RUSSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS.

SUSPICIONS NOW FELT ABOUT GERMANY'S POLICY.

Belief That the Kaiser Is Coquetting With Turkey While the Czar Is Busy in the Far East—England's Tibetan Expedition the Subject of a Newspaper Attack

From THE SUN Correspondent at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—Russian publicists are returning to the view that Germany shapes her policy in the light of self-interest. They look back with some surprise at their own utterances of a month ago, when they thought they saw her developing a romantic attachment for them as crusaders carrying Christian civilization to yellow men, and, as an incident on their mission, punishing the little people who were so contumacious as to resist their advances.

The rather clumsy flirtation with England, which the organs of the St. Petersburg bureaucracy have opened, is a display of disappointment with Germany. Emperor William, it is safe to say, is not nervous over the security of his political interests in China, no matter which side wins in the war. Having no anxieties in that quarter, he has more time and energy for definite enterprises nearer home which may add to the grandeur of his empire.

It is in Constantinople that this policy is vigorously advanced, and it is not to Russia's liking. Turkey is encouraged by the German Government to maintain that she can resist despoilment on any pretext—the taking over of the Macedonian gendarmerie by European military officers, for instance—and that acceptance of Germany's policy is the best means to this end.

This policy, which looks to having some day a German line of railway running across Europe, European Turkey and Asia Minor from Hamburg right down to the Persian Gulf, is now presented to Turkey in the light of military strategy. She is reminded that in her last war with Russia the Sixth Turkish Army Corps, whose headquarters are at Bagdad, did not arrive at the Turkish frontier until after two months of forced marching, losing a good part of its effective strength and arriving too late on the fighting line.

Col. Rogalla von Bieberstein put the case before Turkey in a recent issue of the German official military review:

"From the military point of view, the Bagdad railway will permit of a rapid concentration of the forces of Asiatic Turkey, either at Constantinople or on the northeast frontier of Asia Minor against Russia. Evidently, if this new railway passed by Angora, it would be possible for Turkey, in case of war with Russia, to throw an army on Erzeroum to sustain the Fourth Turkish Army Corps, which would otherwise find itself alone defending the frontier.

"If the line to the south were constructed, the Sixth (Bagdad) and the Fifth (Damas) Army Corps could be transported rapidly to the Russian frontier. As several secondary lines would run tributary to the principal road to Bagdad, the concentration of troops would be everywhere facilitated, and the weight of a war, which at present weighs particularly on the provinces of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and depopulates them, could, as Von der Goltz Pasha points out, be spread in future in more equitable fashion."

It is exclusively on Russia that the German writer asks the Constantinople Government to look when he discusses the railway, constructed under German enterprise, as a means of mobilization for Turkey.

The Asia Minor policy of Germany is advocated again in many publications on commercial grounds. Dr. Paul Rohrbach writes:

"There must be an outlet for German production, above all at a time when the whole of economic and industrial America ranges itself against the Old World, when Russia seeks to conquer entire Asia, and when England is trying to establish with her colonies economic unity."

The railway would be the shortest route to India, which is another consideration for Russian statesmen. It is the definite adoption by the German Emperor of the idea that the development of Turkey is his affair that the Russian writers see, and that diminishes their valuation of his benevolent neutrality in China.

The performances of the British expedition in Tibet furnish too good material to be let pass by the *Novoe Vremya*, which was calling, only the other day, for an Anglo-Russian joint administration of all the earth and seas. The article on Tibet is headed "The Two Brothers-in-law in India," and is written under the full belief that Lord Kitchener is married to a daughter of Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, and thus to a sister of Lady Curzon. The writer deals with Lord Curzon's speech on British Indian policy:

"Always a warrior, the Viceroy of India has become a brave soldier since he was joined by his brother-in-law. Two sisters, daughters of an American millionaire, have united their husbands, who were already related in spirit, character, energy and devotion to the subjugation of peoples not English.

"Since Lord Kitchener became head of the British military forces in India and Lord Curzon five years ago became Viceroy, there has been a revival of the old spirit of British arrogance and insolence. With a unanimity which is a rare feature in brothers-in-law, Lords Curzon and Kitchener, who govern absolutely the fate of India, have raised their tune and inspired a warlike character in the richest possession of England, which gives the imperial title to her sovereigns.

"The development of the country is quite forgotten, and England is quite stunned to hear that in Bombay plague has broken out and 40,000 are dead in one week. Now it has broken out in South Africa. But none of that concerns Lords Curzon and Kitchener.

"What is plague to them when they must take unarmed, defenceless Tibet? They are so united that you cannot tell where Curzon ends and Kitchener begins. They speak in identical language.

