

THE RIEL REBELLION—SCENES IN THE SASKATCHEWAN COUNTRY—THURSDAY AT CANADIAN GAZETTE AND JAMES DENNIS—[SEE PAGE 251.]
 1. Qu'Appelle Lake and River. 2. Fort Qu'Appelle and Valley. 3. Scouts. 4. A Half-breed's Cart. 5. On the Road to John Rich. 6. Half-breed Artilleryman.

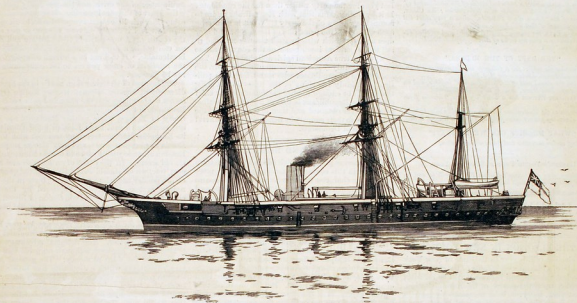
HARPER'S WEEKLY.



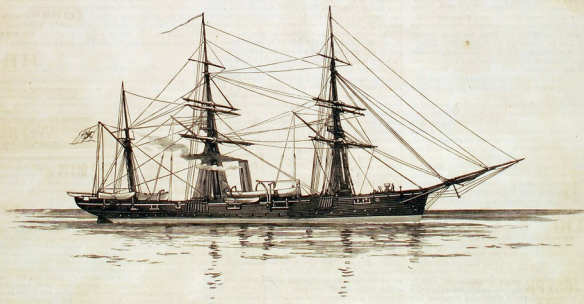
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

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THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR "GARRET."



THE RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR "STRELOK"

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY—NAVAL VESSELS WATCHING EACH OTHER IN AMERICAN WATERS.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY WALTERS, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.—[SEE PAGE 299.]

SPECIAL NOTICE TO READERS OF HARPER'S PERIODICALS

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR were had for the years 1882, 1883, and 1884. Those wishing to complete their files will please send in their orders promptly. It is Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS' intention in future to keep the best subscribers of these periodicals for three years only.

—HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE is certain to win a large share of popular favor.—*British Review, England.*

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The contents of the current number show the usual variety both in fiction and in the illustrations. *Dr. Ayles describes the "Children of the Arabs";* *Dr. Lyle's* is a historical sketch of the development of "Church Music," which is replete with information; *Mr. Casey, in another of his "Chats about Philology," gives a very short but interesting account of that little-known country, Peru.* *Mr. James Pate's* popular English novelist and versatile literary brings to the close his series of stirring papers entitled "Piel and Pevanah" with

"THE RAFF OF THE MEDUSA,"

which furnishes the subject for a full-page engraving after a drawing by the well-known marine artist M. J. BESS. *In fiction, the second part of "The Two Towers" is given, and an installment of "Rolf Hove," both of which are illustrated.* *Mrs. Margaret Estlin's* has a charming poem, "Lovers from the East."

In addition to the illustrations already referred to, we will send a charming picture accompanying *Colonel Knox's* article, entitled

"WHAT MISCHIEF CAN WE DO NEXT?"

It is full of quaint character and humorous imagination.

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A specimen copy of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE will be sent on receipt of four cents in postage stamps.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

THE election of this year in the State of New York will be of great interest because of the closeness of the vote last autumn, and because it will be regarded as a verdict upon the course of the Administration. In fact, however, it is by no means so simple and correct, because the result will depend largely upon the character and fitness of the candidates. This, indeed, is the conspicuous lesson of the last election. There were Republican voters enough to decide the election who would not support the Republican candidate merely to prove their general sympathy with the Republican party; and there are undoubtedly plenty of voters in the State of New York who are well disposed toward the national Administration who would not vote for the Republican candidate as a Democratic candidate in order to prove it. On the other hand, Republican candidates whose nomination would prove nothing but the ascendancy of the influences which have brought disaster upon the party would certainly not be supported by independent Republican voters merely because the nomination was Republican. This is a fact which events have proved incontrovertibly, and with reviling and lying at it and about it are no practical advantage whatever, and are wholly unbecoming to sensible politicians and party organs.

At this early period, therefore, there is a prospect of a great deal of independent voting in New York next November. It is clear, that in the Department of the course of the national Administration proves that the disasters which were announced as certain to follow Democratic success have not occurred and are not likely to occur, the Republicans will lose the enormous advantage of last year's election. The election of a Democratic Governor in 1882 did not turn out to be an unmitigated misfortune for the State, and if the election of a Democratic President shall also not to slay the prophecies of unalike evils to follow, the deluded politician may think that something more effective than the mere party name is necessary to arouse the voter. In this situation, if both parties should nominate candidates representing only the gross party machines, an election campaign would follow, and the result would not be in the least significant of the real political sympathy and tendency of the State and country. In such a campaign the chances would be against the Republicans, because neither Republican legislation nor the general tone of the party press and speakers has renewed the confidence of Republicans who did not vote for the Presidential candidate. The sole political issue which has been presented by the national authorities since the election has been devotion to the party organization and not to the party principles, and unhesitating support of every regularly nomi-

nated candidate, however unfit he may be—a course which has been discreditable and injurious, as well as totally unworthy of the party.

The wise Republican policy in New York for the election of next year seems to us to be to exclude the counsels of those who think with Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHILIPS that the machine is the vital element of the party, and to appeal to its intelligence and moral sense, so as to secure that intrigues are going on to complete bargains like those of last year, and to secure the support of a large Catholic and liquor vote for the Republican candidate, counting also upon the discontent of Democratic heeled high and low degrees of the national and State Administration. The course of the Legislature upon the excise laws, the Freedom of Worship Bill, the soldiers' and sailors' exemption amendment, has been determined by the desire to cement this alliance, and to propitiate ignorant and ignorant voters. The gross machine counts, of course, upon the opposition of independent Republicans. But can it depend upon the support even of those other sincere Republicans who voted last year for the party rather than the candidate? It is by such means that such Republicans desire to secure the success of the party! What is gained by such success for the principles of the party? It and how does a party which by such means commend itself to the intelligence of the masses as the party of the true American spirit and character? The situation plainly seems to demand of Republicans the nomination of candidates who stand for clean politics. Certainly the signs of the times do not show that it will be enough to offer candidates who have not claimed upon Republicans that of a regular nomination, however obtained, and then to try to whip in the party vote to their support by denouncing the general wickedness of Democrats.

PROGRESS AND REACTION.

The immense progress which administrative reform has made in this country is shown by nothing more than by the character of the criticism upon the course of the Administration in regard to appointments and removals. Not only are appointments and removals which upon any previous party change in the Executive would have been unnoticed as matters of course now discussed and condemned, but the displacement of foreign ministers and consuls is questioned as inconsistent with the sound principles which have been announced. Twenty-four years ago, when the Republican name first came into use, there was no more question than there was to be a clean sweep, not because all Democrats were disloyal, but because they were Democrats, than of any other inevitable event. But the one thing that would have been noticed in the present Administration is a clean sweep, and not only has this expectation been justified, but the counsel of the whole body of politicians "upon the make" has been generally discarded, and the four years' incumbents who have not politically abused their offices will apparently serve out their terms. Both the conduct of the Administration and the criticism and comment upon it show the prodigious advance of public sentiment.

In common, however, with all who understand the nature of England, we regret the selection of men like Messrs. HUGHES, PILLSBURY, CHASE, and TRACY for important public trusts. Such appointments are not only inconsistent with any principle of reform, but injurious to the Administration which avows itself. It is useless to say that an Administration can not be expected to break with its party, because when its party is believed to be represented by such officers, the country will break with the Administration. It was the same pressing upon the Government, and the evident party rather than public interest in the exercise of the appointing power, which has done much to alienate Republican sympathy and lead to Republican defeat. Such offenses as these appointments are, familiar under the present Administration. Plenty of illustrations could be cited immediately around us. They are no worse than hundreds which Republicans, claiming to be distinctively of the reform party, accept with a shrug. But that certainly does not make them better. Public opinion is now happily more sensitive. The standard is higher, and every such action is now scrutinized and judged in a way which is of the best possible augury for the future of the present government, and which would also remind the Administration that such action is unwise.

The independent vote which aided the success of the Democratic candidate did not profess to be devoted to any party. Its support was not due to any bargain or understanding, and of course it has no claim whatever upon the Administration, and it asserts none. But of course, also, it regrets such action as we mention, as it regretted and opposed the same action of the Republican party. The Treasury, as Treasury is understood to be "a good politician"; but as we said when he was appointed, his invitation to the Cabinet was presumptive evidence of his general agreement with the declared views and policy of the President and his subjects. If it be true that the appointments in question be the promotion of reform, they are, of course, ludicrous. If it be a party advan-

tage, they outrage the reform sentiment within the Democratic party. The prosperity of the Administration does not depend upon propitiating the spirit which has produced reform, and which has consequences and removals is controlled by a clearly defined principle, and the proof of the control of such a principle is consistent action.

THE PROBABLE WAR.

MR. GLADSTONE's speech upon asking the war credit was received with great enthusiasm, and the tone of the comments thereon, and of a thoroughly united England is upon the subject. It is fortunate that at this moment a man like GLADSTONE is Prime Minister, because the country has the moral assurance that if war should come, it is honorably unavailing, and that it is not an invasion of the ranks of Bancombe or Jingoism. The contest would appeal to the strongest feelings of Englishmen, and JOHN BRIGGS' refusal to attend the peace meeting shows that he feels the significance of the crisis, and the possibility that war is the lesser of threatening evils. It is, however, and every English home and every thoughtful Englishman will feel it deeply—a very solemn moment for the country. A war between Great Britain and Russia can not be a war of expediency, and its consequences are incalculable. It will not be a hurrah campaign, and the relations of other powers to the combatants can not be foreseen.

The interest of Germany does not lie in the aggrandizement of Russia. BISMARCK may dislike GLADSTONE, but he knows that the plans and policy of Great Britain do not contemplate an extension of British territory in Europe, while neither BISMARCK nor any statesman can count upon Russian satisfaction, and its European policy can not work to see Russia at Constantinople, and may always suspect a Russian alliance with France to enable France to settle the old scores. In the event of an English and Russian war, which would be a war of the greatest quality, and of the greater ascendancy of either power in the European system, the feeling expressed by the Vienna *Tagblatt* would be the conviction of liberal Europe: "The last days of England's power would be also the last days of European liberty."

As regards the comparative resources for war, Russia has the larger military force, but England the greater naval power. The financial advantage also is largely with England, although no great war was ever started by the weaker power. The comparative military advantages which a despotism like Russia may seem to possess are offset upon the English side by the spirit of a few people. Neither combatant, indeed, would be lifting its own territory, but the situation would none the less be a contest between two countries as representatives of opposing principles. Preference of liberty and sympathy with a nation of our own blood and great traditions, whose advance has always entailed freedom and civilization, is not a sentimental delusion. In a speech upon St. George's Day Professor GOLDWIN SMITH said that he had little faith in congress as a means of civilization, but if ever a sincere effort to give civilization has been made, it was in the East. He said that Constantinople, as said, be divided whether England is richer or happier for possessing India, but the overthrow of her power there now would not be a gain to India or to humanity. It would only restore the murderous chaos from which England has lifted the country.

THE PENDELTON DINNER.

MR. MACVEIGH said, humorously, at the PENDELTON dinner, that no great public meal involving grave reform can hold together any just sense until it is able to gather representative men of every opinion and calling around a public dinner table. It was a humorous and pertinent remark, and it was a beautiful evidence of a public interest too emphatic to be disregarded; and the company at the PENDELTON dinner—a company assembled to honor the late President and a distinguished friend of civil service reform—was extraordinary a company as has recently gathered in New York for any purpose whatever. It was the most signal evidence of the present power of a movement that can not be stayed, and which will go on, as Mr. PHILIPS said in his Boston speech, in summers that many of its warmest friends will not go to the complete overthrow of the spoils system, and the destruction of Mr. PENDELTON's speech were most agreeable.

There was no equivocation, no hesitation, and it was in no sense the speech of a politician. It was the speech of himself a recent reformer, and it was plain that Mr. LAYTON—whose name was received with the hearty applause due to an able and devoted leader—had pointed out to him the course which he had taken, and the course which he had introduced. Mr. PENDELTON's speech made the best possible impression, and as the tribute of a man



THE LATE ISAAC W. ENGLAND.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY JORDAN.



THE LATE COMMODORE GARRISON.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY SABIST.—[SEE PAGE 262.]

ISAAC W. ENGLAND.

