## JOHRNALISTS ON DECK

THEIR REMARKABLE PROMINENCE CALL IN WASHINGTON LOTES

nes G. Blaine, Elijah Halford, J. Inrkson, Public Printer Palmer, Com

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A somewhat remarkable dinner party assembled at Chambertin's last Saturday night. Four or five prominent officers of the government, formerly connected in an editorial capacity with The Chicago Inter Ocean, gave a dinner to a former managing editor of that paper, Senator Pierce, of North Dakota. This pretty little dinner called to mind the prominent part which newspaper men are now playing in public affairs. It seems to me that wherever one turns in this capital city he comes upon newspaper men who are comes upon newspaper men who are wielding great influence in politics and other fields of human activity, over and above the influence which they natural-ly exert as writers and editors. I do not as yet hope that the editors will be able to take the place of the lawyers as the principal components of the ranks of

Probably the lawyers will always lea in this respect, as it is right and proper they should. A somewhat careful study th senate and house lins convinced me that the best preliminary training for a national legislator is that acquired in a law office, in court, and in necessary fa-miliarity with the laws and parliament-ary usages. The training of the law is not indispensable to success, but it is much in one's favor. Two of the most successful men of their times in the house of representatives, James G. Blaine and Samuel J. Randall, had not this advantage. Neither ever studied law. One of quarter of a century, the late S. S. Cox, was not a lawyer. There are many other exceptions to the rule, but the rule nevertheless remains that nearly all of the leaders on both sides of the house and in the senate have had legal training and But in purely executive offices this

rule does not hold good. Here the editorial training is fully as good as that of the law. Some of the most successful executive officers of the present government are journalists, and the same thing has been true of past administrations. I wish here to pause momentarily to de-fend the use of the word journalist. It is a good, wholesome word, of well defined, precise meaning, perfect pedigree, convenient application. It may as appropriately apply to the reporter as to the editor, to the desk man as to the special correspondent. A newspaper is a journal of the times, and all of us who nelp make journals are journalists. It is the common fad among press workers to say: "I am not a journalist, I am a newspaper man." But I protest against that. The counselor does not call himself a "lawyer man," and only in de rision is the physician termed a "medi-cine man." No such cant is indulged in by the educator, the architect, the minister, the civil engineer. Why, then, the awksard reperfueer "newspaper man" as a substitute for journalist? Daniel Manning did not object to be-

ing called a journalist, and he was more than that | He was a great politician, a Warwick, a party statesman. He made Grover Cleveland president of the United States and served creditably in his cabinet. Charles A. Dana was and is a journalist, and he was a cabinet officer. Daniel Lamont was a journalist, and he helped make Grover Cleveland, both before and after the election of that gentleman to the presidency. Another journalist, and a good one, now occupies the delicate and responsible position of private secretary to a president whom he helped to make. John C. New, proprietor of The Indianapolis Journal, and the present consul general to London, had a strong hand in the nomination and election of Harrison; but there was no more vital, well balanced, effective force in that effort than that exerted by Elijah Halford as editor of the principal paper of Ambigane most enective workers in

the various World's fair interests which have been so ably and numerously represented here of late, I saw members of the editorial fraternity gallantly conspicuous. Col. Elliott Shepard was the handsomest and most polished of the New York workers, while the round and good humored James W. Scett, of Chicago, and the gayly bewhiskered, keen eyed Col. Jones, of St. Louis, were as marked for their energy and judgment as for their personal attractions. These latter two are the men who by sheer force of newspaper genius have within a few years built up about the finest printing properties in their respective

When we mingle with the bright and the big men of our times, journalists, or those who were once journalists, are at our elbows. Census Commissioner Porter was a maker of newspapers. Capt. Meredith, who manages that great work shop, the bureau of engraving and printing, has from boyhood had two hands stained with honest printer's ink. Secretary Blaine and Chief Justice Fuller started out in life as reporters in the same town. Occasional visitors to Washington, and men who while here are sought out by the most powerful cabinet ministers and senators, are Editors Medill and Nixon, of Chicago; Watterson, of Louis ville; Halsted, of Cincinnati; Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia; Agnus, of Baltimore; Rublee, of Milwaukee; Rosewater, of Omaha. McLean, of The Enquirer, lives in royal style here, consulted and courted by men of both par-

There are many journalists and printers in congress. Some are one, some the other, and not a few both together, for there is and probably always will be a strong link between the trade and the profession. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, has been an editor for a quarter of a century. Senator Hearst likes newspapers so well that he has bought one for his son in San Francisco. Senator Teller owns a good newspaper in Colorado, and Senator Joe Brown, of Georgia, edited a country newspaper when he was a young man. Senator Plumb, who has been almost everything in his time-farmer, lawyer, court reporter, soldier, stockman, miner, millionairealso added to his accomplishments the setting of type and writing of editorials. Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, to whom the country owes the establishment of the signal service and final completion of the Washington monument, was a country school teacher before was a country editor. Fifty years ago Mr. Dawes was presiding genius of The Greenfield Gazette and The Adams Tran-

Senator Pierce left journalism but a few years ago. Gen. Banks, the man who was speaker a third of a century ago, was an editor before he was a statesman. Representative Stockbridge, of Maryland, combines editorial duties with legislative, daily writing articles for the paper of which he is one of the editors, The Baltimore American.

