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OF SANTA BARBARA, CAL

A TOWN THAT OWES A GREAT DEAL TO SENTIMENT.

It is, in Part, a Sontimental City, and This Is, Perhaps, Owing to Its "Bolt Stallan Skies," Its "Romantic Cliffs" and the Poetry About It.

[Bpschil Correspondence.] ATBANT, N. Y., Aug. 13—Sants Barbara, Cal., owce its position to sentiment. More has been written about its "soft Italian skies," its "romantio cliffs," its "gentle climate" and "purple mountains" than of any place in the universe outside of Riviera. It has become, possibly from that cause, a sentimental city. Young girls tell quite tenderly the sad story of Ramona and think Mrs. Jackson's hero, Allessendro, "just too lovely for any-Allens ndro, "just too lovely for any thing." Young men with long hair and spectacles haunt the old mission and



SANTA BARBARA PALMS. timental contact with the solemn long frocked friars. The people themselves live in a seeming condition of poetry, affect the picturesque and ro-mantic, and open wide their eyes when the outside barbarian comes in and talks of trade and practical things. There is an air of gentle optimism over the whole town and a sense of pity for the common herd who happen not to know of Santa Barbara. One feels sure, after a stay in that community, that nothing wrong could happen there, and that life is only a matter of rose leaves and lilies, after all. I heard once of a pretty youth who had the heart of a fiend and the face of a god. He murdered his father and mother in cold blood, and when brought to the bar of justice for his awful crime was asked if he could give any good reason why he should not be exe cuted. He looked over the jury, made up of sentimental men, and putting a tear in his voice he implored them to have mercy upon him "Because he was an orphan." The plea had its effect. The jury fell upon one another's necks, and weeping in sympathy for the pretty prisoner, promptly acquitted him. Now this must have been a Santa Barbara jury. I can think up no other spot on earth where this doubtless authentic circumstance could have happened.

But, jesting aside, Santa Barbara is really an earthly paradise. Its repose and sedate contentment are restful for the tired traveler, and one ceases to wonder why H. H. and the magazine coterie have worn themselves out in its glorification. It justifies all, or nearly all, that has been said about it, and I shall not let any gall gather in the honey of my pen Of course it believes it has a great future. Not a vulgar commercial or manufacturing future, for that is repugnant to its refined taste, but a future nique in the history of the United States. I strolled on the sea beach and listened to one of Santa Barbara's celebrities whisper to me the confident story of the city's future. "We have a climate," he began (that, by the way, is the first thing you hear all over southern California-climate)-"we have a climate more perfect than any in the wide world. Existence here is a luxury. have beautiful groves, abundant fruits, scenery unexcelled, a never frothed sea and a valley so beautiful and serene that one dozes away one's life. We know neither frost nor cold, summer is eternal and sunshine continuous. Here then lies the secret of Santa Barbara's future. Here is this restful valley, by the side of this peaceful ocean, the world worn American will come with his household gods to end his days in serenity and quiet. After he has won his way in the bustling outside world here he will come to settle and bring up his children and enjoy the semi-tropical beauty of Santa Barbara. This place will be in time the home of the refined rich, and it will be come greater and more famous than the Mediterranean Riviera." The picture of Santa Barbara was not overdrawn. It was all that my friend painted, and the pleasant prospect for the future did not seem unreasonable. But will it come to pass? Scarcely, We have no idle and pampered class such as

For the time being the outside world is forgotten, and you can imagine that Ra-mona lives; so do Felipe and Allessen-dro and Senora Moreno. Perhaps they are now going to their beautiful Cam-ulos beyond Ventura. Or you may meet them this year avaning at the mission them this very evening at the mission, when you go up and watch the friars in the coarse robes of their order, with shaven faces, closely cropped hair, san-daled and girded, ring the Angelus! The neighborhood of the mission is The neighborhood of the mission is tinged with melancholy. Over one hundred years ago when they first planted the cross among the Indians in this superb valley, they were the intel-ligent possessors of the soil. But the whirligig of time brought many changes. The order then was rich and is now poor. That then gave of their means, they They then gave of their means; they now live on the bounty of the people; their influence is gone; their power de-parted forever. The dull routine of their lives, their narrow cells and solitary walks tell of resignation and poverty, but they cannot be human if they do not sigh for the old days, when to their re-ligious life was added the worldly charm

of great wealth and unlimited sway. Behind the mission at Santa Barbara. down the long valley, are the great ranches. I spent a day or two visiting them. The most noted one is that of Ellwood Cooper, which can only be reached, directly, by a drive of sixteen miles along a hot and dusty road. We, however, chose a longer journey, through little farms and picturesque canyons, starting in the morning and arriving in

