

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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PENNSYLVANIA.—THE RECENT FOREST FIRES.—WOMEN, NEAR ASHLAND, REMOVING FENCES TO ARREST THE PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BUCKER.—SEE PAGE 108

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
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NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1884.

THE MORRISON BILL KILLED.

THE enacting clause of the Morrison Tariff Bill has been stricken out in the House of Representatives by a vote of 159 to 155. The Bill deserved the fate that has befallen it. It was conceived in ignorance and born in imbecility. This journal has heretofore pointed out its defects specifically and in detail. As the measure is dead beyond resurrection, it is not needful or becoming to dwell upon its many deficiencies and imperfections. It is enough to know that it left the shocking inequalities of the present tariff as it found them, it removed no abuses or inconsistencies, and simply perpetuated the outrageously unjust discriminations in favor of luxuries.

What shall the Democratic Party do to be saved? is now the vital, practical question. Nothing is clearer than that it should do something. The daily accumulation of surplus money, taken unnecessarily from the pockets of the people, is the daily impeachment of the capacity and statesmanship of the leaders of both parties in Congress. There is a clearly preponderating public sentiment in favor of tariff reform and the present reduction of duties on imports. What sort of reductions should be made? The answer is simply itself. The lowering of taxes should be first of all and mainly on the necessities of life and on raw materials. To illustrate: Schedule G, of the existing tariff, taxes the following provisions at these rates: Potatoes, 15 cents per bushel; rice, 2½ cents per pound; mackerel 1 cent per pound; hams, bacon and lard, 2 cents per pound; butter and cheese, 4 cents per pound; Indian corn and corn-meal, 10 cents per bushel, and wheat, 20 cents per bushel. All these and like duties upon the food, the fuel, the clothing and the shelter of the working classes should be removed.

To enable our manufacturers to compete with those of other nations in the markets of the world, they must be allowed to have free raw materials. Raw products are admitted free into England, Germany, and into France. These countries can sell their manufactured goods lower in South America and elsewhere than the United States can sell their manufactures, if they retain the advantage of from ten to forty per cent. on the cost of the raw products which they buy. It is as plain as a Wellington nose on a man's face that to remove the existing duties on raw materials would produce the salutary effect of increasing our trade, commerce and exports, and place us on an equal footing with our foreign rivals in the world's great markets.

Any expert, having a practical knowledge of tariffs, could in about three days frame a Bill embodying these two principles. Such an economically sound and wise measure would pass both Houses and become a law in less than six weeks. Such a law, discriminating in favor of necessities and raw manufacturing materials, would be more popular than any tariff Act ever passed by Congress. It would make the fortunes of the political party that had sense and sagacity enough to construct and enact such a salutary measure.

But what the Democratic Party ought to do, and what it will do, are two altogether different things. Mortification over the defeat of their pet measure will cause the majority wing to sulk and do nothing. A number of crude and ill-considered tariff Bills will be introduced, but no proper measure of relief will become a law during the present session. Hence, instead of unwise action, there will simply be no action.

OCEAN DISASTERS.

IT is a reproach to the vaunted ingenuity and humanity of this age that three ocean steamers should sink almost simultaneously upon the sea, carrying with them other vessels which they ran down, and most of the persons who had taken passage on them. It will tend not so much to injure the lines to which the ill-starred steamers belonged as to diminish the general sense of security in ocean travel. Certainly it would seem that some better result might have been attained after all these years of steam travel and innumerable experiments for the promotion of safety and comfort.

A well-known captain on one of the best-known lines, being recently asked about the safety of ocean travel, answered, "It is mainly a matter of luck. The reason why ships make so many passages successfully is that the Atlantic is so big and the vessels that might run down are so far apart. We are liable to strike an iceberg any trip; and if we should, going at fifteen knots an hour, it would probably be the last of us. Through the iceberg region we go at full speed, which, while it increases the danger in case of collision, shortens the time of exposure. In case a ship goes down within half an hour of striking, the chance of saving many passengers is very small, indeed, even in a smooth sea." When the *State of Florida* crashed into the *Panama*, there was no storm, no wind; the sea was smooth and the stars were shining; yet only six passengers were saved out

of eighty-six! That calamity, certainly, was not a matter of luck; it was due, plainly, to carelessness, recklessness, and the absence of obviously necessary precautions against disaster.

No large steamer that goes to sea carries boats enough for one-half of its passengers in case of collision. Cannot the ingenuity of this country devise some plan by which shipwrecked travelers shall stand some chance of escape from drowning? Boats enough of the present pattern cannot be carried; a steam tender is by no means practicable; the life-saving rafts that have been devised have thus far failed to prove acceptable. A feeling of safety might possibly be engendered if passenger steamers were to run in pairs, keeping in sight of each other all the way, or close in each other's track; but they would necessarily be vessels of rival lines, their speed would be sensibly retarded, and it is not certain that the chance of collision would not be increased. The value of the compartment device is limited, for when a screw steamer is stove in amidships her compartments will rarely save or even help her. Is not the active and potent brain of our generation capable of solving this terrible problem of the deep?

MAY WOMEN PRACTICE LAW?

MIND is a word of the neuter gender. No physiologist has yet been so skillful as to find any indications of sex in that encephalic mass of ganglionic known as the human brain. Woman's hand differs from man's; her face differs from his; so does her foot; so do her limbs; and the merest tyro in medicine can glance at a skeleton stripped of its fleshy mantle these thousand years and confidently say, "This was a woman." But the nervous battery which presides over all, preserves all, directs all—the cumulus cloud of gray matter from which issues that lightning which we call thought—this is sexless and impersonal.

When woman comes to express her thought in writing, speech or action, it often betrays her sex, for she is apt to let feeling dominate reason; to trust to impulse and intuition; to be governed by prejudice and personal preference; to carry her own and sentimental beliefs to malefactors, by whom the attention is sure to be misunderstood. But there are thousands of men who are controlled by the same superficial motives; and the writings of Mrs. Stowe, George Eliot, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Browning, Frances Power Cobbe and Julia Ward Howe, prove that women of trained minds are distinguished for profound logic and correct conclusions.

After a prolonged and vigorous contest for her rights, Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore has been at last admitted to practice in Part 4 of the Court of Common Pleas at Philadelphia. She had suffered repeated rebuffs and adverse decisions in other branches of the same Court; but Judges Thayer and Elcock admitted her, the former delivering the opinion of the Court, in which he called attention to the fact that the only qualifications required by law for an attorney applying for permission to practice are, that the applicant shall be a "person" "of an honest disposition and learned in the law." Discussing the subject generally, he declares that he has no fear that justice will suffer by admitting a woman to practice. Modern jurisprudence is evolved from modern society. It is the authoritative expression of its opinions and practices. "It cannot stand still while society advances. It must follow in its march, adapt itself to its wants and habits, minister to its necessities and reflect its convictions." To administer justice with a flexible hand, following a changing civilization, is one of the purposes for which Courts exist.

