whose assessed State and county taxes do not amount to five dollars shall be relieved from the payment of these taxes upon proof that they did not vote at the August and November elections of the preceding year. It is gravely contended that this bill has no "element of disfranchisement," since it leaves the persons who are affected by it entirely free to do as they please in the matter of tax-paying and voting. We suspect that the time will come when the right-thinking people of Alabama will be heartily ashamed that any such legislation as this was ever thought to be necessary to protect them from a shadowy delusion.

THE act of Congress, passed in May last, which requires all Chinese laborers in the United States to take out, within one year, registration papers and furnish photographs of themselves for purposes of identification, seems likely to prove an absolute failure. There are said to be nearly two hundred and fifty thousand Chinamen in this country, though the census of 1890 fixes the number at only 107,000. Out of this entire number less than one dozen have so far complied with the provisions of the act in question. The indications are that, being moved by a common impulse and purpose, few, if any, more will acquiesce in the law's requirements. The penalty for a failure to comply with its provisions is deportation to China, and the magnificent sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for this purpose. If the government shall undertake to enforce the law, an expenditure of nearly eleven million dollars, taking the census figures as to population, will be necessary, the cost of carrying Chinamen from this country to their own being about one hundred dollars per head. It may be doubted whether, under the circumstances, the government will insist upon enforcing the act. Possibly the whole subject may be included in some general legislation looking to the restriction of immigration, for which there is a constantly growing demand. In this matter, as in some others, John Chinaman has proved himself more than a match for the astute law-makers who have undertaken to deal with him along new and exceptional lines.



D. EDGAR CROUSE, THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE.



MARGARET ENRIGHT, HOUSEKEEPER OF DECEASED.



THE STABLE.

THE STABLE AND RESIDENCE OF D. EDGAR CROUSE, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

THE RESIDENCE.



WILLIAM RITTER, VALET OF DECEASED.



MAURICE A. GRAVES, PRIVATE SECRETARY.



ANDREW J. FEEKE, TRAINER OF CROUSE'S VALUABLE HORSES.

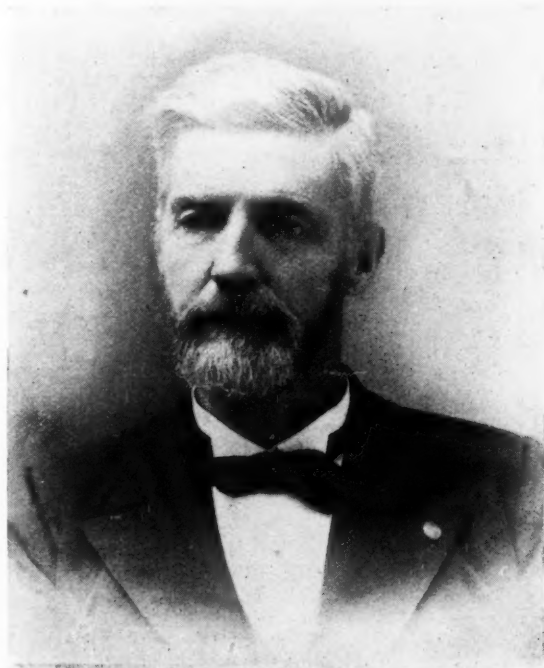
THE LATE D. EDGAR CROUSE, THE ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK—VIEWS OF HIS RESIDENCE AND PALATIAL STABLES, WITH PORTRAITS OF SOME OF HIS HEIRS.—[SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 432.]



RABBI ISAAC M. WISE, THE DISTINGUISHED LEADER
OF THE JEWISH REFORM MOVEMENT.
[SEE ARTICLE ON THIS PAGE.]



LORIN F. DELAND, ORIGINATOR OF THE NEW STRATEGIC PLAYS
IN THE GAME OF FOOT-BALL.—[SEE PAGE 437.]



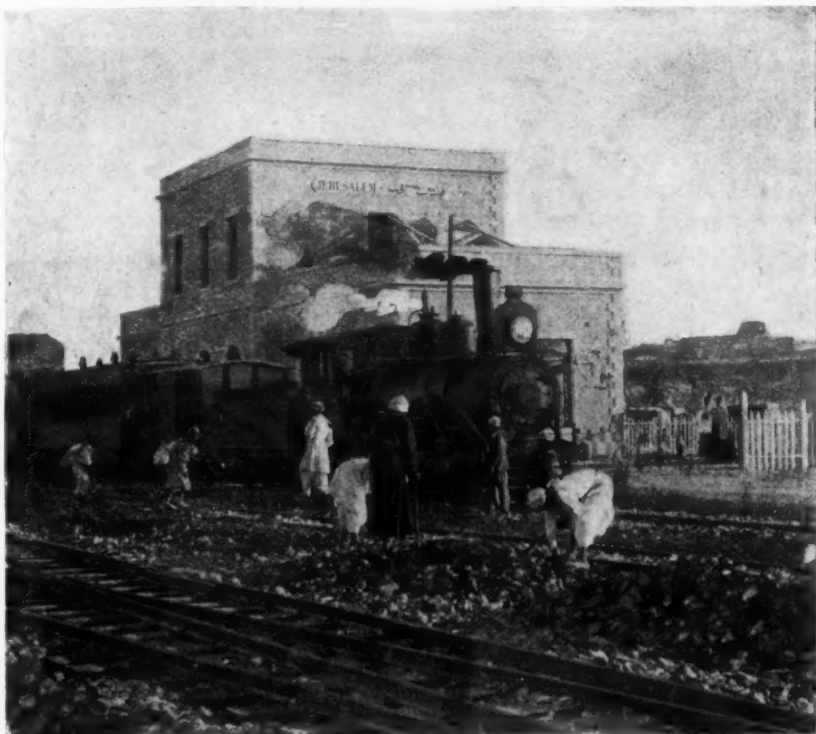
HON. DAVID P. THOMPSON, UNITED STATES
MINISTER TO TURKEY.—PHOTOGRAPH BY
MCALPINE & LAMB.—[SEE PAGE 437.]

ISAAC M. WISE.

REV. DR. WISE, the presiding officer of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, recently in session at Washington, D. C., and the leading spirit of that body, was born in Eger, Bohemia, on April 3d, 1819. He was educated at Prague, where he was graduated from the University and from the Rabbinical Seminary. He came to the United States in 1846, and after a few weeks in New York City went to Albany, N. Y., where he officiated as rabbi until 1854. During his residence in Albany he gave the Jewish reform movement its first impetus, and in this work he was obliged to face not only obloquy, but even personal violence, from the members of his congregation, a majority of whom differed from him in opinion, and who succeeded, spite of the efforts of his loyal friends, in driving him from his position. His persecutors were ignorant people, who looked upon any deviation from the narrow religious customs to which they were accustomed in their rural German homes as a menace to Judaism. But so thoroughly have the Wise reforms been adopted at the scene of his first great contest that it would be difficult to find now any man who would confess that he or his father before him had participated in the persecution of Dr. Wise. During this time he was a liberal contributor to the *Occident*, then the only Jewish paper published in the United States, and he published in 1853 his "History of the Israelitish Nation."

In 1854 he became the rabbi of "Ben-Jeschuron" congregation at Cincinnati, a position he still fills with unabated mental vigor at the age of seventy-three. During the first year of his residence in Cincinnati he issued the first number of the *American Israelite*, a Jewish newspaper which is an ably-conducted, widely-read and popular Jewish organ. In the following year the *Deborah*, a German weekly, appeared as a companion sheet to the *Israelite* under the same editorship. For years Dr. Wise devoted himself to the task of reform and union in Israel. In his pulpit "Let there be light" has been his favorite theme. "Let there be light" is the motto of his papers. The elimination from Judaism of everything not in keeping with the age we live in, the propagation of the elements of human brotherhood and true Americanism, has been his self-imposed task. He succeeded in 1873 in forming a union of American Hebrew congregations which to-day includes all except the most rigidly orthodox in the country. This "Union" maintains the Rabbinical Seminary at Cincinnati, graduates from which now fill some of the most important pulpits in this country. Dr. Wise's career has been a stormy one, and from the day when a mob of his ignorant co-religionists insulted him in his Albany pulpit to the present day, his reform measures have won enemies for him. Whether, in his zeal, he has ever gone too far; whether his proposition to tear down old landmarks in Judaism is wise; are questions which have given rise to discussion in pulpit and press, and in which all Jews are interested. Their final determination can be safely left to the future.

ISIDOR LEWI.



A TRAIN LEAVING THE STATION.



THE TERMINUS OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE—THE NEW RAILROAD FROM JERUSALEM TO JAFFA.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—[SEE PAGE 433.]

DONAGHUE'S FOLLY.

By THOMAS WINTHROP HALL.

DONAGHUE knelt at the door and put a practiced ear to the key-hole. There was a faint sound of breathing, so faint that Donaghue pressed his rough ear still closer to the brassy aperture in the door and listened even more intently. His small eyes glistened in the dark hallway like the eyes of a cat (he had been nicknamed "The Cat" for this very peculiarity), but there was no one in the house to see those glistening eyes save the servants, fast asleep two stories above, and the occupants of this one room. He had watched that house three preceding days and nights. He knew that it was occupied by a young man and his wife—evidently newly married and beyond doubt rich. He knew that the servants were a cook, two maids, and a butler; and he had almost worked out in his mind just where the pretty wife placed her jewelry when she went to bed in the second-floor room, and just what means the husband took to secure his probably well-filled pocket-book.

Donaghue was patience personified, and he received the reward that all patience deserves. His thin face broadened into a smile as he realized the fact that the breathing was that of a woman, and that she was alone. When one is in the habit of making social calls of the description that Donaghue was making it is much better to find husbands away from home, the servants and occupants of the house all asleep, and the policeman on the beat quite out of hearing. Donaghue was not in the habit of entering the mansions of the rich by the front door, of being ushered into the presence of the hostess by a liveried flunky, of making polite inquiries concerning her health and, departing, of leaving his card. The fact was, Donaghue shrank from notoriety. He preferred a quiet entrance by the window, wholly unobserved if possible, and, departing, left not his card nor anything else that was of value and at the same time portable. Indeed, Donaghue was not the tall, handsome fellow that most heroes are. On the contrary, he was of medium height, spare, slouchy, and had a general appearance that was anything but prepossessing. He was not a member of polite society.

"Dead easy," said Donaghue to himself. "A young married couple, as I thought, and the husband's off on a foot. She's calling his name in her sleep. But I needn't expect him until morning, and when he does come home he'll probably be drunk. That's what I call dead easy."

He turned the knob of the door and opened it the fraction of an inch. His small eyes glistened in the dark as he found that the door was not locked, and that in all probability it would not squeak.

"The easiest thing I've struck in my twenty years' experience," said Donaghue, again to himself—a remark that was noteworthy only because Donaghue was but little over twenty years of age, and therefore must have begun his efforts to get on in the world at quite an early age.

Slowly and with infinite care he opened the door and entered the room. Four feet from him, as he stood almost breathless with his hand still clasping the knob of the door, lay the sleeping form of a woman. A flood of moonlight from the window fell upon her and melted the pink of her cheek, the cream of her throat, the lace of her night-dress, and the white sheet that wrapped her, into one semi-golden hue. The undulation caused by her breathing made her look like a drooping lily swayed by the gentlest of breezes.