"Lord Curzon uses Lord Kitchener's military vocabulary. He says there is a glacis for India's frontier. Broad are the glacis of the British Empire, and the two distinguished lords are very uneasy about them.

"In Arabia, in Persia and in Afghanistan the golden broom was sufficient to sweep out all enemies, though sometimes it was hard work, particularly with Afghanistan. But to Tibet they took no gold at all, and the Tibetans have had the temerity to go to St. Petersburg and to Paris with their case. Lord Curzon became uneasy, but the conqueror of the Boers said proudly to his brother-in-law:

"'Oh! I have often caught bigger fish than this.'

"All the faculties of Lord Kitchener are shown in this expedition—energy and perseverance, firmness even to the point of letting the soldiers freeze on the heights of the Himalayas, caution even to the extent of preparing the military roads for this pacific expedition.

"The Englishmen say in explaining the Tibetans' casualties that these people could not be brought to see the seriousness of the expedition. As the English only had nine wounded you can easily understand that it was mere target practice. The theory of a glacis for your frontier is very good for people who are prepared to throw down it an unarmed enemy."

It is not the *Novoe Vremya* only that writes from a free vocabulary. The fashionable *Viedomosti* allowed one of its writers to observe pleasantly of the timid apologist of liberalism in this country:

"When I open the *Novosti* it is like a fool entering the room."

The editor of the *Novosti* has summoned him to the law courts to prove his words.

MAKING PORTLAND CEMENT.

A Great Industry of Eastern Pennsylvania That Has Its Romance.

"Yes," said the mechanical engineer, "there is more of romance in making Portland cement than you would expect. Of course, I'm right here in the mill all the time; but I've had an exciting winter, for all that.

"We've had several floods and a fire in the shops. I've had to do Washington's stunt of crossing the Delaware through the ice a number of times. Then I've had one or two bad mixups in the machinery, and a row with the 'Hunks'—our Hungarian laborers. Oh, yes; you don't have to get into the Jap war to find excitement.

"There are mighty few people who understand just what Portland cement is and know how many its uses are. Everybody knows that it is used for walks, and the foundations of buildings, but there are many other uses.

"In the first place, enormous quantities of cement are used by railroads, for bridge piers and culverts. The railroads have also begun to use it for ties; fence posts have been made of it, too.

"Walls in fortifications have been built of the cement, and it is made up in the form of building blocks—hollow, and therefore very light, yet as strong as the old-time solid block of stone. The most curious use of it, though, is in ships—as a lining to the steel shell of the hull.

"Now, I'll just tell you what the cement is and show you how it is prepared. The foundation is limestone, with a certain proportion—of course, each firm has its own formula, which is a trade secret—of magnesia and silicates. There are great beds of limestone in this region. We have our own quarry right at hand, which supplies all we can use.

"The rock, as it comes from the quarry, is first crushed in a large roller, which reduces it to the size of the lower dressing in a macadam road. Leaving this first roller, it is carried on by a chain of buckets to another, where it goes through the process known as balling.

"In this roller there are placed a number of iron balls, each weighing twenty pounds, and about a ton's weight of them to the crusher. By this process the stone is ground to about the size of granulated sugar. The other materials are then added to the crushed limestone.

"The next step is the baking, which is done in long rotary kilns. As soon as the burning reaches the proper stage, the clinkers, of a dark green color, are carried on by the bucket chain to the tube roller, where the final grinding produces a fine powder. In this last stage the heavy balls used in the second roller are replaced by pebbles, which have to be frequently renewed.

"During the process of manufacture it is repeatedly tested. The first test is the chemical one, to insure the correct combination of ingredients. Then there are the mechanical tests, for strength and durability. The powder should be sufficiently fine to pass through a sieve with 10,000 meshes to the square inch; and there are requirements which it must meet as to the time taken in setting and for tensile strength—the power to resist various strains to which it may be subjected when in actual structural use. The peculiar property of Portland cement that makes it of great value to builders is its quality of growing continually harder and stronger in use.

"The importance of Portland cement as an article of commerce is much greater than is commonly understood. In 1900 this country manufactured 8,500,000 barrels. France produces annually about 3,000,000 barrels, and England 8,000,000, while Germany leads with a yearly output of some 20,000,000 barrels. The industry is constantly increasing, both in the amount of production and in its value, as new uses are developed.

"A very large plant was established not long ago in New South Wales, under the direction of a German expert, and has been doing an extensive business. In these countries chalk is generally used, instead of the limestone that is worked in the Pennsylvania mills; and the process of manufacture varies in certain minor details."

SPECIALISTS IN ARCHITECTURE.