the cool of the afternoon. The Cooper and Hollister ranches are enormous farms of two and three thou-

sand acres under the highest state of cul-



tivation. They are inclosed by tall eucalyptus trees, and within their giant borders are the almond, olive and English walnut orchards, so large and symmetrical in extent and perfection as to almost pass comprehension. The trees are numbered by thousands, and the almonds being in bloom the soft pink coloring makes a marvelous picture. Down in the canyon is the ranchman's residence, a little flower bedecked house, and around it he toils like an ordinary farmer, al though his trees bring him in a fortune every year. "Some years our crop is better than others," was the owner's observation; "last year we only"-only, mark you!-"gathered sixty-six tons of English walnuts and thirty-seven tons of almonds from our trees. This year they will probably do better. Our olives are the most profitable product, and we send out many thousands of bottles of olive oil," he said simply. Thirty men work this enormous farm, which makes more

money for its owner than any gold mine

in California.

When we returned from the visit to the big ranches we stopped near the cathedral oaks, and up the mountain pass came across a tidy little farm overlooking the boundless bay of Santa Barbara. The owner offered us hospitality, and as I chatted with her-a bright eyed old woman, partly crippled with eastern ascertained that she came umatismfrom Marblehead and had settled at Santa Barbara for relief from her physical ills. "Do you like it?" I inquired. "Yes, I like it," she said, as she looked fondly out upon the ocean. "My rheumatism is better. The only thing is, there ain't 'yawting' enough here to suit me." Poor old soul! She was born and brought up in old Marblehead, where every man, woman and child is part and parcel of a boat. Probably she could never again enter the small cabin of a vessel, but she still longed for the smacks and yachting of her native town. "Do you still consider yourself a Marblehead woman?" I asked. "No, no," she quickly answered. "I

bons' real want? A club mercifully administered.

Gibbons finally prevailed on to start for home. Home at upper end of court. Two hundred yards distant from my windows. Gibbons stops. Anchors to a gate post. Wants to go back for the other drink. Forgot it.

Gibbons' friends argue with Gibbons. "No more to-night, mon. Go home to yer wife, mon." Party deeply solicitous for Gibbons. His moral welfare. His wife's ditto. Such a comfort if the drunken, trazy Gibbons will but ge home to his wife! Inference on their back that when Gibbons, crazy, brutal and insane, does but go home the domestic Eden will run over with bliss. Strange but true. Gibbons makes another move for home.

Party accompanying. Occasional halt-ings and anchorings by Gibbona. With renewal of old discussion. Abuse, pro-fanity, desire to fight with anything, topped with demands for more beer. Moral, peace loving drunks at last see him home. Leave Gib at front gate. Quiet at last. I may now sleep. Voices die away. I turn over. Gale to land of

Nod appears. May I enter? No. Sudden uproar in Hall's court. Screams! Shrill. A woman's. arise. Open windows everywhere. Both sides of court. Heads out. Female heads. White nocturnal rigging. Masculine heads. Hall's court again in uproar.

Why? Gibbons beats his wife. Beer inside Gibbons has taken this direction. Power must expend itself somewhere. Target for fermented power inside Gib-bons is Mrs. Gibbons, Nothing unusual in Hall's court. And elsewhere.

My landlady out. At front door. In white. Night robe. Comely young woman. Husband at sea. In a collier. Athletic young woman. Red and robust pair of arms. Loud voiced. By nature a driver. Drives broom, Drives arms over washtub like young healthy steam engine. Leads expression of Hall's court public opinion of Gibbons from front door. Friend to abused Mrs. Gibbons. Heads the clamor. Shouts disapprobation of Gibbons' conduct. Says she'd "like to smack Gibbons' face!"

Of this Gib, oblivious. D. D. Dead drunk. Asleep. Has done his best and

worst. Events in Hall's court over for night. Quite forgotten on morrow. Gibbons will arise. Go to work. The court will go on as usual until another or the same Gibbons does it all over again. Such is life. In Hall's court, Great Yarmouth. Also elsewhere, PRENTICE MULFORD.

THE STANDISH MONUMENT.

A Noble Tribute to America's First Commissioned Officer.

The spot chosen for the monument which has been erected to perpetuate the memory of Miles Standish, the first commissioned military officer of the New World, is on Captain's Hill, on the old Standish farm, where Capt. Standish lived and died. It is here that the house built by his son in 1666 still stands near the site of the old homestead which was burned in 1665. The farm was given to him by the colony about 1630, and remained in the family till the middle of the last century. The hill is 180 feet high, and overlooks Plymouth and Duxbury (Mass.) harbors. Pilots now use it as a sighting point in entering Massachusetts bay. When the shaft is finished it will be very useful to the coast survey as well as to pilo.s.