"Great guns," thought Donaghue, "what a beauty!" He could hear her faintly mutter the name "Paul—Paul" at intervals, and he had a vague consciousness of a certain disrespect for Paul, whoever he might be. A man must be a brute to leave such a woman alone at night. He lingered but a moment, though. Beauty was a thing of little value to Donaghue. His own Maggie was hardly cursed with the fatal gift of beauty—and she was quite as jealous as other wives. He stepped softly and quickly to the dressing-case at the other end of the room. He picked up a perfumed lace handkerchief and threw it away impatiently, although in his more youthful days a lace handkerchief he would have considered a prize of no mean value. Below it he found what he wanted and expected—a locket and chain, a jeweled watch, a heavy bracelet, a pin, and what seemed to him

like a handful of rings. He held them all up in the moonlight and noticed how they sparkled in his trembling hand, and he smiled with delight.

"There's nothing the matter with this," said Donaghue, almost aloud. "She won't look so pretty in the morning after she has cried for an hour or two. She'll cry, of course. But she's rich and can afford to lose them. She can get others just like them. Her husband will buy them for her just to keep her pretty mouth shut about his being out so long. Blamed if I see how he can keep away from her long enough to give a fellow like me a chance to make a living."

He turned and looked at her. He felt like adding a stolen kiss to the other jewels he had taken. He almost laughed aloud at the thought of such a man as he kissing such a peerless beauty as the woman who lay on the bed before him. And he was just about to depart as peacefully as a social caller, when suddenly he heard the slamming of the front door in the hall below.

"Her old man," said Donaghue, forgetting that he was probably a young man; "and I'm caught. Caught—burglary—ten years at the least. I'll kill him. But I'll be caught whether I kill him or not, and (self-upbraidingly) I could have gotten away easily enough if I hadn't stopped to look at her."

Again he stepped quickly to the door and listened. He heard footsteps in the hall beneath. The man had stepped into the back parlor, or library, whichever it was. Perhaps the man had been out on business and would stop there for a minute or two at his desk. Perhaps there was, after all, a chance for escape. He was cool and careful. He dropped the jewels on the bed. It would not do to be caught with them about him. And he went out.

The door squeaked this time and he heard a shuffle of feet in the room below. He paused and listened at the top of the stairs. Even though the man had heard the door squeak he had not left the back room. Donaghue tripped down the stairs as softly as a cat. He had been in a tight fix before and he was never cleverer than when he knew that he was in danger. But luck was against him. There was a fur rug at the foot of the stairs. The floor beneath was polished. He slipped and fell, and in spite of himself he uttered an exclamation that was profane enough to be unmistakably masculine. He heard the man rush from the library, and how it all happened he hardly knew, but some way or other he managed to dash into the dark parlor, to throw open the window and jump out.

He expected to fall at least eight or ten feet. He did not fall two. He had jumped out on a porch, evidently, for he could see the railing in the moonlight. There was but one thing to do—to hide directly beneath the window in the shadow and wait. He knew his pursuer would be there in a moment. He knew there would be a hue and cry. He could see the glint of the badge on the breast of a policeman at the very next corner, and he concluded that he was caught. Still there was a chance.

True enough, the man came to the window—but, to the infinite surprise of Donaghue, he made no outcry. He heard the man utter a half-articulate "My God! has it come to this?" He heard him walk a few steps and strike a match. He saw the light of the parlor gas-jets plunge from the window—and then he knew that he was safe, and he cursed himself for a fool for leaving the jewels behind.

It was tantalizing. He raised himself cautiously and looked into the room. The man was sitting in a great arm-chair in the centre of the room sobbing as though his heart would break. Donaghue almost laughed aloud at the sight. There was something in it all that he could not understand. He wanted to find out the real meaning of it. Besides, he had a sort of daredevil idea that perhaps after all he might get the jewels. He waited.

He had hardly time to scratch his head in perplexity when the door of the parlor was opened and the woman, the woman whose beauty had been unconsciously the cause of Donaghue's folly, entered. She was still in her night-dress, but she was very pale and very frightened. She ran to the sobbing man and fell on her knees as she cried out, "Oh, Paul, Paul! what is the matter?"

To Donaghue's surprise the man pushed her roughly away. "How can you look me in the face?" he cried. "How dare you come to me after this?"

Calmly the woman raised herself to her feet, and, looking at the man, said in a forced whisper, "What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? You know what I mean," answered the man. "He has been here at last—perhaps not for the first time. But I have found it out. I have found you out."

Donaghue heard a little stifled moan and the crush of a body as it fell on the floor. He began to gather a crude idea of what it was all about. He had had some experiences with Maggie. He had been jealous, himself, once. He raised himself a little higher and peered over the sill of the window. The woman was not moaning now, but in a dead faint, and, with her face as white as the sheet that had covered her in the room above, she lay motionless at the feet of the man who accused her.

The man stood over her with burning cheeks and clinched hands. "And the cur ran away from you. He didn't even stay to fight me like a man. He's a coward. I knew it when we met him in Baden. He's a villain. I knew it when he followed us to New York. He can take you now. I don't want you. And some day he'll run away from you, poor, beautiful, miserable fool, just as he has run away from me."

There was considerable human nature in Donaghue, even though he did make his living in a peculiar way. This was a little more than he could stand. He jumped up and leaped back through the window. "Say," he shouted, and then was suddenly silent; for a pair of strong hands were clasped about his throat and the heavy weight of the larger man had borne him to the floor in a moment.

"You, such a being as you, my wife's lover!" roared the man.

"No," screamed Donaghue, making a desperate effort to free himself.

"Well, who are you?" said the man, fiercely.

"Let me up and I'll tell you," answered Donaghue.

The man released him, still keeping him within arms' reach in the corner of the room. Donaghue felt tenderly of his throat.

"Well?" said the man, peremptorily.

"I'm the man that was in the house," said Donaghue, sullenly.

"What do you mean—why were you here?" asked the man.

"Well," answered Donaghue, regaining some of his customary bravado, "I wanted to add some of your jewelry to my collection. See? If you don't believe me you'll find it where I threw it away, up in your wife's room."

"I shall send for the police and have you arrested," said the man, quietly.

"That wouldn't be very fair," said Donaghue. "I came back here because I wanted to clear things up between you and your wife. I could have got away easily enough. If I were you I'd send for a doctor, and even though I am a thief I'd ask my wife's pardon. You may not get a chance, though. She looks as though she were dead."

The man turned and dropped to his knees by the side of the prostrate woman. He put his ear to her heart, and when he raised his head again Donaghue saw that there were tears in his eyes.

"Thank God, she has only fainted!" said the man. "Bring me some water from the library."

Donaghue brought the water in a solid-silver pitcher that made him sigh with a vain wish that he had gotten away with it and the jewels above.

"She will be all right in a moment," said the man, "and you may go."

"Thanks," said Donaghue, nonchalantly, going toward the window.

"Perhaps it is I ought to thank you," said the man, "for, after all, you have proved that my wife is true to me."

"Don't mention it," answered Donaghue, as he disappeared—"at least not to the police."

DECEMBER BY THE SEA.

A SEAMED and jagged precipice that towers
Sheer in the ever-palpating air;
The face of nature stern as in despair.
Gladdened by naught that with its brightness dowers.
Above, a changeful sky that glooms and lowers,
Or seems to mock its if its expanse be fair;
The flight of wheeling gulls. Below, a bare
And treacherous beach, where breaks the spray in
showers.

And wide, a gray-green, undulating floor,
Dotted with sails that sweep to ports unknown,
Bounded by voids that touch infinity;
And rising, rolling, swelling evermore,
Sublime in all its thunderous monotone,
The surge of the insatiable sea.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

THE LATE D. EDGAR CROUSE.

HIS MILLIONS, HIS STABLES, AND HIS HEIRS.

DURING the past month the newspapers have devoted much space to the case of the late D. Edgar Crouse, of Syracuse, a millionaire, whose estate is variously estimated at between five million and twenty million dollars. Mr. Crouse died in Syracuse on the night of November 21st, at the age of forty-nine years, and his funeral took place at the family residence, corner of West Fayette and Mulberry streets, the following Friday afternoon. The evening of that day the will was read. The document is a brief one, and after leaving a bequest of \$150,000 to Maurice A. Graves, his confidential clerk; \$100,000 to A. J. Feek, who had charge of the training of the millionaire's valuable horses, and who purchased for him all the blooded stock in his stable; \$50,000 to his valet, William Ritter; \$50,000 to Margaret Enright, a servant who had been in the employ of the family for years; \$50,000 to Jacob Nottingham, a lawyer, who drew the will; \$50,000 to William H. Jacoby, a friend; \$25,000 to Mary Foley, a house servant; \$5,000 to each of a number of local charitable institutions; and \$1,000 each to half a dozen stable employés, bequeaths the great bulk of the estate to his heirs-at-law as provided by statute. To the surprise of everybody Mr. Crouse left nothing to Syracuse University for the maintenance of Crouse College, the gift of deceased's father, and one of the handsomest and best-equipped educational structures in the country. Speculation over this strange action on the part of D. Edgar Crouse was discounted by rumors which were quickly in circulation that the will was to be contested, and that there was a woman in the case, whose identity has not been further established than by the name of Grace Wilson. Her residence was given as New York City, and it was claimed that she not only possessed a marriage certificate, but could also produce a child where paternity was charged upon the deceased millionaire. It is also claimed that a Mrs. Kosterlitz, who is known to many persons in New York, is the Grace Wilson in question; that she was married to Crouse, and that he called himself Wilson; that after his child was born she was divorced and subsequently married to an Austrian Hebrew named Siegfert Kosterlitz. Whatever truth there may be in this story will come out as the legal proceedings develop, if any be instituted.

A contest of the will by Kate Crouse Ledlie, of Utica, was also rumored, on the ground that she was an adopted daughter of the late John Crouse, father of D. Edgar; but Mrs. Ledlie denied, in an interview, that she had any such intention, but, on the contrary, considered the will of Mr. Crouse as good a one as he could have made under the circumstances. Therefore, the only obstacle in the way of the proving of the will as drawn is the possible action of the woman Grace Wilson, if there really is such a person in connection with the case.

Like all millionaires, D. Edgar Crouse had a hobby. In his case it took form in a love for the finest horses money could buy. His magnificent turnouts at Saratoga were the envy of mortals less amply blessed with worldly goods. Several years ago Mr. Crouse began the erection of the handsomest and most complete stable in the United States, and it is in connection with this achievement that the dead millionaire's name is best known to fame. The building itself cost \$250,000, and \$100,000 additional was expended in furnishing the stable in a gorgeous manner and equipping it with every convenience known to the profession. The millionaire's stable is classed with his real estate. It was hoped he would leave it to the city, but he did not, and it will therefore be disposed of at the best sum possible under provision of the will.

Maurice A. Graves, who receives \$150,000, was for some years in the wholesale grocery of John Crouse & Sons. Since the dissolution of that firm he was private secretary of D. Edgar Crouse. He managed the millionaire's business and is the only living man who knows how much Mr. Crouse was worth.

Andrew J. Feek is one of the best-known horsemen in the country. He receives \$100,000, and will doubtless have charge of the dead millionaire's valuable animals.

William Ritter, the valet, was constantly in attendance upon Mr. Crouse for the past ten years and could, if he would, explain the alleged Grace Wilson mystery. By the will he receives \$50,000. He is a married man.

Margaret Enright, the housekeeper, receives \$50,000. She was in the employ of the Crouse family for a number of years, and all the members were much attached to her. Her true name is Mrs. John J. Carroll, her husband being proprietor of a saloon in New York City.

The Crouse horses are all thoroughbreds, and some of them are descendants of famous sires. The string is about equally divided between the stables of A. J. Feek and the Pendergast farm in Phoenix. The millionaire delighted in fine driving animals, and possessed the best money would procure. In the famous stable only three horses were kept. Two of these made up Mr. Crouse's fine coaching team, one of which was the well-known Camille, 2,224; the other Gracie, 2,27, and the third was Peace, a full brother of Gracie, a fine driver either single or in team.