Fithian, of Illinois, left a print shop to

A CURIOUS OLD LETTER.

SECOND HALF OF VESPUCOIUS' EPIS-TLE TO LORENZO DE MEDICI.

co into pointics, while Shively and Cheadle, of Indiana, are still in the editorial harness. O'Donnell, of Michigan, is editor of one of the best papers in his state. Farquhar, of New York, has been a printer for a quarter of a century, and to this day prefers an afternoon in the garagement winting office to acced dis-

Lake, Wickham, of Ohio, and De Haven,

Lake, Wickham, of Ohio, and De Haven, of California, were printers years ago, while Hitt, of Illinois, and Darlington, of Pennsylvania, have earned honest dollars making stenographic reports for newspapers, Joe Scranton, of Scranton, is the editor of The Scranton Daily Republican. Scull, of the Keystone state,

as conducted a country paper for near-

forty years. McCord, of Wisconsin, is, as he says

in his biography, "by occupation a pub-lisher, lumberman and farmer, and by profession an editor." Delegate Caine, of Utah, founded The Salt Lake Herald,

the organ of the Mormons, while Posey Green Lester, of Virginia, is one of the

itors of Zion's Landmark. From what I know of the ability and

alty of journalist statesmen, I am will-to risk my reputation on the asser-

ing to risk my reputation on the asser-tion that the country would be safe with an editor in the White House, eight

journalists in the cabinet, and 400 print

ors, reporters and correspondents in the schate and house. WALTER WELLMAN.

THE LADIES OF THE CORPS.

ormation Concerning the Wives of

The ladies of the diplomatic corps at

Washington form no inconsiderable ele-ment in social life at the capital. Ba-rogess de Fava, the wife of the Italian

BARONESS DE FAVA.

RS. RELJO MUTSU. MRS. YE WAN.

He husband came to the United States

King Humbert's representative in

841. The baroness comes of a Lombard amily distinguished in war, diplomacy,

in and is the daughter of an eminent

identified with the unification of

y. She was a great beauty in her

narked a talent for music that she at

time studied under instructors, whe

hed to fit her for the stage. Her

illy, however, opposed this design,

has been admired at the various

and it was given up. Subsequently she married the Baron de Fava. The baron has long been in the diplo-matic service of his sovereign, and his

courts at which she and her husband

have resided. She is no longer young,

having a son, Professor Francis Fava.

who occupies the chair of engineering

architecture at the Columbian uni-

Mrs. Mutsu, the wife of the minister

representing the Imperial archipelago,

comes from among the aristocrats of her

native land. She is a native of Tokio,

the capital of the mikado. Her name

is Reijo, meaning dragon, the emblem

Musu in 1871. They have a daughter

about 15 years old whose name is Saiya,

which means constancy. She is being

educated at the best schools at the capi

imbued with notions foreign to their own

country. The wife has abandoned her

native costume and fashion of dressing

her hair, and when she appears at re

ceptions dresses like any fashionable

The Corean legation only recently

broke down the barriers which keep their

women from the outer world, and not

long ago two ladies of that legation ap

peared at drawing rooms and receptions.

The Corean reception was one of the fin-

wives of the officials received and ac-

The Chinese government has per-

mitted the wives of its representative and

his secretary to come to America. Mrs.

Tsui Kwo Yin, the wife of the Chinese

minister, is quite a Mongolian beauty

When a Chinaman really has an ances

try to trace it goes away back to the

time when Romulus had not been heard

her lineage back of the flood, but to a

time when the land could not have dried

out and the walking become good. Mrs.

Geong She is lady of honor. Then there

is Mrs. Wang Hung Ting, wife of the

secretary of legation, who is a very at-

These ladies, though they are permitted

to reside in America with their husbands,

are not allowed to go to balls and recep-

tions. They go out in closed carriages,

but have not yet tasted the sweets of in-

dependence enjoyed by the American

Precautions Against Fire.