A Class of Workers Having Great Fame in England and Less Here.

Specialization has made great strides in the profession of architecture. Time was when a single architect with skilled assistants planned and designed buildings from cellar to roof, consulting an architectural engineer, perhaps, if the work was of such size and form as to involve serious engineering problems.

Then came the era of architectural firms. One member of such a firm would be specially skilled as a designer, the artist of the combination; another acquainted with materials and methods of construction, so that he was able to superintend the work of the contractors; a third good at specifications or perhaps specially rich in friends and able to deal with clients.

Architectural firms in which men of various gifts participate are still numerous, but specialization has developed independent architects who are consulted by many firms upon special problems. There are men who do little or nothing but write specifications and others who are employed by many of their fellow architects in preparing the colored drawings intended to make unimaginative clients see how a building will look when completed. Architectural engineering is more than ever a profession in itself.

Meanwhile the architectural draughtsman has also had his development. English architects are surprised to find how large a share of important work in the offices of New York architects is left in the hands of so-called draughtsmen. These are often carefully educated young architects who hope sooner or later to set up independently or get into some established firm as junior partners. In some cases a draughtsman develops into a sort of managing clerk, just as some law clerks become the executive officers of important law firms.

Other draughtsmen are prized for the taste and skill in decorative design. Such men are sometimes employed to do a large part of a competitive design submitted for important buildings, public or private. However little the employing architect may have advised in this work, he and not the designer gets the credit, and the prize if it is successful.

New York has few such architects as have attracted special attention in England by methods unusual in this country. The English architects in question are men who work largely alone, having no partners and employing few draughtsmen. They do not seek to create a great business, but are content to build comparatively few houses. They do, however, place their individual mark not only upon the general design of the houses they build, but upon every detail. This method of work makes it impossible that they should intrust to hired draughtsmen a great variety of details such as in this country is done by draughtsmen.

This architect works almost purely as an artist, with jealous care that nothing shall go out from his office that he is not ready to father in all its important details.

Such architects do not earn great incomes, for the comparatively small volume of the business makes that impossible; but their fees for individual houses are relatively large, and only the well to do can employ them. Their work is known all over the British Isles and even in this country. The few American architects who work in this fashion attract less attention than like men in England.

POEMS WORTH READING.

A Dream of Happiness.

Sun's a-climbin' highah in de sky above mah head,
Watahmillyun time's sho' comin'!
Sets mah blood afiah when Ah dreams o' millyuns red,
Watahmillyun time's sho' comin'!

When de cotton blossoms drap by de side o' de row—
Millyuns gettin' ripe by de scoah—
Den dis dahky jis' ag'wine to t'row 'way his hoe
An' eat till he doan want no mo'!

Sun's a-climbin' highah in de sky above mah head,
Watahmillyun time's sho' comin'!
Sets mah blood afiah when Ah dreams o' millyuns red,
Watahmillyun time's sho' comin'!

MOBILE, Ala. S. M. SCRUGGS.

The Man of Iron Rule.

(New York, 1647-1672.)

Rotund I picture him, and yet
Alert and shrewd of eye;
The spacious nose, the jaw firm set,
The brow not over high.
His will a thing of adamant,
His word no courtier's tool,
This grim old Peter Stuyvesant,
The man of iron rule.

Fond of his schnapps—and who was not
In that colonial mart?—
Irascible, yet no marplot,
And under all a heart!
Gruff haply, of politeness scant,
Bred in no velvet school,
This stern old Peter Stuyvesant,
The man of iron rule.

Honest—as open as the morn
To friend and eke to foe;
A man of anger, and of scorn
For treachery's ambush blow.
An enemy of sneaking cant;
When danger darkened, cool,
This brave old Peter Stuyvesant,
The man of iron rule.

Tenacity incarnate, still
Able to bow the head,
When came defeat and days of ill
And break contented bread.
Under the trees he loved to plant
Life seemed a placid pool
To calm old Peter Stuyvesant
After his iron rule.

His spirit walks the accustomed path,
So fabulists avow:
Which does it stir, his mirth or wrath,
To view the Bowery now?
Sometimes we wish that fate might grant
This—for a boon at Yule—
Another Peter Stuyvesant,
The man of iron rule.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Farming.

Sometimes it seems the sweetest task that is assigned to man
When conditions for production seem to fit,
The rain and sun co-operate to fill our mother earth
With prolific generosity of gift.

If these conditions didn't change—oh, helpless farmer man—
And he could have the weather that would suit,
Then the farms would yield abundance for the poor of every town,
And the music of the harvest would ring of cheaper food.