The late publisher of the *New York Sun*, Mr. ISAAC W. ENGLAND, felt a pardonable pride in an early stage of his interesting and successful career. Having come to this country from England, where he had served an apprenticeship as a book-binder, he returned for a brief visit to the land of his birth, with new knowledge enough about his trade to astonish his fellow-workmen there by improved methods of lettering and embossing. He often spoke of this incident with delight.

It was while returning from his triumphant little trip to England

that Mr. ENGLAND conceived the idea—afterward often limited—of describing to the public the terrors of an ocean voyage in the steerage. His presentation of the facts that came under his own observation resulted eventually in salutary changes in the laws, and in important additions to human happiness. The articles appeared consecutively in the *New York Tribune*, and their reception was so flattering that although the young writer was still earning his bread and butter as a book-binder, he spent his evenings as a newspaper reporter in the streets, gathering whatever his tastes directed, and enjoying the satisfaction of seeing the results of his observations almost immediately in print. Naturally, he soon be-

came a regular *attaché* of the paper, and was afterward its city editor.

When Mr. CHARLES A. DANA went to Chicago to take charge of the *Republican*, now the *Enterprise*, the young city editor of the *New York Tribune* accompanied him as associate editor; and when the *New York Sun* began its prosperous course under Mr. DANA'S management, its managing editor was Mr. ENGLAND. His relations to that journal soon became more intimate, and for the last seventeen years he has been its publisher. Success had the usual effect of making him considerate and generous to the unsuccessful. He died sincerely mourned.



SELLING OFF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.—DRAWN BY FRANK CROSSBEN SCHILL.—[SEE PAGE 294.]



OPENING OF THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.—DRAWN BY W. P. SYDNER.—[SEE PAGE 295.]

ADRIAN VIDAL.*

By W. H. MORRIS,
AUTHOR OF "MADAME DE MAIRAN,"
"THE BARRON," ETC.

CHAPTER XXX.

AN UNLUCKY DAY.

CLARE, meanwhile, had been making amends...
the train reached Swinton, it became evident that...
than the usual battle going on upon the platform;

Clare said, "Yes, I have been booked for it."
"Was not an accident, an 'm' ; but there's been a...
I don't die you'll get a clear fare ticket."

"Well, my 'm,' as you rest me, I should say you...
went back to London. There's the ex-pres-...
to Paddington at 12.15, and the company'll pass you...
to the motor with the same ticket."

"I have not got any one to ask about the matter..."
Clare dispatched a telegram to her father...

"There are two things that I might mention..."
the messenger jumping up, and saying that...
loss reason for missing at their lack there."

"It is always a disagreeable thing to have to return..."
after not having paid for them, and he...
this necessity was more than usually painful."

"The only grain of comfort that she could take to herself..."
she also was driven to see from the Paddington...
station, was the thought that she certainly would...

"It was indeed an unlucky day..."
The Albert had been engaged to a sister of the...
suddenly, to her brother, a too familiar voice ex-

"Mrs. Vidal: it is possible; I have..."
ventilated at the last moment, and decided not...

Lord St. Austell's nose and teeth and eyebrows..."
appeared before Claret's, twinkling...
lightning out of the murky atmosphere - "I...
on my way to your house," he continued.

"I shall be glad to see you, but I have..."
quite forgot to leave a card like the other day."

"I'll be glad to see you, but I have..."
in one of his years, Lord St. Austell leaped into...

"It certainly seemed to give him a great deal of..."
pleasure. His habitual grin expressed real...
delight this time, and presently he fell back and...
went off into a fit of silent laughing which rather...

"I'll be glad to see you, but I have..."
in one of his years, Lord St. Austell leaped into...

"It is really a great worth while to get out and..."
said Claret. "It is quite certain to be...

"I'll be glad to see you, but I have..."
in one of his years, Lord St. Austell leaped into...

"Lord bless me, mamma! Mr. Vidal will be..."
amused?" After which she tripped upstairs to...

A card or two had to be written, and the time required to...

show that the new-covers reached the foot of the...

There was no time for "What shall I do?"

"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

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"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

room had been furnished with other more recent...

Pilington, who was seated before a broad...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"It occurred to Adrian that Pilington probably...

"So much so that I wish I had sometimes...

"Larkins would have altered the entire character...

"It was indeed a great deal longer out of town...

"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

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"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

"I don't say I have a screen in your drawing..."

literature is peculiar; but we are constrained to...

"It was clear enough to Adrian that the last...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out...

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.

ARRIVED AS AN advanced piece for baggage...

"It is a package of a brass clock. That brass..."

"I should have guessed my good deal longer out..."



DUMONT, RIEL'S LIEUTENANT, HARANGUING A DETACHMENT OF REBELS.



THE PURSUIT OF APPLEBAIRD BY THE INDIANS.



THE FIGHT AT DUCK LAKE



THE FISH LAKE FIGHT—REBELS UNDER DUMONT FIRING ON MIDDLETON'S ADVANCE.



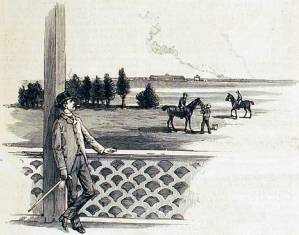
THE RIEL REBELLION—A BATTERY GOING TO THE FRONT.—DRAWN BY T. DE THÉLÉZEP FROM SKETCHES IN THE TORONTO "WAR NEWS."—[SEE PAGE 295.]



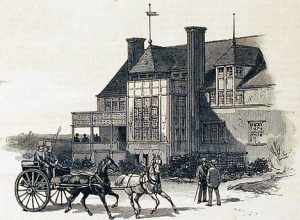
FROM THE CLUB-HOUSE BALCONY.



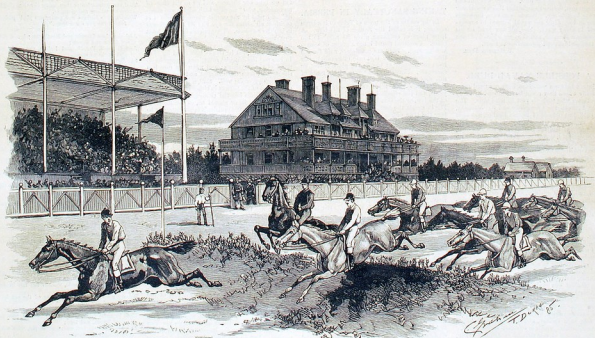
TRAINING - FLYING JENNY.



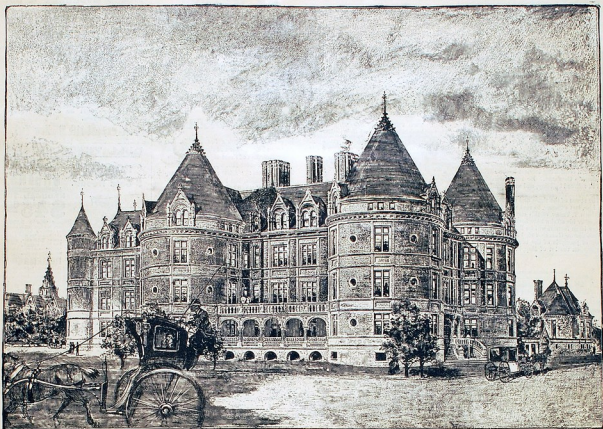
LOOKING TOWARD LONG BEACH.



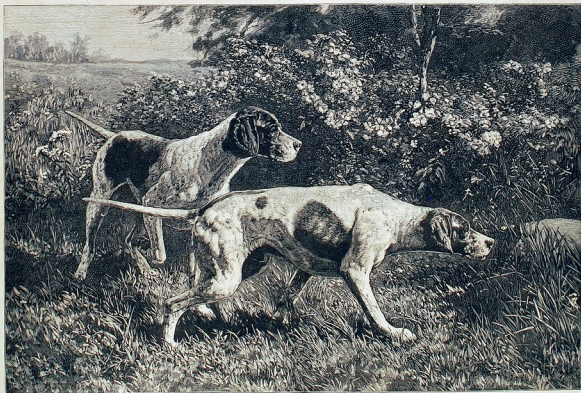
REAR OF THE CLUB-HOUSE



STEEPLE-CHASE COURSE OF THE ROCKAWAY HUNT CLUB, LONG ISLAND.—DRAWN BY C. GRABAM AND J. DUKIN.—[SEE PAGE 295.]



THE NEW YORK CANCER HOSPITAL.—FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS.—[SEE PAGE 302.]



"CLOSE WORK."—FROM A PAINTING BY JOHN W. TRACY IN THE FREE FUND EXHIBITION.—[SEE PAGE 299.]

COMMODORE C. K. GARRISON.

COMMODORE C. K. GARRISON was a poor boy of this town...

When the rash of gold-seekers to California began...

The street of the throve and of advancing years...

THE NEW YORK CANCER HOSPITAL.

No one who visits the upper end of Eighth Avenue...

The corner-stone was laid last May, since which time...

The structure of brick and stone measures 130 by 95 feet...

There is no cellar proper, the foundations being laid in the natural rock.

The system of heating and ventilation is located in the natural rock.

This hospital will be the only institution in this city...

It is a matter of relief. It has been a standing object...

It is a matter of relief. It has been a standing object...

the public that the New York Cancer Hospital must look for its support.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

It is the best of all phosphates...

THE VERY UGLY TWINS

There goes another pair of twins...

AYER'S OILY CATHARTIC PILLS...

PREVENTED

the disease from assuming a fatal form...

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

my appetite and digestion improved...

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

An article of true merit...

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR

May, Messrs. Rogers & Co. have been selected...

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Dr. FENN'S 81. Vires Bacteriophagica always cures...

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ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.

Economical and convenient for all kitchen purposes.

A SUMMER-RESORT GUIDE.

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In time, kidney diseases may be prevented by purifying, renewing, and invigorating the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Bright's Disease

is prevented. Ayer's Sarsaparilla also prevents inflammation of the kidneys...

Prevented

the disease from assuming a fatal form, but was restored to perfect health.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla my appetite and digestion improved...

CAUTION!

Some dealers recommend inferior pills in order to make a larger profit.

JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE.

This Shoe for Gentlemen is made in France by the best workmen...

THE COMPLEXION MASK. (PATENTED SEPT. 4, 1871.)

THE EYEBROW MASK. (PATENTED SEPT. 4, 1871.)

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BIRDS IN A FEW MINUTES.

HIRES IMPROVED ROOF BERRIES.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.

Respectfully invite attention to the following specialties...

BLACK SILKS:

250 pieces of Satin Duchesse and Satin Rhodones at \$1.50 a yard.

They are our regular \$2 and \$2.50 qualities.

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LET HIM GO!

"We say it is a case for preparation."—Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

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125 WEST 42ND ST. N.Y. SEE THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

The Russians at the Gates of Herat.

By CHARLES MARTIN Author of "The Russian Advance towards India," "Merry the Queen of the World," etc. With Three Maps and Twenty-eight Illustrations. 40c. Paper, No. 443 in Harper's Pencilina Square Library, Price 25 cents.

The most important contribution to a complete understanding of the present quarrel between England and Russia that has yet appeared. In author, Mr. Charles Martin, is probably the best authority living on the whole subject. Mr. Martin, moreover, has had access to the Russian official records as well as to the English, and he knows one who is familiar and observed in Central Asia for special purposes, and these persons have been the writers of the leading books and news and popular of England. Indeed, he has secured information which could be called exhaustive, and has thoroughly familiarized himself with the situation of the present Central Asian situation.—S. F. Times.

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General Agents
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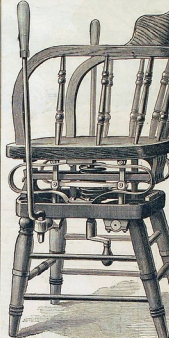
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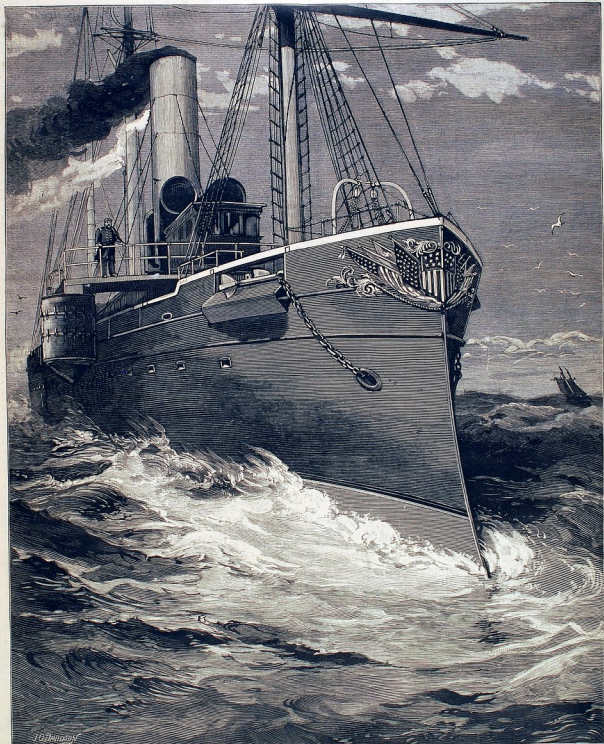
HARPER'S WEEKLY.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

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THE UNITED STATES DESPATCH-BOAT "DOLPHIN."—Drawn by J. O. Davidson.—[See Page 351.]