The Judge says he does not wish to discuss the general question of woman's rights so far as they are to be effected by legislation, but he adds:

"If there is any such thing as what old-fashioned philosophers and essayists used to call 'the sphere of woman,' it is, it must be admitted, a sphere with an infinite and interminable radius, for she is found in all the pursuits and professions of life, not only working out her own independence but entering into competition with men for the highest rewards of ambition. It is surprising that any one should speak with apprehension of an impending social change by which women are to seek fortune and fame in fields which were formerly denied them. Such persons should awake from their slumbers. The revolution is over."

With Mrs. Kilgore's victory, the whole field may be regarded as won. Woman's right to earn her living in any reputable calling is virtually secured for all time in this country. It has been decided that there is no sex manifest in the gray convolutions of the brain. As Judge Thayer puts it, "The revolution is over."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE report that certain zealous champions of Civil Service Reform are on the watch to detect and punish officers in the employ of the United States who may be found taking part as delegates in the Republican National Convention is, of course, only a ridiculous *canard*. There is nothing either in the civil service law or in the rules made for its enforcement to justify any such proceeding. The law is, indeed, very stringent on the subject of political assessments of office-holders, but it contains not a line forbidding them to attend political conventions, or take part in political campaigns. President Hayes, it is true, issued an order forbidding them to do so, but it was never enforced even under his administration, and is now as dead as last year's leaves.

The President and heads of Departments have, of course, power to remove officers who are guilty of any neglect of official duty, whether by attending political conventions or otherwise; but there cannot be much danger that this power will be unreasonably exercised under the present administration. The friends of Civil Service Reform would be the first to disapprove such a measure as calculated to bring their whole scheme into contempt. Office-holders have some rights as citizens which the law does not infringe, and which public opinion respects.

THE ANNUAL EXODUS TO EUROPE.

THE agencies now obedient to the will of man, steam and electricity, the Ariels of progress, more potent than Prospero's wand, bear the wanderer-worshiper from shore to shore with marvellous swiftness, or flash his thoughts in lightning currents around the world in an instant of time. The ocean pathways of travel have now become vast necessaries, and the huge iron lord, athwart, pulling and panting in the contest, set winds and waves at defiance in their swift career. With such means of transit now available, it is not surprising that a people admitted to possess an instinctive love of travel should be impelled to do so more than ever before. Yearly the numbers of visitors to Europe have been increasing at such a rate as to render the means suitably for their carriage almost inadequate. Few, probably, of the vast numbers leaving for Europe are true knights of the staff and scullion-shell and imbued with the genuine spirit of travel; and the majority, it is to be feared, have no higher motive than to mix in the fashionable dissipations of London or Paris, or to do a certain number of miles, cities, rivers, ruins, and mountains in a certain number of weeks or months. But, while there may be little of the sentiment, the taste, or the heartiness, that are essential to intelligent travel, still "many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased"; and man as he becomes better acquainted with his brother will become imbued with a broader humanity, and leave behind the prejudices which have too long embarrassed his progress.

Already the yearly exodus of Americans for Europe has commenced, and in larger numbers than ever witnessed before so early in the season. All the principal transatlantic steamship lines have made preparations on a scale never previously attempted, and such is the demand for berths that a number of the fast steamers which are to sail in June and July have nearly all their cabins engaged in advance, and applicants for those months are now being turned away. On some of the lines, indeed, first-class passages have been engaged as far in advance as August. There are now fifteen vessels of more than average speed, all built within the last four years, engaged in ocean passenger carriage, and in view of the expeditions trips made by some of them and the competition which has grown up, it may be expected that the records of the present season will surpass, as a whole, those ever yet made.

While the facilities of travel continue to improve, attention is also being turned to the consideration of new and more advantageous ocean routes. Leopold, King of Belgium, it is reported, is projecting a route direct from New York to the fortieth parallel and along that to the Portuguese coast, with the European landing at Lisbon or Cadiz. Navigators and engineers who have given this project some attention approve of it, and aver that it is the best possible route between America and Europe. It will be out of the line of transatlantic travel; storms along the new ocean-path will be of much rarer occurrence, while icebergs but seldom prowl so far south. In addition to the advantages of warmer and more equable weather, it is claimed by the Belgians that the route projected will be 150 to 300 miles shorter than that from New York to Liverpool. In the event of this route being established, it is stated that the Spanish and Portuguese Governments will do all in their power to improve direct railway communication from the port selected to Paris. But, even if established, it is scarcely possible that such a route would become popular. The great distance from Lisbon or Cadiz to Paris will always be considered a serious objection to its adoption as the popular route to Europe; while Portugal itself, the least interesting country in Europe both as to people and scenery (Citra and the Upper Douro excepted), has but little to offer to the tourist or sightseer. Lisbon, though not now believing in the hereditary sanctity of dirt, is still the filthiest capital in Europe, and if a few reminiscences of Columbus and Vasco de Gama are excepted, the city of the Princes of Braganza presents fewer attractions to the traveler than any other city of its population in Europe.

THE ENGLISH TORIES QUARRELING.

A SENSATION has been caused in England by the retirement of Lord Randolph Churchill from the chairmanship of the Conservative Union Association on account of a quarrel with the Marquis of Salisbury, chairman of the Central Conservative Committee. ostensible trouble is in itself a small affair, and will not over with eddies of amicableness. Indeed, one report says it has already been adjusted. But as indicative of the state of affairs underlying it, it is very significant.

MAY 17, 1884.]

Since the death of Lord B. native Party of England has policy disorganization. Its res- equals of leading. Sir Stat House of Commons, is an am- lately devoid of backbone, who place in the irresponsible Up- been dubbed "The Grand Old" of Salisbury, Conservative lead more masculine and ambitious, rhetoric aspired as a leader's *Review*; but he is more, he to be indiscreet. The one re- the prominent Conservatives, a general, has the daunting dash Irishman. The Tory peers of to be led by a Jew, but at a P- land they draw the line.