The chief at the Feek stable is King Almont, by Almont, with a record of 2,214. A stallion named Coin was also a great favorite with Mr. Crouse. The best track horse is Chelsea D., known to all race-goers and in the grand circuit. He has a record of 2,184, made at Hartford, Connecticut, two years ago. There are a number of other choice animals among the Crouse horses, any one of which will command a large purchase price. It is thought that on a forced sale the collection would bring \$100,000, but if sold privately they could not be bought for less than \$200,000.

THE LATE JAY GOULD.

I HAVE before me a print published years ago entitled, "Money Kings of Wall Street." It contains six portraits, namely, those of Sidney Dillon, Cyrus W. Field, William H. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, Daniel Drew, and Jay Gould. Of this sextette Mr. Gould was the last to pass into the Beyond, where puts and calls do not fret or bother. All of these men were in the arena with Gould, some as opponents, some as allies, and the history of the manner in which allies were enriched and opponents suffered is too well known to need mention here.

Jay Gould was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He had nothing during his early years to look forward to but a life of busy toil. But he early resolved to become rich. That he was the true prophet of his own career is aptly illustrated by an incident that happened while he was a student at the old Roxbury Academy in Roxbury, Delaware County. By his side sat his best friend, a neighbor lad, Billy Hull. Suddenly, while both were hard at their tasks, Jay straightened up, and slapping Hull a resounding whack, said: "Billy, I'm bound to be a rich man!" How well he kept that resolution is best illustrated by the position he has long held at or near the head of the wealthy men of this country.

Jay Gould, like many of his confrères, millionaires and multi-millionaires, was the son of a farmer, and spent his childhood days on a farm. He was born at Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, in the farm-house which is still standing and in good repair, as shown in an accompanying illustration. It is now occupied by a Mr. George Bouton, who is distantly related to the original owner. From this roof Jay Gould went forth to make his fortune. First he "clerked it" in a country store, where he wrote at odd times his famous history of Delaware County and its Indian and anti-rent wars. While battling with the troublesome rodents which infested the store he is said to have invented the famous mousetrap, to sell the patent rights of which he made his first trip to New York. While in the store he also studied land-surveying, and did many odd jobs with the circumferentor. In the early 'fifties he became interested with Captain Peter Henry Brink and General Joseph S. Smith, of Kingston, in surveying and publishing maps of Ulster and Delaware counties. His next venture was as book-keeper for Zadok Pratt, the famous Greene County tanner, at Prattsville, Greene County. Then he went to Samsonville, Ulster County, and ran the old Pratt & Samson tannery, after which he went to Central Pennsylvania with Harvey Ladew, who had been his neighbor and school fellow at Roxbury, and engaged in the tanning industry. But Jay Gould was not intended for a tanner, and so he abandoned the business and came to New York, where he became a partner in a leather concern, and began in a modest way to speculate in railroad stocks.

From that time forward his history, could it be divested of its cold, matter-of-fact aspects, would read like a "gilded tale of the Orient." His rapid advancement in wealth, importance and influence among the great money kings of the age is more marvelous than any tale of the "Arabian Nights." The time was, not many years ago, when Mr. Gould came to New York practically unknown and in not any too easy circumstances. The surging billows of the Rebellion, which swept away so many men, carried him high upon their crests and first landed him where he was brought into public notice. Then he and James Fisk, Jr. met, and, while they were as opposite in disposition and character as the poles, they both recognized the fact that they

were necessary to each other. What happened while "Jim" Fisk lived is familiar history. He died from a pistol-shot fired by Edward S. Stokes, and with him ended that strange partnership of which Gould was the able general, competent to plan and carry to a successful termination the boldest enterprises, while Fisk was the impetuous, headlong, rough-and-tumble fighter, always ready to carry by assault what could not be captured by diplomacy. Without Fisk, during the turbulent days of the Tweed régime, Mr. Gould might not have fared so well. Without Fisk to do the hard hitting for the old firm they would never have captured Erie, and likewise, perhaps, Jay Gould would not have been master of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the mighty system of railroads bearing his name which weld the country with bands of steel from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. There are many people, however, who think that the death of Fisk was the salvation of Jay Gould, because, had Fisk lived, irreparable ruin would sooner or later have overtaken both.

Jay Gould's domestic and social experience in New York was one of successive advances, rising from the humble to the magnificent. He first lived in the most unpretentious style on Eighth Avenue. In 1866 he took up his residence at the St. James Hotel, from which place, in 1867, his name first appears in the city directory. One year later the family again set up an establishment of their own in a modest-looking brown-stone English-basement house at No. 61 West Thirty-eighth Street. One year later, when in the hey-day of his power as king of Erie, Mr. Gould purchased and moved into the elegant gray freestone mansion which was then 578 Fifth Avenue, but later known as 580. There he lived when reverses came to him on the terrible Black Friday, and his expulsion from the control of Erie, which undoubtedly were the darkest days of his career. There he lived to recover from the blow which his enemies had exultingly boasted had completed his downfall beyond all hope of recovery, and in that very house many of the men who had assisted in what they supposed to be his final overthrow came later to beg favors at his hands or plead for mercy after being ruthlessly pinched in some deal engineered by him. After completing his triumph as master of Western Union, and leaving all the dark days behind him, Mr. Gould again changed his abiding-place, in 1882, by occupying the palatial home at 579 Fifth Avenue in which his later years were spent. Here the greatest sorrow of his life came in the wasting illness and demise of his faithful and beloved helpmeet.

Up on the banks of the Hudson, at Irvington, Mr. Gould had his summer home. It is a magnificent white-stone castle, and is called Lyndhurst. Here, during the hot months, when not cruising on his yacht, the great railway magnate spent most of his time. The house stands on the grounds formerly belonging to Washington Irving, whose old home, Sunnyside, with its moss-grown and vine-covered walls, also became the property of Mr. Gould. Here, surrounded by the members of his family, to whom his devotion was so great that their merest wish was law to him, the great self-made man and millionaire found his greatest enjoyment in rest from toil and care.

Mr. Gould's fortune is variously estimated at from sixty-five to one hundred millions of dollars. Those who have sustained the closest business relations with him place it at seventy-five millions. Some three years ago Mr. Gould stated to a friend in whom he was in the habit of confiding, that he was worth sixty millions. It is probable that the precise amount of his fortune will not soon be disclosed, owing to the fact that the records of the various companies in which he is interested do not tell the full story of his holdings in their securities. The principal corporations with which he was identified during the later years of his life include the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the International and Great Northern, Richmond Terminal, the Texas Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Walash, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Manhattan Elevated Road, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. These corporations, moreover, embrace scores of smaller and subordinate companies. It is understood that his estate will remain intact until his younger children attain their majority.

HENRY BALCH INGRAM.

PALESTINE'S FIRST RAILROAD.

THE construction and opening of a railway in Palestine is a notable illustration of the progress of modern ideas in the East. A correspondent of FRANK LESLIE'S, who sends us the pictures which appear elsewhere, says of the new

enterprise: "The advent of a railway seems to have drawn the Holy City into the work-a-day world of to-day, but luckily for the peace of mind of the romantic, the railway station is nearly a mile from the walls of the city and out of sight. From the terminus the walls may be seen, but not from the station itself. It is near the German colony on the Bethlehem road. There is at present only one train a day each way, from Jerusalem to Jaffa and back. The continental style of carriage is followed, with a compartment for ladies. Smoking seems to be allowed all over the train, as I have seen some native ladies smoking in the compartment reserved for their sex alone. The fare at present is eighty cents first class and fifty cents second.

"According to the ruling of the pasha who was sent by the Sultan to inspect the railway, the station is to be removed near the town, opposite Cook's depot, about a quarter of a mile away from the walls, close to what is usually termed the Upper Pool of Gihon.

"Very little stir has been caused so far, and only one accident, which resulted in the decapitation of a donkey. A fellow formed the idea that the permanent way was an improvement on the old road, so he drove his donkey on it until the train came and the driver whistled. This had no effect on the donkey-driver, who considered that he had as much right on the track as the engine, but sufficient sense to move off himself. The engine went over the donkey and took off its head. The indignant owner carried the bleeding head to Jaffa and complained to the *kaimakam*, but was fined and imprisoned for obstructing the traffic. This has had a salutary effect on the fellahs generally."

A DAKOTA REPUBLICAN

LEADER.

AMONG the States which stood true to Republicanism in the Northwest during the late campaign, South Dakota has a foremost place. The tide of fusion swept against the Republican bulwarks without avail, and her electoral vote was cast for Harrison and Reid, while all the Republican candidates on the State ticket were elected and the Legislature secured by a big majority. The sweeping Republican victory in that State is due, to a large extent, to the able and vigorous management of the campaign by the Hon. J. M. Greene, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Greene was born in Illinois forty-one years ago, and came to South Dakota in 1881, locating at Chamberlain, where he has proved himself to be a thorough and successful business man. His loyalty to the Union during the Rebellion induced him to enter the army when only fourteen years of age. He has always been actively engaged in politics and interested in the development of his State. He was elected a member of the Legislature three successive times, and was a delegate to the last National Republican Convention, where, although a Blaine man at heart, he obeyed the voice of his State and gave Harrison loyal support. He was the unanimous choice of the delegates and nominees of the last State convention for the chairmanship of the committee, and their choice proved to be a wise one. The popularity of Mr. Greene is well evidenced by the fact that for ten years he has had the indorsement of his town and county for any position he might seek to fill. Mr. Greene's record has placed him as one of the foremost of that class known as young Republicans, which has come to the front in South Dakota in recent years, and which is destined to grow in the country at large.

W. J. HEALEY.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

WE reproduce elsewhere, from the London *Graphic*, several illustrations of points on the works of the Panama Canal, which is just now the subject of investigation by a committee of the French Chamber of Deputies. When M. Ferdinand de Lesseps first embarked in the project of cutting this canal, great engineers, both English and foreign, declared against the possibility of carrying out the enterprise; but the same thing had been said of the Suez Canal,

and the success of the Egyptian undertaking led thousands of Frenchmen to invest their savings in the Panama Company. In February, 1881, the first detachment of workers arrived at Colon to make surveys of the isthmus, and a year later the company bought the Panama Railway. M. de Lesseps estimated the cost of cutting the canal at \$120,000,000, and invited a number of guests to Panama to witness the opening ceremony in 1888. Unfortunately, by that date the company had exhausted its borrowing powers; it had spent about \$350,000,000, and had only accomplished about one-fifth of the work. The interest on the loans and charges alone amounted to \$20,000,000 yearly. On January 1st, 1889, the company was forced into liquidation, a liquidator was named, and a commission of French and other engineers was sent to Panama to report. The report made by the commission showed that the project was in the worst possible shape, that the plant was going to wreck, and that the tide-level cut at Colon and the harbor were both filling up. In 1891 the government of Colombia granted an extension of ten years from 1893, provided the operations were resumed before February in that year. The decision now rests with the French government, but the natural obstacles are so great, the country is so unhealthy, and the cost of labor and living is so great, that there is hardly a possibility that the work will ever be completed.

The investigation by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies shows that financially the canal scheme has been throughout largely a game of robbery and plunder. Much of the money collected from the people has been used in influencing the press, and in bribing engineers, legislators, and lobbyists. It seems to be apparent that De Lesseps himself has not been altogether guiltless of irregular practices. It is also charged that the clergy co-operated in the work of floating the Panama Canal bonds, some of them obtaining heavy commissions for advising members of their flocks to invest therein. "The priestly run on the Panama Canal offices," says one writer, "was so great that



HON. J. M. GREENE—PHOTOGRAPH BY BARRY.

just prior to the collapse a special office and staff was about to be established to receive the applicants." The charge against the accused is for fraud and misappropriation of trust-funds.

DR. NANSEN'S EXPEDITION.