A very nervous old lady coming in on

the 10:30 train at Os Moines the other

night was put by the hotel clerk on the

very top floor of the hotel. As the

chambermaid was bustling out of the

room she stopped her and asked in a

"Do you know what precaution the

"Yis, mum; yis, mum," said the bright

twicet wat it's worth."-General Man-

How Ella Wheeler Wilcox Dresses.

Among the ladies who seem to have

the gift of dressing is Ella Wheeler Wil-

cox, the poet. She knows herself, and

has adopted to herself a style that is a

part of herself, and it is all white for

nome or evening dress. When you have

left her presence all you remember is a

sheen of satin and a film of lace, a statu-

esque figure not too large or too small, a

sweet, genial face, two loving eyes and a

crown of burnished hair. This is just as

it should be. In the street she wears

soft gray and fawn colors, and every-

thing is just simply a setting which is

never obtrusive, yet is remembered be

cause of its perfection and its quiet fit-

ness .- New York Letter.

"He has the place inshured fur

proprietor has taken against fire?"

tractive woman.

trembling voice:

Mrs Tsui Kwo Yin does not trace

est given during the last season.

quitted themselves with grace.

American woman.

They have also two sons.

good fortune. She married Mr.

ne minister and his wife are refined

cultivated people and have become

ood, with a magnificent voice and

politics and science. She was born in

physician, who was greatly interested in

ster, is now first lady of the corps.

government printing office to a good din-ner. Moore, of New Hampshire, is editor of one of the many handsomely printed, well edited papers of which his state That He Saw on the Newly Discovered tinent of America and in the Heaven

boasts.

Stivers, of New York, keeps a paste pot on his dask in the house—just such a pot as he used to dip in while editing a paper at Middletown. Laws, of Nebraska, was one of the pioneer editors of his state. Amos Cummings is a newspaper writer and worker known the country over. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, is the editor of The Inter Ocean at Devil's Lake Wickham of Ohio and De Haves. [Special Corresp New York, Jan. 23.—In a preceding letter were given a brief account of the life and voyages of Alberico Vespuccius, better known as Americus Vespuccius and a translation of one-half of his fa-mois letter to Lorenzo de Medici, in which he describes his discoveries. It contains a concise account of the two contains a concise account of the two continents and of the Indian racce which inhabit them.

It is strange to read that where now

are great civilized cities were less than four centuries ago populous tribes who went naked, were cauribuls, had neither lawnor government and had no religious ideas whatsoever.

The hitherto unprinted half of this

letter is as follows: Their weapons are bows and arrows, and when they prepare for war they cover no part of their bodies for the sake of protecting them, and to this extent ire like beasts. We, as far as we could, sought to dissuade them from these de prayed habits. The women, as I have said, walk about naked. To us it seemed wonderful that among these women no one was seen who showed any bodily de

fermity.

These people live 150 years, are seldom sick, and if they fall ill they cure them selves with heris and roots. The air in that country is very mild and excellent, and as I was able to learn from the statements of the natives, there is never any pestilence nor any sickness which is dul to foul air, and except they die a violent death they live long lives, I believe in that country the south widds are always ing, and especially the wind which we call the east wind, and which is to them what the north wind is to us. They are very fond of fishing, and their sea is full of fish and abounds in every species of the firny tribe. They are not hunters. I think that, since there are many species of forest animals there, and especially of lions, bears and numberless serpents, and horrid and ill shaped beasts, and that everywhere their forests stretch out long and broad and the trees are of im se size, they do not dare, naked and

without clothing and arms, to expose themselves to such hazards. The land of those regions is extremely fertile and abounds in numerous hills mountains, boundless valleys and mighty rivers, and watered by health ast, dense and scarcely penetrable forests, filled with every species of wild beasts. In that country the largest trees grow up without the need of anybody to plant them. Many of these trees produce fruit which is pleasant to the taste and useful to the human body, and some fruits, indeed, which are the opposite There are no fruits, however, which re semble those among us, Innumerable varieties of herbs and roots are produced there, from which they make bread, and they have the very best relishes and many seeds, in every respect different from

ours None of the metals are found there ex cept gold, in which last those regions abound. We had no opportunity to bring any of it with us on our first voyage. The natives made this fact known to us, and used to say to us that in the interior there was a great supply of gold, and that it was not valued by them or held at a price. Pearls are abundant. If I should desire to recall the particular animals which are there, and to write concerning the numerous species there and the multitude of them, the task would be altogether too long and great. and I am certain that our Pliny could not have touched a thousandth part of species of parrots and other birds, yet of the animals which are in the same regions, with such a great diverof appearance and bues that an accomplished artist would be unable to paint them.

