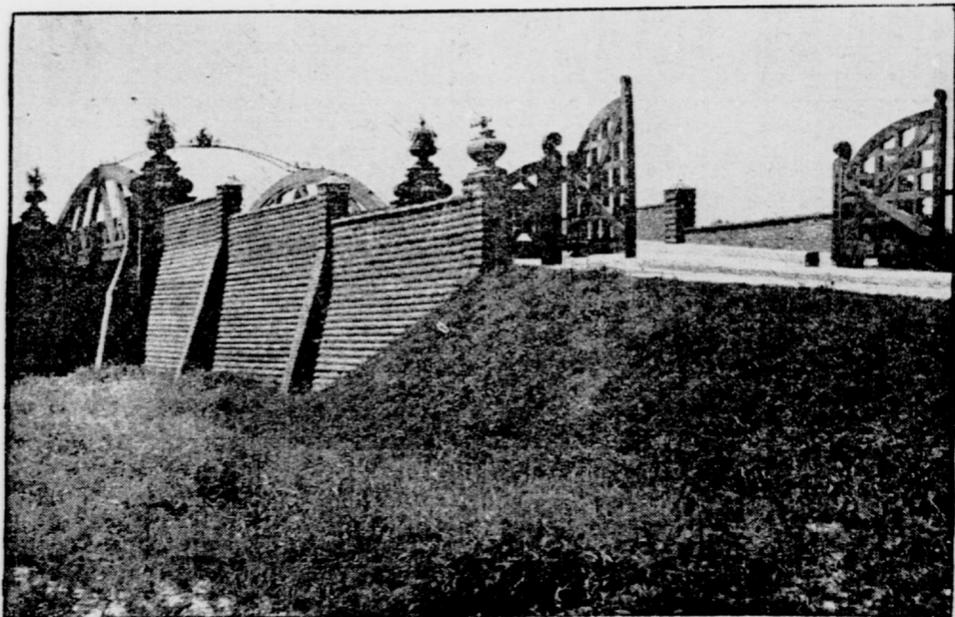
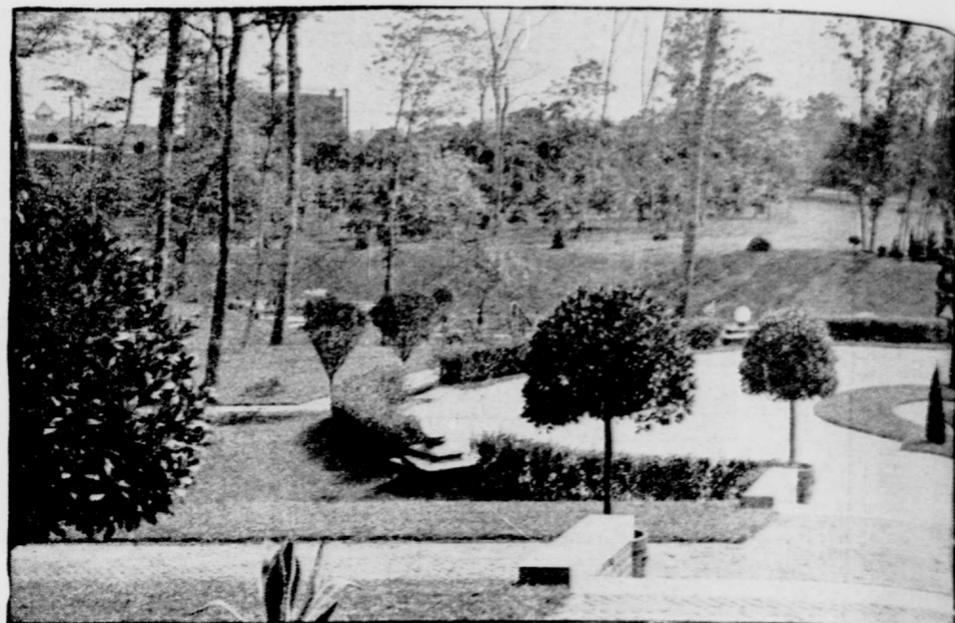


AT DEAL, NEW-JERSEY, DANIEL O'DAY HAS ERECTED FOR HIMSELF A BEAUTIFUL HOME

G. K. Thompson, architect.



ENTRANCE TO THE GROUNDS OF MR. O'DAY'S HOUSE AT DEAL.