The monument is 100 feet high from the grade to the top of the parapet or base of the statue. The diameter of the base is 25 feet and at the top 16 feet. The base is octagonal to the height of 25 feet, or as far up as the projection of the lower cornice; above this the monument is perfectly round. The foundation extends 8 feet below the surface of the ground, and is laid in hydraulic coment. Up to the first cornice the granite base of the monument is of the first dimension quality, with rough, split faces and hammered beds and builds. This monument is the tallest and largest structure in the United States erected to the memory of any individual, except Washington. The whole upper corner is also of rough, split granite. The brick cone inside is supported by eight hammered granite posts, 12 feet long, and lintels.

THE CRAZES OF THE DAY.

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THEY ARE SPECULATION, CONSOLI-DATION AND RECAPITALIZATION.

Walter Wellman Has an Interview with Assistant United States Treasurer Whelpley on This Subject-Guilibility of the English Investor.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-"A wave of speculation, consolidation and recapitalization is passing over the world," says Assistant United States Treasurer Whelpley. Mr. Whelpley knows whereof he speaks. While other officials watch politics he watches finance. He sits where the beating of the fiscal pulse of the country may be noted with unerring ac-curacy, where the financial activities of the whole world are mirrored. "This wave, in my opinion, is one of the most remarkable things of recent times," adds Mr. Whelpley. "It is not confined to one country nor to one continent. Schemee for organization, consolidation and re-capitalization of industrial concerns are prevalent not only in Germany, France, England and the United States, but in Australia, Africa and South America. The trust and syndicate idea has fairly taken possession of the earth. People appear to imagine that if five concerns, each worth \$100,000 and paying annua profits of \$5,000, can be brought under one management their value will at once leap to millions and their profits to hundreds of thousands. The craze for this sort of thing is almost as wild and illogical as was the popular fever to in-vest in John Law's South Sea bubble a century ago."

"How do you explain this tendency of the times?"

"Well, in the first place, investors are suspicious of railway securities. Not many railroads, in the United States particularly, are making their usual profits. There is, moreover, a lack of confidence in railroad management. Just at this juncture, when money is flowing less freely than before into railroads, and when there is such a glut of money that in-London 2 per cent. is a good rate of interest, and in this country our 4 per cent, bonds are held at a premium of 28, with New York city able to sell 24 per cent. bonds at a small premium, the germ of the trust and consolidation idea appears in the formation of big industrial syndicates in this country and England, whisky, sugar, cotton seed oil and steel taking the lead here, and the Bass, Guinness and other great breweries across the water. There were many imitators of these trusts. At first the consolidation idea was taken up by the actual owners of industrial properties, and syndicates were formed to control interests of great actual value and earning capacity. Many fortunes were made in these consolida tions, and in a very short time the public was led to believe investment in such concerns the surest and speediest read to wealth.

"From consolidation by owners, on a purely mutual and thoroughly honest basis, it was but a step to consolidation and recapitalization on a fictitious and exaggerated estimate of values. So great has become public confidence in trusts and syndicates that frauds of the boldest and most specious character can be successfully marketed both in this country and Europe. In England particularly there is a craze for such investments, and when former United States Treasurer Wyman returned from Europe short time ago he told me it was the easiest matter in the world for a couple of American concerns that had been earning a little profit, and which had some genuine assets, to go over to London, consolidate and recapitalize at a valuation five or ten times their actual

investor, and a prospect of 10 per cent, sets him crazy. While their interest rates are low, their notions of a proper capitalization are very large. A certain American invention which has been but fairly successful in America is being worked off on the Londoners for \$4,000,-000. The salt trust has a capital stock of \$11,000,000. A capitalization of a certain manufacturing company is being marketed in London, the total being the enormous sum of \$4,500,000. Another company, a small but prosperous manu-facturing concern, modestly asks for but \$300,000. Two far western breweries have clubbed together and struck London fot \$2,000,000,

"These are but instances, of which I could mention many more; and there is an alluring scheme on foot for the capi-talization of a land company, the site of whose town has not yet either a railroad, a telegraph office or a postoffice." The English public will invest in any-

thing providing the promoters put their capital high enough and do not promise too much. Englishmen are suspicious of any scheme that talks of 10 or 15 per cent, profits, and are disinclined to in vest unless the capital runs up to a pretty round figure. Many meritorious enterprises have failed to attract capital sim-ply because they did not put a big enough price on themselves. The old saying, "Strike high if you lose your hatchet," applies in this case. These English investors do not seem to profit much by experience, either. They will even go into mining companies. Notwithstanding the fact that out of hundreds of mining companies listed in London only forty have paid dividends, 100 new companies, with a nominal capital of \$70,-000,000, were capitalized in England last year.