Of late Lord Randolph C of the late Duke of Marlboro- dandified young man, with a son- tion, and representing only one borough, has begun to come in House of Commons. At first he self merely to having some fun, formed a "Fourth Party" wad- -himself and two faithful chel- one Sir Henry Drummond who his policy to the game known as -that is, making Mr. Gladstone in pursuing this policy Church- ordinary degree of parliamentary and brilliancy as a speaker. student of the wills of Mr. Dis- self closely on the Paraclette i- scoring against the Government which advanced the map. Glad- by degrees the Tory Party, with with amusement, began to reg- tion and hope. As for advance Randolph took on a more seri- an active advocate of reform in t and openly aspires to its leaders of course, reforming away the No burys. Hence the present quar- jealousies behind it.

There is no doubt that out- Conservatives of England re- Churchill with high favor, and leader by an immense majority i- to them. Nothing seems to st- being the coming man of English small stature and his rather high first Napoleon was a little man, great ancestor, the first Duke of few peccadilloes to get over in the

ECHOES FROM A

THE alleged anarchical drift of the a- Paris has furnished material for a sensational character. The number- edly large, being in excess by 10- polled in the year 1881. The parties- revolutionists and the monarchists, dis- that, as a royalist editor remarks, it was at the present rate of progression ter- rific methods. The revolutionists—others anarchists, autonomists and socialists— numerical increase, and at the same time which is a menace to France and to Eng- or opportunities, have shown a conserva- backbone; now they have had a decided- ostensibly strive merely for "the democ- republic," but very close behind them of the Commons.

The United States Navy gained a n- exaggerated importance in view of the at- tion of Rear-Admiral Dablow to take the Mediterranean Sea to Constantinople of the Sultan's Port to permit the vessel- quite sure that there was more than one The fact is that the Treaty of Berlin, sign- Spain Powers, specifies that the Porte sh- vessels to pass these straits. Foreign nationality are excluded, although the au- thorize the passage of light vessels and- tions. Perhaps Rear-Admiral Dablow's- ely "high" at any rate, the vessels are- not a universal reputation for forthright- brings the news that the valiant Admiral- Here, the Porte having granted the use- the entrance of his flagship.

Should the British Government, after- tion, yield to the pressure of public opi- expedition to Khartoum, and should the- time and strenuous exertion, reach the- Sudan by October next, it probably won- there. If he is not slain before that it- facing. To ask, as a last expedient for- lives committed to his charge, assistance- of the slave-shader, Zehedi Pasha, must- tion, but when this was refused him, his- act according to circumstances. He re- held out as long as possible, and when- retreat by way of the Equator.

Dynamic continues to furnish its- different parts of Europe. In England, factory where the explosion was, it is- several persons were thrown to atoms,- threat to blow up Downport on his next- great chambers has been nearly mid-

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Since the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the Conservative Party of England has been in a condition of gulfy disorganization. Its recognized leaders are incapable of leading. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, is an amiable old gentleman, absolutely devoid of backbone, who would be more in his place in the irresponsible Upper House, and who has been dubbed "The Grand Old Woman." The Marquis of Salisbury, Conservative leader among the peers, is more masculine and ambitious, and has a brilliancy of rhetoric acquired as a leader-writer on the *Saturday Review*; but he is morose, lazy, impulsive and likely to be indiscreet. The one really capable man among the prominent Conservatives, Mr. Gibson, ex-Attorney-general, has the damning disqualification of being an Irishman. The Tory peers of England might submit to be led by a Jew, but at a Prime Minister from Ireland they draw the line.

Of late Lord Randolph Churchill, youngest son of the late Duke of Marlborough, a diminutive and dandified young man, with a somewhat "fast" reputation, and representing only one of his father's pocket-boroughs, has begun to come into prominence in the House of Commons. At first he seemed to apply himself merely to having some fun in Parliament. He formed a "Fourth Party," consisting of three members—himself and two faithful clams, one Mr. Gosset and one Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, to wit—and confined his policy to the game known as "drawing Gladstone"—that is, making Mr. Gladstone lose his temper. But in pursuing this policy Churchill developed an extraordinary degree of parliamentary tact and much power and brilliancy as a speaker. He became a diligent student of the wiles of Mr. Bigger, and modeling himself closely on the Parnellite ideal, he succeeded in scoring against the Government some striking hits which galvanized the limp Conservatives with delight. By degrees the Tory Party, which first looked on him with amusement, began to regard him with admiration and hope. As he advanced in popularity, Lord Randolph took on a more serious mien. He became an active advocate of reform in the Conservative Party, and openly aspires to its leadership. This would mean, of course, reforming away the Northcotes and the Salisburys. Hence the present quarrel, with the burning jealousies behind it.

There is no doubt that outside of Parliament the Conservatives of England regard Lord Randolph Churchill with high favor, and would poll him their leader by an immense majority if the choice were left to them. Nothing seems to stand in the way of his being the coming man of English conservatism but his small stature and his rather light reputation. But the first Napoleon was a little man, and Churchill's own great ancestor, the first Duke of Marlborough, had a few peccadilloes to get over in the course of his career.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE alleged anarchical drift of the recent municipal elections in Paris has furnished material for much newspaper comment of a sensational character. The number of votes polled was unexpectantly large, being in excess by 31,000 of the total number polled in the year 1881. The parties which have gained are the revolutionists and the monarchists—the latter, however, so slightly that, as a symbol of their remarks, it would take two hundred years at the present rate of progression to restore the monarchy by peaceful methods. The revolutionists—otherwise known as collectivists, anarchists, autonomists and socialists—have secured an enormous numerical increase, and at the same time shown a political solidity which is a menace to France and to Europe. The Ministerial Party, or opportunists, have shown a conservative complacency, and no backward glances now they have had a decided check. The autonomists ostensibly strive merely for "a democratic organization of the republic," but very close behind them surge the redoubtable *franc-tireurs* of the Commune.

The United States Navy gained a momentary and delightfully exaggerated importance in view of the announcement of the intention of Rear-Admiral Balthazar to take the "American squadron" in the Mediterranean Sea to Constantinople, and the reported refusal of the Sublime Porte to permit the vessels or *coast*, for we are not quite sure that there was more than one—to pass the Bosphorus. The fact is that the Treaty of Berlin, signed by the principal European Powers, specifies that the Porte shall permit only specified vessels to pass those straits. Foreign men-of-war of whatever nationality are excluded, although the Sultan has the right to authorize the passage of light vessels under various specified conditions. Perhaps Rear-Admiral Balthazar's ship was found to be sufficiently "light" at any rate, the vessels of the American Navy have not a universal reputation for formidableness, and a late dispatch brings the news that the valiant Admiral has arrived at the Golden Horn, the Porte having granted the necessary firman permitting the entrance of his flagship.