WE give elsewhere a portrait of Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who proposes to make another attempt to reach the North Pole. Dr. Nansen's plan has already been explained in these columns. With a small steamer he proposes leaving next spring for the Liakov, or New Siberian Islands, north of the Lena delta, in about seventy-five degrees north latitude, and shortly beyond these, having no hope of being able to penetrate further north in the ordinary way, to put her into the ice and remain for five years, if necessary, until the currents carry the ship and the flocks in which she is imbedded over the North Pole and then down the east Greenland coast in the "Spitzbergen ice-stream," which has for ages made landing on that shore so difficult. The success of the expedition rests altogether upon the hypothesis that there is a northerly current that will carry him into the Polar basin.



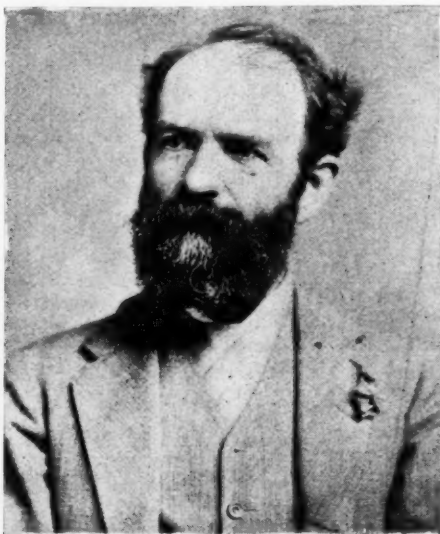
BIRTHPLACE OF JAY GOULD, AT ROXBURY, DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK.



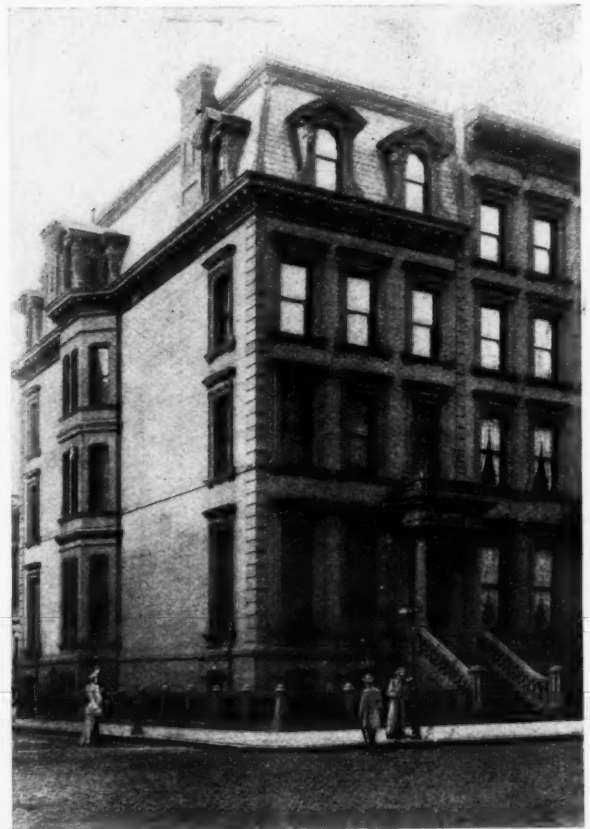
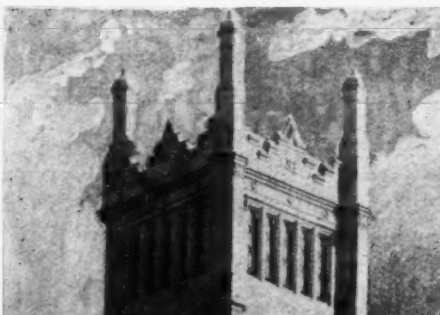
RESIDENCE, 61 WEST 38TH STREET, FROM 1868 TO 1869.



RESIDENCE, NO. 579 FIFTH AVENUE, WHERE HE DIED.



JAY GOULD.

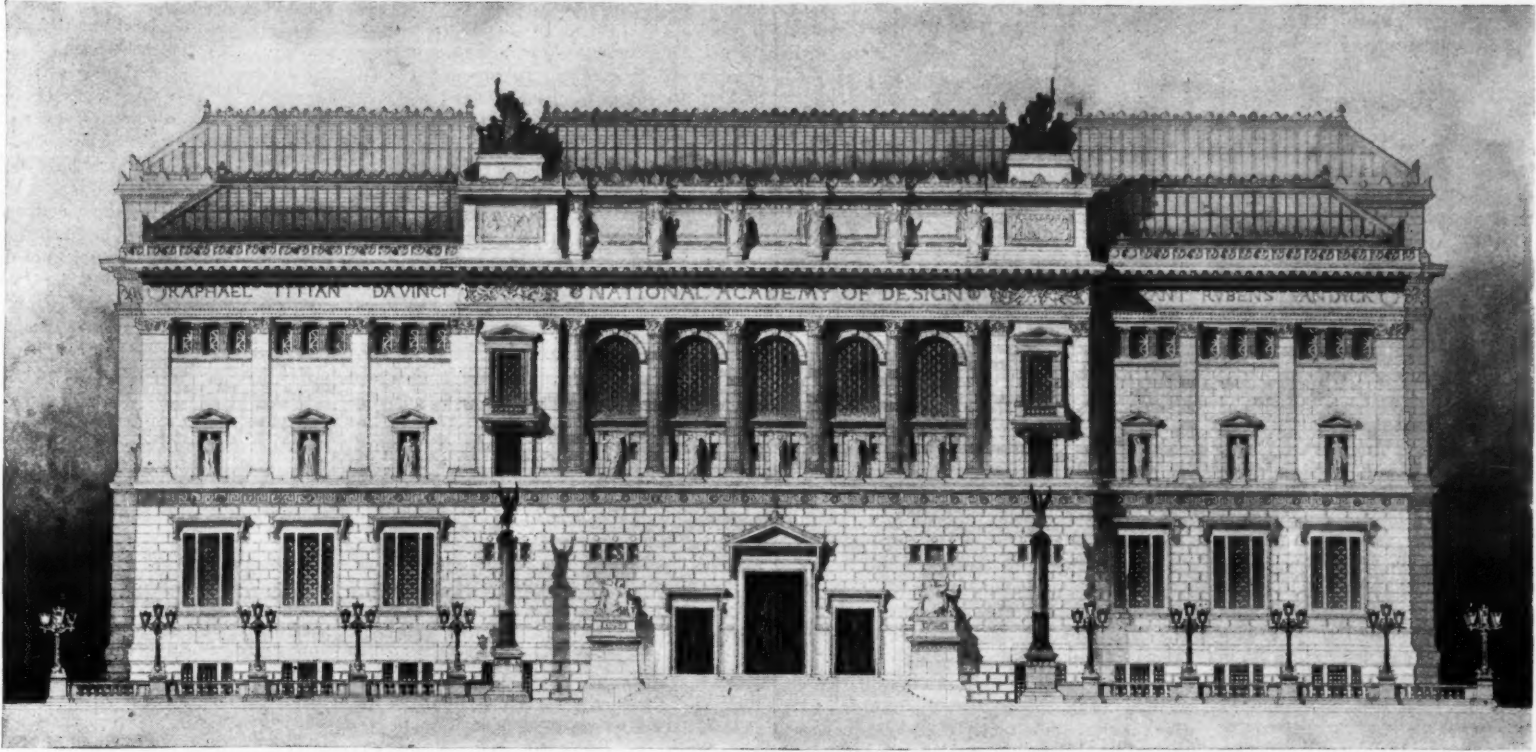


RESIDENCE, NO. 580 FIFTH AVENUE, FROM 1869 TO 1882.



"LYNDHURST," SUMMER HOME AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON.

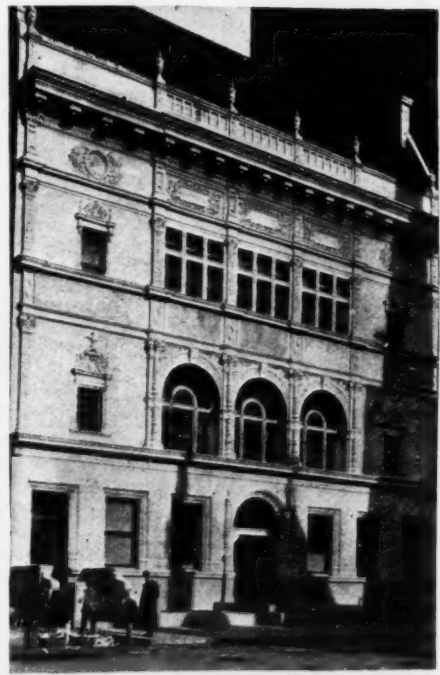
THE BIRTHPLACE AND SOME OF THE RESIDENCES OF THE LATE JAY GOULD.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY HENRY B. INGRAM.—[SEE PAGE 433.]



DESIGN FOR THE NEW BUILDING OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—[SEE PAGE 436.]



THE OPENING OF THE RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.



THE NEW BUILDING, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE.



ANOTHER PHASE OF THE UPTOWN MOVEMENT—LOCATING THE ART CENTRE IN THE VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK.
DRAWN BY B. WEST CLINEBIST.—[SEE PAGE 436.]

ART IN NEW YORK.

THE NEW NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

WHEN a conservative revolution took place in the chief officers and council of the Academy of Design, at the Venetian building, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at the annual election in May last, the oft-discussed purpose to select another building-site, amid more congenial surroundings and nearer the centre of population, came forward as the paramount problem to be determined by the governing body. It did not follow that the retirement of the venerable portrait painter, Daniel Huntington, from his long occupancy of the president's chair, and the election of a successor to the secretaryship, held continuously for forty years by the genial T. Addison Richards, precipitated the idea of finally seeking a permanent location near or within the boundaries of Central Park, for there has been a pronounced sentiment for many years among the great majority of the academicians in favor of erecting an imposing structure in keeping with the future promises of a highly developed American art, presages of which are seen on every hand. The installation of Thomas W. Wood as president, Frank D. Millet as vice-president, and C. T. Nicoll as secretary has, however, opened a new and progressive era in the onward march of the institution. It is, therefore, not improbable that action will be taken during the winter to secure ample territory within or without the Central Park limits, where the spacious, naturally and scientifically lighted art edifice of Ernest Flagg may be commenced in the spring, capable of housing equally as many native canvases as are annually hung in the National Gallery in London or in the Salon in Paris.

Under existing conditions, in the spring and fall exhibitions about seven hundred canvases are accepted and placed on the walls and in the corridors out of a contribution of fifteen hundred pictures. When it is considered that there are over two thousand painters and sculptors pursuing art as a livelihood in New York City and its suburbs, it will be perceived how ridiculously inadequate are the accommodations for what New-Yorkers pride themselves on as a national exhibit.

Central Park is the proper site for the new structure. Already the park on the three sides is surrounded by institutions promoting native art in its various branches, and the leading artists have buildings and structures for exhibitions and instruction in that immediate vicinity. There are the Holbein studios in Fifty-fifth Street, the Rembrandt, Vandyke, and Sherwood buildings near by; the newly-completed structure of the Art League in Fifty-seventh Street, housing the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League, and the Art Students' League, together with suitable apartments for their several dependent schools. Moreover, on opposite sides of the park are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Lenox Library, and the Museum of Natural History, while the Carnegie Music Hall in West Fifty-seventh Street, the luxurious clubs already facing that diversified landscape, with others yet to follow, the great hotels, conceived and built in leviathan proportions upon broken and compositive lines, give evidence, too, that the future city of New York will not be a part of, or have any relation to, that nauseous monotony in construction which this servile and patient city of New York below Fifty-ninth Street has endured up to this present time. Besides, other societies concerned in promoting and utilizing our intellectual life are about to make their permanent homes on the frontier of Central Park. The New York Historical Society, with available assets of \$300,000, to say nothing of its library and other collections estimated at \$400,000—if, indeed, they may be measured by an intrinsic standard—has purchased a block west of the park; and the Geographical Society, which could turn its property into a cash capital of \$200,000, will soon seek the same portion of the island. Thus all that goes to make this city the foremost in the highest branches of original investigation, of creative art in architecture, painting, and sculpture, of rare book and curio depositories, of academic education for aspirants in the line of professional inquiry, will be crystallized in a colony about the one thousand acres which constitute the most beautiful and lordly pleasure-ground of the Western world.