All the trees in that country are fragrant, and some of them produce either an of or some liquor. If their proper were known to us I do not doubt but that they would be beneficial to the human body, and, certainly, if there is an earthly paradise in any part of the world I do not think that it is very far from these regions. Their situation is, as I said, toward the west, in such a mild atmosphere that neither chilly winters nor broiling summer heats are felt

The sky and the air are ever serene and free from thick clouds; the rains fall slightly and last only three or four hours. and disappear in the semblance of a mist. The heavens are brilliant with magnificent constellations and signs, and I have noticed in it about twenty stars of as great brightness as we sometimes observe in Venus and Jupiter. I observed their motions and revolutions, and measured their peripheries and diameters by geometrical methods, and discovered themito be of the greatest magnitude. I percoved in the sky there three stars as bright as Canopus, two of them very clear but the third obscure. The antarctic pole is not figured with a Great Bear and a Little Bear, as is our arctic pole, nor is there to be seen next to it any bright star, and among those which revolve around it in a shorter orbit there are three which present the appearance of a right angle triangle. Half the periphery of these stars has a diameter of nine and a half degrees. When these stars rise one of them is perceived on the left hand, of white color and considerable magnitude.

After these come two other stars, half the periphery of which has a diameter of 121 degs., and along with them is seen another canopus star of white color. To these succeed six other stars, the most beautiful and brilliant among all the eight other spheres, which have in the face of the firmament a periphery of a diameter of 32 degs. With them goes one dark canopus star of an immense magnitude. They are seen in the Milky

I discovered many other very beautiful stars, the motions of which I carefully noted and have graphically described in my book during my voyage. His most serene highness has the volume which I hope he will restore to me. In that other hemisphere I saw things not in harmony with the doctrines of philosophers. White lightning (St. Elmo's fire) was observed in the middle of the night not only by myself but by all the sailors.

Often have we seen the new moon on the day when it was joined to the sun. On single nights, in that part of the sky, innumerable vapors pass to and fro as well as burning fires.

Now, as I have said, we sailed from Lisbon, which is distant 394 degs, from the equinoctial line, through 50 degs. which, added together, make about 90 degs., from which sum, since it amounts to a fourth part of a great circle, according to the true method of measurement handed down to us by the ancients it is evident that we have traversed over a fourth part of the earth, and by this method we, who inhabit

lesion of the same of the equinoctial line in a 39) siege, porth latitude, are to those who dwelf in a fiftieth degree beyond the same line in a southern latitude on an angle of a line which is in a transverse direction; and that you may uniterstand this the more clearly, let a perpendicular line, while we stand erect in a straight time with the zenith, descend to our head to them upon the side of the eagth, and draw rits from them and us. it results that we are in a straight line and on the selfsame transverse line of the same triangle, and let there be drawn the figure of a right angle triangle, of which line we have the corresponding one, and of this same perpendicular let the base and hypothenuse be drawn from our vertical to theirs, and what has seen said concerning the cosmography

is sufficient. These matters were among the more important of the things which I saw on this my hist voyage, which I called the third day, for there were two other days, two other voyages, which at the command of his most screne majesty the king of Spain I have made towards the west, in which voyage I have noted wonderful things, performed by that sublime creator of all things, our God, and I have made a diary of the things worthy of notice; to the cod that if at any time the tensure should be afforded me. 1 might gather together all those singular and remarkable circumstances, and write a book either on geography or cosmography, in order that a remem brance of nie might survive to posterity. and that the vast workmanship of om nipotent God, in part unknown to the ancients, might on the other hand be

known to us.

Therefore beseech the most merciful God that he may prolong the days of my life, and that by his good grace and the health of my life I may be able to accomplish the complete fulfillment of my desires. I keep the account of my two other voyages in my private cabinet and when his most serene majesty shall restore unto me the account of my third voyage I shall endeavor to seek once more my country and repose, where shall be able to confer with learned mer and he strengthened and assisted by my friends for completing my task.

Of thee I ask not a favor, if I do not send unto thee an account of this my last vorage, or rather my last day, as ir my former letter I have promised unto thee. Thou hast known the cause how I was not able to receive from his most serene majesty my original documents. In my own mind I have been thinking up to now to undertake a fourth voyage and this being accomplished, it was also done with a promise of two new ships and their armaments, that for seeking new regions towards the south in the direction of the east I should pass through the wind which is called the African. In which voyage I think to accomplish many things, to the praise of God and the advantage of this kingdom. and the honor of my old age, and I look for nothing else beyond the consent of his most screne majesty. God grant what may be for the best. He knoweth that which shall come to pass,

A skillful interpreter bath translated this letter from the Italian into the Latir language in order that all who are famil iar with Latin may understand how many wonderful things are being dails discovered, and how the courage of these is being tested who desire to scrutinize the heaven and its majesty and to be more wise than it is permitted, since from so great a time when the world begat the vastness of the earth is not known and the things which are contained in it. WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