Should the British Government, after a few months of deliberation, yield to the pressure of public opinion and send out a relief expedition to Khartoum, and should that expedition, by good fortune and strenuous exertion, reach the beleaguered capital of the Sudan by October next, it probably would not find General Gordon there. If he is not slain before that time, he will probably be on his way through the Congo country, on a path of retreat of his own devising. To ask, as a last expedient for securing the safety of the lives committed to his charge, assistance through the employment of the slave-dealer, Zacher Pacha, must have been a bitter humiliation; but when this was refused him, Gordon could but conclude to act according to circumstances. He now announces that he will hold out as long as possible, and when compelled to retire, will retreat by way of the Equator.

Dunsmuir continues to furnish its full quota of news from different parts of Europe. In England, no explosion occurred in a factory where the explosives was as it appears, manufactured, and several persons were blown to atoms. In Berlin, the principal threat to blow up Bismarck on his next appearance in the Reichstag chamber has been newly made. Russia, Germany and

Austria have under discussion common measures looking to the supervision of the production and sale of dangerous explosives. There is talk of withdrawing the French troops from Tonquin, but Admiral Pellu is strongly opposed to the removal of a single soldier until the requirements of the French Government are completely satisfied. A minor civil strife has broken out near Hanoi, and desperate fighting is reported to have taken place between the Chinese and the Black Flags. The latest Chinese advices state that Li Hung Chang has been invested with full powers for dealing with the whole Anam question, but his pacific policy is provoking some opposition.

THERE was a sad, not to say ominous, coincidence in the fact that on the same day (May 1st) that the *Thetis*, flagship of the Greely Relief Expedition, sailed, Bostonian Jack Cole, of the wrecked *Jonadiah*, was buried. Since his return home he has been in a mad-house in Washington, where he died. His mental malady was due to the terrible straits of the retreat from the Lena Delta, and in view of his last days in his native land, the fate of his companions, who had died and died, was only less pitiable than his own.

A MAN in Canajoharie, N. Y., has perfected a clock that will run six months from a single winding, and promises to make one shortly that will only require to be wound up annually. That is a small matter, for one scarcely can be said to waste time who winds his clock daily. A clock more to be desired, and that would be in universal demand, would be one that would make time run slower, or, possibly, that would be susceptible of complying with the poet's demand—

"Backward, turn backward, oh, time, in your flight."

WALKING-SMITHS, as at present conducted, are an unqualified public nuisance, notwithstanding as they do to the most vulgar taste, encouraging idleness and promoting vice. No sober, intelligent citizen could have looked upon the scene lately presented in Madison Square Garden without disgust and pity; disgust at seeing the contestants shambling around the arena with haggard faces and falling legs, and pity for the poor fools who could find nothing better to do than to watch them, and no wretched object for which to throw away their hard earnings. Some day, it is to be hoped, our civilization will reach a point at which it will no longer tolerate such utterly needless and demoralizing exhibitions, which are a contrivance to rob many poor people of their money for the benefit of a few loafers.

PROBABLY no truer, more intelligent or impartial estimate of the Mexico of to-day, than that of Mr. Charles A. Dana in the *Sun*, as to her wretchedness, abilities and political status, has ever appeared in any American newspaper. In his comprehensive review of "a brief yet industrious" trip through our sister republic, the veteran editor says: "It is not an agricultural country; it is a mining country, with a little agriculture thrown in. The suggestion of agriculture he considers purely fanciful. 'If the country were rich,' he says, 'it is not a rich country. It is settled by a dense agricultural population, the case might be otherwise; but as it now stands, there is nothing that can make it an object for American politicians to add Mexico, or any part of it, to the United States.' And all sensible people, unhindered by selfish personal interests, will heartily agree with Mr. Dana.

THE latest thing in portraits and, presumably, the most instructive and enduring, are those painted on marble slabs and afterwards chemically treated and baked in such a way as to force the likeness into and through the solid stone itself. A portrait of a prominent New Yorker, done in this way and recently arrived from London, is valued at \$2,500. It is on a slab of marble one inch thick, and 21 x 30 inches in size. Its surface is smooth as glass, and of it the owner said: "You may grind on it all day with pumice stone and you cannot hurt it. So long as even a shaving is left the portrait remains unharmed. Split it up with a saw and every slice is two portraits." While this certainly seems an admirable manner in which to preserve the likeness of one's friends and of public men, to hand down intact for the edification, instruction or amusement of future generations, it also suggests painful contingencies and alarming possibilities. To make indelible much of the successful portrait-painting of our day would be an insult to posterity.

THE American Medical Association, at its annual meeting in Washington last week, adopted a resolution earnestly appealing to all American colleges to elevate the standard of education, "at least so far as to require a preliminary course, a three years' course, a register of attendance, and a practical knowledge of diagnosis." In urging the resolution, the mover said that for years past persons had been able to graduate at many of the leading colleges without ever having so much as felt a man's pulse; and he added, with emphasis, that the turning loose annually of thousands of men thus emphatically unprepared to take charge of cases involving life or death was an outrage upon the community, and ruinous to the profession itself. There can be no doubt that a good deal of disgrace has been brought upon the medical profession by the loose methods of so-called medical colleges; and it is to be hoped that this timely and emphatic rebuke administered by the National Association may not be without its influence in correcting the growing evil.

IS there not potency enough in the law, and honesty enough in courts and juries, to put a stop to the innumerable incidence of the liquor traffic? Not a day passes that we do not read of some fresh defiance of the law by those engaged in the pernicious trade. In New York, N. Y., where licenses have been reduced to the bare minimum, a fund has been raised for the purpose of fighting the law in the interest of illicit dealers; in Illinois, Ohio and elsewhere, hundreds, if not thousands, of liquor-sellers are carrying on their business in flat contravention of the statutes and ordinances enacted for its suppression; and in many localities the law-and-order portion of the community seems to be utterly impatient in presence of the lawless combinations which menace their security. Surely it is high time that this condition of things should come to an end. It is monstrous that a traffic which, at its best, tends to immorality and vice, and exists only by popular suffering, should be permitted to ride roughshod over the most sacred interests of society and leap contempt upon every law, human and divine, instituted for its regulation.