The convertible possessions of the Academy of Design now reach a sum considerably more than half a million of dollars. Disposition of this amount can be determined by a majority vote of the academicians only. With the aid of a State appropriation for the construction of a building at least two hundred feet square, a site given by the city in Central Park, as in the case of the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of

Natural History, such action to be in consideration of a permanent free exhibition of native works in painting and sculpture, the capital of the Academy of Design could support free schools, free periodical exhibitions worthy of the amazing progress of our art and the imperial dignity of the city of New York.

Under the prudent presidency of Mr. Wood the art world and the public may have confidence that the time is near when the Academy of Design will be one of the most imposing and not least interesting of the great educational temples of the continent which are to typify our national life.

The structure as designed by Mr. Flagg contemplates a building 200 feet square, 75 feet high, to be built of pure white marble, and elaborately decorated by sculpture in groups, single figures, friezes, panels, and medallions in marble and bronze. The interior space set apart for the galleries will be divided into four square parts, each nearly fifty feet square.

The site, as before said, has not yet been determined, but the one favored by a majority of the academicians is on the high ground of Central Park near the intersection of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. This would present an admirable elevation for the imposing pile of marble, while leaving space around the building suitable for appropriate landscape gardening. Features of the interior will be rich staircases, wainscoting, and decoration in variegated marble. It is not generally known among artists that a strong effort was made last year to obtain the block between Sixty-fifth Street and Sixty-sixth Street on the west side of the park, facing Eighth Avenue and bounded by the Boulevard. But this was considered an objectionable site by many on account of its irregular surface. But whatever location is finally obtained, a number of millionaires have promised checks of large figures to aid in making a palatial home for American art.

A. S. S.

THE AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The American Fine Arts Society is a combination of the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League of New York, and the Art Students' League of New York, and it is destined to be the most important society devoted to art in this country. The building of the society in Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway, has just been finished, and it was thrown open to the public on the 5th of December, when an exhibition of pictures and sculptures was begun under the management of the Society of American Artists. The three spacious and well-lighted galleries were filled with beautiful works of art by the very best artists we have. The commonplace and second-rate artists stand very little show of getting their canvases hung in the exhibitions of this society, which had its origin in a feeling of protest against the conservative and old-fogy notions that prevailed in the management of the National Academy. The Art Students' League, indeed, was formed two years earlier—in 1875—than the society, and this, too, was formed for the same reason that made the necessity for the new society. In 1877 the Society of American Artists was formed with eighteen members, and since then the league and society have gone along hand in hand as kindred organizations. Now they are united by a closer tie than the kinship of sympathy, as they have a common home. The society till now has had no permanent home, and the exhibitions have been held in one place and another that could be hired. At first the academicians scoffed at the new society and spoke with little less than contempt of the shows of the young fellows. But the young fellows knew what they were about, and what was more, they had on their side that section of the public most discriminating in aesthetics. Year by year their exhibitions got larger and more interesting until they surpassed the academy exhibitions in every way except in the number of pictures shown. Then the academy bestirred itself. The most gifted of the young fellows who had painted, without stirring up incurable animosities, were elected to the academy, and in some instances such new academicians left the society. But such withdrawals were exceptional and were not of consequence, as each year the membership has grown, so that the original eighteen has increased to one hundred and twenty.

But still it was no easy thing to get the wherewithal to build the splendid structure that has just been finished. The union of the three corporations into a third company was a happy idea, for then not only the active members of the three but the friends of the three could work for one purpose. The new company was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and these shares were taken by the members of the three societies. Then a gift fund was organized in the shape of a trust that

should last for twenty-one years, and then be turned over to the society, when it shall have become a permanent and well-established institution. Funds from these various sources came in in gratifying amounts, and presently the lot in Fifty-seventh Street was bought, and the members of the Architectural League invited to submit plans for a suitable building. The committee having the matter in charge awarded the palm to Mr. H. J. Hardenberg, who sent in the design after which the present beautiful building was erected. It is proper to say that the moving spirit in the enterprise which is thus crowned with success was Mr. Howard Russell Butler, who has devoted the last three years almost exclusively to this work.

Besides the three galleries for exhibition purposes before alluded to, there is a large club-room for the Society of American Artists, a similar room for the Architectural League, and ample class-rooms for the Art Students' League. To these classes students come from all over this country, for there is no other place with such facilities for studying art. The best men teach in the classes and there are facilities for studying from the antique and from the nude in the life classes. A little criticism has recently been excited by the announcement that students who could not attend the day classes during the week might draw from nude models on Sunday. Many students under the necessity of earning their daily bread are only able to go to the school in the evenings. Daylight is more precious to an artist than to any one else, and the officers of the league, recognizing this, have arranged for these Sunday classes. The press view and varnishing day for the opening exhibition was on December 2d. The next evening there was a great social function—an inaugural reception by the Fine Arts Society. This was a great event, as there was much curiosity to see the new building. Then, on Monday, December 5th, the exhibition was thrown open to the public and the active career of the new society begun. PHILIP POINDEXTER.

THEOSOPHY.

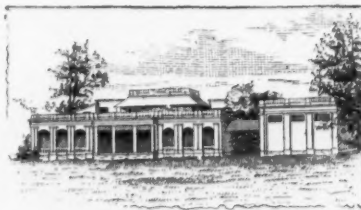
ITS CLAIMS, DOCTRINES, AND PROGRESS.



When the Theosophical Society was started by the erstwhile famous Madam Blavatsky, in 1875, the now famous orator, Mrs. Annie Besant, was beginning to deny that there was any life beyond this one, and was entering on that part of her career in which she has made herself a much-talked-of woman in all parts of the civilized world. None of the theosophists had the slightest idea then that such an able champion for their cause was actually training herself for its service, nor did she think then of what the present years would tell of her. For the third time, now, Mrs. Besant has come to the United States to lecture on the doctrines of this new-old faith. In England large audiences always greet her, and the London papers cite the last large meeting she had there in St. James's Hall as proof that her hold on the public is not weakened. Her eloquence is, in fact, described as being quite as powerful as in the past, and some writers think it has increased in effect. On this trip she will go to the Pacific coast, speaking in all its principal cities, and also in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and others on the way out and back.

Her visit will greatly encourage the theosophists, who are now a body of people extending from this coast to the Pacific. The objects of the society are: First—To form a nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, or color. Second—To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study. Third—To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man.

The general headquarters of the body is at a suburb of Madras, in India, built on the bank of a pretty little river, and near to the sea. Here,



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN INDIA.

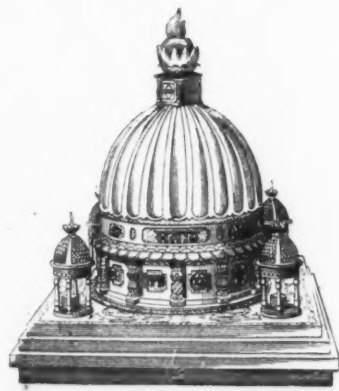
any day, you can meet all sorts of men of all nations—gold-colored Brahmans from south and north, black Hindus and white Europeans, Mohammedans and Christians, and now and then

some picturesque Indian mendicant making a pious pilgrimage.

In New York the local branch has purchased a large house at 144 Madison Avenue, where it has not only the general office of the American secretary, but also three good libraries and a book-selling department. Many well-known names are on their list of members. There is Professor James, of Harvard, who joined in Boston; Thomas A. Edison, too, is one of the old members but not now an active one. Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of Fifty-ninth Street, who introduced a special form of treatment of diseases, is a member; Miss Katherine Hillard, the lecturer on poetry, is another; and then one can find merchants, doctors, lawyers, and people of every profession in the membership. They have free public lectures every Sunday, and their own meetings on Tuesdays.

In San Francisco the society's activity is marked. They sustain there a lecturer who goes up and down the coast speaking to the public freely on the subject. They do not seek proselytes, but content themselves with presenting their ideas, which cover a large number of doctrines, as supports for the principle of universal brotherhood. No antagonism to Christianity is manifested, although dogmatists might see in what they say a current of opposition to all dogmatic schools. One of their recent lectures was an attempt to show from the Bible that Jesus taught the doctrine of pre-existence and re-incarnation, and it was asserted then that many a Christian minister has believed this. But it is not a dogma with them, as all can believe what they like so long as they tolerate the beliefs of others. A similar sort of lecture in Washington, some little time ago, brought out one of the Jesuits there in some lectures to show the truths and errors of theosophy, in which the final conclusion was that the present form of the movement was engineered by the devil himself. At Fort Wayne, Indiana, the local branch has called itself after Annie Besant, and includes a great many of the best men in the town, such as two Supreme Court judges, leading lawyers, doctors, and bankers. Much interest was created in the subject there by a discussion carried on in the newspapers, and also by an attack made on the whole movement by one of the preachers of the city. But, generally, the theosophist comes out ahead, because his opponent assumes a good deal that the theosophist does not say, and then a fair presentation of theosophy follows.

It cannot be denied that this movement has attained importance. Weak and derided seventeen years ago, its membership has steadily increased; they have an excellent organization, and are well united. They say they are not spiritualists, and when one considers the violence with which some spiritualists assail theosophy one believes they are not. The theory they advance about an astral body which is an exact duplicate of the physical one is very interesting, and it is claimed that it will fully explain



URN CONTAINING A PORTION OF THE ASHES OF MME. BLAVATSKY.

many facts in the psychic realm, and much that puzzles people in dreams, visions, and the seeing of apparitions. They say that all the work of the Psychical Society will amount to naught until these theories are accepted.

Mrs. Besant gives her adherence to all these doctrines on the ground that she has experienced in the field and proved all to her satisfaction. Her explanation of her change of belief is that hitherto no such field of inquiry had been suggested to her, but when Madam Blavatsky showed her the possibilities, examination followed, and that resulted in belief. This declaration of opinion by such a well-known woman had the effect of turning many agnostics in the same direction, and the theosophists say that before very long all the scientific world will come to accept these theories. This is a bold claim, but they show the utmost confidence, and, it is said, point to prophecies to the same effect. If sincerity of effort, and at times fanaticism in

following along a course in the face of violent opposition, will do anything, they may succeed. They all give time and energy to the work for no compensation except the joy of seeing the movement grow. Some work all day for the society and have no remuneration, and Mrs. Besant herself not only receives no salary, but devotes what she makes by pen and voice to the society's work. It is one of their teachings to do all you can for the human family without hope of reward. They may be mistaken, but they are well-meaning, sincere, and devoted, and withal exhibit evidences, not easy to trace to their source, of being managed by some master-hand that closes up the ranks and often turns seeming disaster into victory.

Touching the religious side, they hold that the ethics promulgated by Jesus are universal and ancient. But they say that at present there is no real basis for ethics in the religion or science of the day, and that the people profess ethics but do not practice them. Theosophy proposes to enforce the practice of these true ethics by the doctrines of actual unity of the human race and the constant re-birth of souls into this life; hence, as all return here to reap the reward of their deeds, good and bad, the theosophist asserts that belief in this doctrine will cause men to practice what is preached.

BRYAN KINNAVAN.