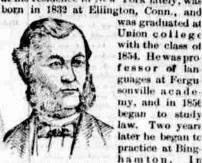
John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, bad often talked with his intimates on the notoriety of great criminals, and maintained, that, if a beroic motive could be shown, the slayer of a great man enjoyed a reputation worth seeking. At one time he was incautious enough to hipt at the abduction of President Lincoln, and in support of his previous position quoted the familiar lines about the man who set fire to the temple of Ephesus in order to be remembered in history. The lines are:

The aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome Outlives in memory the pious fool who reared it "Does he?" asked Booth's friend. "Men tell me his name." And to his great confusion Booth was unable to name the incendiary.

Though not very appropriate here, it may interest a few to know that Erestratus set fire to the great Temple of Di ana at Ephesus on the same night Alexander the Great was born, and that the name of the builder cannot be given for the simple reason that the construction extended through several generations, with many different architects. After the first temple was burnt the Ephesians were 220 years in building the second, and it was still the wonder of Asia wher St. Paul preached there A. D. 54. It was destroyed by the Goths about 300

The Late Orlow W. Chapman

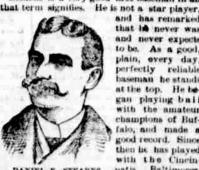
Orlow W. Chapman, solicitor general of the United States, who died suddenly at his residence in New York lately, was born in 1832 at Ellington, Conn., and



1854. He was professor of lan guages at Fergu sonville acade my, and in 1856 began to study law. Two years later be began to practice at Binghamton. In ORLOW W. CHAPMAN. 1862 he was appointed district attorney of Broome

county, and a few months later was elected to the office, holding it till 1868. He was made a state senator in 1867 and re-elected in 1869. He also held the office of superintendent of insurance for hi state. In 1869 he was appointed solici tor general, the office being that of the legal adviser of the government. Mr. Chapman was a large man, of genial temper and uniform kindness and cour-Daniel E. Stearus. Daniel E. Stearns, of whom a very good

ceness is herewith given, will play during the season of 1890 with the Boston Nationa League club, it having purchased bim from the Kansas City club. Stearns is a very good first baseman in all



that in never was and never expects to be. As a good, plain, every day, perfectly reliable baseman he stands at the top. He be gan playing ball champions of Buffalo, and made a good record. Since then be has played with the Cincin

DANIEL E. STEARNS. natis, Buffnies, Macons of Georgia, and Des Moines. He will undoubtedly prove a great acquisition to the ciub, and his signers look upon their purchase as a gilt edge investment. He is very sure in handling holds, and is a fair left handed batter. His habits are pronounced

A. T. STEWART'S GOLD. END OF THE CONTEST OVER THE

GREAT MERCHANT'S MONEY.

\$40,000,000 Have Shrunk to \$15,000,000. A Brilliant Success, but a Sad Sequel. The Heirs and Judge Hilton Agree at Laster Characteristics of A. T. Stewart. The Stewart will case is settled at last.

The remains of the forty million dolars, or thereabouts, left by the great Scotch-Irish New York merchant have seen divided between the church and the lawyers, the executors and heirs of Mrs. Cornelia Stewart. The greatest will case" ever brought to suit in America (for the Vanderbilt case was only on part of the estate) fails to come to trial, and some \$15,000,000 are distributed by agreement.

But the mystery as to how \$40,000,000

hrank to \$15,000,000 is not solved, and by agreement of more questio are to be asked. The \$15,000,000 is only an estimate: the residuam inay swell a little beyond that or shrink a little below it, but in any eventa dozen per-- eventat

church will be A. T. STEWART. greatly enriched.
The smallest sum
awarded would seem enough for reasonable desires, and the amounts are briefly

as follows: The Garden City cathedral (on Long Island) gets \$800,000. Other specified legatees get about \$2,200,000. Judge Hilton gets—well, no one knows how much, but he keeps all that A. T. Stewart gave him, all that Mrs. Stewart gave him, and all that he had obtained before the suit began, and all in consideration of simply surrendering his further claim against the estate, which is a little matter of \$987,357.86! As he cheerfully surren-dered this in order to keep the rest, readers will draw their own conclusions. It is no libel to say that of successful aidministrators Henry Hilton is the modern champion. The residue of the \$15,000,-000 goes to Mrs. Stewart's heirs in thes

proportions: | Contracts | Cont Heier C. Butler
Virginia Butler
Prescott Hall Butler
Maxwell A. Butler
Lilian I. Swan
Lawrence Butler
Charles Butler