THE luxury of modern railroad travel in the United States endures foreign tourists. It would astonish many Americans, could they have experience of it. Rich men, particularly rich railroad men, take their elegant limous with them when they travel. They also have, velvet cars, velvet carriages, velvet furniture, mahogany furnishings, inlaid panels of rare and costly woods, and

which cost in Germany by Krupp, together with sleeping apartments, kitchen and servants' quarters, make the private car of today a veritable traveling palace. Seventy-five thousand dollars have been expended on one of these specimens of luxurious rolling-stock. Pull and Geyer and Mr. Langtry have private cars more magnificent than Queen Victoria rides in. When Commodore Vanderbilt was alive, he owned a car that was thought royal in its splendor. To-day anybody who chooses to pay extra fare may ride in that car, or one like it. There are parlor-cars, buffet-cars, drawing-rooms, sleeping-cars, directors' cars and hunting-cars, all models of elegance and convenience, traversing the whole breadth of the continent, and at the service of whoever can afford to pay for them. There are in the country, exclusive of the Pullman Company's cars, more than a hundred private cars, representing at a moderate estimate \$2,500,000 each. Verily, riches have taken into themselves wheels, instead of wings.

A SOMEWHAT startling scheme has received the sanction of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It proposes the appointment of a commission of three persons for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the feasibility of establishing railway communication between this country and Central and South America, said commission to serve for two years and to personally visit and inspect the route along which such a railway would run. A report made in connection with the presentation of the bill to the committee insists that the proposed enterprise could be very easily carried out, maintaining that a railway from some point in Texas or elsewhere in this country where a connection is formed with the railroad system of the United States to the City of Mexico, and thence through the Republic of Mexico and Central America and along the Isthmus of Darien, passing east of the Andes, through South America to the Argentine Republic, would meet with but a few natural obstacles in the way of its construction, while the distance will not exceed 6,500 miles. This may be shortened to 6,000 miles by commencing its construction at the City of Mexico, where it will connect with roads already built and in process of construction. At first glance, the proposed scheme certainly seems chimerical, but upon reflection it will be conceded that the conclusions of the committee are entirely reasonable. The obstacles impeding the construction of our first transcontinental line of railway were nearly, if not quite, as great as any that would be encountered in building a railroad to the Argentine Republic. Of course, the first thing to ascertain is whether the Governments affected would extend their protection to the enterprise if once undertaken, and in the event of the creation of the commission, this will be the primary duty with which it will be charged.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

THERE were 132 business failures reported in the United States during last week.

THE *Alert*, of the Greely Relief Expedition, sailed from New York on the 16th instant.

THE House of Representatives has refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Fitz-John Porter Bill.

CHARLES FORD, brother of "Bob" Ford, the slayer of the notorious Jesse James, has committed suicide in Richmond, Mo.

THE receipts of the recent six days' pedestrian match in New York city were \$36,416, of which the winner, Fitzgerald, received \$9,468.

THE Kentucky Democratic State Convention, held last week, adopted resolutions urging the nomination of Spunker Carlisle as the Democratic candidate for President.

THE election law passed by the last Democratic Legislature in Virginia has been declared unconstitutional, and the machinery goes back into the hands of the Republicans.

THE steamer *City of Portland* was wrecked on the Grandstone ledge of rocks, near Rockland, Me., on the morning of the 8th instant. All the passengers and crew were saved.

REPRESENTATIVE HEWITT will introduce in the House a bill to amend and simplify the present tariff. He has not yet decided whether he will introduce provisions for a reduction.

AN analysis of the vote on the Morrison Tariff Bill shows that four Republicans, all from Minnesota, voted against the killing of it, and that forty-one Democrats voted in favor of its rejection.

THE New York Legislature will adjourn May 16th. The Assembly has rejected the Woman Suffrage Bill by a vote of 57 yeas to 62 nays. The Senate has rejected the Bill to make the Brooklyn Bridge free to foot-passengers.

THE House of Representatives has passed the Bill appropriating \$1,000,000 in aid of the New Orleans Industrial Exposition. The Senate has passed the Shipping Bill, which, as amended, practically appropriates subsidies for mail steamship lines, and reduces the fees of shipping commissioners one-half.

BUSINESS circles in New York were startled last week by the suspension of the Marine Bank, followed by that of the firm of Grant & Ward, of which ex-President Grant is a member. It is believed that the liabilities of the firm exceed \$8,000,000. General Grant and his sons have made assignments, and apparently they have lost everything they had. The methods of Ward, the active member of the firm, are generally denominated.

THE annual meeting of the American Medical Association was held at Washington, last week, over 1,200 members being present. A reception given to the association by President Arthur on the evening of the 6th instant was attended by some 3,000 persons. H. F. Campbell, of Georgia, was elected president for the coming year. Among the resolutions adopted was one protesting against the restriction of vivisection, or experiments on animals.

FOREIGN.

ANOTHER uprising of the natives of South Africa is reported.

THE International Health Exhibition opened in London on the 8th instant.

ONE of 180 Senators elected in Spain 150 are supporters of the Government.

IT is reported that Captain General Castillo, of Cuba, has tendered his resignation.

THE conference on the Egyptian question will meet in London the first week in June.

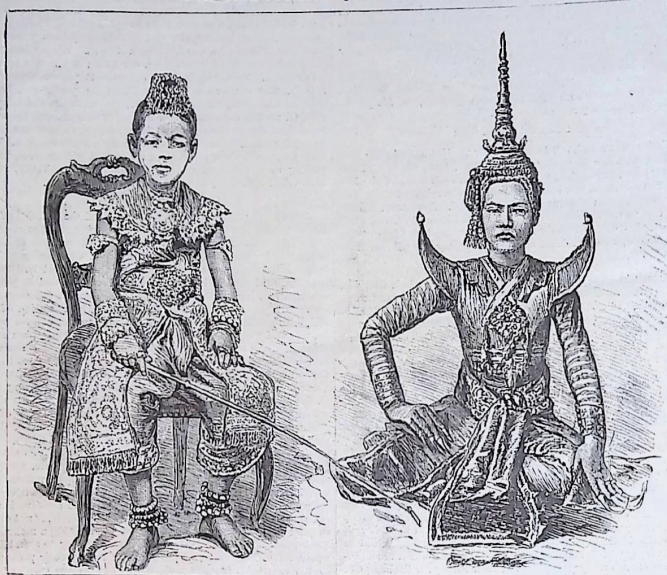
THE Austrian Socialists have issued a manifesto in which they declare that an economic crisis is at hand, and that a step must be put to emigration to America.

ANOTHER royal engagement is announced between the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick William, and Alexander L. Prince of Bulgaria.