FRAUD.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS are informed that persons falsely representing themselves to be agents for Harper's Periodicals are soliciting subscriptions to HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S JAZZ, and HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, at unauthorized rates, giving receipts in the name of HARPER & BROTHERS.

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The current number, issued May 19, opens with a picture entitled "UNEXPECTED RECEPTION."

By the well-known artist painter J. C. BARNUM. It represents a resident of our having his abode performed for by a mischievous monkey.

Illustration "How Jumbo Got the Bump," by MR. ESKET INGRAMS, a frequent contributor to this and other periodicals, has succeeded in combining a story and an expression in practical manner. The picture is illustrated. It will be considered as the next number.

A full-page illustration, entitled "MILITARY MANEUVERS OF SCHOOL-BOY SOLDIERS," shows some incidents in a prize drill competition lately held by a military school in New York. It is accompanied by a descriptive article.

Another striking illustration in "His First Day of Brooch," from the painting by THOMAS.

This is the usual amount of fiction, including one of HOWARD DYER's funny tales, entitled "The Skillful Huntsman," illustrated by the author.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

PARTY AND REFORM.

THE vote in the New York Assembly upon the amendment to the civil service bill exempting salaried soldiers of the late war from examination shows definitely that neither party as such can justly claim to be the party of reform. The Republicans have a decided majority in the Assembly, and are in general responsible for the legislation of the session. The amendment was introduced by a Democrat. It was supported by no one more ardently than by General BARNUM, a Republican from the city of New York, and it was adopted by a vote of 84 to 24. There were 44 Democrats and 40 Republicans in the affirmative vote in the New York Assembly in the affirmative. The Republicans, of course, had reform been a party principle, would have summarily defeated the bill. When opposition to the extension of slavery was the sincere purpose of the Republican party, no bill and no amendment favoring an increase of the power of slavery, or substantially repealing any restraint upon it, could possibly have passed any legislative body which Republicans controlled. The affirmative vote in the New York Assembly is the more surprising because it occurs at the very time that the Democratic Bourbons are violently assailing the Democratic President for fidelity to the principle of reform, and when the only exposure of his administration in the Republican press is based upon the instances of its failure to observe that principle.

There were a great many earnest Republican friends of reform who sustained the Republican Presidential nomination last year not because they were opposed to it and regret the necessity of sustaining it, but because they believed that the Republican party was the sole hope of reform. Why a party which was sincerely bent upon reform should have failed to nominate a candidate who in some way represented it, they did not explain. But they were satisfied that the election of a Democratic candidate especially pledged to reform would be its death-blow, and undoubtedly some such Republican friends were among those who voted for General BARNUM as a Republican, and therefore, according to their view, a friend of reform. Such Republicans are now undecided. They have had some conclusive proof that civil service reform in New York is not a party measure. A man may be a perfectly good Republican and vote against reform. Indeed, the fact is that the reform bill was passed by the Democratic Legislature and approved and enforced by the Democratic Governor, and was eventually being repealed by a Republican Assembly. We say repealed, because the amendment provides for a practical evasion of the law in every instance, and the vote in the Assembly shows the party hostility to the law. This vote utterly destroys the point of partisan Re-

publican sentiment at Democratic devotion to the spoils. If the amendment showed a tender regard for Union soldiers, it was introduced by a Democrat. If it practically restored the spoils system, it was supported by Republicans. It is precisely the kind of action upon the subject that Messrs. HIGGINS, PULSIFURY, TRACY, and CHASE and the Democratic Bourbon host would applaud, because it virtually overthrows the reform law, and it is supported by Republicans in the Assembly of two to one. We do not see, in any course, that there is a very strong and resolute demand for this reform among Republicans—a demand much more general in proportion than among Democrats—and the amendment was warmly opposed by the Democratic party. It is not a party measure, and is no longer called a distinctive Republican measure. Certainly the management of the late national campaign did not show that it is so, and the speeches of Republican leaders since the election—those, for instance, of Senator EVARTS in New York and Boston, and the remarks of Senators SHEPARD and DAVES—do not recognize it as a most prominent and important question. We are not saying that it is a Democratic measure, for that party nor angrily rent upon it. As we have always contended, it is not a partisan measure at all. Republican and Democratic managers and "bosses" and "working politicians" intend to do it. No Republican or Democrat in the face of the facts, need allege that he sticks to his party as a reform party, and it follows, of course, that he would gain nothing for reform merely by joining the other party. The voter who regards the reform as a party measure, if he is a Republican, will certainly not vote next November for Republicans like General BARNUM as legislators, nor will Democrats of a like mind vote for Democrats like Mr. EARL. If the voter wishes to see the reform law honestly observed, and not totally annulled by plausible evasion, he will support no candidate for the Legislature who is not openly and honestly and intelligently favorable to reform. Meanwhile we are glad to say that the great protest of soldiers and sailors and widowed citizens against the amendment which was so strongly favored in the Assembly caused its practical defeat in the Senate.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

The Legislature of New York has adjourned after a session in which the Republicans had the large majority of the responsibility. The one relation in which the readers of this paper out of the State may be supposed to be most interested is the passage of the Niagara Reservation Bill, which saves the great canyon of the responsibility. The one relation in which the readers of this paper out of the State may be supposed to be most interested is the passage of the Niagara Reservation Bill, which saves the great canyon of the responsibility. The one relation in which the readers of this paper out of the State may be supposed to be most interested is the passage of the Niagara Reservation Bill, which saves the great canyon of the responsibility.

It was the opinion of HORACE GREELY, as set forth in the *Tribune* in 1854, that "a thorough dispersion of parties, with an obliteration and disuse of all their marked principles, and disloyalty as to their principles, in twelve years, if not at the end of each Presidential contest, would be a public blessing." That is an extreme view. But it is obvious that whenever, for any reason, the process of dispersion begins, it can be more rapidly and thoroughly accomplished by the courses that produce it. The fatal unwisdom of the Republican Presidential nomination lay in the fact that it was the triumph of the tendencies which had been long and intelligently discouraged. It was not only that it was proved that it was a free and spontaneous expression of the party, the greater were the doubt and distrust. The political service of the late Legislature to the Republican party lies in the degree in which it identified that party with the reform which honest citizens desire. The Legislature defeated the bill requiring the Sheriff of Kings County to keep his large and important accounts in an orderly and intelligent manner. It made an acknowledgment of the urgent question of prison labor. The Senate passed the Freedom of Worship bill, which authorizes a sectarian form of worship in public institutions. The Assembly, as we point out at length elsewhere, by an act of more than ordinary wisdom, refused to give a vote to a reform measure. These are among the most significant and important measures of the session. The blow in the Senate at non-sectarianism was practically baffled in the Assembly, and the amendment in the Assembly was practically annulled in the Senate, but for both the Republican majority was responsible.

The Legislature elected Mr. EVARTS to the Senate. This, as we said at the time, was good politics, because it was the selection of the most eminent Republican

in the State, and a man of Senatorial character and ability. His election, however, was imposed upon the Legislature by expressions of Republican feeling throughout the State, and this was the best Republican sign of the winter, because the feeling was undoubtedly sprang from conviction that he was independent of machines, and a reform Republican. A fair survey of the course of the Legislature hardly authorizes the belief that it has brightened the Republican prospect of recovery from the gloom which has visited the autumn, and it makes the action of the Convention still more important. A Convention whose action, *mutatis mutandis*, should be of the same general character with that of the Legislature would open a very listless campaign.

THE ATTACK UPON MR. GLADSTONE.

The English Tories can not cope with the English Liberals in debate. At the opening of the late attack upon the Government Lord HAMILTON made a violent personal charge upon Mr. GLADSTONE, but the reply of Mr. GLADSTONE and of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN were so trenchant that in closing the debate for the Tories Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL found himself upon the defensive, and the Government was handsomely sustained. The assault of the Tories was so headlong that it left them in a state of confusion before the facts were known, and exposed them to Mr. GLADSTONE's taunt that they made up for their want of knowledge by a multitude of baseless suppositions. The Tories were the more indignant in their assault as he showed, and they were the more indignant as he had been readily accepted to England, Russia, the Amer of Afghanistan, and Lord DUFFERIN. To assume that this was a craven surrender was to assume that the Amer and Lord DUFFERIN were cowardly, and Mr. GLADSTONE's final shot was most telling, that the Tories became a war party just when the blessed prospect of honorable peace appeared to avert a war which would have been a calamity to England, Russia, and the world.

The significance of the Government's majority upon the practical vote of censure was greater because it followed the announcement that the Sudan expedition is abandoned, and that the troops will be withdrawn to the Second Cataract, at Wady Halfa. This is unquestionably an inglorious end to an unwise enterprise, and the ascendancy of the Prime Minister is strikingly shown by his majority, the Parallels voting against him, and the Sudan expedition, and Lord WOLSELEY's prestige, and sheds no honor upon the English name or arms. It has added another illustrious name to the list of English heroes, and the death of GORDON will be always a shadow upon the name of GLADSTONE. It is a great misfortune that Administration can not be justly held responsible for it, since it is now plain that had General STEWART not been wounded, GORDON would have been relieved.

Party spirit in England is very serious, and Mr. GLADSTONE is assailed with bitterness which our political contentions do not surpass, and which, we may observe parenthetically, shows that a reformed and non-partisan civil service does not necessarily destroy party. By an accident, although that Administration that the Prime Minister is by far the ablest political leader in the country. This conviction is so strong and universal that, despite the hostility to him, his continuance at the head of affairs is thought to be desirable. It is even conceded by some of his opponents, with the remark that he led the country into the scrape, and he ought to be left to lead it out again. Indeed, it is clear that any statesman of Mr. GLADSTONE's caliber, and with his high and commendable pressure for war, and in the face of the Egyptian difficulties have carried without a division the credit that he asked. As we write, the series of assaults upon his Government in Parliament continues. "Some one of them may be very likely to reverse his ministerial position, and change of Ministry at this juncture, the disappearance of Mr. GLADSTONE from control, the accession of the Tories, the rise of the Jingo spirit, and a war with Russia under the present management, would be a severer strain than the British Empire has encountered since the wars of Napoleon.

AT THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the appointments which have been most unfavorably criticised as most inconsistent with the principles stated by the President as those to be observed in the selection of officers. The objection to the appointments is not that the new incumbents are Democrats, but assuming that a change was desirable, that they were not the best qualified only for the very qualities which showed that change was not reform, but the reverse. To turn out a Republican politician and replace him by a Democrat is not a distinction of Reform may reform, but to replace him by a Democratic politician of a low type is certainly not reform.

Yet it is a fact of record that in the three chief appointments of the Treasury have been the best character from the point of view of reform. The selection of Mr. FAIRCHILD as Assistant Secretary of the Jordan as Treasurer, and of Mr. GRAY as Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the largest "patronage" place in the department, are in every way unexceptionable. Mr. FAIRCHILD has the strongest faith in the reformed system, and

has been officially familiar with it; Mr. JORDAN announced at once that no arbitrary portions thereof would be made in the office here; and Mr. GRAVES is one of the earliest and most faithful friends of the report, and thoughtfully conversant with all its methods and details.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, as Attorney-General of New York, acquired a most valuable official experience; Mr. JORDAN has been long officially connected with financial institutions, and Mr. GRAVES has been steadily promoted in the Treasury by reason of singular official ability. His report to Secretary SHERMAN of the intricate details of the various departments of the reforms that ought to be made in it was a striking picture of the abuses of administration that civil service reform would correct. It is a report which will have the understanding of public politics here no rightful place in a business office, and as a public officer he has diligently served the public, not a party, except as exclusion and efficient attention to official duty. His report to the Administration and the country are to be congratulated upon such appointments.

AN UNDAUNTED NEWSPAPER.