Four of these Butlers are children of another, so it will be seen that it is all in the family and a very nice plum. All this was agreed to, and all the heirs signed the agreement in the office

of Edihu Root on Broadway, and all suits, now two years pending, were withdrawn the same day. The articles of agreement covered twenty-six large pages of printed matter, and represent the work of four eminent lawyers for many weeks-ex-Judge Horace Russell



THE STEWART HOME.

and Leslie W. Russell for the executors, ex-Judge William G. Choate and Joseph H. Choate for the contestants, assist by ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Elihu Root, Esq. By it 134 parcels of real estate are conveyed and their titles settled, including the Stewart store on Broadway, the once noted Stewart mansion on Thirty-fourth street, two large hotels, Niblo's Garden theatre and many other important properties.

After all, so complicated are the details that three months more must elapse before the last steps can be taken, there being suits in distant states, sales or dered by courts and property in the hands of trustees and receivers; but practically the great case is settled, and the expectant public is to remain forever disappointed as to learning the details of Judge Hilton's management. Enough is known, however, to make the serial story of Stewart and Hilton the great financial drama of the age.

Of Alexander Turney Stewart the world has heard much, and but little of it need be repeated. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1802, studied at Trinity college, Dublin, but did not take a degree, landed in New York in 1823 and two years later opened that celebrated store at 283 Broadway, which gradually expanded into the greatest dry goods business under one man in the world. Until the civil war began he confined his charities strictly to his own countrymen, sending a ship load of provisions to Ireland during the famine of 1846-47. The civil war, so his few intimates said, "touched his heart;" he was an ardent Unionist, donated liberally, and, once in the habit, thereafter gave large sums to worthy objects. In March, 1869, President Grant appointed him secretary of the treasury, but the law

forbade an importer to hold that place. April 10, 1876, he died, and troubles too hard to bear began for his gentle, affectionate but unsophisticated wife. None of their children had lived more than a few days, and Mrs. Stewart had become almost a recluse. He often declared that he had not a relative in the world, and did not like any of Mrs. Stewart's relatives. Some of them he cordially detested. His mien was rather forbidding. He had sharp features and an unfriendly, suspicious air. His business was his darling and his pride, and he wanted it continued under one management. But it would be folly to sup pose that a man by the name of Stewart could die leaving some \$30,060,000 and no "relatives" appear. The New York city directory alone contains two pages of "Stewarts."

The "relatives" came - "not single spies, but in battalions." Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton received letters from every part of the globe, chiefly, of course, from Great Britain and Ireland, and the countries thence settled, but some in almost every written language. One claimant, a Russian, was specially importunate and finally threatening. He claimed to be able to prove that A. T. Stewart was his brother, an exile who changed his name on coming to America. On the night of Nov. 7-8, 1878, the remains of Stewart were stolen from the vault in old St. Mark's churchyard and \$25,000 reward was offered for their recovery or information to convict the robbers. The whole country was convulsed. A new crime bad been invent-

tombs of Commodore Vanderbilt and others. The bodies of several millionaires were in the next few years buried in the center of immense blocks of ce-

ment.
The robbers sent the usual hints for a negotiation." Judge Hiton peremptorily refused, and the public blamed him severely. He insisted that Sexton Hamill was the guilty party, and this the guilty party, and the guilty party, and this raised a storm of indignation. For two years the search was maintained a romance in itself. At last the judge yield-



GARDEN CITY CATHEDRAL

ed to the pleadings of Mrs. Stewart and "negotiated." The robbers sent from ments in proof of their possession of the bones—for these alone remained—and demanded \$250,000. Judge Hilton refused, but Mrs. Stewart employed her own agents and the terms were at last

Full particulars are not known, but it is conceded that the sum finally paid was \$80,000. In the summer of 1881 a secret agent of Mrs. Stewart drove a one horse wagon alone at night into the most se cluded hollow of Westchester county, N. Y., met the robbers, paid the mostey and received the remains, with satisfactory proof of their identity. They now lie in a secure vault under the cathedral the deceased had donated, and it is said that if robbers should succeed in reaching the vault, a touch on its railings would start a hidden spring and set the great bells in the tower ringing and alarm the

sleeping village.

All this time the business left by Stew art was running down, and the widow was falling more and more under the control of Judge Hilton. At length, so say her relatives, it reached a point where she could not employ or discharge a house servant or give \$5 to her church without his consent. On his behalf it is alleged that, in the prime of life and

with a large and growing law practice, he gave up all else to carry out the wishes of A. T. Stewart that the business should be continued under one management, and that in considera-tion therefor he was to be mag-ificently reward-

ed. The public Judge Billion. know to a certainty but two facts; Judge Hilton has received much, but the

business is not continued.