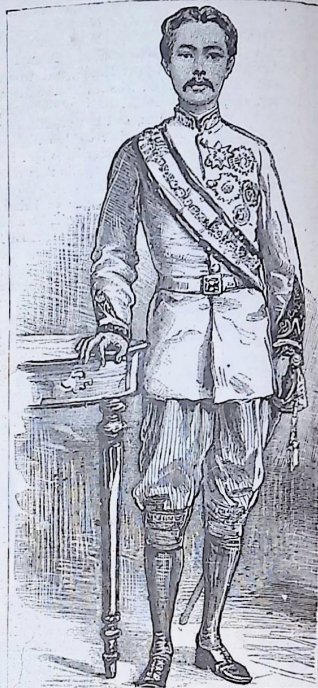
IS discussing the anti-Socialist law in the Reichstag, last week, Prince Bismarck promised to give the German work through social reforms, and support if unable to work.

THE revenue returns of France for the month of April show a deficit of 6,500,000 francs below the estimate. In view of constant deficits the several Budget committees have under consideration propositions for selling the state railways.

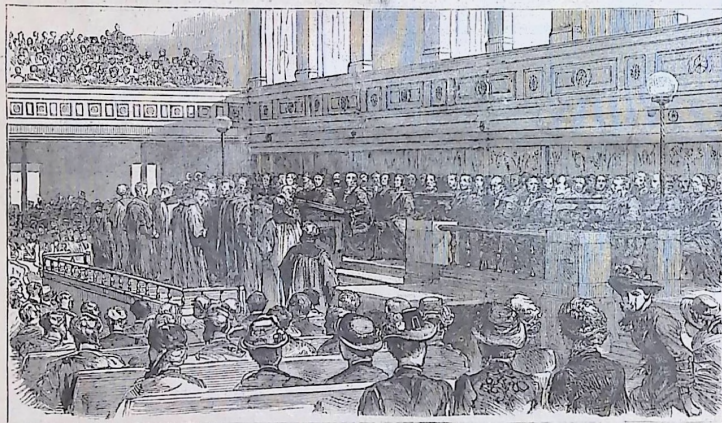
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 199.



SIAM.—THE WIFE AND SISTER OF KING CHULALONGKORN.
SEE PAGE 200.



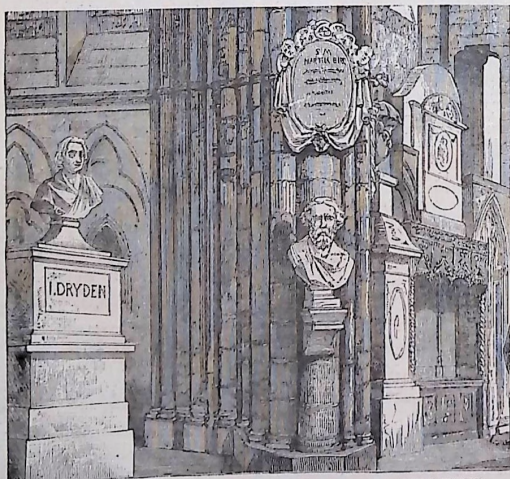
SIAM.—KING CHULALONGKORN THE FIRST.



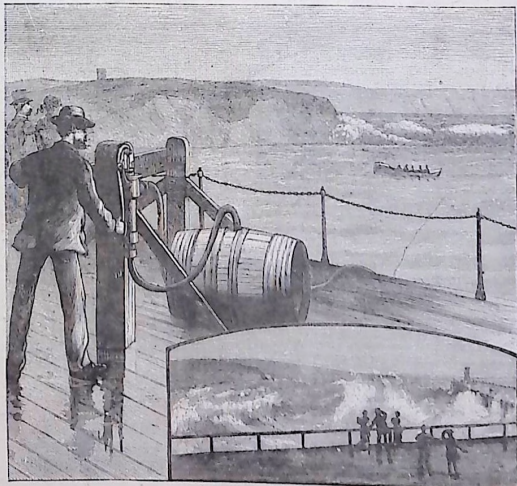
GREAT BRITAIN.—THE TERCENTENARY OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—CONFERRING THE HONORARY DEGREES.



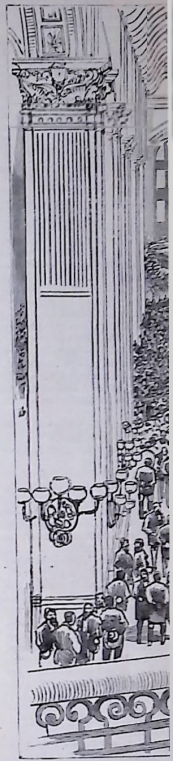
CAPT. C. BRACONNIER, ONE OF STANLEY'S OFFICERS
IN AFRICA.



GREAT BRITAIN.—THE MEMORIAL BUST OF LONGFELLOW, RECENTLY PLACED
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

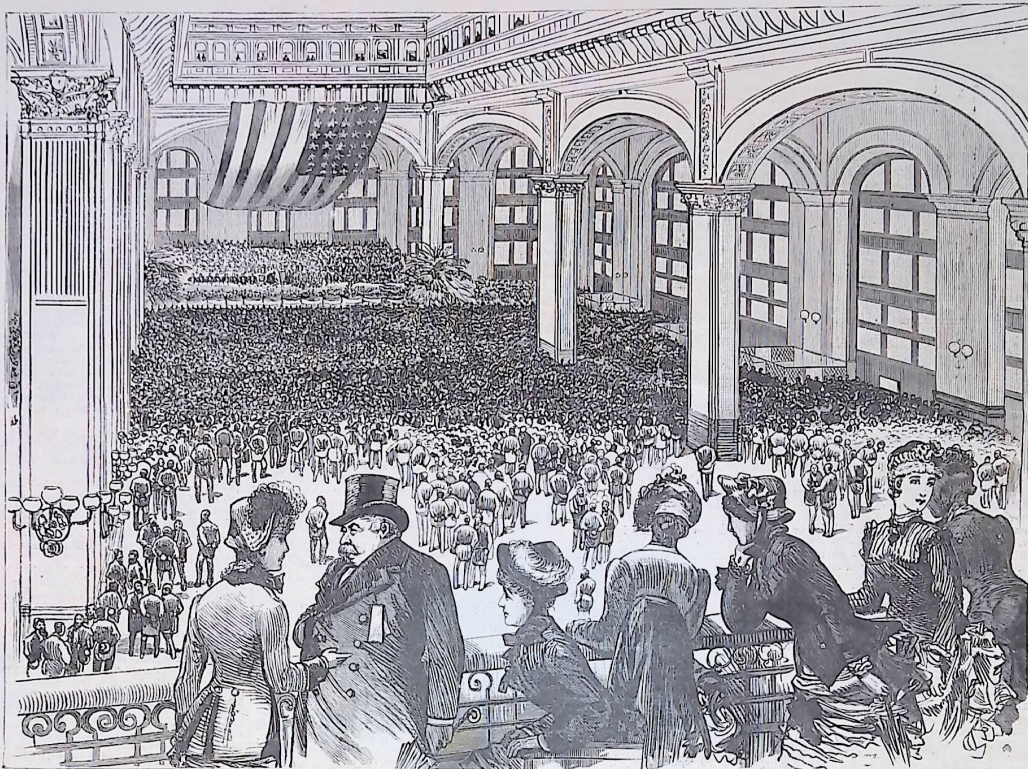


GREAT BRITAIN.—PUMPING OIL UPON THE SEA IN FOLKESTONE HARBOR.