How seldom do we realize the picture painted here,
When the labor of the planting has been done;
The elements cooperate with worm and crow and bug,
Till you turn a street piano for the mortgage on the farm.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. F. A. BARRON.

Mid-April.

To a bird's high piped preamble,
Hark, a glory through the Park!
Through the saplings and the bramble,
Sparkling over the dripping bark,
Sunlight fell, golden hued,
Fall'n without a warning,
Kissing the caverns of the wood
On an April morning.

Robin, Robin Redbreast
Danced upon the turf,
O'er the lake the ripples' crest
Mimic'd ocean's surf,
And the branches spluttered dew
On the lush, wet ground—
Dawn only lacked of you
To have its glory crowned.

In the ample stretch of heaven
There was not a fleck, a streamer,
All the idle air was given
Delicious food, to me, the dreamer—
Loaf, laze and idle
The delicate dawn away,
With thoughts of the bride!
On a rare June day.

I sat there alone,
Squirrels tufted their tails,
And silver fancies, shower strown
I beat as with a flail,
Shaping them now to the fluty
Lyric of a bird,
Now to the rosebud beauty
Of a golden word.

Oh, what is a pleasure
If it is not shared?
What the sweetest leisure
When a heart's unpaired?
It is as if a ring
Lacked its perfect stone—
On that dancing morning of spring
I sat there alone.

JAMES OPPENHEIM.

A Vain Endeavor.

From the Washington Star.

A man once saved his money in a very prudent way:
He put a little by for fear there'd be a rainy day;
He heeded all the maxims about thrift and work and health
And reverenced economy, which is the source of wealth.
He made some small investments, and some larger after while,
And listened for applause when he assumed a better style.
But some of those who knew him sneered, while others simply sighed,
He had practised all the virtues, but they weren't satisfied.

He looked the situation o'er with sadness and dismay,
And said: "I guess I'll go ahead and give the stuff away."
He built a lot of buildings and sincerely strove to find
A way to spend his money that would benefit mankind.
But people looked askance at him and said, "I told you so:
The art of spending money is a thing he doesn't know.
It's scandalous to contemplate such ostentatious pride."
He did his best to please them, but they weren't satisfied.

The Passing Knight of the Towpath.

It's opportune, the time is ripe
To sing the praises of the Erie—
"So gather posies while ye may,"
Oh! bardlet of the times so cheerie.

Praie of the Bully of the Ditch:
From Buffalo he used to hike it;
He piloted the Mary Ann,
The Mary Jane or something like it.
He loitered by the village store
That Perkins used to run—ah, Fancy,
You take me back to days of yore
With subtlety and necromancy.

Among the vales bucolic spread
In summer where the Erie wended,
Down through the valleys where the fields
Of white and yellow daisies blended,
The knight he hugged the whiffletrees
Behind a pair of long eared fillies,
Where willows drooped along the banks
Of ponds perfumed with water lilies.

No more he'll plod behind Old Joe
Or Kittie—they are gone forever;
No more he'll splice the line of tow,
And in the night time cry (ah, never!)
Back to the steersman, Blinky Jim
I see him yet with clay pipe gilded,
There in the moonlight treading deck
Of Mary Jane with lumber bulided.

No more he'll perch upon the back
Of Dixie, read a week old paper;
No more he'll hug the stubby tail
Nor mind the roofs nimble and caper.
The towpath knight, ah! soon will be
A something of the past and slated,
A phantom fancy and a dream,
A prehistoric relegated.

It's opportune, the time is ripe
To sing the praises of the Erie—
And eke the passing of the knight
Who trod its path so blithe and cheerie.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLAS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I am acquainted with an intelligent Irishman whose veracity I never had cause to doubt; but his wonderful and thrilling stories of the "ghosts" and what he calls "the good people" of Ireland have often sent a shiver of fear down my New England backbone, and to clinch his tales he says, "and shure there's my wife from the same door with me home to prove it," which she does by sadly remarking: "Indeed, sir, we used to be afraid of our lives to go out after dark for fear we would hear the silent hounds and huntsmen pass us, or the ullagour [crying] of the poor banshee over in the old abbeys." My friend says it is all in history. Is there any authority for the following: 1. That a woman by the name of Moll Shaughnessy, after being hung in Ireland, was "shoving herself at night in different places and striking terror to the people of Munster?" 2. Is it true that at one time in Ireland the men and women spoke Latin and Greek? 3. Who was the "poor Colleen Bawn"; was she mythical? Was she the same as in the play?

JOHN G. FORREST.