On the 13th of April the offices of the Buffalo Express were entirely destroyed by fire. The other journals promptly and generously offered all their facilities, and with characteristic energy the proprietors of the Express and its engraving and printing establishments, on the 15th of April, re-established their offices where they could, and without other interruption than the necessary and immense inconveniences have continued the business, and on the 16th of May announced that their space and facilities would soon be greater than ever.

It is a striking illustration of business courage and resource, and the intemperance of the press, who are everywhere and the professors of all which the Express has received after the high regard in which the paper is held. Such a calamity is rare among newspapers, and is a proof in itself even for such pleasant knowledge, but the knowledge is a great consolation and encouragement to the Express and its proprietors, and it is a significant tribute to the intrepid and undaunted newspaper, whose vigor and independence are well known.

During the campaign of last year the Express supported Mr. BEAVER, from a conviction of his fitness for the office, but no political bias was more staunch and persistent advocate of political progress or a more fearless critic of public offenders. A serious blow to such a journal would have been a public misfortune, and our continued prosperity will be a public benefit.

THE MAYORS APPOINTMENTS.

The sole power of appointment to high city offices in relation to the Mayor is vested in the Council, and the Mayor has just been exercised by Mayor GRACE, and in a manner which shows the good fortune for the city of a Mayor elected, not as a partisan, but as an honest and efficient administrator. The names of ten appointments there are some names known only as those of "politicians" in the usual sense of the word. But the gentlemen are generally of the kind that give citizens confidence in their ability.

Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS is made City Chamberlain, Mr. MICHAEL COLEMAN Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, Mr. CHARLES E. STANBROOK Commissioner of Charities, Correction, and Mr. BONDEY, an admirable appointment, Park Commissioner. These are all universally admitted to be excellent selections. It was hoped that Mr. ANTEK would be retained as Commissioner of Tax and his retention was strongly urged upon the Mayor. But he preferred another person, to whom no objection is made, and whose fitness is conceded.

This is a much better proceeding than dicker and bargaining with a Board of Aldermen, and securing only such public agents as they might choose. The Mayor now bears, and he ought to bear, no responsibility.

THE MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

One of the most excellent appointments that the Administration has made is that of Mr. LOTHROP, of Detroit, to be Minister to Russia. He is a man of the highest character and of acknowledged ability, and has been a student of the law; accomplished in various studies; of a lofty, generous, and patriotic view of public life and duty; of dignified presence and address; and one of the staunchest of Union patriots during the war.

Mr. LOTHROP is a Democrat, and Michigan is a Republican State, or he would have been long ago in the Senate, and is a Democrat of good repute. He is a man of independent losses and machines, and in this respects his dispassionate and life-long friend ex-Chief Justice BRADLEY, of Rhode Island, best of whom we have heard the hearty regard and respect of their political opponents.

The Administration must have seen from the manner in which the appointments of Mr. LOTHROP has been received, and the late Administration learned from its appointments, that Mr. Justice GRAY, that the selection of such men is an incalculably greater benefit to a party than the appointment of twenty more politicians, and that it is better to perpetuate any class or faction of voters, because it raises the public estimate of the party, and dispels the doubts of that very body of voters which no Administration can wisely alleviate.

A HIDDEN LIFE.

The Springfield Republic shows some time ago of the most unnoted character of a man, who has been a few years which are sustained by the striking liberality and devotion of women who belong to a social sphere which is often supposed to be altogether reckless, ostentatious, frivolous and unchaste; but it is comported with the risks, and because there are many rich heirs of both sexes.

But it is in that social sphere that much of the richest and most helpful charitable work is done. The late Mrs. MRS. COB LE ROY was an admirable illustration of the excellent women who are most earnest and efficient in doing it. Mrs.

LE ROY had been for many years the First Directress of the Home for the Destitute Children of Seaman, upon Staten Island, and her sound judgment, her great intelligence, her unselfishness, her benevolence, and unselfish devotion to its interests were of inestimable service.

It is a work wholly without the range of public observation, but it is the truest humanity, and the noblest of all the many good enterprises which are nurtured and directed by the private care of excellent women. They would be pained did they suspect that their names would be made known to the general beneficence of the world. But to mention one whose faithful and beautiful life is ended, and who can be no more reached by human praise or blame, is to renew the memory of the true heroines, who are ready and willing to continue that tender care of the best of the little ones which was a crowning grace of the life of Mrs. LE ROY.

THE VINDICATION OF COMMANDER KANE.

The investigation of the charges against Commander KANE for misconduct during the disturbances at Aspinwall was recently made by a Court of Enquiry ordered by Admiral JOCKEY. The finding of the court vindicates Commander KANE completely. It has been reviewed by the Navy Department, and it states the facts as follows:

"The American flag was insulted, as alleged, by the seizure of the main-mast of the vessel, and the imprisonment of a number of American citizens, including an officer of the United States Navy and our Mr. ROBERT K. WAGNER, Junr., United States Senator from New York, on the 15th of May, 1854. On the 30th day of March, under forces which, in our opinion, were not revolutionary, but were part of an armed mob, acting in concert with the Passaic Pirates, and with the aid of the existing political parties of the state of Passaic as a robber and an assassin, and who called himself a revolutionist to cover his face."

"The conduct of Commander KANE was, in our opinion (based on the concordant testimony of all the witnesses who were present before the court) as well as of those who have testified by deposition, eminently proper. He acted with judgment, with discretion, with firmness, and in accordance with his orders. Had Commander KANE acted otherwise than he did, there is no doubt that the lives of the American citizens imprisoned by PASSAIC would have been sacrificed. There has been no military deficiency, but there is, either in the saving of life or property. The burning of Aspinwall would have followed the murder of PASSAIC's prisoners, and the lives of the other American citizens would have been made the victims of PASSAIC's malignant fury."

Throughout this affair upon the Isthmus the Secretary of the Navy seems to have acted with promptness, vigor, and discretion. There has been no military deficiency, but there is, and swaggaring, and the whole conduct of the transaction justifies the President's selection for a post so important.

"THE NEW SOUTH."

Mr. CARL SCHREIBER'S pamphlet upon the New South could not have been more timely in its appearance, nor could it have more promptly and constitutionally observed her indebtedness to report upon the condition of the Southern States and the condition of the administration as reviewed—most minutely, but from a party point of view, not unreasonably, by the press and appears to party feeling of fifteen months ago. It is a pamphlet which would do well to be supposed from the tone and statements of the more influential party journals that the voters of the Union, including the masses of original and uncorrupted voters, would not pertinaciously intrude the government to its enemies, who proposed to revenge their defeat in the field by disturbing all the settlements of reconstruction, and restoring as far as possible the situation of the States as they were at the kind of feeling was carefully fostered during the late campaign by men who certainly ought to have known better, but who were determined to give up to their party what was meant for their country.

The statements in such papers as we speak of in regard to the situation in the Southern States can not be treated, because they are designed to produce a party effect. But the candor of Mr. SCHREIBER, which is not denied, the judicial fairness of his mind, and the thoroughness of his observation, especially qualify him as a witness, and his testimony is very encouraging. He attributes the difficult situation of recent years in the Southern States to two chief causes—the impolicy of the industrial and political measures, and the absolute material exhaustion due to the waste of war, and the military conduct of ANTHONY JOHNSON at the very time when the worst and most generous and most patriotic of men were embarking in a combative and unflinching manner, and in circumstances renewed old jealousies and enmities between the late Union and Confederate sides which the humane and merciful policy of LEONARD WOOD has not been able to remove. But time has essentially modified the situation.

There is entire and cordial attachment to the Union in the Southern States, and satisfaction with the disappearance of slavery, a very positive assumption of feeling in regard to State sovereignty, a healthy revival of trade, a greater general disposition to industry, and an easier and more hopeful relation of the two races. There is no common sectional subject and interest more than in any other part of the country, and the complete failure of all official prognostications of the Government of Democratic success. The situation has dispelled the fear upon the part of the colored citizens that slavery might be restored. This is a condition of affairs which will result in a new and a more healthy set out; and if intelligent and honest and patriotic citizens in other parts of the country will refuse to allow themselves to be swept away by party cries of "rebel brigadiers," and "rebels back again," and remember that the real position of party is not patriotism, and that a real union of feeling is the only basis of a permanent and a more healthy and sincere, and to be always hereafter stigmatized as enemies of the country because of the civil war, we shall see a more healthy and a more patriotic and a more energetic Union will once more represent real issues and not the furious animosities of a state of things which has passed away. Every American who desires that the result may be wisely and securely accomplished and suggestive pamphlet and Democratic day-orators may ponder its statements with good benefit to their eloquent address.

PERSONAL.

The National Academy of Design has elected four new members—Messrs. F. J. McCLELLAN, J. H. WATSON, W. H. CHASE, C. W. COX, and five new associate members—Messrs. F. J. COX, J. H. WATSON, J. H. WATSON, W. H. CHASE, and J. H. WATSON. In no previous year did that sometimes weak body receive so abundant a transfusion of good blood, and at least two-thirds of these selections are men of high standing and of great merit. The event is in all respects the most notable in the recent annals of the Academy.

That is a Virginia gentleman in this city who when a boy was played home—as then was still in the custom—with some of the colored boys on his father's estate. One of them threw a brick at him, and he was so injured that he was unable to go to school. Christmas he met his assailant as a priest, and receives from him ten hundred dollars when he got the colored man's favorite gift, a handsome handkerchief.

During the late civil war Secretary GEORGE WELLES ordered that the President to ask him to get that notorious counterfeit of the printing of his morning paper. The brave man proceeded to make a check of some of the frigates reserved with these pallid lines:

"I ask leave his gift—
To be a handkerchief—
But it is worth a dollar—
That give him ought but water."

A delegation of the Hon. S. S. COLE's constituents recently visited the President to ask him to get that notorious counterfeit of the printing of his morning paper. The brave man proceeded to make a check of some of the frigates reserved with these pallid lines:

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OPENING OF THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILWAY, MAY 12.—DRAWN BY W. F. SYDNER.—[SEE PAGE 327.]



EDWARD G. GRAVES, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY JORDAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.—[See Page 234.]



GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO RUSSIA.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY C. M. BELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—[See Page 232.]

THE DEFEAT OF RIEL.

The defeat of Riel and his men at Batoche was so complete that it not only ended all organized resistance in the field to the Dominion troops, but was naturally followed by the capture of Riel. This capture marks the final collapse of the insurrection as an organized movement.

The battle at Batoche was the fifth armed collision which has taken place since the outbreak of the rebellion, and the first in which the Dominion troops were victorious. The skirmishes which preceded it were not of much importance, but at least two of them illustrated the disadvantage at which civilized troops are placed when attacked by savage riflemen in the shelter of their forests.

Early in the rebellion a steamer attempted to carry supplies to General Miles' posts by way of the South Saskatchewan. Taking a hint from our own civil war, the commander of the steamer endeavored to protect his men by piles of hay placed along the banks of the vessel, in the same way that Grant's steamers were protected when running the batteries of Vicksburg. The steamer was attacked while passing between high wooded banks by Indians and half-breeds. It was impossible for the mounted police, who constituted the fighting force on board the steamer, to discharge the invisible foe. The piles of hay protected the men who were behind them, but the bullets struck the machinery, and glancing among the men and horses, evidently convinced the commander that to continue on his course, exposed to a constant fire from

the pursuing rebels, would be unwise. He therefore retreated, though without the loss of a single man. It was the first naval fight that has ever occurred in the wild region through which the Saskatchewan flows, but it is evident that the steamer was no terror to the Indian riflemen. If the retreat of the steamer did not display any particular valor on the part of her commander, it does not follow that he did not take what was, in the circumstances, a wise and proper course. The affair at Batoche showed that there is no lack of courage among the Canadian volunteers, and the fact that nearly all who were killed were officers shows that Canadian, like British, officers are if anything too ready to expose themselves. Another incident of the insurrection is illustrated on page 226.



THE RIEL REBELLION—ATTACKING A CANADIAN SUPPLY STEAMER ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.—DRAWN BY W. C. FITLER FROM A SKETCH IN THE TORONTO "WAR NEWS."



PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, D.D., CHAIRMAN.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROCKWOOD.



PROFESSOR GEORGE E. DAY, D.D., SECRETARY.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROCKWOOD.



VICE-CHANCELLOR CHARLES F. KRAUTH, D.D.
 (DIED IN 1883)—PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROCKWOOD.



PROFESSOR THOMAS J. CONANT, D.D.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROCKWOOD.



REV. DR. T. W. CHAMBERS.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROCKWOOD.



PROFESSOR CHARLES A. AIKEN, D.D.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY NOTMAN, BOSTON.



PROFESSOR JAMES STRONG, S.T.D.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY LACEY, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.