His first notable performance was an order that "Jews" should not be admitted to the hotels in his control. The Israelites in return did not admit goods from the Stewart-Hilton establishment into their stores. It is scarcely necessary to add that they had the best of it. The old Stewart business was soon abandoned and the executor devoted his er Mrs. Stewart and the estate. No one knows its real value then. Judge Hilton puts it as low as \$15,000,000; the contest ing heirs put it at four times that, Third parties place it at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

Of the "gifts" made by Mrs. Stewart to Judge Hilton no estimate can be made. They aggregated millions, and still be held an acknowledged claim against her estate for nearly a million more. She was nearly seventy years old when her husband died. She gave also \$1,100,000 to her own relatives. In due time it appeared that but four days after her hus-band's death she conveyed all her interest in "the business of A. T. Stewart & Co." to Judge Hilton. This is the conveyance which he in the recent suits claimed to be absolute. Her will also male "important concessions" to the judge, but gave the "residue of the estate of Cornelia M. Stewart" to her relations. There was a suit, of course, and after two years it is settled as above de tailed. The millions so laboriously gathered by the great merchant are scattered. and the sensation loving public is never to know how.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

Once He Was King of Spain-Now He Is Dend. Amadeo, ex-king of Spain, who lately died at Turin, Italy, dropped from the public gaze after his abdication as quickly as he had been elevated. Two-decades

ago he was one of the most prominent figures in Europe. When it was announced that the Duke of Aosta was dead many failed to recognize the ex-king under the



title. Prince Amade Fernandino Maria, duke of Aos ta, was the second son of Victor Em manuel, late king of Italy. He was born in 1845. He married the Prin-

inferior ducal

THE DUKE OF AOSTA. COSS Maria del Pozzo della Cistena and an immense fortune. His wife died in 1876, and in 1888 be married his niece, the Princess Letitia Bonaparte. When Isabella was driven out of Spain

some twenty years ago, a republic was declared which fell through soon after Then the crown was hawked about Europe for a head to wear it. Amodec was proposed by Gen. Prim, then high in The crown was offered to him and he accepted it, but before he entered his kingdom Prim was assassinated He met with opposition from all quarters. He pleased neither the cortez nor the people, and an attempt was made to seassinate him. Then came the Carlist war. Amadeo, after two years of fruit less endeavor to win over a sufficient support, abdicated and left the kingdom. He lived privately in Italy, having resumed his Italian title.

Bookmakers and the Part-Mutuel in Paris. M. Daumas, municipal councillor of Paris, is about to bring before his colleagues, in the name of the Assistance Publique, a report of the question of bookmakers and the parimutuel. From this report it appears that by the suppression of the bookmakers the poor of the city have been fasers to the extent of about £22,000 per annum; that is to say, the commission payable by the book-makers in the event of their being re-established is estimated to produce 250,000, where as the commissions part by the pari-mutu amounted to £18,000 a year.

What a Collapse of the Players' League Would Lead To.

NO DECREASE IN SALARIES LIERLY .....

The Magnates Could Scarcely Afford to Let Revenge Influence Their Treatment of the Man in Any Event-A Preparatory School for Ball Players

The ball players Brotherhood, whether it succeeds or not, will go down in baseball history as having accomplished a great deal for the players. Wisely directed by men who were not figuring on making themselves rich out of it, it would have continued always to have exerted a powerful influence ou the National bargue and the game, and been a check upon those managers who might desire to take undus advantage of the players, and there are some managers willing to squeeze the men to the limit of the rules, and often beyond the limit.

One could reason that a failure of the Brotherhood would but the players into a position where the Lague would grind them down into a worse condition than they ever were in as regards the relations of employer and employe. And there are baseball writers

were in as regards the relations of employer and employe. And there are baseball writers who are asserting that such will surely be the result of a cellapse of the Brotherhood movement. It is hard to imagine that any sample man can really bring himself to believe in such a fallacious argument, and certainly men who are supposed to devote themselves to a study of the game, its history in the past, and the history being made from day to day must either be very prejudiced or very dull in analytical powers to champion such a theory. It is medies to theorize on what the same are sould do in the avent of a collapse of the Brotherhood. The only line worth following out is the one which is bordered by

lowing out is the one which is bordered by the things they could afford to do. Baseball has got beyond the point of sentiment with both magnates and players. As played pro-fessionally, it is a question of dollars and cents for both parties. That a balance shall be on the profit side of the ledger it is neces-sary to give the public a square, honest and artistic game, played for all it is worth and artistic game, played for all it is worth and decided on its ments. There is too much capital locked up in the game, and the bread and butter of too many people depends upon its success for the magnates to jeopardize it. Truly said the players, in referring to the magnates. "Their eyes are in the turnstile," and if they had added, "and ours are glosd"

to the same indicator," they would have complicted a perfect sentence.