1. We have found no record of Moll Shaughnessy and her reputed supernatural appearances. 2. As early as the sixth century the monastic schools of Ireland were celebrated. Latin and Greek were taught in them and they had many scholars. There were then more Latin and Greek scholars in proportion to the whole population in Ireland than in any other country, but of course the great mass of the people were ignorant of the languages. 3. Elly O'Connor, "The Colleen Bawn," was the heroine of Gerald Griffin's novel "The Collegians," and of Dion Boucicault's play "The Colleen Bawn." The story of both was founded on fact. The real Elly O'Connor is said to have been the daughter of a ropemaker who lived in Garryowen, near Limerick.

Can you tell me who wrote the lines:

"Brave, true, unhoping, calm, austere,
He labored in a narrow sphere,"

and can you give the context?

T. F. A.

They were written by the late William Edward Hartpole Lecky. The complete passage is:

He found his work, but far behind
Lay something that he could not find—
Deep springs of passion that can make
A life sublime for others' sake,
And lend to work the living glow
That saints and bards and heroes know.

The power lay there—unfolded power—
A bud that never bloomed a flower;
For half beliefs and jaded moods
Of worldings, critics, cynics, prudes,
Lay round his path and dimmed and chilled

Illusions past. High hopes were killed;
But duty lived. He sought not far
The "might be" in the things that are;
His ear caught no celestial strain,
He dreamt of no millennial reign.

Brave, true, unhoping, calm, austere,
He laboured in a narrow sphere,
And found in work his spirit needs—
The last if not the best of creeds.

Answering the inquiry of George C. Squire in THE SUN of April 10, as to where the expression "A fool and his money are soon parted" can be found, I beg to say that the author of the phrase was Demaratus, King of Sparta, and that it can be found in "Christey's Proverbs, Maxims and Phrases of all Ages."

It is a singular fact that none of the well known books of quotations give it, even so comprehensive a work as J. K. Hoyt's "Cyclopædia of Practical Quotations" (Revised Edition, 1896) failing to mention it.

ONE OF YOUR CONSTANT READERS.

1. What is the "New England Primer" that is so rare? 2. By whom was it published and where?

J. K. SAMSON.

1. One of the most famous of all known school books. Of the 2,000,000 copies that it is reasonable to suppose were sold in some forty editions in the eighteenth century, less than 50 are in existence to-day. 2. It was compiled by Benjamin Harris, an English printer and rhymester, who, in the Catholicizing reign of James II., came to Boston and set up a book, coffee and tea shop "by the Town Pump near the Change." Here, some time before 1690, he first issued *The Primer*. Paul Leicester Ford wrote the most complete history of the book in "The New England Primer. A History of its Origin and Development, with a Reprint of the Unique Copy of the Earliest Known Edition, and Many Facsimile Illustrations and Reproductions" (New York, 1897).

What is the origin of the dollar ($) sign?

VICTOR K. MILDEBERGER.

The Spanish dollar that was taken as the basis of the United States coinage was chiefly coined in the Spanish-American colonies. The best known variety was the pillar dollar, so called from the two pillars on its reverse, representing the "Pillars of Hercules," the ancient name of the opposite promontories of the Straits of Gibraltar. The rude imitation of these pillars in writing, connecting them by a scroll, is said to have been the origin of the dollar mark ($). Another explanation is that, as the dollar consisted of 8 *reals* (8 R being stamped upon it), the mark was designed to stand for the "piece of eight," as the dollar was commonly called, the two vertical lines being employed to distinguish it from the figure 8.

Did the expression, "the seventh heaven of felicity" originate in the Arab fiction of Mahomet's night ride from Mecca to Jerusalem on the horse Al Borak, and the ascent to the heavens up a ladder of light aided by the Angel Gabriel, or was it derived from another source?

SMITH.

The idea of the seventh heaven as the height of happiness is derived from the cabalistic doctrine that there are seven heavens, each rising in happiness above the other, the seventh being the abode of God and the highest class of angels. The old Semitic doctrine of seven heavens antedated Mahomet by several centuries.

1. Are the Coreans friendly to Japan? 2. Is there any actually existing treaty of friendship between the two countries, and, if so, what is its effect?

O. O. C.

1 and 2. They must be assumed to be friendly by reason of the provisions of the protocol recently concluded between the two Imperial Governments. This sets forth the mutual confidence of the two Governments, Japan guarantees to insure the safety and repose of the Imperial household of Corea, and to maintain and respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Corean Empire, and undertakes, in case of aggression or interference by any third Power, to "take such necessary steps as circumstances require." Corea in turn guaranteeing her all facilities and permitting her to occupy such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

In a history of an association, with a dedication, table of contents, foreword from the founder of the organization and an author's preface preceding the history proper, in what order should these features appear?