PROFESSOR C. M. MEAD, D.D.
 PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROCKWOOD.



BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, MEETING-PLACE OF THE AMERICAN



PROFESSOR JOHN DE WITT, D.D.
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PROFESSOR GEORGE E. HARK, D.D.
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PROFESSOR HOWARD CROSBY, D.D.
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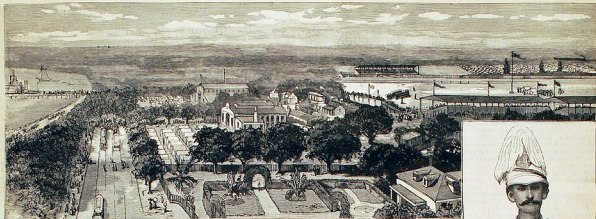
REV. DR. FIELD.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY WALKER.



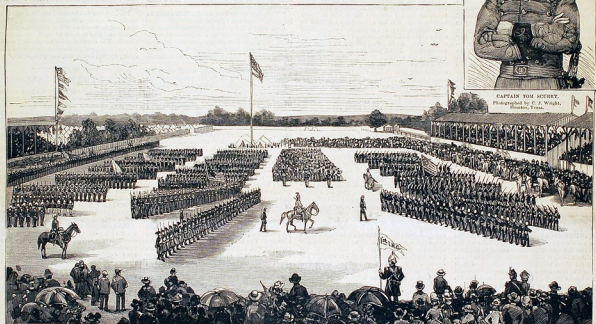
REV. DR. GINSBURG.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY WALKER.



PROFESSOR LEATHES.
PHOTOGRAPHED BY EBBOTT & FRY, LONDON.



THE CAMP GROUND.—DRAWN BY LOUIS JOTTLE.

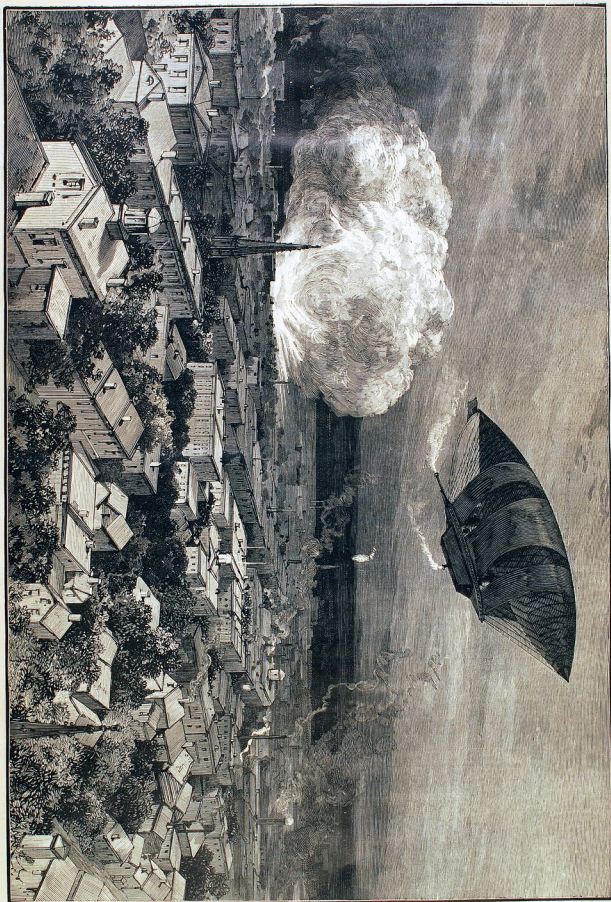
CAPTAIN TOM KEWEY.
Photographed by C. J. Wright,
Mobile, Texas.

THE GRAND REVIEW.—DRAWN BY SOBIESKI AND HOBAN.



THE PRIZE COMPANY.—DRAWN BY SOBIESKI AND HOBAN.

THE INTERSTATE MILITARY DRILL AT MOBILE, ALABAMA, MAY 6-9.—FROM SKETCHES BY HORACE BRADLEY.—[SEE PAGE 334.]



THE NEW DYKARITE BALLOON.—from the Foreman's Successor.—[See Page 311.]

EDWARD O. GRAVES.

Mr. Edward O. Graves, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was on May 9 appointed by the President Chief of the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving...

Mr. Graves was born in Herkese County, New York, in 1842. He was educated at Hobart College, and he has since that time been continuously since his collegiate career...

THE MILITARY CONTEST AT MOBILE.

The complete drill of companies of militia at Mobile, Alabama, May 2-9, was interestingly and nobly by reason of splendid execution presented, but by reason also of the number of companies that participated...

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JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

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"THE LONG DETACHING RINGS AGAIN WHIRLED IN MID-AIR, AND SOFTLY DESCENDED AS HE THUNDERED PAST."—(See Series "MARECA," PAGE 291.)

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The principal illustrations in the current number are a front view of a very attractive carriage, captured after a driving by CLEVER HANSEN, a full page by J. C. BREAD, entitled,

"MAY SATURDAY IN CENTRAL PARK,"

and another full page by F. S. CURTIS, N. A., called "Summer has Come to End."

MR. DYER KEE'S serial, "John Lawson's Son," is unfolded in an unusually long and colorful, and a full page in interest as it draws near its close. The short story of this number is "Martha's Girl and Greville," by E. B. STANNARD. All the stories are illustrated.

A very pretty illustration by J. C. BREAD is entitled "The Woodland Fairy," the accompanying verses being by MADAME FRYDBERG.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

REMOVALS AND REFORM.

THE question is loudly asked, whenever a questionable appointment or removal is made, whether that is civil service reform, and whether it is not absurd to say that an administration has any regard for reform if it appoints a BODLESS. The answer is very simple. An administration that is not content in its action, and yet its head may have a great regard for reform. Because civil service reform was not the rule of his administration, it is absurd to say that General Grant did not intend to effect certain reforms? Because the reformed system was observed at a very few points only under the administration of Mr. HAYES, was he hostile to it, and false in saying that he approved and desired it? And because Mr. ARTHUR observed the letter of the law, yet did many things inconsistent with its spirit, was he a "fraud" and a hypocrite and a canting pretender? The Republican party was in continuous power for twenty-four years, and often professed the kindest interest in reform. But because it did not establish it during its long ascendancy, and because reform was despised and ridiculed by many of its most influential leaders, and by its "working politicians," would it be fair to denounce the party as a Pharisaic humbug and swindler?

Have you heard, writes an indignant correspondent, of the removal of the Collector at Woodlark Bay, and have you the face to assert that an administration can be guilty of such a wrong as anything but the profoundest contempt for reform? Of course it is enough to answer such a question. Have you heard of the appointment of Mr. GRAVES, and of the promotions in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and of the reappointment of Mr. PEARSON? But it is not by such instances on one side or the other that the honesty of the administration to reform and the good faith of the President are to be tested. That is to be done by observing the principle upon which removals are made, and the fitness of the selections for appointment. We do not need to repeat what we have said many times, both during President ARTHUR'S term and the short time since Mr. CLEVELAND'S inauguration; that the displacement of a good and experienced officer merely because his term has expired, and the substitution for him of an inexperienced person, however honest and capable, is a violation of sound principle. Moreover, if this practice should become the rule of this or any administration, the result would be a complete change of the personnel of the civil service for political reasons only, and would be a complete system, modified by two considerations; that the changes would not be made by a clerk, and that the classified service of certain subordinate clerks would not be directly affected.

Certain Republican critics of the administration, however, seem to assume that the test of honesty in its reform sympathies is the general retention of Republican officers. But this is a test which Republican

administrations could not stand even when succeeding Republican administrations were engaged in dealing with the expired terms of Republicans. The known reform convictions and the official courage and honesty of Mr. CLEVELAND drew to his support many friends of reform, to whom the support of Mr. BAYARD was indispensable. But Mr. CLEVELAND'S party was no more a reform party, as such, than the Republican party, and it may be safely asserted that the administration of no party will ever carry out completely a policy which is not the general demand of the party. It is the advantage which President CLEVELAND has in promoting reform that except for the support of its friends he would not have been elected, and that his reform course will be sustained by the people, independent and consistent of stitancy. The more consistent that course should be, the more certain would be the rupture of the Democratic party, and the more positive the support of independent and patriotic citizens of all parties. On the other hand, the President is not likely to suppose that the Democratic party can be strengthened by complete surrender to the old abuses of patronage. His way lies forward, not backward, and his administration will be judged, not by its inaction in single actions, but by its general spirit and tendency.

A TIMELY REMINISCENCE.

IN a recent address at Columbia, Missouri, Secretary BAYARD said that the election of JEFFERSON was due to no man more than to ALEXANDER HAMILTON. On the other hand, the President is not likely to suppose that the Democratic party can be strengthened by complete surrender to the old abuses of patronage. His way lies forward, not backward, and his administration will be judged, not by its inaction in single actions, but by its general spirit and tendency.

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The actual contest of the election by the House began on the 11th of February, and continued for the two days of the "inferior offices." Mr. BAYARD, who held the vote of Delaware, was the leader of the Federalists, who rather preferred BURE, but thought that he could not be elected, and so he supported Mr. JEFFERSON. "A satisfactory arrangement could be made." But in explaining the scope of the desired promise from Mr. JEFFERSON in regard to patronage, Mr. BAYARD said, "I considered it not only reasonable but necessary that offices of great importance should be filled by the choice of Mr. JEFFERSON'S choice, and exemplified by mentioning on the one hand the offices of the Secretary of State, Treasury, foreign ministers, etc., and on the other the inferior offices." It was in 1802, and not in 1806, that he was assured by the friends of Mr. JEFFERSON, with whom he talked, that he was authorized by Mr. JEFFERSON to say that his views coincided with those of Mr. BAYARD. This was the case, and it was the friends of Mr. HAMILTON who stated to WOLCOTT, and upon this assurance to Mr. BAYARD, JEFFERSON was elected. He was not elected, however, by the vote of BAYARD, but by the blank vote cast by him and by the Majority of the House. It was the friends of MOORE'S, of Vermont. Mr. JEFFERSON afterward denied that he had ever given any assurance in regard to patronage. But he wrote, on the 14th of February, three days after the balloting began, "No man who had courted him ever refused to do him, and to his duties would have anything to fear from him," and that "those who had done ill would have nothing to hope, but their political principles what they

might." This disposed of removals, and in regard to appointments he said: "The Republicans had been excluded from all offices from the first of the division into Republican and Federalist. They had a reasonable claim to vacancies till they occupied their due share. These views were uniformly made known to the Federalists, and were satisfactory." The passage in our political history is peculiarly interesting for many reasons, and among others both for illustrating the conduct of HAMILTON, who partisan he was, and for showing the wisdom of the support for a party advantage, and for showing the line which, in the opinion of eminent party leaders at that time, like HAMILTON and BAYARD, divided the political from the non-political offices. They held the collectibility to be a non-political office.

MR. LOWELL.

AFTER his mission to Spain and to England, Mr. LOWELL returns to the United States. He went abroad one of the most eminent of American poets and scholars, and he returns one of the most distinguished and efficient of American foreign ministers. His foreign services, as Secretary of Legation, as diplomat, as a negotiator of treaties and of other formal international arrangements, has yet been in a very different way as advantageous to his country as that of the two HAMILTONS, or of any of our other distinguished diplomats. He has heightened the respect of England for American character, and has shown the American type of the qualities and gifts which Englishmen most highly prize. His most remarkable success, due to his strong and distinctive American character. No man by temperament and taste and cultivation was more fitted to enjoy whatever is distinctly English. But he could no more cease to be an American because he enjoyed England than a pine-tree from Kataldin could cease to be a pine because it was transplanted to a friendly soil.