Among the new mining ventures now being successfully marketed in London is one which has some novel features. It is called the "Wyldsdale Gold Exploration and Developing company, limited." It is incorporated "for the purpose of acquiring the concession granted by Umbandine, king and paramount chief of Swazieland, South Africa, upon the slopes and spurs of Makonjwa mountains and ancient valleys, on which have been found both rich alluvial deposits of gold and numerous gold bearing reefs." tract of ground granted by King Umbandine is thirty-seven square miles, for which the lessee is to pay but \$200 a year. Nobody knows whether there is any valuable ore in this land, but the fellow who secured the grant will undoubtedly be able to sell out to the company for a round half million, for the gullible English public has promptly walked up and planked down more than a million dollars to equip the company that is to ex-plore and develop the alleged gold coun-

try. "To transact the business of these speculative enterprises innumerable trust and banking companies are springing up in England," says Mr. Whelpley. "These are speculations in themselves, in which the organizers are sure to make money by taking advantage of the craze. An example of this was recently had in this city. A friend of mine organized a new trust company, subscribed for the stock himself, and on the boom disposed of the most of it at a premium which has already netted him \$30,000 profit. The mania for speculation by means of incorporated companies and consolidations of enterprises has largely taken the place of stock and grain gambling. In my opinion it is by far the most dangerous evil of the three." WALTER WELLMAN.

IWO NEW CRUISERS. T

Ungle Sam Is Adding to His Navy All the Time.

Here is a cut showing the expected appearance of the two new 3,000 ton

ABOUT WORLD'S FAIRS.

HISTORY THAT IS INTERESTING FOR AMERICANS JUST NOW.

It is Rendered Appropriate by Reason of the Approaching Exhibition of 1899, When the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus Will Be Celebrated.

It doesn't matter a "terrible sight" to Americans outside New York, Chicago, Washington and St. Louis, in which of those cities the World's fair of 1892, to celebrate the discovery of the western continent by one Christopher Colon, alias Columbus, is held. Strenuous exertions are being made in behalf of all of them, and the rest of the world will watch with interest to the finish the wordy war that is now going on, ready to "hurrah" for the winner when it is decided.

The first world's fair was held in Hyde park, London, in 1851. There had been number of industrial exhibitions in Europe, and in 1844 one was held in Paris which was so successful that it suggested a similar one to the English people to include wares from all nations. Consequently a society was formed with Prince Albert for president, and in 1849 it presented a plan to the public. A royal commission was issued and the queen headed a subscription list with a thousand pounds. Then arose the wonderful Crys-

tal Palace, the first of its kind, 1 consisting, except the flooring and joists, of glass and iron. 1,851 feet (probably the number being intended to represent the COLUMPUS. year of the exhi-

bition), 408 feet wide, with an extension 936 by 48 feet, and a central transept 108 feet. The area covered was about nineteen acres. The building was begun on the 6th of September, 1850, and completed in February of the next year. On May 1 the queen opened the exhibition.

England's world's fair was a great success. Being the first of its kind, its novelty attracted the attention of the whole world. From Hyde park to the eastern borders of Russia, all over the English colonies, throughout America nothing was talked of but the Crystal Palace and the world's fair. The nations of the world not only sent their exhibits, but their people flocked to London to see the show. It was open five and a half months, during which time it was visited by over 6,000,000 people.

The venture was a financial success. A net profit of £186,436 was realized, which was applied, with additional parliamentary grants, to a scheme for the advancement of fine arts and of practical science. The Crystal Palace was taken down and put up again at Sydenham on an enlarged plan and reopened by the queen on June 10, 1854. There it stands to this day, devoted to monster concerts, horticultural shows and other matters of public inter est. Though constructed more than forty years ago, it is a model of beauty, conspicuous especially for its light, fairy like appearance. At this time Brother Jonathan was an

uncouth but strapping youth, unwilling to be outdone by his elder relative, John Bull. During the year of the world's fair he sent his sailing boat, the America. across the water and astonished Mr. Bull to an extent that he has not yet recovered. Acting on the principle of children among whom one must always have what the other has, Jonathan concluded to get up a world's fair himself. New York was then as now the first city in the land as regards size, and there a