The tremendous amount of newspaper discussion that the bashall war has around
has resulted in a more thorough understanding by the public of the relations between
magante and player than has ever before existed. Millions of people have taken up one
side or the other, but there are other millions
who love the game facer than either player
or magante, who know that the player is
comparate vely but the here of a day and that
good, fair and honest sport can only be gotfrom well paid, contented men under good
rules and discipline properly administered.

It is this class of baseball enthusiasts who
would hold the balance of power and prevent
injustics to the player with the turnstille
elith.

injustice to the pinyer with the turnstille club.

It would not be human nature if the magnates did not have feelings of dislike against the ringleadors who have endeavored to destroy their business, interests and a desire to even up for the attempt should it fail. The chances are that in the course of time the League would endeavor to get aquare with these deep but he significant the rank and file, whom the magnates claim have been led by file now, there would be no feeling. Even the leaders would be safe against League dislike or revenue for a long time because public opinion as expressed in dollars and cents would not sauction they have measures towards them. Eventually they might be made to feel the weight, but the League could not afford to make it very heavy.

As to salaries, there is not the least reason or argument to believe that they would be smaller should the Brotherhood collapse than they are now, except, in possibly a few case. Those stars who have been accorded a large increase have long contracts, at the expiration of which they will have little difficulty in reaswing if their playing ability is the ald not be human nature if the mag-

wing if their ple same. There were only a few of the present League cities which were unable to pay large salaries in 1889, but it was because the gate receipts were not fairly divided. Under the 40 per cent, division adopted by the La

this year, these cities can now afford to, and will have to, pay first class salaries.

It is true that in the case of young players just making a start, salaries will be low, as they always have been, and they may have to server somewhat longer time at medium rates before getting the remuneration of the present stars. It is not at all unlikely that many new men of good repute engaged will-be signed for from one to three years at from \$5,000 to \$5,500, and will have to hold their own in good shape in order to get an increase or hold their own at the end of the term of

It is also probable that all the clubs will engage from three to five young players each, at small salaries, say \$1,000 to \$1,200, who have exhibited promise. The men will make quite a comfortable living while practicing and developing themselves to be future stars. They will know when they are op-gaged that it may be several years before they are put regularly into the nine, and hence the petty jealousies that have existed among extra players would be reduced to a minimum. I do not know that such a plan has ever been considered, but it is eas of the players' revolt. Each club could well afford to spend \$5,000 a year for the purpose. I have indicated, and thus establish preparatory schools for future League stars, which would be in the end quite as profitable as paying fancy prices for minor League play-era. Indeed, as the youngsters developed, they night be loaned to minor League clubs to complete their baseball education.

That there would be any general decrease of salaries in the National league in event of

Ward's failure to establish a rival league and crush out his old employers does not, upon analysis, seem probable, unless the public should lose interest and the gate receipts be largely diminished. A marked and con diminution of revenue would, of course, be

likely to scale salaries.
The failure of the Brotherhood would not in any appreciable degree destroy the conthe League. To a certain extent it has been of incalculable benefit to the player of the of incalculable benefit to the player of the future as well as the player of the day; but fits mission was to help the player and the game, not to destroy the League, which, with all its faults, has brought the game, as played by professionals, from the gutter to its present high plane of honesty. The Brotherhood, as an organization within the League, neutralized the effects of great success on the part of the magnates which were like to do injury and injustice to the player. Should it fail as an organization outside the League I do not believe the reforms it brought about will be lost to the players. W. I. Hannia.

Rabbit Shooting from a Skiff. Rabbit shooting in a skiff was a novelty actually indulged in near St. Louis recently. The water in the lake surrounding one of the islands rose gradually until it drove the cottontail to the top of the highest point which was literally covered with them, and they could be killed with a club. William No. and George Schumert stood in their skiff forty yards away, and soon had more game than they could possibly handle.

High Priced Horses.

Michigan horsemen have been looking at Robert Steele's stallion Antevolo trecord 2:1910 with view to purchasing. The price of the horse is said to be \$35,000.

"Such, indeed, are the sums now given," says a London daily, "for thoroughbred horse stock of superior merit that few more profitable speculations can be found than to invest judiciously in marcs and stallions of the highest quanty."

"Well, Bill, the number of obstinate people in the world-downright pig headed folks-is just incredible. Do you know there's a fellow that's had my brand new winter overcoat ever so lo and I can't get it away from him?"

"Who is it?" "Why, my tailor."-Judge