As he said at Cambridge, upon unveiling the bust of GRAY, he came to England a kind of distant cousin, but as he left he was conscious that he was treated as a brother. It has been naturally pleasant for intelligent Englishmen to see a fine specimen of the English stock developed under different conditions. It may be said that there is just and generous pride to be glad that there is a Greater Britain, upon her own principles, to which she has been herself not always faithful. Yet England is insular and provincial. JOHN BROWN says that she lags foreigners. This is a charge which she has never denied, and especially in the one which is least known in this country, but which is most striking and significant of all, that upon Democracy, have been remarkable. He is a poet, but his characteristic is common sense, and while charmed with the fine thought and insight and gay humor of his literary addresses, the most phlegmatic Briton has not detected any florid excess. Mr. LOWELL'S characterizations of CARLYLE and FIELDS and COLERIDGE and GRAY, and of the other great English writers, are among the best things ever said of them, and his speeches upon more general occasions have had a singular charm of fitness and happy suggestion. He leaves England amid general regret. The Queen is known to have spoken of him with sincere esteem. The working-men presented him with an address. The University of Cambridge heard with emotion his simple farewell and acknowledgment of kindness. Londoners did not know any of the brilliant and fascinating figures, and his country welcomes home a son who brings new titles to her gratitude.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

AS our issue of last week appeared, speaking of Mr. GLADSTONE'S continued majority, the news arrived of the loss of his majority and the defeat of his administration. It did not seem to us that the conditions which have recently excited the country. The defeat was not a Parliamentary condemnation of the Russian or Egyptian or Irish policy of the Government. It was a question of tax upon tax upon beer. It was a question of a duty on spirits, and it was choice between a tax upon alcoholic liquors and upon tea and sugar, and the Government preferred to lay it upon the intoxicating liquor and not upon the innocent beverage. It was the interest of the nation. There were many Liberals absent. The Parnellites were urged to do everything to defeat the Ministry. Thirty-nine Parnellites voted against the Government. The vote was announced. It was 264 to 253, and the greatest defeat of a Liberal Government in a century from the country a vast and disastrous war, was defeated.

The London papers and the other papers were evidently amused by the result. It was not surprising for the situation was not assuring. It was not a defeat upon a simple issue between the parties, upon the occurrence of which the victorious party would naturally suc-

ceel to the control of affairs. It was a defeat brought about by a vote which cared nothing for the special question involved, but was merely hostile to the Ministry without being friendly to the alternative. The whole position was false. There were many appeals upon the Ministry not to resign, and the appeal was based upon the duty of forbearance until the elections. The plea for forbearance was feeble. It is perfectly well known that defeated Ministers resign. If, therefore, the situation is such that their resignation at the moment is not desirable for the country, it is the duty of the opposition not to defeat them, and thereby to prevent resignations.

The Gladstone government has been overthrown by an unnatural alliance, a combination of Tories and of Irish Nationalists. The last hold the balance of power in the present House of Commons, and vote upon every question, however important, according to their merits and its advantage or disadvantage to the general interests of the empire which they are constitutionally bound to protect, but solely with reference to the probable bearing of their vote upon Irish interests.

Mr. GLADSTONE was entirely undisturbed by his defeat, and it is now shrewdly suspected that he was throughout the master of the situation, and "played to lose." He is probably right, and he is certainly right in his plain in the right. He forces the Tories to show the country whether and how they can govern. He is released from the perplexities of the Irish Coercion Act, and the Tories are compelled to pursue his general foreign policy, which is a relief to the country. As a mere piece of political tactics the resignation is commendably skillful, and Mr. GLADSTONE has enabled his party to go on with confidence and enthusiasm. There is one view of the situation in England which is worth remarking; parties are as thoroughly organized and party spirit is as warm there as here, and party government is as absolute. Now a complete party change of administration has taken place in England—a change as total as that in the United States last March. Yet there is not a postmaster nor a customs officer in the kingdom who trembles. Probably not a single person in the civil service will be made. Yet the election will be as interesting and as warmly contested as any that takes place in this country. The experience of England shows the ineffable absurdity of the theory that nobody in this country is responsible, and that nobody turns out to vote at an election, if the fate of every messenger-boy and coal-heaver and scrubbing-woman in the public service did not depend upon a party change of administration.

A USEFUL GLIMPSE.

GENERAL BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, who has made a careful study of asylums, prisons, and reformatory institutions in the Northern States, has recently returned from the observation of similar institutions in the Southern States. He is a member of the State Board of Charities in Ohio, and his conclusions are worthy of attention as those of an expert observer. There is no more indication of the character of the civilization of any community than the condition of its penitentiary and charitable institutions, and, as General BRINKERHOFF says, it was not fair except to the credit of the North that its convicts were still leamed to private service.

But this vicious practice he found to be rapidly disappearing every where except in Georgia, and he saw much to admire in the management of charitable and reformatory industrial schools, while the jails were no worse than those in which he was formerly imprisoned, and he was especially carefully surprised, and at Tusculooza, in Alabama, he found a State insane asylum "worthy of unbounded praise," and fully as good as the best of such institutions in the Northern States, while in its employment for insane women it is more successful than any asylum that he knows.

Such testimony as this to the actual situation of a part of the country whose condition is constantly observed and misinterpreted by party passion for political purposes is of the highest value. It justifies the common sympathy and confidence which are the vital bonds of the Union.

OFFICIAL GOOD SENSE.

SECRETARY WARE, in a Secretary of the Navy who certainly compares favorably with any recent incumbent of that office. His prompt action in the affair of the Ishlans, his discreet course in regard to the *Adolphus*, his dismissal of supermarines in the *Albatross*, his careful study of the workings of his department, and the evident impression which he has produced that he is not to be deceived, and proposes to take great responsibility in the discharge of every re-organizing function in that particular branch of the public service.

The Secretary's good sense is particularly shown in his decisions in the matter of the *Marine Band* at Newport. It was charged that the band had no right to engage to play at the Casino, or public establishments, to the detriment of a private band. The Secretary's reply is that it is not the duty of the subject, but the practice of outside employment of government bands has become so universal that the compensation paid by the government to the contractors is not the issue. The usage, however, is, and must be limited by the requirement that government musicians shall not enter into unfair competition with private musicians, because they could afford to ask a lower price, and the Newport case the Secretary finds to go beyond the permissible line. But so

long as government musicians rest upon their professional ability only, and compete fairly with others in the same occupation, no just criticism can be made upon any method of increasing the limited compensation allowed by the government.

The energy, efficiency, and "level-headedness" of the Secretary, with freedom from all suspicion of jobbery or of political manipulation in the Navy Department, will help the Administration very much more than Mr. Cameron. No polite courtesy or infidelity prevents his exertion of any misapprehension or of any statement that might produce a wrong impression. This is well illustrated by a passage in regard to General ALEXANDER MCCOOK:

GENERAL GRANT'S CANDOR.

The extracts which have been published from the autobiography of General Grant show the sturdy frankness of his character and his sincere desire to state only the truth. No polite conceit or consistency prevents his expression of any misapprehension or of any statement that might produce a wrong impression. This is well illustrated by a passage in regard to General ALEXANDER MCCOOK:

"On an article on the battle of Shiloh, which I wrote for the *Century Magazine*, I stated that General A. M. C. McCook, who commanded a division of BRELL's army, expressed some unwillingness to prove the enemy on Monday, April 7, 1862, on the condition of his troops. General BRANT, in his history, also makes some statement on my authority. Out of justice to General McCook, and to the credit of the army, it was necessary to give two sides next day on the morning of the 6th. From the heavy rains of a few days previous, and the passage of trains and supplies, the roads were necessarily very muddy, which made marching slow. The division had not only marched through the mud day before, but it had been in the rain all night without rest. The division was in the best of health, and did good service as its position allowed. In fact, an opportunity occurred of the highest commendation of gallantry on the part of the highest commendation of gallantry on the part of the Army of the Tennessee. General FURMAN, in both his memoirs and in his official reports, has stated that he had been referred to a family which furnished many volunteers to the army. I refer to these circumstances with misgivings because I did General FURMAN injustice in my article in *Geography*, and to the extent no word would suppose from the public press. I am not willing to do any one an injustice, and if convinced that I have done so I am ready to retract."

General Grant's antipathy will be a work of singular interest and value, not only as a record of achievement, but as an illustration of character.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

It was long since discovered that light is the best police. If the merchant leaves a gas jet brightly burning, he may discover it is out of order, but he does not know what the "light" is an exhortation to purification. To shed light is to expose corruption and to send thieves and swindlers scurrying. Let us apply this to our government, and to the light which now commands universal attention, that of appointment to office.

Who appointing power, whether the President, or Secretary, or whoever else may be, when making a selection for office, except when a man's public standing is the explanation and justification of his appointment, depends upon him. He exercises his responsibility upon the consequences. Let us turn on the light, and know who they are. No man ought to ask for an appointment of which he is ashamed, and therefore he ought not to be willing to have it known that he has asked for it. Let the letters and signatures to petitions of those who solicit place for themselves or others be published, or registered so as to be accessible.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, according to a story which is not improbable, signed every petition that was brought to him, but he privately informed the appointing power that his own name was not to be regarded, but that the name SMITH VAN BUREN at the foot of a letter meant MARTIN VAN BUREN. Another eminent public man in New York signed every petition, and wrote a letter of every applicant to whom he felt he also had a private understanding with the appointing power, and he really would not have been able to succeed he would write a private note. The applicant to the appointing power was sure to be told of the part of the whole imposture and outrage of the system of appointment by "influence." Let us turn on a little more brightly to see if that can be any better. What ought not to be made, and the kind of recommendations that are given. When a man knows that his letter or his signature is to appear somebody else's name, his name will be seen by the public for whom he undertakes to speak, he will be a little clearer. Turn on the light.

MR. PARNELL AND THE CABINET CRISIS.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Evening Post* has had an interesting conversation with Mr. PARNELL, who "said," truly, "I have been consulted in the matter of the cabinet crisis. I have seen to all future cabinets; we have got rid of the present one, with its successive failures of FORSTER, TRAVELLAVY, and WELLS. I have advised the resignation of the Government of Ireland, which, and we have put an end to coercion forever." He said, further, what will, perhaps—only by the fact that he is that much for the appointment of a "trial," and Mr. PARNELL evidently feels that he will hold the balance of power, and defeat any Ministry of any party which will survive his terms.

His theory is that no government, not even that of GLADSTONE and BISHOP, nor any of English friends of Ireland, would give the necessary relief to that country. Provisionally, he has advised that the Government should be safely assumed that so long as the manufacture and consumption of whiskey is the chief industry of the island, its independence will be maintained by the payment of duty on the article. If, by any chance, the Tories should carry the country and control the new Parliament, they would withdraw more friendly to Ireland than the Liberals have been.

A British cabinet which should propose to put Ireland

upon the same independent footing toward the empire as Canada, would probably create an Irish party, and divide the present Liberal Unionists, and the Liberal Unionist, and the Irish extremists, as he would be very powerful, as extremists under such circumstances always are, and it would hardly commendable to create an English party. PARNELL's game commences with the Liberal Unionists, and the Irish depends for success upon the irreconcilable hostility of English parties toward each other. But the essential conservatism of the country could easily develop a resolute combination, and the Irish Government would be able. Mr. PARNELL's position will make the situation more interesting.

PERSONAL.

The award of the medal of honor for painting to BRENZART was a surprise to most of his friends. They supposed that he had received it years ago. He was dark long, but is now as white as paper, and has lost his hair. He is a man of a tall and expressive face, dark hair, but somewhat ironical eyes, and his carefully clipped beard and moustache as true Oriental features; but his well-dressed and elegant Parisian figure looks more from the workshop of some well-known Parisian artist, who takes care that his imperial customer keep pace with every change in the fashions of the day.

—Mr. HEVLY HEVLY has "intimated his desire" to exchange \$250 to a fund for a memorial tablet to the late FRANCIS J. FARRER (Hugh Cowley) in Bristol Cathedral.

—Mr. HARRY M. SANSLEY has been addressing a meeting of the Baptist Convention in New York City. He has been one of the most interesting lecturers he could recall to be the true story of a missionary's life in Africa. He thought he could do it, because he knew the men who had been there, and he knew the men who were going to Africa without touching them how to learn practical life. He should advise them how to keep their health, for the climate of the continent is very different from that of the Southern States of America, and much cooler than the room in which he was speaking. "What was the value of a dead missionary any more, if he had not been there to do his work?" He was for six years without one grain of medicine, using coconuts with his well-dressed and elegant Parisian figure looks more from the workshop of some well-known Parisian artist, who takes care that his imperial customer keep pace with every change in the fashions of the day.

—Says the *Advertiser*: "The able American painters soon to study in Paris."

—Professor HEVLY invited the statue of Mr. DANWY in the British Museum, and has been invited to study in Paris.

—The *Advertiser* says that the late Lord Peterborough, who was a professor of metaphysics at the University of Oxford, was one of the most distinguished persons of those who like dancing are provided with an excellent floor; (this was his private and sportive can satisfy themselves by looking around them.)

—"All the papers," says the *London World*, "have been praising the *Free Press* of the 18th of June."

—Bishop O'BRIEN is dead, but his heirs are alive, and they have secured a written notice upon the Board of Commission to quit some land in the County of Cork, which he had inherited.

—A child playing with matches caused the destruction of 212 tons in the Hungarian village of Sennel.

