

British View of West Point

SURROUNDINGS BEAUTIFUL AND INSPIRING AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE BEST

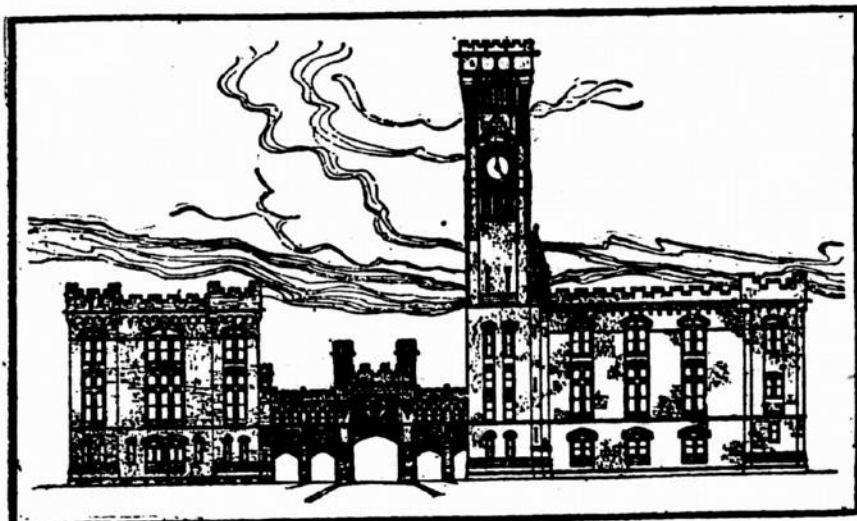
A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, who recently visited the United States, has many interesting things to say about our great military training school.

West Point, he writes among other things, as its name in part suggests, is a point on the left bank of the Hudson river, about 45 to 50 miles from the sea. The point stands out well into the stream, commanding both reaches which form the angle of the river. In front of the now obsolete defenses that defend the waterway on the far bank, rise the succession of verdure-clothed hills which finally mass themselves into the Highlands. Owing to the erratic formation of the hills the Hudson here is narrow, deep and turgid, so that the race of its congested waters, if it were not for the forest setting to the background, might remind the traveler of the pent-up Nile in the Shablukah cat-ract. The view to the north is perfect, since the river way is clear as far as Newburg town, nestling against the mountain side and gleaming white in contrast with the forests in summer green. The landscape is like some staid land. Historic Newburg, where Washington is fabled to have refused a crown,

various institutions of the academy, the quarters of the married instructors, and the barracks in which the detachments of the regular army are housed. On the river side there are several tiers of batteries. These, of course, are obsolete, but they serve their purpose in furnishing instruction schools for the cadets.

There is nothing mean about the architecture with which the United States government has surrounded its military cadets. The headquarters buildings, the riding school, cadets' barracks, library and gymnasium are all fine buildings, and to these have now been added the garrison officers' mess house and the Cullum Memorial hall, the former a beautiful clubhouse, erected at government expense, for the 60-odd officers who hold appointments as academy instructors; the latter a magnificent public entertainment hall, with spacious ballroom, theater, library and underground bedrooms, raised in the interest of the cadets and past graduates from funds bequeathed by Gen. Cullum.

The little post is beautified with other memorials. Near the flagstaff, to the north of the parade ground, stands a handsome monument to the memory of



NEW ACADEMIC BUILDING AT WEST POINT.

terminates the view, but on either side of the middle of the river great buttresses and promontories of wood-dressed rock jut out into midstream, while, almost flush with the water level on either Hudson bank, the wondrous handicraft of man interlaces with the supreme work of nature. Here tunneling some gigantic promontory, there glistering upon a trestle causeway, the railroad tracks follow the line of the river in its sinuous course. Then shut the river from your view, and turn and look inland, where the cadets learn the theory of war. West Point itself is close upon 200 feet above the level of the Hudson. But beyond it the hills rise to double and treble this height. As with the Highlands, they are densely wooded, and for the moment, as one marks the one-storied bungalows and veranda-enclosed villas of the post, one's thoughts turn to far-off India and the Himalayas. In scenery, atmosphere and surroundings, but for the Hudson, West Point is not unlike an Indian hill station.