NEW YORK CITY.—THE





NEW YORK CITY.—THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MAY 6TH.—MAYOR EDSON PRESENTING THE BUILDING TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXCHANGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 195.



DOROTHY FORSTER.—"MY UNHAPPY BROTHER SAT WITH HANGING HEAD, HIS HANDS TIED BEHIND HIM."—SEE PAGE 202.



NIGHT SCENE IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS



THE SCENE NEAR THE FINER'S HOSPITAL, ASHLAND



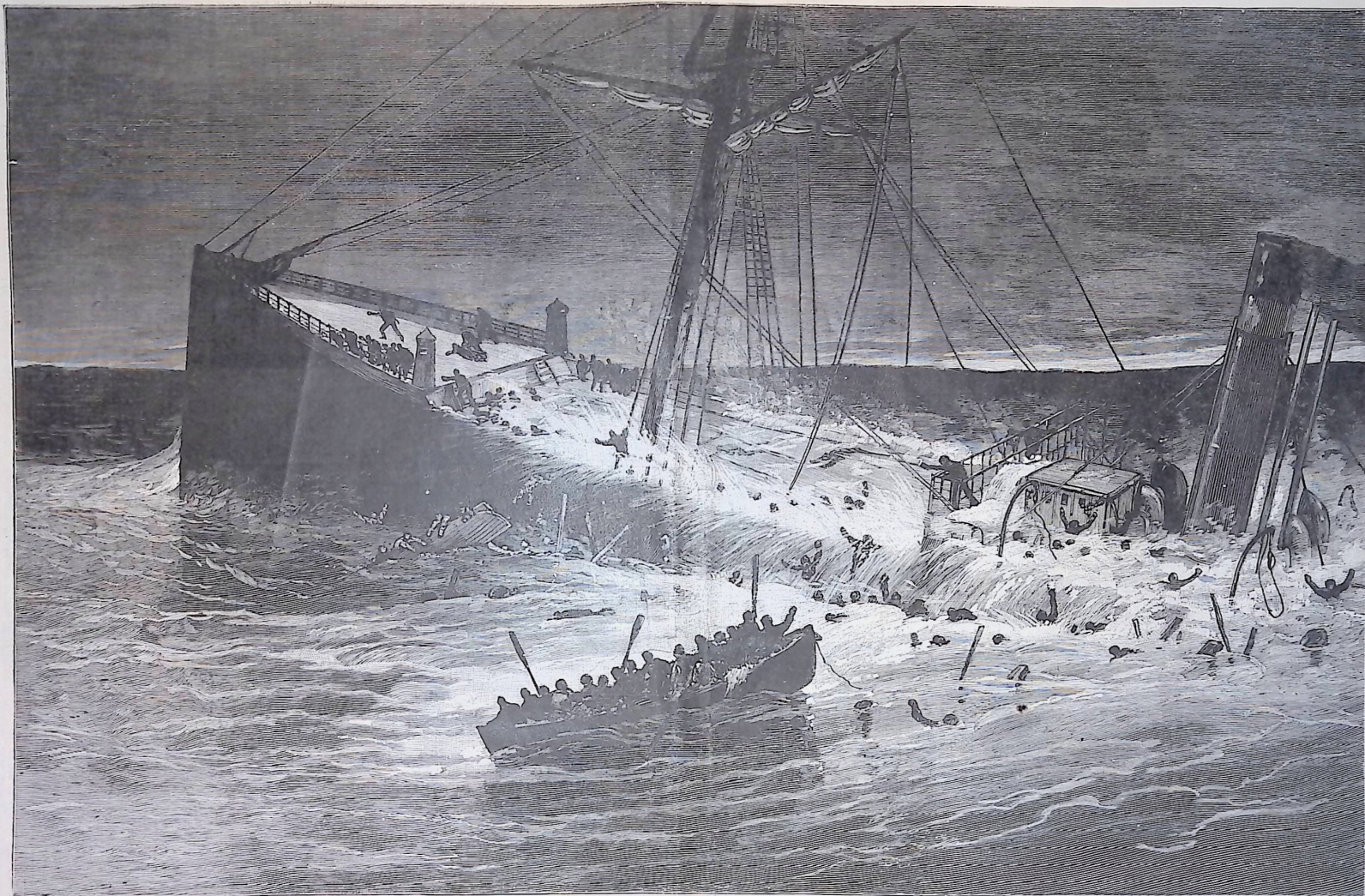
HUNGARIANS FIGHTING THE FIRE TO SAVE THE HOSPITAL



PENNSYLVANIA—THE RECENT FOREST FIRES—SCENES ALONG THE TRACK OF THE FLAMES.
FROM SKETCHES BY JOSEPH BECKER.—SEE PAGE 198.

IN THE BURNT DISTRICT

MAY 15, 1884.]

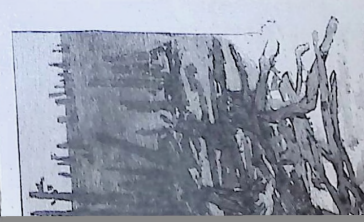


ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—SINKING OF THE STEAMSHIP "STATE OF FLORIDA," IN MID-OCEAN, ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 18TH.—FROM A SKETCH AND DESCRIPTION BY A SURVIVOR.—SEE PAGE 199.

[MAY 15, 1884.]



HOSPITAL

BURIAL DISTRICT
LATHAM

Priceless shelter

celous shelter from I



MARYLAND.—THE EXPERIENCES OF A PARTY OF YOUNG LADIES ON A COON HUNT.
SEE PAGE 203.

WILLIAM HENRY W.

Features approaching the Chamsians, rather than the Mongolians, east. On their arrival in New York they were clothing of the conventional European cut.