—Mr. HEVLY, one of the Irish members of Parliament, has been writing a letter to the Board of Commissioners, and he has written the *Advertiser*, because he felt that he had been extremely harshly treated. Their fangs had been drawn. They were perhaps not so good as the *Advertiser* had been, but the Commissioners they were absolutely harmless. They counted merely as heads in the lobby, but for brains—well, he would not talk about that. He has written a letter to the Board of Commissioners, but they would not give political intelligence to a lady thirty years old.

—Mrs. HESS's mother, Lady WISE, has been receiving her impressions of various matters. The idyllic type of REVOLVER and GRATED KISSLEY no longer exists in England, which is only two classes—master and slave. REVOLVER is the literary head of England in the present age. The Lutheran religion of Denmark is simply a gentlemanly appearance, a vulgar crime.

—When the distinguished naturalist, and collector, Mr. J. L. BIRD, who was dead, "did not go so very good, so the fisher, I do not believe he would see his imperial officer afterwards at all. I am going a long journey," where I shall see a great many curious animals. This journey I must go to."

—The *Advertiser* says that a memorandum—\$600,000 on deposit with the Rothschilds, and a larger sum in the Bank of Belgium, together with real estate in Paris and Germany, and was very valuable capital, and was in the hands of a man who was a member of the *Advertiser* in the late part of the century.

—The unfinished statue of SALMON P. CHASE, modeled by the late John Rogers, has been sold for its value as metal. There is a report that the *Advertiser* will be a permanent record of Mr. MARK TWAIN's former position as a student in the law.

—Mr. MARK TWAIN informed his audience that his usual price was \$500, but that he would do the work on that occasion for fifty cents, and he would be glad to see his imperial officer afterwards at all. I am going a long journey," where I shall see a great many curious animals. This journey I must go to."

—The *Ithaca Journal* says: "As it is generally known to all Cornell students and Ithaca people, the article in HARRIS'S *Magazine* last week, on the subject of the *Advertiser*, was not published by Professor W. T. HEVLY. Among the many compliments that have been paid Professor HEVLY was one received the other day from Mr. HARRIS. It was that kind of compliment that was written by the Grand Duke in a letter to the present King of Holland, and although it was not published in the *Advertiser*, it was published in the manner in which the subject is treated, at placing a statue of Dutch leaders before the world in a pleasing and truthful light. He is also gratified with the engraving that were given to illustrate the subject."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was born in 1819, in the charming old house known as Elmwood, in Cambridge, and he labored, and in which he has lived ever since, except during his three visits to Europe. He graduated at Harvard in 1838, and entered on life in what was then perhaps one of the most homogeneous communities in the civilized world. Massachusetts, when he first saw the light in it, had ceased for nearly two centuries to receive accessions to its population from Europe or from the other colonies; and the people had in that period undergone a process of religious and political training which resulted in producing a very distinctly marked type of character. The manners were simple, though there was in Boston a good deal of what in that day was considered of luxury. The nearest approach to inequality of conditions showed itself in the popular reverence for scholarship, of which the clergy, as an office accessory, took the largest share, and, in fact, formed a set of intellectual aristocracy. Mr. Lowell's father was one of them, but he had a line of ancestry distinguished both in industry and in the soil. The day, too, when he was born, was still in the trading and farming stage. Boys who got tired of agriculture, and wanted to make their fortunes, went to sea, and the rich men made their money in shipping. Manufacture by a great scale was unknown, or had not yet created the demand for labor which has since almost half filled the State with foreigners, and trans-

After Mr. LOWELL'S return from his first visit to Europe, in 1851, he turned more distinctly than before to pure literature as a pursuit. He delivered a course of lectures on the British poets, in Boston, in the winter of 1854-5, and in the latter year, on the retirement of Mr. LORIMER, was appointed Professor of Belles Lettres and Modern Languages in Harvard College—an office which he retained until he went to Minister to Spain in 1857. He became editor of the *Athletic Monthly* shortly after it was founded in 1857, and gave it a momentum which it retained for some time after he left it in 1862. But although he was a good editor, and had in a high degree that most valuable of the editorial facilities—the faculty of discovering and stimulating good writers—the work was barren, and harness he never could bear in the literary field. He afterward, for a short period, assumed the editorship of the *North American Review* conjointly with Mr. CHARLES FERRIS NORRIS, but Mr. NORRIS had the laboring oar. Mr. LOWELL'S share of the work consisted mainly in the contributions of articles on various European topics, many of which were afterward collected in two volumes of essays entitled, respectively, *Among my Books* and *My Study Windows*.

His life between his retirement from the *Athletic Monthly* and his going to Europe again in 1872 was passed in the duties of his professorship, combined with great literary activity and voracious reading in the delightful old house at Elmwood. He is probably one of the few men of mature age in this day who can read stud-

tion was shown in those splendid and noble harvests of 1715 ference, his three Memorial Odes, and that written for the commencement at Harvard of the graduates who fell in the field, as well as in the acute and teaching lecture on the character of AMARANTH LEBRON contained in his recent lecture on "Democracy" in England.

The professorship which he held down to his departure for Spain he filled with remarkable success. He was a great favorite with the under-graduates, owing to the uniformity and simplicity of his manners, the total absence of all use of authority in the lecture-room, and his unqualified admiration of youth and freshness, which, if it could not be jokingly said, made it very hard for the students to get to a good-looking, well-assorted young fellow. At the recitation, too, his marvellous fulness of knowledge constantly found vent in talks on the book or topic under examination, which were of the highest degree stimulating as well as interesting. He had also the great advantage in the students' eyes—which all the professors did not share—of being considered a thorough man of letters, and who was familiar with the life and manners outside the college yard. He was a great favorite with the students, and his presence in the study of them would sooner be regarded a great honor, something which was, in other words, besides being a great honor, was almost ferret, and he loved to cultivate it by recalling the place which it was simply a large library, forming a kind of appendage to the University, and communicating with Boston only twice a day by a morning stage, when Harvard was little better than a high school, in which read "books" and graduated at sixteen, and the quaint or eccentric characters whose growth was possible only in the isolation of the days before railroads had come daily in the streets. The surrounding scenery, and especially the banks of the Charles, delighted him, and what he went abroad he liked to indulge in, and wholly justice comparisons of Cambridge rivers and the most famous of the Old World.

When appointed Minister to Spain by the HAYES administration in 1877 he had already reached that age when men find it difficult to make new friends, and the habits of the old ones begin to be sensibly thinned. His tendency to live in his library at Elmwood and to see but little society was becoming more and more marked. His sense of the ravages death had made in the world was strongly expressed in the exquisite tribute to the memory of an early and intimate friend, EDWARD QUENET, who died in 1871.

"I chided you, my hapless friend,
 When you were scribbling
 Banquets, the 'French Gazette,'
 and the 'Daily News';
 "I chided you, my hapless friend,
 When your fresh
 my new love was such;
 You are still young in your
 non-served years;
 The shining river
 be gray as ash;
 The hills
 the rock with lichen loam;
 And those shadows on
 the water lie;
 Outlasting us. How many
 gray becometh
 That day and this! How
 darkens your heart, that more
 of their stimulating effect. It was not until the year 1858, when his health improved. So our world is made
 Of life and death, content
 Outwath the smile, in
 spirit hence lies!
 What compensation? None
 we had the light,
 So returns to us too little
 the life we had."

His acceptance of the Spanish mission seemed, therefore, a relief to all, and he became a happy and stimulating change in his life; but his residence at Madrid was a sad disappointment, owing to the prolonged and disagreeable illness of Mrs. LOWELL. His transfer to London was all that he could cheer for. His first report and as the foremost American man of letters had preceded him, but Englishmen knew little or nothing of him, and his which life in London afterward found to be well known in Boston, as a talker of remarkable power; and the friends who saw him preside on the platform, Kapka dimers knew what a master of after-dinner oratory that day. But long familiarity had robbed such occasions as these of most of their stimulating effect. It was not until the year 1862, when he was appointed minister to the United States, but American literature and ideas in the face of that extraordinary combination of talent and accomplishment which Lowell was well known to his friends and the British public by their fullness of knowledge, good of style, and perfect command of presentation of American ideas on government in its relation to the individual man or on the future of the nation, so complete and satisfactory as his address on "Democracy," which we have already quoted. In fact, it might be said, without doing injustice to his predecessors, that no man of his own age ever sent from this country to the English people, as distinguished from the English government. There was happily but little diplomatic work for him to do during his term. He had the noble and more useful task of so commending American standards to the British public as to make all differences between the two nations less probable, and if differences did exist, to state the two nations of all future peace-makers.

E. L. GOSNEY.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY BARKLEY, OF LONDON.

ly in one book twelve or sixteen hours at a stretch, and remember what he read, and put it away for future use without any check. In fact, his memory lay almost as much retentive as MacGILL'S, and if it had been dilled in the hospital) as much as in the library, would perhaps have made as good a popular impression. His extraordinary excellence has, indeed, one might almost say, damaged his prose by excess of criticism. The silences of Mr. LOWELL'S literary criticism sometimes makes a London which the unlearned reader finds it hard to carry. In spite of the dying out of Mr. LOWELL'S personal relations with the manly movement, his interest in politics as the nation drifted toward the war never flagged, and he watched the outbreak and progress of hostilities with painful interest, intensified by personal losses on the battle-field. He received many visits, too, during and after the conflict, from wandering Englishmen, whose criticisms had still at that period a good deal of patronage in it, which early tried American eyes, like Mr. Lowell's, found it hard to bear. His impatience with it had found expression in an article in the *Athletic Monthly*, which afterward became famous on both sides of the water. "In a certain Cambridge-town in Fowenow." It began, too, was an allusion of feeling from the mother-country, which, if he had continued his residence in Cambridge, might have ended in settled Anglophobia. With what absorbing and passionate interest we and its consequences had taken hold of his imagina-

was still among the people the most perfect community of traditions, manners, and ideas, united with a very high average of intelligence. Mr. Lowell, in illustration of the recognition of the religious of the nation, they had rejected, tells of the curiosity with which which when a young man, he examined the first Irishman he had ever seen. Of that quiet, unimpaired, original New England, now so near-crumbled, he said: "The Irish are among literary men the only genuine spirit-producers. Both long to what Dr. HOLMES has called 'the Brahmin pride,' and both have the pride of race and tradition which long separation of their forefathers from the rest of the world so naturally generated.

When Mr. Lowell left college he found himself in a position to minister to the Transcendental movement, and was profoundly stirred by the high gospel which Emerson was then preaching. It sounded in his listening ears like a trumpet call to new duties and efforts. The air was full of inspiring change, nobody knew exactly of what nature, but among the younger generation there was a deep-seated belief that by simply taking thought of the world could be easily and suddenly improved. The old theological view, too, of life here as a preparation simply for life hereafter was so easily and permanently shaken, and the intellectual youth were filled with a new hope of making much of this present life for its own sake.

The movement does not seem to have taken hold of Mr. Lowell's mind, or his attention on the religious side of the political side of it. Slavery was then rapidly becoming a question of moral and political morality, and had to handle, and poets began to get inspiration from it. It was probably through it that he first became a politician. It drew from him some of his earliest and best literary efforts, and, above all, that masterpiece of eloquence, the *Dissevered Empire*. Between 1840 and 1848 the abolitionists got constant and effective support from his pen, though he never formally carried himself among them. Some of his most impressive verses of his, in the style of the *Æneid*, for *Critica*, describing in a comic vein the leaders of the movement, were read at the Antislavery Bazaar in Boston in 1846, and were admirable bits of humorous characterization. They were printed in the *Liberal* and its editor in "as my collected edition of his works. In fact, it was the humor rather than the "fabulous of extravagance" which most touched his fancy in dealing with ecclesiastics, as the late STRANGE FORTER. His "Anti-Texas" was perhaps the most powerful poem of that day against the annexation of that State for pro-slavery purposes. As late as 1848 he apostrophized WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in some noble and well-known lines, addressed by HARRISON GRAY OTIS in honor of his first discovery of the *Liberal* and its editor in "an obscure lake." It is proposed to place the first stanza as an inscription on the pedestal of Garrison's statue to be erected at Boston:

"In a small chamber, fitless and stow,
 Told us his types and name, unknown young man.
 The piece was read, unadmired, and soon,
 Yet thou the name of a race began."

Among Mr. Lowell's latest literary contributions to the anti-slavery cause was a series of articles in the *London Daily News*, furnished at CHARLES DUCKER'S request when that paper was started under his management. They ceased when DUCKER abdicated, and, as they were not signed, attracted comparatively little attention, but would now have considerable historic value.



"TWO OR THREE OF THESE GROUPS HAD RESOLVED THEMSELVES INTO DETACHED COUPLES."