W. B. P.

In the order in which you place them.

A short while ago you published in THE SUN the details of a new German test for the discovery of human blood. Would it be possible for you to republish that test? My copy was mislaid. I have read the Sunday SUN for twenty years. LUX.

The Bordet method of differentiating between human and animal blood was described in THE SUN'S report of the Bechtel murder trial on Jan. 19. For two weeks ten cubic millimetres of human serum were daily injected into each one of a number of rabbits chosen for the test. After the fortnight's inoculation the rabbits were allowed to rest for five days. One after another was then bled to death and the blood allowed to clot. This clotted serum was put into test tubes. The theory of the Bordet test is that if human corpuscles are poured into this humanized rabbit serum the reaction will show turbidity and later a flocculent precipitation, or, in the language of the laboratory, a positive result. If animal corpuscles are poured into the test tubes the serum will remain clear. The principle is the same in vaccination and the use of antitoxins. Dr. John Lear, biologist of Muhlenburg College, explained the process in further detail in his cross examination at the trial, as reported in THE SUN of Jan. 20, 1904. Will Lux please send name and address again.

Kindly tell me, if you can, where the material known as "hard uralite" can be obtained in this country. A recent newspaper clipping (quoting from the *Dietetic and Hygienic Magazine*) says it is a useful, non inflammable material, invented by a Russian, and made of asbestos fibre, silicate, bicarbonate of soda and chalk. E. E. H.

The only uralite of which we have any knowledge is a variety of amphibole derived from pyroxene. Its crystals vary in color from pale to deep green, and are found in quantities in the Ural Mountains and also at Canaan, Conn.

What are the requisites for a man to enlist in the United States Army—age, height, measurement of chest, &c?

SUN READER.

Applicants for first enlistment must be between the ages of 21 and 35 years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language. Minors will not be enlisted. For infantry and coast artillery the height must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches, the weight not less than 120 pounds, and not more than 190 pounds. For cavalry and field artillery the height must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches and not more than 5 feet 10 inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for the latter arms, but the chest measures must be satisfactory.

1. Was the composer Anton Rubinstein a Jew? 2. Can you also mention some great English statesman who is or was a Jew? 3. Also an English artist (or painter)?

X.

1. He was born of Jewish parents. 2. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. 3. There has been no great painter in England who was a Jew.

A steamer leaving New York for Gibraltar, what light does she sight first after passing Fire Island?

H. McD.

One of the lights of the Azores.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Only those who devote time to such matters can describe the intense interest now displayed by thousands who do not speak for print concerning the platform the Democratic national convention is to adopt at St. Louis.

The Democrats believe they can win this year, and this opinion is shared by many Republicans; but the opinion is almost universal that the outcome of the Presidential struggle rests almost entirely upon the platform the national Democratic convention is to present to the voters.

Although twelve years have elapsed since Andrew S. Draper left the Department of Public Instruction as its superintennent to begin his career as an experienced educator in the West, he found holding office on his return to Albany a number of his colleagues of the famous Legislature of 1881, in which he represented the Second district of Albany county. John Raines, representing the Forty-second Senate district, was the sole member of the body that was in session twenty-three years ago.

Two of Judge Draper's Stalwart colleagues are the executive heads of great State departments. Patrick W. Cullinan, who won the cognomen of "Foghorn Pat" during the tumultuous Stalwart-Half-breed contest, is now the head of the State Excise Board, and Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, in years the senior of them all, is a State Railroad Commissioner. Another, not a Stalwart, Charles R. Skinner, whom Judge Draper succeeded, was deputy when the latter was Superintendent of Public Instruction. Worth Chamberlain, another member of the Assembly of 1881, is clerk of the Court of Claims.

No Legislature within fifty years has supplied the State with more material for higher offices. Only two of the State officers of that day survive Alonzo B. Cornell and Representative James W. Wadsworth.

"By the way," said an old-timer, "did you ever consider the number of tragedies among State officers who served in that year 1881?

"Conkling met an untimely death in the blizzard of 1888. Nate Wendell, State Treasurer, killed himself. Senator Halbert was killed in a cyclone, and Senator Wagner was killed at Spuyten Duyvil.

"Assemblyman Charlie Chickering killed himself by jumping from the window of a New York hotel, and Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton was murdered in Wyoming."

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, is mentioned most favorably for temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention.

If Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of New York is nominated by the Democrats for President, many keen members of that party declare that it would be splendid politics to nominate for Vice-President a Democrat from below Mason and Dixon's line.

It was curious to note how many candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York State next fall took to the woods after the Republican State convention in Carnegie Hall last week.