THE NEW MINISTER TO TURKEY.

THE Hon. David P. Thompson, who has recently been appointed Minister to Turkey, has been for many years one of the leading citizens of Oregon, the State of his adoption. A native of Ohio, where he was born in 1834, he spent his earlier years in the study of engineering, and for a time worked in the humble capacity of a blacksmith. Going to Oregon in 1853, he located in Oregon City, where he remained for some three years, acquiring such practical

with some of the prominent banking and insurance companies of Portland, and at this time is president of the Portland Business College, and identified with several banks in other parts of Oregon. In his personal manner he is unpretentious and accessible to persons of all classes. He possesses large business capacity, great industry, and wide information. No doubt is felt that in the important position to which he has been appointed, his firm and positive character, tenacity of purpose, and admitted ability will command for him and the government he represents the cordial respect of the court to which he has been accredited.

THE CHAMPION HACKNEY.

We present this week a picture of the fine hackney stallion, Bonfire, who took the first prize and the championship for hackney stallions at the late horse show held at Madison Square Garden, New York. This stallion is the property of Mr. John A. Logan, Jr., Oriole stud, Youngstown, Ohio. Bonfire is a superbly formed horse, five years old, 15.2½ hands, with four white points and strip, of the perfect Yorkshire hackney type, and is one of the purest-bred hackneys in the world, with plenty of back breeding on his dam's side. He has a beautiful head and neck, two good ends, and a perfect middle. Mr. Logan selected Bonfire after seeing nearly every sire in England and America, as the best individual, and with the best promise as a sire.

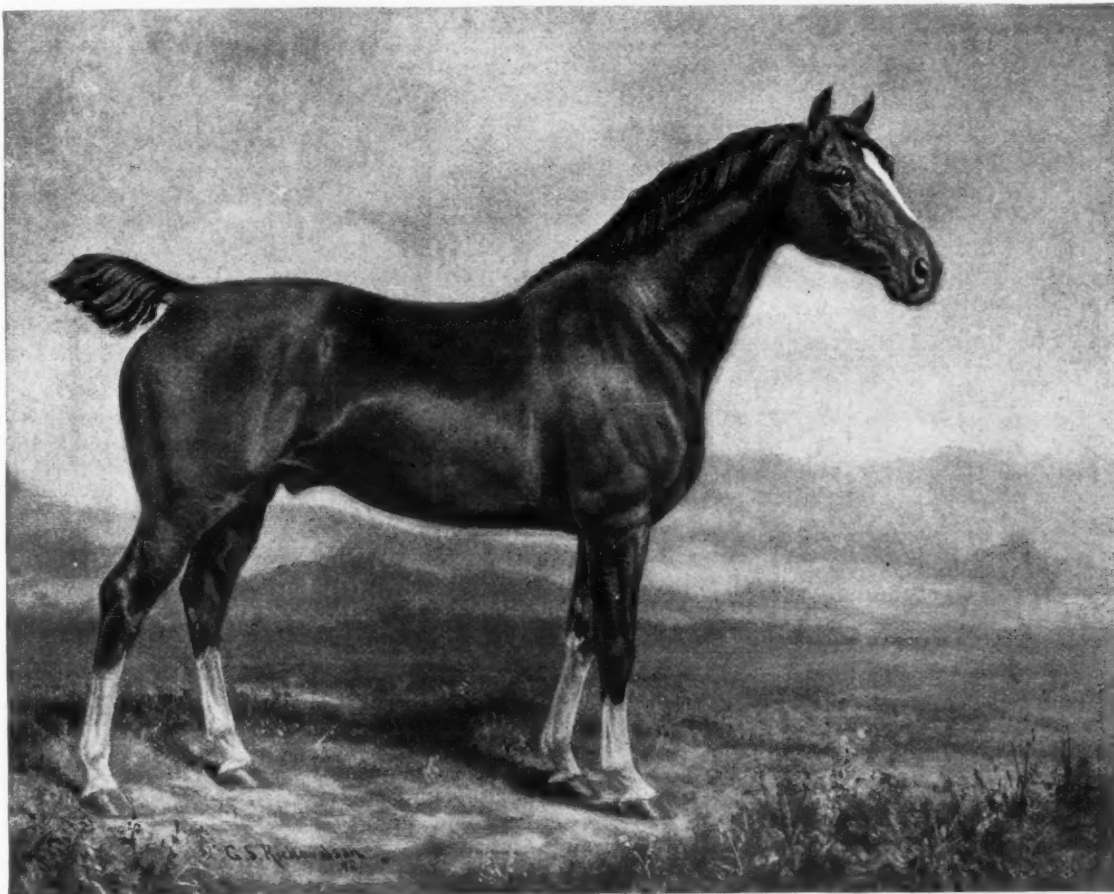
The *Turf, Field and Farm*, in referring to him previous to the contest held at Madison Square Garden, said:

"Bonfire is certainly a great horse, notwithstanding he has not the most size in the world, but he is a 'real nag' all through, and all the most competent English judges who have ever seen him pronounce him as the coming one on this continent. It is doubtful whether he will not get there this fall, for he is now in as good condition as it is possible to get a young stallion, and the development in muscles

English-bred horse, for he is out of old Kilwick (Killick) Lass, who is perhaps the best daughter of the champion Denmark that ever came to the United States, and to Mr. Jacob B. Perkins, of Cleveland, must be given the credit of bringing such a mare from old Rickell's farm in Yorkshire. There was a regular nest of good ones, for Denmark himself was bred there, and you can hardly speak of a great horse in the hackney breed to-day that does not trace in more or less remote relationship to mares and stallions raised under the eye of old Mr. Rickell. It was truly said of Bonfire at last New York show that his action was sensational, and his grand demeanor in the ring fixed him firmly in the affections of the general public. All he wanted then was muscle. Well, he has some of it now, and if nothing happens he will go before the judges in 1893 as fit as a fiddle, and long live the horse that beats him."

"Winnings.—Third New York, 1891; first Philadelphia, 1892; first Youngstown, Ohio, 1892; first Columbus, Ohio, State Fair, 1892; first New York and championship for hackney stallions, National Horse Show of America, 1892."

The standard of action is shown by Bonfire, which in sharp, trappy flexion of joints, superb carriage, and true stride, is far and away above the average of the remarkably striking action of this breed. He is nothing less than sensational in his stride, not only on account of its extreme sharpness, but its evident ease and steadiness. He is, moreover, most mannerly in his way of going, level-headed as a judge, and the bursts of applause which sent all his competitors off their feet were accepted by him with all the imperturbability of a well-bred gentleman whom it would inspire to renewed efforts to merit the generously-disposed approbation. With a skill all too rare Bonfire's groom drew the long white rein over his neck, and drove rather than led him up and down the stretch, from the side of which came repeated storms of hand-clapping, and his maintenance of his seemly demeanor under this trying ordeal fixed him firmly in the affection of the onlookers, who accepted the judges' estimate, which makes him with the best grace the champion hackney of America.



BONFIRE, WINNER OF THE PRIZE FOR CHAMPION STALLIONS AT THE RECENT HORSE SHOW.

knowledge of his profession that he was appointed to a position in the United States Coast Survey, and continued in the government service for seven years. In 1861 he constructed the first railroad in Oregon, for the transportation of freight and passengers around the falls at Oregon City. He continued in his profession as surveyor until 1874, when, his character and facilities as a man of affairs having attracted attention, he was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, which position he held until 1876. In that year he removed to Portland and engaged in the mining business. During subsequent years he was a member of the Oregon Senate, Mayor of the city of Portland for three years, a Presidential elector, etc. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and after a vigorous campaign was defeated through a combination of politicians who, for personal and political reasons, opposed his candidacy. He has been for many years connected

which he shows now is simply wonderful, taking into consideration that he was voted hardly heavy enough at the Philadelphia show last May. We were particularly pleased with him as he moved up and down in front of the main stable, and when he got right into business it was pure enthusiasm that caused us to cheer him and the good lad to whom all the credit is due. In bone this stallion honestly measures a little over 8½ in front, and has an additional inch behind, while he takes the tape round the heart and over the withers easily at 77, which is within an inch or two of the largest stallions on this side. His speed is great, and he propels himself along with a tremendous sweep of the hind leg that excites the admiration of all beholders, and I feel confident it will be a very hard matter to put a claimant for first honors alongside of him this year, unless some dark horse looms up at the last moment, of which we have not yet advices. Bonfire should command the respect of all breeders on this side of the water for the reason that he has been raised on the grass of Ohio since he was able to toddle, and he is the first aspirant for championship honors that can say this. A son of the famous stallion Wildfire, he claims on his dam's side some of the richest hackney blood that ever flowed through the veins of an

their lives. Only the servants' quarters were saved by the efforts of the firemen, who hurried to the scene. It is expected that Mr. Vanderbilt will erect a new villa which will compare favorably with the costly edifices owned by other wealthy residents of Newport.

THE NEW FOOT-BALL TACTICS.

WE give elsewhere a portrait of Mr. Lorin F. Deland, who has recently come into prominence through the new methods of playing foot-ball which he has devised, and which were so effectively carried out by Harvard in the recent game at Springfield. Mr. Deland has for years been a great lover of out-door sports, and the tactics with which his name is associated are the outcome of close observation. At first his suggestions seem to have been received with disfavor, but Harvard was finally induced to act upon them, and it is now believed that the new style of playing will be quite generally accepted. These plays consist largely of the application to foot-ball of the principle of attack employed in war. We, of course, cannot go into the technicalities of these plays, which can only be fully understood when witnessed in actual practice. Mr. Deland is a successful man of business, of quiet tastes and manners, and with a literary turn. His wife, Margaret Deland, is a well-known authoress.

Graphology

Applications for readings of character from handwriting have come to us from all parts of the world, and in numbers so unexpectedly large that we have been obliged to devise a scheme to insure prompt replies and satisfaction to all correspondents, as we are unable to afford the space necessary to print more than a limited number of readings each week. To this end we make the following announcement: Any applicant sending us fifty cents and a specimen of handwriting will be entitled to a brief chart of character and FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for five weeks; \$1.00 a minute and circumstantial chart of character and the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for three months.

Nan, Paterson, N. J.—Is refined, careful, painstaking, and neat. Speech is ready and communicative. Ambition is visible, good taste, and individuality which promises to be much stronger than it at present appears. There is self-respect to be seen, a clear, observing mind, a will which certainly will gain in strength, and which is neither obstinate nor unreasonable.

Charles Eisele, Philadelphia, Pa.—Has a warm, affectionate temperament, is sincere, honest, and straightforward. A touch of egotism is to be seen, also a promise of decision, tenacity, and force. But these all need regulating, and should be carefully guarded from growing to be self-willed and aggressive.

Mary E. R., New York.—Is adaptable, versatile, affectionate, and somewhat given to sentiment. Mind is intuitively quick, is sensitive, and as sympathetic as a well-defined egotism will allow. Speech is ready, but discreet. Ambition is visible, a variable but in the main good-tempered disposition, some impulsiveness, spontaneous idea, a warm, even ardent, temperament, and a companion pleasing to the senses, whose firmness and tenacity are only so many additional attractions.

C. I. L., Newton, Kansas.—Is diplomatic and variable. Is industrious and active, is not always sincere, is sometimes selfish, is desirous of outside appreciation, is ambitious. Is constructive rather than analytical in mental method; is thrifty, educated, ready of speech and idea, and is somewhat impulsive, although not of an ardent temperament.

A. B. C., Paterson, N. J.—Is delicate, cautious and fond of comfort, ease and pleasant surroundings. Is

not energetic, is not imaginative, but has good taste, is appreciative of the beautiful, is systematic, discreet and reliable. Perfect sincerity and truth may be seen, and a will which is quietly decided and progressive without commotion.