The third decennial exhibition in in London was a small affair. The great affair of the kind was the Vi exhibition of 1873. The main buil was of brick and glass, 2,993 feet les, and 52 feet wide, with a central doma There were also 33 galleries 250 by 4 feet, a machinery annex of brick 2,556 by 155 feet, a fine art hall and other buildings. There were over 7,000,000 visitors. This exhibition was the mon costly and the greatest financial faller of any. Twelve millions were expended. of which three-quarters were lost. This was largely owing to the financial pants

of that year. When the centennial year of Ameri-can Independence came round in 1879, the people of the United States inaugu-rated an exhibition which went far to obliterate the chagrin caused them by their failure in 1853. Congress created a centennial commission empowered to raise \$10,000,000. Philadelphia naturally was selected as the place for holding the exhibition, and suitable buildings ware erected, the main one being 1,380 feet long by 464 feet, with projecting wing-at the centers and sides 418 feet in length. This building alone covered an of that year. length. This building alone covered an area of 20 acres. Machinery hall was 1 403 feet long by 360 feet wide, with an



J. E. SIMMONS, Finance, W. L. BULL, Brok NEW YORK EXHIBITION COMMITTEEME annex. Memorial hall, containing the artists' display, was intended to be per-manent. Its architectural effect was very fine, its dome rising 150 feet above the ground. The remaining building, were all large and important struc including twenty-six crected by the dif-ferent states and thirty by private American exhibitors. The number of visitors was 0.910,996, In 1878 the French government inaugurated an exhibition to demonstrate to

foreign nations the success of the reput lic and recommend the French system of industrial protection. Though in size and splendor this surpassed all previous exhibitions, by the time it was held mar-chants had ceased to exhibit their goods chants and ceased to exhibit the parposes. Old houses declined to enter goods, but the space was taken up by new ones. The number of entries were double those of the exposition of 1867.

The next great exposition—the one being now held in Paris—was also insti-tuted by the French, like the Americas exhibition, to celebrate a centennial the centennial of the French revolution It takes rank still higher than those the fore it as its predecessors have excellent theirs. While these exhibitions have ceased to attract as commercial adver-tisers, they have steadily increased in interest. Curious inventions, curious man infactures have been increasing through the country, and the improved means of transportation have facilitated the view ing of the displays by people from all parts of the globe.



THE OLD MISSION

they have in England. In our American hurry there is no considerable number of people who, though they were rich as Crosuses, would be content to sit down and doze away even the autumn of their days. Money getting and money grabbing is our common heritage. The Goulds and the Vanderbilts, the Stanfords and the Astors, are richer than can be comfortable, but they do not stop in the pursuit of money. As long as there is a dollar ahead they are going for it, and going for it with a zest and eager ness as though their lives depended on it. In that they find the pleasure, not in sitting down and resting. And while there is a class of Americans who are satisfied with a competence and willing to retire from business, it is not to the poetic quiet and rare beauty of Santa

Barbara they are going, but to the great capitals of the world, where they and their wives and daughters can display their wealth and enjoy the envious admiration of those less favored. We see that in California. The Stanfords, the Markeys, the Crockers, the Huntingtons and the Floods have their magnifi cent residences on Nob Hill, but San Francisco, even, is not enough. Their mansions are closed nearly all the time, and they are away dazzling Paris, Rome, Berlin and New York. No, quiet and repose is not a characteristic of the rich American.

No description of Santa Barbara will give one a fair idea of the place. Not that it is so very beautiful, or that one gets a suggestion of Arcadia in entering from the railway or the sea. Far from it. The train stops midway, the steamer at the foot, of the long finely paved leading street which is full of bustle, and tells of the working world. But after one has been there a day or two and is away from the principal thoroughfare, the seductive atmosphere has its sooth ing influence and you feel what a restful region you are in. Life then lacks animation, although the delicious oxygen is sbundant in health giving proportion

am now a Santa Barbarian." FREDERICK W. WHITE.

BEER AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

Prentice Mulford Telle How It Is Worshiped by Fishermen. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- At Great Yarmouth, England. Fisherman's tap room, opposite lodgings. The Hercules. Narrow street. Twenty feet from my windows. Empty by day. Full every night. Herring fishermen. Wives ditto. Partners for life in drinking. Hercules etiquette. One mug for two, man and wife. Sip alternately. Feminine power to drain pot equal to man's. He sips. She sips. She sips. He sips. Mug empty. Passed to barmaid. B. M. at beer pump. Practiced muscle. Mind ditto, One stroke sump lever for half a pint. Two, a pint. Quarter stroke thrown in for good measure. Alternate conjugal sipping as be fore. Sanded floor. Long table. Rack of long stemmed clay pipes. Public pipes. For customers. Smoke room full. All hands talk. Talk, noisy, exciting and at 11 o'clock confused.