VIEW OF GROUNDS FROM FRONT Showing how low the

A FINE HOME AT DEAL.

THE RICHLY ORNAMENTED HOME OF DANIEL O'DAY.

The country home of Daniel O'Day, at Deal, N. J., on Deal Lake, which was completed about a year ago, has become known as one of the show places of the Jersey coast. It is called Kildysart.

The estate includes about twenty-five acres, and the development of the grounds is now nearing completion. The landscape work is more extensive than that around any other home on the Jersey coast. The electric illumination of the grounds is placed below the level of the eye of a person walking therein, and the fixtures thus do not interfere with the landscape in the daytime.

The building is Elizabethan in architecture, the material being stone, brick and cement. The main house is about two hundred feet long, and is so arranged that the larger part can be shut off in the winter, having the part near the lake, which is a comfortable house by itself, for occupancy. There is a large tower, which has a twofold purpose—it is used as an observatory, and it also contains water tanks. G. K. Thompson, the architect, in speaking of the place, said:

One of the strong features of the interior is the great hall, extending three stories in height, with a continuous gallery about the second and third stories from which the suites of bedrooms are approached. In this hall is a Caen stone mantel, with life size figures by Miranda on the chimney breast, a group representing the union of the ocean and the lake.

The first story contains, besides the great hall, reception rooms, music room, main dining room, annex dining room, breakfast room, library, children's parlor, billiard and lounging room, and in the annex are a dining room, a separate kitchen, butler's pantry, etc., for winter use, the principal kitchen, pantries, etc., being in the main part of the building. There is a complete gymnasium in the third story.

The grades and slopes of the ground were found to be of such a nature that an economical

use of material for grading required the adoption of one of the most attractive features of the place, namely, the sunken gardens, which begin at the greenhouses and are stepped down at various points until at the lake they reach the level of the aquatic gardens. Spanning this sunken portion of the grounds is a substantial brick and terra cotta bridge 150 feet long, over which the main avenue to the house passes.

A bridle path, about one and one-half miles long, winds through the various portions of the grounds. The stables are extensive and contain all the latest improvements. These, with the gardener's cottage, gate lodge, graperies and boathouse, complete the outbuildings.

The hall is decorated with eight life size statues, which support the ceiling. They represent sea gods and goddesses all half draped with nets and carrying tridents. The figures harmonize with the spacious apartment. The mantel in the great hall shows a group of fabled monsters and the upper part of the fireplace contains a life size group of figures representing Neptune and a nymph with a cupid between them. This group is symbolic of the union of the sea and the lake, and is regarded by F. Miranda, the sculptor, as one of his best productions.

RESULT OF HIS COMPLAINT.

Facing the desk of William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the rapid transit subway, in his office, at No. 320 Broadway, a skull and cross bones are fastened to the wall, and underneath them is the sign: "Warning! To those with complaints, this is the result." Recently the Rapid Transit Commissioners have had to oppose some applications for injunctions restraining them from continuing the subway, and Mr. Parsons was asked the other day if the warning were directed against such complaints as these. "You must draw your own conclusions," he replied. "That man had a complaint," he said, pointing to the bones on the wall, "and it killed him."

NATURALLY.

One Girl—Jack tried to kiss me last night.
Another—What in the world did you do?
"Oh, I was up in arms in a minute."—(The Smart Set.