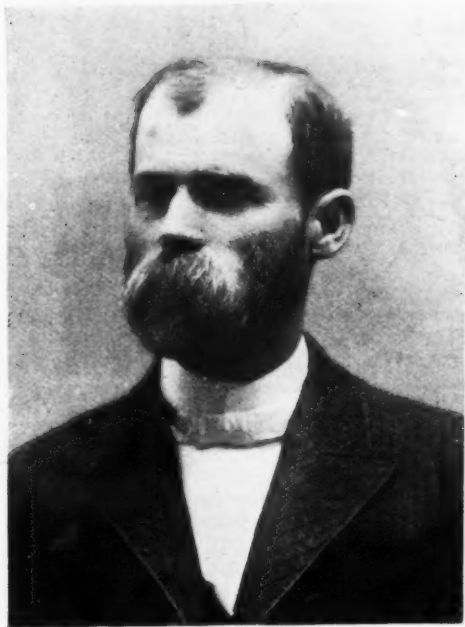
Rosita.—Has a clear, logical mind, is quick to perceive, mentally fearless, vivacious, and independent. Although not apt to outrun expediency and the conventionalities of custom, there is originality to be seen and the daring necessary to try new fields and peculiar paths. Temper is excellent, will is firm, is persevering, but not immovable, yields to influence, especially if the influence is such that the intellect, which is superior in quality, can approve. Self-respect is strong, affections are sincere and warm but not expansive. Ideas and tastes are liberal, and the whole is mental rather than physical, aspiring rather than material, and speaks refinement in every line.

Daniel S. Prince, Chicago, Ill.—Is industrious but is a bit impractical. Mind is active, but not systematic. Thrift is the result of custom and not of taste. Sincerity is visible, affections which are enduring but not emotional, a bit of self-belief coupled with a modest personal estimate, speech which though capable of fluency is discreet in habit, and a will which is firm, persevering, and occasionally given to small irritations.

Cornelia, Orange, N. J.—Is vivacious, ambitious, and clever. She is sparkling and in conversation apt and sometimes even brilliant. Is somewhat impulsive, is rather given to sentiment, is affectionate. Will is spontaneous and is persevering, is tenacious sometimes, but will yield to judicious influence; she cannot, however, be driven.

"THE BREAKERS."

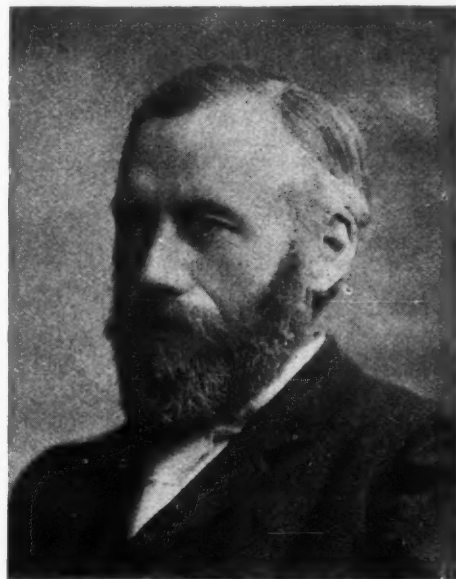
"THE BREAKERS," the summer home of Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, Rhode Island, which was destroyed by fire on the 25th ultimo, was one of the most imposing villas of that fashionable resort. It occupied a prominent position on the cliffs at Ochre Point, and was of irregular shape, about one hundred and sixty by ninety feet in size, and from one to three stories in height, the lower part being brick and the upper of wood, with numerous towers and gables. The richness of the furniture and decorations may be judged from the fact that in a single hall were hung tapestries estimated to be worth \$50,000. The whole interior of the house was thoroughly artistic, large sums having been expended upon its decoration. The loss is estimated at nearly three hundred thousand dollars. The fire was so rapid in its course that the occupants barely had time to escape with



DR. JEROME A. ANDERSON, OF SAN FRANCISCO.



MRS. ANNIE BESANT.



WILLIAM Z. JUDGE.



E. B. RAINSBY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.



COLONEL H. S. OLCOTT.



DR. J. D. BUCK, OF CINCINNATI.

THEOSOPHY IN THE UNITED STATES—PORTRAITS OF SOME OF THE LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—[SEE PAGE 436.]

AFTER THE FIRE.



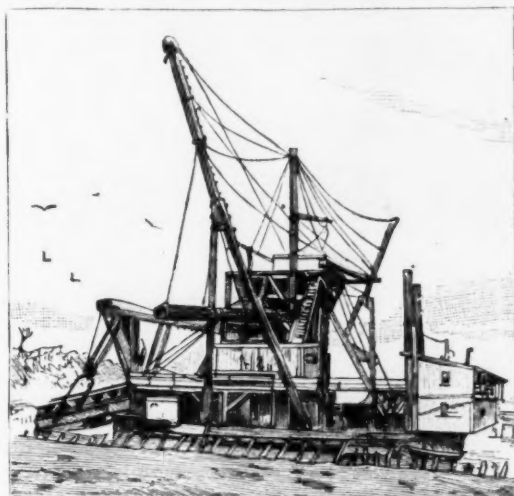
"THE BREAKERS," THE SUMMER HOME OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—[SEE PAGE 437.]



THE PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION—M. DE LESSEPS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



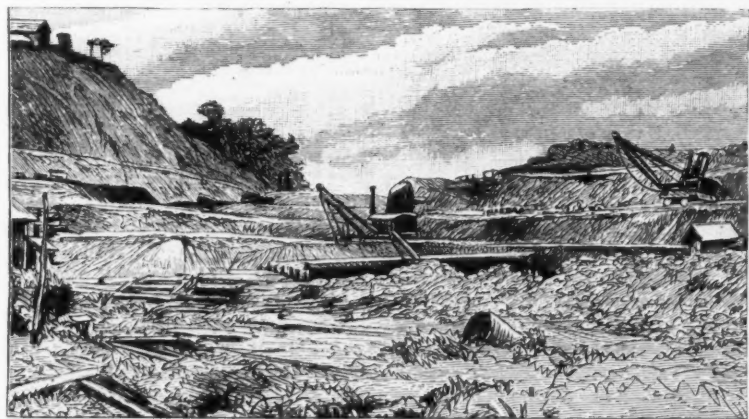
M. DE LESSEPS'S RESIDENCE AND STATUE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AT COLON.



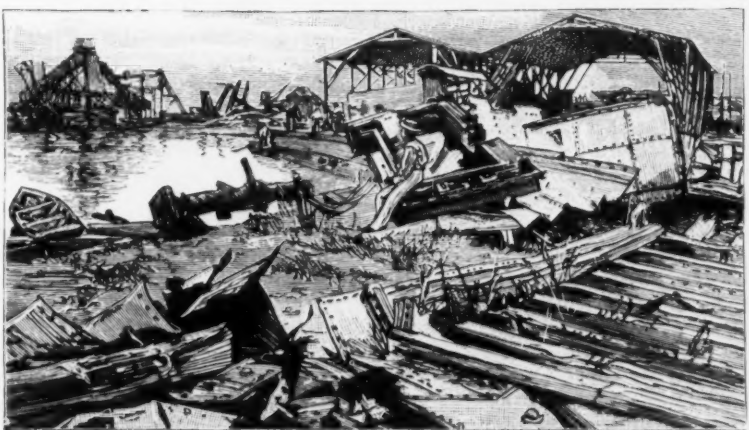
A DREDGER DESIGNED BY M. DE LESSEPS.



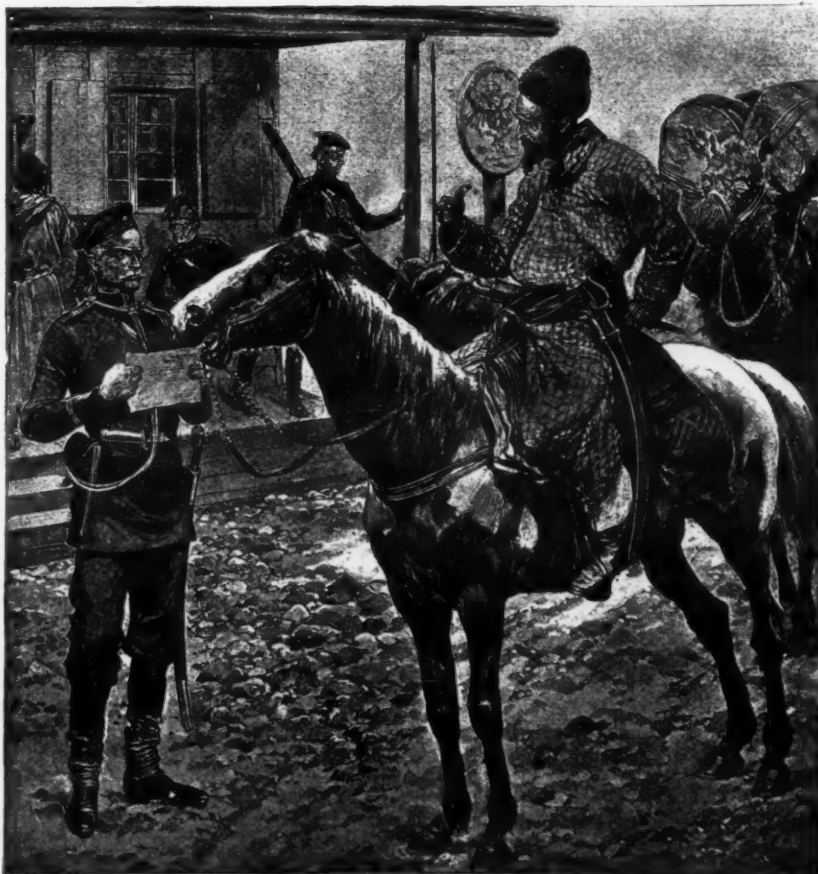
DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, PROJECTOR OF ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR THE NORTH POLE, IN 1893.



THE PANAMA CANAL WORKS AT CACARACHA.



THE PANAMA CANAL—RUINS OF SLIDING-DOCK ON FOX RIVER, NEAR PANAMA.



A COSSACK POST ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

SOME INTERESTING FOREIGN EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.—[SEE PAGE 437.]

HOW EASILY SHE DOES IT!
A MAN will run till he seems to feel
The perspiration pour like rain,
But a woman has only to kick up her heels
To catch a train.—*New York Press.*

It causes confusion to call comets "celestial
tramps" and to talk of their striking the earth.
Tramps never work, and, therefore, can't strike.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

JUDSON—"Has Dr. Slimpurse a good-paying
practice yet?" Pellet—"Yes, he bleeds his
father-in-law right along."

THERE is one thing to admire in Grover
Cleveland. He never lies about the size of his
string of fish or the number of ducks he cap-
tured. It is the highest possible test of hon-
esty.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"MANY a man has made a goose of himself
with a single quill," remarks an exchange.
And many another has made a pig of himself
with a single pen.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

AFTER a night with the boys
Yours for a clear head—Bromo-Seltzer.

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA
is more delicious in taste and aroma than any other
preparation of cocoa or chocolate. Easily digested.

WHERE there are children, there Dr. Bull's Cough
Syrup should be always handy.
Make a note of it.—Twenty-five cents buys the best
liniment out, Salvation Oil.

SUPERIOR to vaseline and cucumbers. Crème Simon,
marvelous for the complexion and light, cutaneous
affections: it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin.
J. Simon, 13 rue Grange Batelière, Paris. Park &
Tilford, New York; druggists, perfumers, fancy goods
stores.

DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY's double chloride of gold
treatment for drunkenness, drug addiction, and nerve
exhaustion can be obtained in New York State only at
the Keeley Institutes in White Plains, Binghamton,
Canandaigua, Westfield, and Babylon. For terms,
address or call at either institute, or at the following
offices: 7 East 37th Street, New York City; Room 10,
Chapin Block, Buffalo; 32 Larned Building, Syracuse;
122 Ellwanger & Barry Building, Rochester. All com-
munications strictly confidential. Beware of imita-
tors.

FALSE ECONOMY
is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles
of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely
infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is
a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed
Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and drug-
gist keep it.

THE Sohmer Bijou grand piano is a grand piano
indeed. A noted artist says: "The excellence of
workmanship and the brilliancy, sweetness and
quality of tone are, in one word, wonderful."

No Christmas or New Year's table should be with-
out a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned
appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great
Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures
cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over fifty years by millions of moth-
ers for their children while teething with perfect suc-
cess. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all
pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diar-
rhea. 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.

BEATTY Pianos, Organs, \$33 up. Want ac'ts.
Cat. free. Dan'l F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N.J.

The Marked Success
of Scott's Emulsion in consump-
tion, scrofula and other forms of
hereditary disease is due to its
powerful food properties.
Scott's Emulsion
rapidly creates healthy flesh—
proper weight. Hereditary
taints develop only when the
system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world
of medicine has been
so successful in dis-
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menacing to life. Phy-
sicians everywhere
prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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The nutritious portions of clear,
lean beef are transformed by the
famous Cudahy process, into the
condensed essence of strength.



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Cudahy's
Extract
of Beef**

is carefully prepared in 2, 4, 8 and
16 oz. jars—delicious—aromatic—
convenient.

Ask your grocer for "Rex Brand"—
insist on getting it, too.

The Cudahy Packing Co.,
SO. OMAHA, NEB.

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IT is well known in history that the
PEERLESS BEAUTY of Grecian
maidens was owing to their knowl-
edge of certain HARMLESS INGRED-
IENTS which they used at the bath. In our
day, young ladies find the same BEAUTI-
FYING 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.

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The Standard Pianos of the World!
The Largest Establishment in Existence.
Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New York.

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And pneumatic tire bicycle wheel
make driving perfect. "White Label"
Soups, the only indisputably correct con-
served soups, make dinner perfect.
Send 10 cents and address of your grocer, for
sample can.
ARMOUR PACKING CO.
Soup Department,
Kansas City, Mo.

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FOUNTAIN PEN, Engraved Barrel, fitted with No. 3 Gold Pen, \$2.50. FOUNTAIN PEN, Engraved Barrel, gold bands, fitted with No. 3 Gold Pen, \$3.00.
STYLO PENS, \$1.00 and up. FOUNTAIN PENS, \$1.50 and up. (Cut shows exact size of Pen and Holder.)
AGENTS WANTED: **J. D. Ullrich & Co., 106 and 108 Liberty Street, N. Y.** CATALOGUE FREE.

Suppose you mix a little
common sense with sentiment in gift-
making this Christmas. For instance in
buying a watch, get a Fahys 14 Karat
Monarch Gold Filled Case. An expert
cannot tell it from solid 14 karat gold. It's
more durable and costs much less, yes,
very much less, and the
maker guarantees it. Your
jeweller will tell you that
what we've said is so.

Fahys

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manufacturing furrier, 124 West 42d Street,
near 6th Avenue Elevated Station, New
York, has marked
down prices of genuine
mink neck-scarfs, with
head and claws in per-
fect representation of
the animal, to \$5, \$8
and \$10 for the very
best. Hudson's Bay
sable, \$10, \$15, \$20 and
\$25. Genuine Russian
sable, \$40, \$65, \$75 and
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styles in sealskin gar-
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prices for reliable goods. Mail orders
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Southern France. Ad-
mitted to be the most
delicious perfume ever
distilled.

**Savon
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repeats this fragrance
in the form of a soap,
which from its purity
and softness is most
beneficial to the com-
plexion.

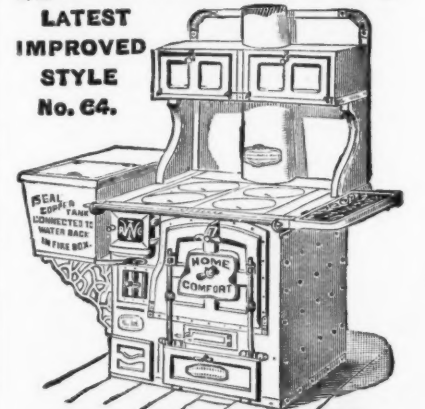
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Are at present the Most Popular and Preferred by
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St. Louis, Mo., 1509 Olive St.; Kansas City, Mo., 1193 Main St.

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	Extract of Roses. For imparting to the cheeks a delicate and lasting bloom.	25c. in bottles
	Veloutine Face Powder. A most delicate and agreeable powder for the complexion.	25c. in boxes
TOILET REQUISITES.	GOLDEN HAIR WASH for the hair. In bottles, \$1. Prepared and sent upon receipt of price by R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of Fine Human Hair Goods, 42 West 23d Street, New York.	

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ple price, \$1.50, and it's yours. If used with
the watch our guarantee that you can return
it at any time within one year if not satisfac-
tory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six
we will give you ONE FREE. Write at once
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BLOSSOMS.**

Sold everywhere, in Crown stoppered bottles only.

POPULAR CHOICE.

What grander sight for gods and men to see—
The people choosing rulers. How sublime
When, right or wrong, defeated millions be
As true as those who win! No senseless crime
Is theirs. They stand by them the people chose,
If gen'ral welfare be the goal they seek.
And party be but means, and not, for those
Who won, the end. The people are not weak,
Nor stupid rogues that vote at Mammon's beck,
Their voice, for us the voice of God; their heart
Responsive beats when calls the right; for wreck
Of nation never came unless by art
The people were betrayed—their fateful voice
Will bless, if right, will doom, if wrong, their
choice!
NEWARK, N. J. J. C. C.

MARSHALL'S DEPEW.

Mr. Marshall's former works—among which may be mentioned his Washington, from the Stuart painting, and his Lincoln, from his own painting (proof impressions of such being in the Beaux Arts, Paris), have secured for him a position with the masters in lineal art and without an equal at the present time. He engraves almost exclusively from his own paintings, preferring to study his subject while painting, that he may better render a true portrait.

It is desirable to understand what a portrait—and particularly an historical portrait—should represent. A simple likeness is not a portrait; any good photograph gives us a likeness, and the artist must be an indifferent one, indeed, who cannot produce a likeness; but for a true portrait something akin to genius, as well as ability, is required. We study the works of the masters—Titian, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and others—not because they painted likenesses, but because, with great excellence in art, they delineated behind the features the characters of their subjects. They were not content to give a catalogue of the features and costumes, but sought to represent characteristics and comprehensive qualities. Portraits of our prominent men should represent something beside the mere minutiae of feature, or of dress; and, to be standard, they must have artistic excellence of execution sufficient to make them worthy of preservation.

Such a work William Edgar Marshall has given us in his line-engraved portrait of Chauncey M. Depew, a fine proof impression of the plate now being before us. During the past two years the artist has devoted most of his time to this work, painting and engraving what will probably be considered by far the best portrait of Dr. Depew. In the engraved plate the artist's purpose has been to translate into the black and white of a line (intaglio) plate all the force, richness, and solidity of an oil picture that monochrome painting renders possible. The result shows a great success. Of its merits as a portrait there can be but one opinion—Mr. Marshall has most sacredly preserved all the lineaments of the man. The painting is on exhibition at Schaus's gallery, No. 204 Fifth Avenue.

The reform of the tariff is expected to have no appreciable effect upon the prices of articles on sale at the parish fair.

FIRST BOARDER—"Miserably small napkins, these." SECOND BOARDER—"Yes; the hotel employes evidently use them to hide their talents in."—Tennessee Twinklings.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Our little Johnnie has begun
Exceeding good to be.

All Sunday-schools he used to shun,
And now he goes to three.

—Washington Star.

For

Chapping,

Chafing, Itching,

Bad Complexion,

Dandruff, and Odors from Perspiration,

use that delightful balsamic cleanser and
Antiseptic,

Packer's Tar Soap

"Wonderfully soothing and healing."—
Journal of Health, New York.

"It leaves the skin soft, smooth and supple.
A luxury for shampooing."—Medical Stand-
ard, Chicago.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN.

An elegant dressing. Prevents
baldness, gray hair, and dandruff.
Makes the hair grow thick and soft.
Cures eruptions and diseases of the
skin. Heals cuts, burns, bruises and
sprains. All druggists or by mail 50 cts. 44 Stone St. N. Y.

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail,
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

PHYLLIS SMILES.

Phyllis smiles upon me gay—
Oh, that I her smile could rhyme—
Wishes me a glad good-day,
Hey, for merry Xmas time!
Brings my slippers to my knee,
Lights my pipe and calls me "Jack"—
Other times it's "John." You see,
Phyllis wants a sealskin sacque!

The ascent of the balloon is generally a soar
point with the aeronaut.—Binghamton Leader.

WHAT HE GOT.

His gift at Christmas time was such
His friends indulged in smiles and grins,
And he sat by and pondered much—
His wife presented him with twins!

BENEATH YE MISTLETOE.

Ye bitter teare drops drip
Adown ye cheekes of ye wee court foole;
Toe reach ye mayde's faire lips
He must stand upon a stoole.

TO BRIGHTEN THE HOME
THE
HOUSEWIFE
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3 CHOICE BULBS WORTH 75 Cts. FREE
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NARCISSUS, Poeticus
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Violins, Banjos, Band Instruments, and other Musical Instru-
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Bracelets, Necklaces, Thimbles,
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You will be able to save considera-
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Goods reserved until Christ-
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MAIL-ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

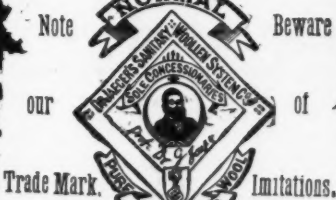
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HERMANN SCHAEFFER,
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NORMAL, SANATORY,

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AND ALL OTHER

All-Wool Articles of Clothing

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Lamp, 1 Focus Cloth 8 ozs. Developer, 1 lb. Hypo,
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one copy of "How to Make Photographs."

For Pictures	4 1/2 x 6 1/2	..	\$12.50.
"	5 x 7	..	\$14.00.
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make and complete a picture.

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TO RENT, INSTALLMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.
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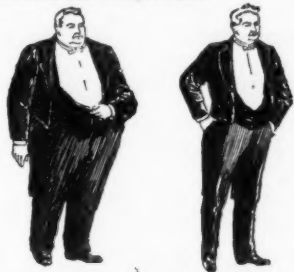
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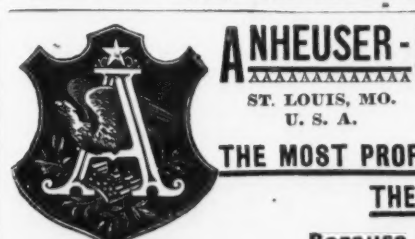
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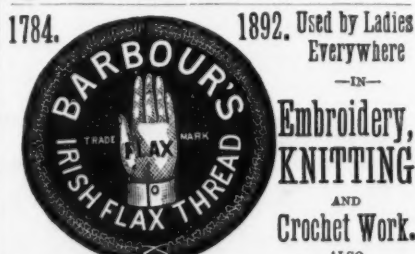
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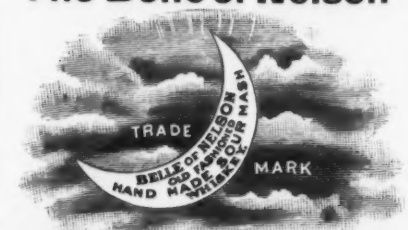
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