Commences to simmer down at mid night. Company at that hour at maximum of beeriness and prosiness. Long winded. Steam up. High pressure. In spirational nocturnal anec lotage. Same old yarn. Hundredth time. Five hundredth time. Midnight. Hercules puts up shutters. Turns 'em out. Patrons linger outside. Hate to go home. Mild night. Soft moonlight. High tide of beeriness. All nature at rest. Care driven away. Recollection of debts. the morrow's labors, rheumatism and waiting wives softened down. Roseate hue over all. Lifted into temporary elvsium by beer. No wonder they linger I, abed. Within ear shot of it all Without beer. Don't want beer. Want sleep. Can't get sleep. Can get only herring fisherman's midnight beer talk. Time lags. Leaden winged. One o'clock. Still hearing beery talk of men who go down on great deep and now in depths of beer. Two o'clock. A week has passed. Turn and toss. Frame of mind malignant.

Hope at last. Signs of breaking up Of what? Maritime beer talk. Subject: Best way of picking up anchor after slipping cable. Seven opinions given. All talk together. Differences of opinion. Talk loud. Energetic. Some profanity. Subject finally forgotten. Merges Into something else. Then focuses into com mon subject. What?

Gibbons. Gibbons drunkest of lot. Beer inside of Gibbons suddenly boils over. Gibbons becomes volcanic. Erup tive. Gibbons differs from everybody. Becomes profane. Abusive. Wants to fight.

Lesser drunks argue with Gibbons. Coax him to go home. Gibbons won't go home. But loves to be coaxed. Regards coaxing as sort of homage paid him by party. Common drunken perception on part of the Gibbons type of man. Gib-

The granite in the shaft is in irregular blocks, no course less than eight inches nor over twelve inches rise outside. The interior above the octagon base is built up with common rubble stone, the whole laid in mortar ce-

ment. The dome or ceiling is of eight inch brick. the same ma terial answering for the roof. The triads of the stairs are built into the wall at . . each end as they are carried up; the material used STANDISH MONUMENT. is North river stone, four inches thick and twelve

inches wide. The statue, which is built by the Cape Ann Granite company, is finished and on the grounds. The height from the base at the feet to the crown of the head is fifteen feet. It is carved out of two blocks of the finest Cape Ann granite, and represents the old Euritan captain standing in an upright position in full military dress of the early colonial period, consisting of the cocked hat, Elizabethan rufile around the neck, military boots, etc. The right foot and arm, in which a scroll is held, are extended forward, while the left hand rests firmly on the hilt of the sword hanging on the left side. The long cloak which was then worn is thrown over the back, falling behind the statue in graceful folds to the feet.

Very large stones were used in the construction of this monument, many of them weighing from three to five tons each, which when set make a very imposing structure. The stones which form the jambs of the arch over the entrance were contributed by and bear the names of each of the New England states. Presi dent Grant presented the keystone which represents the counties of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, suitably in scribed. There are four sunken panels on the sides, each contains four stones on which the sixteen names of Capt. Standish's companions in the great work accomplished by the Pilgrim Fathers are cut.

The inner room of the octagon base is about twenty-one feet across by twenty feet high, and is so constructed as to receive tablets of religious, historical, masonic and other societies, mechanical and mercantile associations, regimental and other military stones. All the interior of the shaft above, including the sides of the cone around which th stones circle, is studded with the military company stones of this and other states and such like tablets, which may be deemed best to insert so as to commen morate and perpetuate the works and names of Capt. Standish and his associates.

At the census of 1981 there were some 60,000 English soldiers in India, together with 46,000 male Europeans and 31,000 male Eurasians.

"That is just what is being done at

this time. London is full of such schemes from the United States, South America, Australia, Africa, everywhere, There seems to be no limit to the English purse, no end to the credulity of the English investor. Take the Burmal ruby mine scheme as an example. The success of that 'flyer' was such as to make Law turn over in his grave and crack his bones in envy. According to

the prospectus the Burmah Ruby com pany had obtained from the king of that country a monopoly of the ancient mines from which rubies could be picked by the wagon load. Moreover, diamonda were becoming so plentiful, owing to the large output of the Cape mines, that the ruby was fast supplanting the diamond as the most precious, most valuable and most fashionable gem.