MARUJA.*

By BRET HARTE.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

MARUJA had barely entered the dark corridor when she came upon the visitor—a gray, hard-featured man of sixty—who had evidently entered without ceremony. "I see you did not wait to be summoned," she said, severely. "My mother will be flattered by your impatience. You will find her in the patio."

"Perce did not summon me, as he was probably still under the effect of the aguardiente he swallowed yesterday," said the Doctor, dryly. "I met him outside the tienda on the highway the other night talking to a pair of cut-throats that I would shoot on sight."

"The Mexicans has many purchases to make, and must meet a great many people," said Maruja. "What would you? We can not select his acquaintances; we can hardly choose our own," she added, severely.

The Doctor hesitated as if to reply, and then, with a grin

"Good-morning," passed on toward the patio. Maruja did not follow him. Her attention was suddenly absorbed by a hitherto unnoticed motionless figure that seemed to be hiding in the shadow of an angle of the passage as if waiting for her to pass. The keen eyes of the daughter of Joseph Salustianal were not deceived. She walked directly toward the figure, and said, abruptly, "Perce?"

The figure came hesitatingly forward into the light of the grated window. It was that of an old man, still tall and erect, though the hair had disappeared from his temples, and hung in two or three straight, long, dark old-locks on his neck. His face, over which one of the hairs threw a sinister shadow, was the yellow of a dried tobacco leaf, and veined as strongly. His garb was a strange mingling of the vaquero and the ecclesiastic—velvet trousers, open from the knee down, and fringed with bullion buttons; a broad red sash around his waist, partly hidden by a long straight cloak, with a circular sacerdotal cape of black broadcloth slipped over his head through a slit-like opening headed with gold. His restless yellow eyes fell before the young girl's, and the stiff, vacillating, hard-bentened sashmere he held in his wrinkled hands trembled.

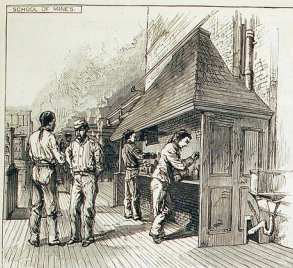
"You are spring again, Perce," said Maruja, in another dialect than the one she had used to her mother. "It is unworthy of my father's trusted servant."

"It is that man—that coyote, Doña Maruja, that is unworthy of your father, of your mother, of you?" he gasped, in a fierce whisper. "I, Perce, do not say. I follow the track of the peevish, stealing brute until I run him down. Yes, it was I, Perce, who warned your father he would not be content with the half of the land he stole! It was I, Perce, who warned your mother that each time he trod the soil of La Misión Perulita he measured the land he could take away!" He stopped pantingly, with the insane abstraction of a fixed idea glittering in his eyes.

"And it was you, Perce," she said, crossly, laying her soft hand on his heaving breast—"you who carried me in your arms when I was a child. It was you, Perce, who took me before you on your pinto horse to the rules, when no one knew it but ourselves, my Perce, was it not?" He nodded his head violently. "It was you who showed me the gallant caballeros, the Parederos, the Castro, the Alvarado, the Estadillo, the Probar, the Valdeja." His head kept time with each name as the fire dimmed in his wet eyes. "You made me promise I would not forget them for the American who was here. Good! That was years ago. I am older now. I have seen many Americans. Well, I am still free!"

He caught her hand, and raised it to his lips with a gesture almost devotional. His eyes softened; as the exaltation of passion passed, his voice dropped into the querulousness of privi-

* Copyright, 1883, by Bret Harte.



THE MADISON AVENUE FRONT.



THE CAVALRY DRILL, AT WEST POINT.—DRAWN BY T. S. S. (SEE PAGE 392.)

ADRIAN VIDAL.*

By W. R. MORRIS.

AUTHOR OF "MATEOVAL, "MELIA DE MEXICO," "THE LITTLE HALL," ETC.

CHAPTER XLII.

"THE LAND WHERE ALL THINGS ARE FORGOTTEN."

ADRIAN had left his home in the morning with only more distinct ideas of how he was going to spend the day than that he did not want to spend it at home. There were a good many things he had behoved him to do—amongst others, it might be well that he should—namely, to settle his trading's bills and forming some estimate of his overhead—but he did not feel like doing these tedious disagreeable duties, and in the end he numbered down in his shirt, and tried to read the paper. What he did not count on was that he was addressed in Heriot's shaky handwriting, was brought to him.

"DEAR ADRIAN [It ran]—If you will look in to-day or to-morrow, and rather than to-morrow, I shall think it kind of you. I have been very bad this last week—about as bad as I could get. I don't want to miss the chance of seeing you now that I have a respite.

"Yours always, W. H."

Adrian's conscience pricked him when he read this appeal. He had made only one effort to see Heriot since the latter had been released, and on that occasion his friend had found no ill to receive him. Since then he had found one excuse after another for shirking the interrogatory which he was sure would find him in Brook Street. He never could get away from his breach with Clara; he was likely to prove a failed one, and he, as it remained unhealed the loss that was said to befall the latter. But he could not refuse to visit the sick when directly begged to do so; nor, indeed, did he reason for absencing himself any more. He could not see Heriot, but he was not, really, did it not appear to him that he was open to the rebuke of any candid man. Such sins and bad consciences he had confessed to, and had paid for, Heriot would hardly suggest that he should acknowledge himself guilty where he had been innocent, and that should remain so, until he be disclosed when he had pledged his word to the truth of a statement.

But he forgot all about a wronged and his right's moment that he entered the bedroom after Heriot had extended upon the bed. The man had been lying for a number of years, and the end generally came as a shock to those who have been long his; and the next night of his life he saw the face next the blood back to Adrian's heart. Now he was able to conceal his dismay, for Heriot never came with a word.

"I have pretty nearly come to the last words of the last chapter, you see."

"You are old, but you won't have you talk like that!" exclaimed Adrian, revivifying himself. "You had had a bad day, but I don't know it."

But Heriot, still smiling, shook his head. "No, I have not my last but one. I don't want to say, but I think you may say that have found death as long as any man could be expected to fight. Now he has got me down, and I am only waiting for the other party. The doctor does not plainly the other day that I had not the strength to rally from another attack."

"You are not so poorly off as you seem."

"Perhaps he can't, but I know. I know when I am weak, and, to tell you the truth, I am all every day to be near the fire, and I have had a good deal of suffering, as you know, but I am not sure whether intense weakness is not worse. And I have to fear that death, after all, is a release. Nobody knows what it is, but I suppose it must, at all events, be that. Isn't it curious to think how very little speculation there has been upon the subject?"

"I have a very handsome marriage, and I have toward the same goal, and not one individual having the slightest idea whether he is bound—has he not?"

"But we have to know, surely," objected Adrian, who was himself orthodox after a somewhat, "but what do you think of the doctrine, but that his friend was equally sound."

"It is not more than a matter of the immortality of the soul, and that you and I are Christians. But Christianity tells us nothing about the future state of the soul. The doctor who think there are very few people who can accept the Apollonius as a literal description of it, or that I am the prospect of it. The doctor who, we have one branch of the Church which is in paradise and purgatory, while another declares that the dead find things in a more or less material direct to heaven or hell, and perhaps gets the latter. All these are mere speculations. I don't care for the meaning of such any more than you can comprehend."

"I suppose that it is very strange that has always felt to be useless."

"Perhaps so. Still, it seems peculiar that the mystery of our fate should weigh so little upon us."

"When I look back upon my life, it appears to me I have been quite thoroughly a few years—and now eternity is close upon me. What is going to be done with me, I don't know. I shall the younger man, warmly, "if ever mortal deserved heaven, you have it."

But Heriot was not listening to him. "The land where all things are forgotten," he murmured, "the man who has been so long dead, I am sorry to hear that. But I don't know—it is a foolish notion."

"To me it sounds like a cry of despair. You can't wish a

forget everything and eternally; that would be tantamount to losing your identity altogether; it is another word for annihilation. You can't wish that."

"I wish for rest, I think. A long, long sleep—I believe that is what I should like, if I could choose. The fact is, I don't want to be troubled and tired out. Adrien, old fellow, we have always been good friends, haven't we?"

"Always, dear old man," replied Adrian, getting up and seating himself nearer to the sofa on which Heriot was lying.

"I don't want to trouble you to bid one another good-by. As I tell you, I don't know what is going to be done with me. I don't want to be troubled and tired out. Adrien, old fellow, we have always been good friends, haven't we?"

"You know you won't be forgotten."

"Well, not literally, I hope. And perhaps you will feel that you have gained the last victory that I shall ask of you."

"Heriot," said Adrian, "if there is any possible return that I can make for all the kindnesses that you have done me ever since I first knew you, tell me of it. The more difficult it is, the better I shall be pleased."

"It's a little difficult—not very," answered Heriot, smiling. "I only want you two to be friends again."

Adrian groaned. "I am afraid you have asked for more than I can give. I can't come here to-day thinking that you intend to better me, and I was prepared to defend myself; but I don't want to be troubled and tired out. Adrien, old fellow, we have always been good friends, haven't we?"

"Come, Adrien, I don't suppose that I shall accept that as an answer. Tell me what you see in the future. I don't want to be troubled and tired out. Adrien, old fellow, we have always been good friends, haven't we?"

Adrian was not altogether unwilling to comply with this request. He said, dependently, "Take care, Adrien, I don't want to be troubled and tired out. Adrien, old fellow, we have always been good friends, haven't we?"

"You see," he said, in conclusion, "it is impossible for me to do more than to be troubled and tired out. Adrien, old fellow, we have always been good friends, haven't we?"

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The latter course was undoubtedly that which Heriot would have chosen, had he been able to bid his life beyond his reach. He could not acquiesce quietly in anything that was sad or painful—especially in death—especially when it was out of his mind, or it must be explained for him. It was one of those matters which demand a free will, and which he was not ready to accept of, so long as he possibly could in the world. He was not ready to accept of a miser Abie and the bell tolling for afternoon service struck him as a sort of response to his own thoughts. He was not ready to accept of the underground railway at St. James's Park, and the walk to his home; but now he thought he had better go to bed, and to his room, where many generations of worshippers have found comfort for their souls, and see whether the influence of there would be any more than what it had been for them.

He was entered at the moment when the organ was playing out the opening voluntary. The procession of clergy and chorists was passing into the choir, and he, following in their wake, slipped into a vacant stall. The congregation was not a numerous one, consisting only of some half-dozen persons scattered among the stalls, and of a rather larger number assembled in the transept. Adrian did not notice them. He was beginning to feel what he had come to seek. His senses were soothed and his nerves quieted by the glow and cadence, by the shuffles of the feet, and the soft murmur of the organ, and he felt that he was in a world of his own, and that he was not a man, but a being of a different height and aspect to the world of the living, and the world of the dead.

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THERE'S "HARMONY" EVEN IN THEIR DISCORD.



THE LATE REV. DR. WHEDON.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY A. H. SMITH, SALAM, MASSACHUSETTS.



SUPERINTENDENT MCKAY.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY FENNER.—[SEE PAGE 295.]

THE REV. DR. DANIEL D. WHEDON.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Whedon removes from active service one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had held the office of editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* from the year 1856 to the year 1884. So universally was his fitness for the position recognized that after his first election he was re-elected at the close of each four years' term by acclamation. Only the utter failure of his health compelled his retirement at the meeting of the last Methodist General Conference. He had then reached his seventy-sixth year, but his mind

was as acute and active as ever. Only his body refused any longer to obey the commands of his masterful will.

Dr. Whedon was a keen metaphysician, and devoted much thought to philosophical questions. His work on the *Freedom of the Will* shows great force and penetration. He also planned and edited a Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, writing the New Testament part himself. His style was easy and flexible; his writings are lit up by frequent flashes of wit and fancy; indeed, it would be difficult to find in the many productions of his pen a single dull paragraph. Although strongly inclined to socialism, he was catholic in spirit, and in social life genial, and

capable of warm personal attachments. He was almost completely cut off from public life by his deafness, and for this reason he never appeared on the platform, and seldom spoke from the pulpit. He lived among his books, which he enjoyed to the last, grew old gracefully, and has died leaving a spotless fame.

Dr. Whedon was born in Oneida, New York, March 20, 1808; was a graduate of Hamilton College; tutor in that college; Professor of Latin and Greek in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; and Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Michigan. But to the present generation he was known chiefly as an editor, and as an editor he will be best remembered.



Mr. Padlock. Secretary Thomas. Mr. Ramsey. Colonel Godfrey. Judge Carlton. Mr. Pettigrew.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY C. R. SAYRE, SALT LAKE CITY.—[SEE PAGE 295.]

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