Speaking of ex-Senator David B. Hill's idea of a Democratic State and national platform, one of Mr. Hill's confidants said the other day:

"He has a saddle to fit every horse."

Senator Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio, in a speech on the pension order fixing 62 years as the age when a soldier may be considered disabled, said that it was a right ruling and that men who reached that age were disabled. Of course, he meant were disabled for manual labor, as a number of Senators called attention to the fact that if the idea was followed it would leave the Senate almost without a quorum.

The following Senators have passed the sixty-second mile post: Morgan, 80; Pettus, 82; Berry, 62; Perkins, 64; Bard, 62; Teller, 78; Patterson, 63; Platt (Conn.), 76; Hawley, 77; Bacon, 64; Cullom, 74; Allison, 74; Blackburn, 65; McCreary, 65; McEnery, 66; Hale, 67; Frye, 72; Gorman, 65; Hoar, 77; Burrows, 67; Alger, 68; Money, 64; Cockrell, 69; Clark (Mont.), 65; Gibson, 73; Millard, 67; Stewart, 76; Gallinger, 67; Dryden, 64; Platt (N. Y.), 71; Depew, 71; Mitchell, 68; Quay, 70; Aldrich, 62; Bate, 67; Proctor, 72; Foster (Wash.), 67; Elkins, 62.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Section 1, reads:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Eminent Republicans tell how Gov. Odell recently openly denounced a certain Republican as "a downright scoundrel and thief;" and shortly afterward Gov. Odell gave this aforesaid "scoundrel and thief" a first class political office.

The long fight between ex-Senator Clarence Lexow and ex-Congressman A. S. Tompkins, the rival Republican leaders of Rockland county, came to a close a week ago, when Tompkins swept the county, beating Lexow even in his home district.

Things are looking up. Democrats replying to the statement that Parker is Hill's man declare that Roosevelt is Addicks's man.

The question is often asked and answered nowadays: "Why should a Republican newspaper shield a Republican thief any more than a Democratic thief?"

President Roosevelt, in the matter of a chairman of the Republican national committee, is experiencing the difficulty which President Harrison encountered in 1892. Gen. Harrison offered the place to thirty-two Republicans, all of whom declined it, and finally he was compelled to draft Thomas H. Carter, one of his officeholders.

To put it quite tersely, neither the Republican party nor the Democratic party has ever shown itself enamoured of the man with the gift of gab.

President Roosevelt in his books denounces in severe terms nearly every occupant of the Presidential chair, and Bryan's blacklist is Parker, Cleveland, Hill, Olney and Gorman.

President Roosevelt, it is said, has delivered 370 public speeches within the last two and a half years. Perhaps Judge Parker thinks that after this display and Mr. Bryan's volubility, the American people can stand quite a solid chunk of silence.

It is related of John Adams, second President of the United States, who wanted a second term, that on his way back from Washington to Massachusetts he was looking at a picture and placed his finger on the silent lips in the picture and said:

"If I had kept my lips like that I might have had a second term."

The terms of the Presidents were: Washington, 8 years; John Adams, 4 years; Jefferson, Madison and Monroe each 8 years; John Quincy Adams, 4 years; Andrew Jackson, 8 years; Van Buren, 4 years; William Henry Harrison, 1 month; Tyler, 3 years and 11 months; Polk, 4 years; Taylor, 1 year 4 months and 5 days; Fillmore, 2 years 10 months and 26 days; Pierce and Buchanan each, 4 years; Lincoln, 4 years 1 month and 10 days; Johnson, 3 years 10 months and 20 days; Grant, 8 years; Hayes, 4 years; Garfield, 6 months and 15 days; Arthur, 3 years 5 months and 15 days; Cleveland, 8 years; Harrison, 4 years; and McKinley, 4 years 6 months and 10 days.

LONDON ART NEWS.

The Late J. S. Forbes's Collection of Paintings—Art in the East End.

LONDON, April 6.—James Staats Forbes died here yesterday. He started as a railway clerk, and ultimately became very widely and variously known to fame—as a most pugnacious director of railway companies and financial undertakings, a singularly persuasive chairman at meetings of refractory shareholders, an eloquent after-dinner speaker, a witty narrator and inventor of true stories and a collector and shrewd judge of pictures. He was also the uncle of the well known painter Stanhope Forbes, A. R. A., and a lifelong friend of the famous Dutch artist Josef Israels.

If as a result of his death his pictures should presently come into the market the interest aroused will be exceptional. The English works he sought for were chiefly of the Norwich School, Old Crome, John Sell Cotman, James Stark, George Vincent and the rest.