"This company was capitalized at £500,000, or \$2,500,000, in £1 shares Subscription books were opened at the Rothschild banking house in St. Within's lane, and when Rothschild's clerks came down to the bank on the morning of the advertised day they were compelled to ask the assistance of the police in getting into the building, and then had to climb in the windows by means of ladders. Thousands upon thousands of persona crowded around the bank, eager for a chance to subscribe to the stock. By noon £1 shares were worth £370 each and closed for the day at £350. If the capital stock had been fifty millions of dollars, probably it would all have been subscribed for.

"For months the newspapers have been filled with accounts of English investments in all sorts of American properties-in western lands, cattle ranches, flour mills, dry goods stores, theatres horse car lines, gas companies, etc Some of these reports are true, some not There is no doubt, however, of the magnitude of English investment in American breweries. I have seen an authentic list of the breweries sold to foreign syndicates, and the total sum involved is nearly \$30,000,000. Two New York breweries, not large oves, are consolidated and capitalized at \$4,500,000. A New Hampshire brewery is put in at \$6,300. 000. Three breweries at Rochester, N. Y., go in at \$4,500,000.

"John Smith has a brewery which pays him, say, \$20,000 a year profit. It is worth probably \$250,000. Richard Roe has a brewery that pays him \$10,000 a year, and that is worth \$150,000. A speculator comes along and says to Smith: 'I'll give you \$500,000 for your brewery, \$300,000 cash and you to take stock for the remainder, the new company retaining you at a salary of \$5,000 a year.' A similar offer is made Roe. Both accept, of course. The speculator makes a small deposit for the option, goes to London, incorporates his company 'to purchase and consolidate' the two concerns, issues a seductive prospectus, prates of the fact that the present proprietors are under contract to remain at the head of the concerns and that they retain large financial interests therein, pay large sums to a London 'promoter' or broker who knows how to reach capi tal, and presently the transaction is completed. Smith and Ros get their cash and their stock and are retained at fat salaries. The speculator and promoter wax rich, and everybody, even the in vestor, is happy. It is when dividend day comes round that the last named in dividual becomes miserable.

"No wonder the owners of industrial concerns are willing to sell out to foreigners when they can get two or three prices for their property. Over in Eng-land interest rates are so low that 5 or 6 per cent, appears large to the eves of an

known at 85 NO. 7 No. 8, bids for which will be opened by the authority of the United States navy Aug. 22. Each of these vessels is to cost \$1,100,000. The dimensions are as follows: Longth, 800 feet; beam, 42 feet;



3,000 TON CRUISER. mean draft, 18 feet; displacement, 3,100 tons; horse power, 10,000; speed, 20 knots an hour; battery-one 6 inch and one 10 inch rifled gun, two 6 pounders, two 3 pounders, one 1 pounder, two Gatling guns and two small revolving cannon. The first two guns named form the main battery, while the others form the secondary battery. The great superiority claimed for the armament of these cruisers is in the use of rapid firing guns in the main battery, instead of the ordinary breech loaders.

The six inch guns can be fired four times as fast as the ordinary guns of the same caliber, while the four inch rifle can be worked ten times a minute. In addition to a heavy protecting deck there is to be a water line belt of "woodite," whatever that may be, which is expected to swell up and keep water from passing through any holes made by an enemy's projectiles. There will also be a thick belt of coal over and protecting the machinery and boilers. There will be a double bottom in the wake of the machinery space. The rudder will be of the balanced type, and will form a continuation of the lines of the ship aft. The protected deck will slope at the side in two slopes of 22 degs. and 39 degs. It will be covered first with half inch plating, then a two inch plate is worked on this on the slopes amidships, two inches on the slopes at the ends and one inch on the flat. The engines are triple expansion, in

verted and direct acting, with high pres sure cylinder 36 inches, intermediate 53 inches, and two low pressure 57 inches in diameter, the common stroke being 33 inches. There will be six torpedo tubes, with openings about four feet above the water line, worked from the berth deck. These tubes will be of the Howell pattern, using gunpowder impulse. The rig will be that of a two masted schooner, spreading 7,210 square fect of sail. The masts will have barbette galleries for machine guns just below the tops The vessels will be in every way well built and arranged so as to secure the utmost economy of room combined with the best ventilation and greatest convenience to officers and men.

A school of Devil Fish.

Old ocean pilots and seagoing people who watched the school of devil fish that played about the pilot boats and the tug Cynthia before the boats got off in the regatta yesterday say that such a sight is very rare in the life of a mariner. They played about the craft for fully half an hour, and were principally young devil fish from four feet long to six feet, and they looked like great bats. Some of them had shed their tails, while others had caudal appendages fully a yard in length. As many as twenty of these hideous looking marine curiosities were seen at one time, and one was shot by one of the crew of the Neca, and after lashing the water of the sound into a foam it sank out of sight .- Savannah News.