The Emilemme was received with formal ceremony, including a formal welcome on behalf of Mayor Edison, and an escort to matches, school and postoffice. *Emilemme* and her party arrived in New York the party left for Washington, their code of dress being the wearing of a reception of any earlier until after they had paid their respects to the President of the United States. The party arrived at the White House on Tuesday, the 6th in the afternoon. The Emilemme and her party were escorted the White House on Tuesday, the 6th in the afternoon. They were there the day after the arrival of Prince Naime was a sort of jacket, made of a fine silver fabric, like heron's of white and black, and a pair of shoes and patent-leather slippers like the ordinary American touring shoe with large gold buckles. The Emilemme's dress was embroidered with a lace, and upon the lace were several designs of their own being elegant, apparently of a very fine material. A sword, the hilt which was encased in the folds of his coat of jacket, but the emblem of gold, his sword, a cutting of the hand a helmet, the black velvet, the mounted in gold, his slippers and his slippers and his slippers a number of slippers a most costly and beautiful gown, upon occasion of the trip to Washington. The Emilemme and her party were the only

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.

CONSIDERABLE interest is felt regarding the diplomatic mission is not a portentous one. This group of royal and eminent persons landed in New York on Sunday, the 4th instant, having left Siam last August, and remained in London during the winter. At the head of the Embassy is the Crown Prince Narès Varariddhi, brother of the King of Siam, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He is accompanied by Prince Soupanthit, the Counselor; Major S'Sayh, of the Siamese army; Wilberforce Wyke, English attaché of the legation; Nai Tuan, the clerk; and Mr. Loftus, the Siamese interpreter. The Siamese are medium-sized, intelligent-looking people, of a light chocolate-color as to complexion, and with

coats, heavily embroidered with gold lace, red pantaloons and high top patent-leather boots, with spurs. Across their shoulders hung short capes of blue velvet, resplendent with gold, and at their sides they wore swords in scabbards of blue-and-gold. Mr. Isaac T. Smith, the Siamese Consul-general at New York, accompanied the Embassy. The chief diplomatic object of the visit of Prince Narès to this country is the ratification of a treaty between Siam and the United States, of which document the most important provision is the framing of regulations for the control of the liquor traffic in Siam on the following bases: I. The importation of spirituous liquors of such inferior quality as to render the sale thereof deleterious to the public health to be prohibited. II. A reasonable import duty to be imposed on spirituous liquors. III. The sale of spirituous liquors by retail, or under a prescribed quantity, to be prohibited, except by persons holding a government license, for which a reasonable fee shall be charged. IV. The regulations shall not apply to wine or beer, which shall be admitted at the general *ad valorem* rate of duty in force for the time being.

We give an interesting portrait of Prince Narès, from a recent London photograph; also portraits of the King of Siam, his wife and his sister. The King is known as Chulalongkorn the First, and by this title he prefers to be addressed by Europeans. He signs his name in the native language "Siammind," or "Phra Chulalongkorn," and sometimes "Chulalongkorn Rex Siamensis"; but when he desires to be particularly formal his name is written "Phra Bat Somdet Phra Paraminda Maha Chulalongkorn, Maha Mongkol Klao-van." These titles, however, are only abbreviations, and inadequately describe the transcendent virtues and achievements of the monarch. His name is written "Phra Bat Somdet Phra Paraminda Maha Chulalongkorn, Maha Mongkol Klao-van." These titles, however, are only abbreviations, and inadequately describe the transcendent virtues and achievements of the monarch. His name is written "Phra Bat Somdet Phra Paraminda Maha Chulalongkorn, Maha Mongkol Klao-van." These titles, however, are only abbreviations, and inadequately describe the transcendent virtues and achievements of the monarch.



PRINCE KHOM NARÈS VARARIDDHI, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM SIAM. PHOTO BY BASSANO.



HON. HENRY W. CANNON, THE NEW COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

features approaching the Caucasian, rather than the Mongolian, cast. On their arrival in New York they wore clothing of the conventional European cut.

The Embassy was received with formal ceremonies, including a naval salute, an address of welcome on behalf of Mayor Edson, and an escort of marines, sailors and policemen. On the day following their arrival in New York the party left for Washington, their code of etiquette forbidding the reception of any callers until after they had paid their respects to the President of the United States. President Arthur received the Ambassadors at the White House, on Tuesday, the 6th instant. They wore their native court apparel. Prince Narès wore a sort of jacket, made of a curious silken fabric, knee breeches of white silk, stockings of the same, and patent-leather slippers like the ordinary American dancing shoes, with large gold buckles. His jacket was heavily embroidered with gold lace, and upon his breast were several decorations, one of them being an elephant, apparently of gold. At his side hung a sword, the handle of which was concealed by the folds of his silken jacket, but the scabbard was of gold, heavily chased. He carried in his hand a helmet of black velvet, heavily mounted with gold. Over his shoulders and reaching below his knees hung a mantle of netted gold wire with a long fringe, a most costly and beautiful garment, worn only upon occasions of the greatest pomp. The counselor and the secretary wore the uniform of the Siamese army—red

sign. He was born September 21st, 1853; elected King by the Senate, or Supreme Council of Siam, on August 1st of October, 1868, and crowned on the 11th of November following. As he was then only fifteen years of age, Chow Thya Somdet

Baravongse, the head of the Senate, was appointed Regent and invested with executive authority; but on November 16th, 1873, when His Majesty had attained his majority according to Siamese law, he was crowned, and the Regency was abolished. His Majesty is a man of more than ordinary natural abilities, and noted for his liberal views on all subjects, secular and religious. In the Royal Library at Bangkok may be found an extensive collection of English, French and American publications and nearly all the popular English and American periodicals and newspapers. In that delightful apartment of the palace, among his books and surrounded by his favorite friends, the genial young King spends many profitable hours industriously storing his inquiring mind with new ideas and information about the great world of which he has heard, but years to see.

HON. H. W. CANNON, NEW COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

HON. H. W. CANNON, who succeeds Mr. John J. Knox as Comptroller of the Currency, is a native of Delhi, New York, where he was born in 1819. Before attaining his majority, having developed a marked financial capacity, he was made Teller in the First National Bank of that town. Leaving there he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was connected with the Second National Bank. In 1871 he removed to Stillwater, in the same State, and organized the Lumberman's National Bank, of which he was made cashier, which position he held when nominated for the responsible office he now holds. During the period of his residence in Stillwater, he has been identified with many of the principal business enterprises of



WASHINGTON, D.C.—THE STATUE OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, UNVEILED MAY 10TH. FROM A PHOTO. BY JARVIS.—SEE PAGE 222.



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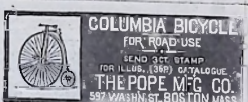
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