During his long association with the Dutch Rhenish Railway, an English company, which was bought up by the Netherlands Government a few years ago, he gained much knowledge of, and partiality for, the modern Dutch painters, particularly the landscapists, who are admirably and numerously represented in his collection. And his collection of paintings by artists of the Barbizon school is, if not the finest, certainly one of the finest that exist.

There are at least sixty examples of the art of J. F. Millet, and splendidly representative works by Corot, Daubigny, Rousseau, Diaz, Troyon and Morticelli. Among the Millets are the famous "Amour Vainqueur" and a beautiful portrait of the peasant girl who sat as model for the woman in the "Angelus."

These are both in oil, while among the pastels are versions of "La Baratteuse" and of the "Angelus" itself. The latter was executed some years later than the celebrated painting, and in certain respects the pastel is considered to be the better of the two.

It was formerly in the possession of Madame Roederer of Havre, France, one of Millet's earliest patrons, and it was at the sale of her pictures that Mr. Forbes bought this pastel, together with other works by the same artist. There are, further, many drawings by Millet, in chalk, pen or pencil, notably a series of studies for "Les Glaneuses," the picture in the Louvre.

Several of Mr. Forbes's Dutch works have been lent to an excellent and representative exhibition of Dutch art which has just opened at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, in the East End of London. These are chiefly by such men as Willem Maris, Artz, T. de Bock, Roelofs and Jongkind.

Though representing these painters very well, they form, of course, but a very small part of the exhibition, which aims, and rather successfully, at giving an idea of five centuries of Dutch art. Among the Rembrandts is the splendid portrait of William of Orange, as a boy, lent by Earl Spencer. The Duke of Devonshire lends two portraits by Franz Hals, one of which he has allowed to get into a very dirty condition.

Ter Borch, Dirk Hals, Ochterveldt, Van der Heyden, Kalf and Heda are splendidly represented, and many other masters, great and small, sufficiently well. There are a few primitives, such as Jerome Bosch and Jan Scarel, and many moderns. Some beautiful things by Matthew Maris are among the latter. Altogether the exhibits number more than four hundred.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

T. P. says: A opens a pot and asks for two cards only. After some betting he is raised out and asked to show what he opened on. Upon laying down his hand, he is found not to have a pair of any kind. He says he opened on three tens, and in drawing two cards must have discarded two of his tens by mistake. B bets as he cannot show openers, he must ante for all the others for the next jack, as his hand shows false opening of the pot.

If this statement of the case is correct, that "after some betting" the opener laid down his hand, it would seem to be fairly good evidence that he acted in good faith and really thought he still had the three tens in his hand, and therefore actually did hold openers.

Pinochle.—Z. A. M. says: A and B meld 240 in a partnership game, but fail to get a trick. Is the meld lost entirely or only held over until the next deal?

It is lost entirely.

N. S. F. says: A leads a card and B wins it; before turning it over B looks at it carefully and A at once says, "I call out." B says it is too late, as A has led and B has won the trick.

A player can call out at any time, and if A is right he wins the game; if he is wrong, he loses it, no matter what B's count is.

J. J. G. says: In a two-hand game A wins a trick, melds 40 and calls out. B says he cannot meld out, but must win another trick first.

B is wrong.

J. F. H. says: A takes in dix and melds twenty hearts at the same time, thirty points. B bets this is a double meld on one trick and is not allowed.

B is right, but many clubs permit the irregularity.

B. O. says: Three playing. A bets B that he will beat him out. Toward the end, the score stands: A, 982; B, 457; C, 962. A, anxious to beat C, calls out, but is found to be ten points short. What about the side bet between A and B?

B wins it. As A called out when he was not out, he lost the game, leaving B and C to fight it out. As B outlived A he must be assumed to have beaten him. It is just the same as if it had been two hand only, and A had called out while B was only 457, B would have won the game from A.

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LAST OF THE BOSTONIANS.

Notable Career of a Comic Opera Company That Began With "Pinafore."

The disbandment in its present form of the company known for more than fifteen years as the Bostonians will bring to an end a troupe which has played an important part in the history of amusements.

It was formed during the days of "H. M. S. Pinafore," as the Boston Ideal Opera Company, and its manager was a Boston woman, Miss Ober, who made a record for herself as a manager before her marriage to a wealthy Cleveland lawyer. Most of the singers had not had a great deal of experience in opera.

Henry Clay Barnabee had been an entertainer in lyceums through New England, Geraldine Ulmar had sung but little in public, and Adelaide Phillips, William Macdonald, Marie Stone, his wife, Tom Carl, George Frothingham and the rest of the company had not all made reputations for themselves, although Tom Carl had sung with