Knauss, of Detroit, is considered the finest left handesi pitcher in the International assoclation, and that, too, with all due respect to Titcomb, Shreve and Oberlander.

company was incorporated in 1851. The city gave a lease of Reservoir square, a glass and iron building in the form of a Greek cross was erected, and on July 14 1853, Franklin Pierce, then president of the United States, opened the exhibition.



SECRETARY CRAGIN AND HEADQUARTER OF THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE.

The New York "world's fair" was not a success. It followed closely on the heels of the London exhibition, and the novelty had worn off; there was an exhibition in Dublin at the same time, and the location of the building was then quite a distance from the center of the city. Instead of 17,000 exhibitors who contributed to the London show, there were but 4,800 at New York. Then there was a great delay in opening. All these causes made the New York affair a far tamer one than that in Hyde park. But the Yankee exhibited a lot of agricultural implements, which he has since been using to great advantage, besides shipping them all over the world. After the fair the New York Crystal Palace was leased to the American institute for annual exhibitions, and during ono of them, in October, 1858, it caught fire and was destroyed with its contents. The New York world's fair was a finan-

cial failure. Munich had an exhibition in a glass and iron building in 1854, which was interrupted by cholera. The French carried on the idea started by the English by an exhibition in 1855 at Paris, which which was up to that time successful next to the Hyde park affair. A building of stone, brick and glass was crected on the Champs Elyscen 800 by 850 feet, costing \$5,000,000. The Emperor Louis Napoleon opened the exhibition on May 14. There were 20,000 exhibitors and over 4,500,000 visitors. As a display the affair was a success, but financially it was a failure.

In 1862 the Londoners got up an international exhibition in a brick, glass and fron building in Kensington, intended to follow the "world's fair" of 1851 as a second decennial. There were in all over 26,000 exhibitors and about the same attendance as at the previous decade. There was a deficiency of £12,000 when the exhibition ended. The building was intended to be permanent, but it was demolished,

In 1867 the French arranged an exhibition which distanced all previous ones in the number of exhibitors and visitors. A building was crected in the Champ de Mars, oval in shape, 1,550 fect long by 1,250 feet wide, the area being in creased by a number of smaller buildings to 35 acres. It was opened to the public for seven months, during which the. were 50,226 exhibitors. The time the exhibition was open was longer than that of either of the London shows, but there were more visitors in proportion (taking this fact into consideration) at the Paris exposition. It was claimed that there was a financial profit to the Paris exposition of about \$600.000,

And now preparations are being a for a world's fair in the United St in 1893. As that of 1876 excelled of 1853, so may 1892 excel 1876.

Where Mr. Biaine Enjoys Life, Here is a cut of the magnificent su mer cottage built by Mr. Blaine at Bas Harbor, Me. The view is taken from the shore side of the house. The wond oval window, twelve feet long, shows in this view in the center of the side. The hall and fireplace in the hall are en

trenely unique. The house con

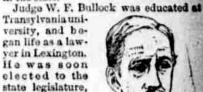
many ourios, Among the inter



MR. BLAINE'S BAR HARBOR COTTAGE hotographs are those of Emperor Wil helm and Unser Fritz, with autographs, presented to Mr. Blains during his visit to Germany. The title "Stanwood" is given to the cottage.

Judge W. F. Ballock.

The venerable president of the Amerian Printing House for the Blind, Jude W. F. Bullock, who recently died at his son's home near Shelbyville, Ky., was born near Lexington, in Fayette co in 1807, and was 52 years old at his death. Hisfather, Edmund Bullock, was a native of Hanover, Va., and sottled near Lorington at the beginning of the present century. He represented Fayette co in the legislature, and served in the low house from 1809-1817. Three times he was elected as speaker, and was esteen everywhere as one of the most able men in the state.





W. F. BULLOCK. one of their foun-

ders. In 1858 he drew up the bill for the establishment of the first school for the blind south of the Ohio, secured the en tablishment of the printing house for the blind and was president of the board of control of the above institution till his death. He also recently secured the es-tablishment of a blind school for colored children. The judge's course at the Transylvania university was finished with honor at the age of 17. He was a distinguished student and orator, and on graduating was accorded especial degrees of honor. While at the university he distinguished himself by an address of welcome to Henry Clay.

When Is a Muzzle Not a Muzzle?

As the city ordinance reads, every dog shall wear a muzzle between the ist of June and the 1st of August. A muzzle can be put onto a dog as the owner like and yet be within the letter of the law, A muzzle can be put upon the tail of a canine, and if it can only be made to stay the dog is all right.—New Haven Palladium.