THE HOUSE AND THE BRIDGE OVER THE SUNKEN GARDEN

PERILS OF WEAK NATIONS

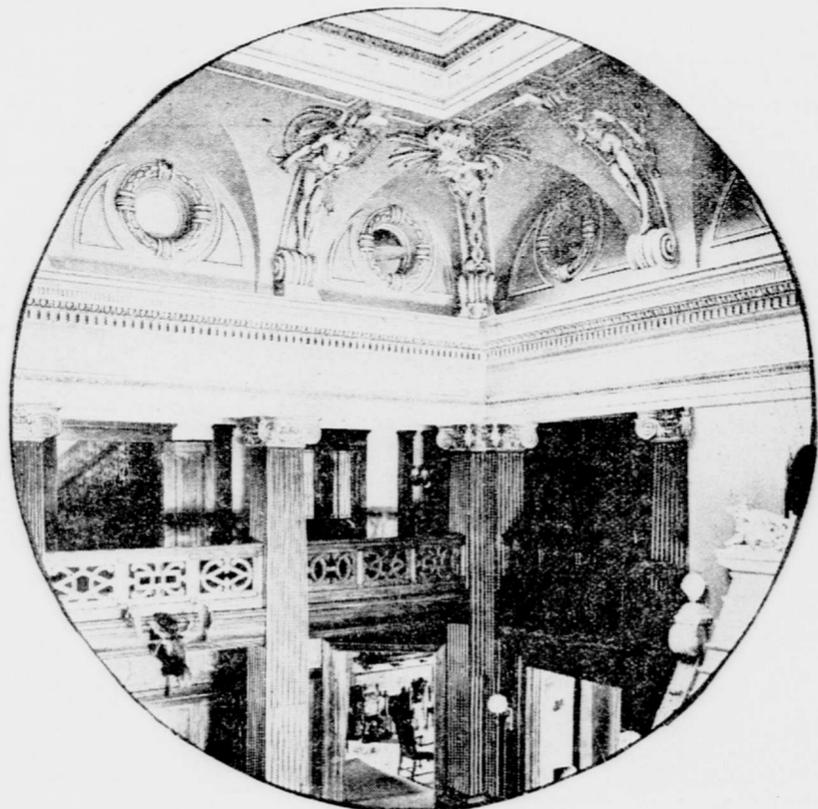
EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA ANNOUNCES HE WILL GRANT NO MORE CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

Emperor Menelek's proclamation of his determination to refuse to grant any further concessions in Abyssinia to foreigners is a sagacious and politic step, worthy of a prince who prides himself on a lineal descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. For by assuming this attitude he eliminates one of the principal perils that menace second class powers and semi-civilized or wholly barbarous nations. Indeed, so firmly is the Negus convinced of the danger constituted by these concessions to foreigners that he has made up his mind to annul all those already granted, and is said to have instructed his principal foreign adviser, a Swiss engineer of the name of Ilg, to take steps to accomplish this with the utmost rapidity, and at the same time without giving more offence than necessary to the governments of the countries to which the holders of the concession belong.

This action of the ruler of Abyssinia constitutes an echo to the utterances of certain South American papers, notably of the Rio Janeiro press, which have of late been vigorously denouncing the policy of granting industrial and territorial concessions to foreign syndicates, on the ground that these concessions constituted opening wedges for the intervention of foreign governments at the expense of national independence and integrity. While the United States has never done anything to warrant insinuations of this character, to which expression has been given in the "Rio Janeiro Gazeta de Noticias" in connection with the Acre concession, on the borders of Bolivia and Brazil, yet there is no doubt that most of the great powers of Europe have been sinners in this respect, and exposed themselves to well justified suspicion on the part of many of the Central and South American republics, and that it is conse-



VIEW



UPPER PART OF THE RECEPTION HALL.

quently a danger to the existence of the latter and to their independence to furnish the slightest pretext for the intervention of European governments on behalf of those of their subjects who may have acquired concessions in the southern portion of the Western Hemisphere.

Few governments have been more liberal in the grant of concessions to foreigners than that of the Czar. Immense grants of this kind are held by Germans, Belgians, Italians, Americans and Englishmen, while the amount of French capital invested in Russia is colossal. Yet concessionaires and investors receive no support or backing from their respective governments. They are left to deal as best they can with the Muscovite authorities, and while neither Germany nor Great Britain would dream of making any demand upon the Czar in the event of their countrymen having grounds for complaint