The summit of the point is flat and clear of trees. This is the parade ground, and round it are grouped the

all West Point graduates who fell during the civil war. There is another monument to perpetuate the memory of the late Maj. Dale's command, which was annihilated by Indians in 1835. Dotted about the post are statues of eminent American generals, and into prominent rocks the names of famous battles have been inserted, the lettering usually being of gun metal, a trophy from that particular engagement it commemorates. Altogether, the surroundings of West Point are beautiful and inspiring; and, far removed from the evil influences of town life, the cadets find there just the necessary relaxation to save them from mental breakdown. A certain amount of social intercourse is open to them through their dancing hall. The countryside in the environs of West Point is studded with the country villas of wealthy New Yorkers. During the summer there is no difficulty in arranging partners for the dancing lessons, as all fashionable New York has fled the city to escape the heat. Thus the cadets obtain just sufficient social intercourse to make them polished gentlemen, but not enough to turn their heads.

SICKLES FOR ALDERMAN.

Famous New York War Veteran Seeks Comparatively Humble Office in New York.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who has been nominated for alderman in New York on the fusion ticket, has an illustrious war record. He was born October 20, 1825, and after receiving a common school education learned the printer's trade.



GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES. (Noted War Veteran Who Wants to Be a New York Alderman.)

Then he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Next he became secretary of legislation in London, later being elected state senator in New York, and serving in congress from 1857 to 1861. Entering the union army, he won promotion to a major generalship and, though he lost a leg at Gettysburg, continued in active service until 1869, when he was appointed minister to Spain. Later he served another term in congress.

Diminutive Mexican Dog.
A little Mexican dog, of the Chihuahua breed, 16 months old, and weighing only 23 ounces, is a pet of Deputy Sheriff Hamilton Raynor, of El Paso, Tex. It is so small that it easily stands with all four feet resting on the palm of its owner's hand.

BUFFALO BILL'S WIT.

Doctor Thought He Was No Match for Mr. Cody.

William F. Cody was relating a story which concerned an Indian who had met with an accident in a "Buffalo Bill" show. It was necessary to amputate the Indian's leg, and in the description of this operation Cody was interrupted frequently by a young doctor who injected technical and medical terms into the straight vernacular of the scout. He was irritated, but ignored the doctor. "A few days after the operation," continued the narrator, "the Indian learned that his leg had been burned. With a whoop he



HON. WILLIAM F. CODY. (Better Known to the People of America as "Buffalo Bill.")

leaped from his bed and jumped upon the doctor with both feet.

"Jumped with both feet after an operation," shouted the doctor, exulting in his exposure of the great scout's absurd story.

"I said upon the 'doctor with both feet,'" explained Cody, "in order to distinguish him from the other hospital physician who had only one foot, having put the other into people's affairs so often that he lost it."

U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Command of This Body Transferred to Gen. Elliott.

New Chief Is One of the Most Popular Officers in the Service and Has Done Excellent Work in Many Places.

The formal transfer of the command of the United States marine corps from Maj. Gen. Charles Heywood to Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott took place recently at the headquarters of the corps in Washington, and was attended by all the officers of the corps stationed in that city. There were no special formalities beyond the reading of the official orders for the retirement of Gen. Heywood and the assignment of Gen. Elliott to the command. Each of the officers made a short address suitable to the occasion, and at their conclusion the two held a reception to allow the members of the corps to take official leave of their retiring commander, and to pay their respects to the new commandant. The clerical force of the office also called in a body and paid its respects.

Gen. Elliott is one of the most popular and efficient officers in the service. His promotion was based entirely on merit, and mainly in recognition of his meritorious services during the Spanish war and the insurrection in the Philippines.

A native of Alabama, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps from New York October 12, 1870.

When Gen. Elliott was attached to the Monongahela, of the South Atlantic station, in 1875, yellow fever broke out on that vessel while she was lying in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Despite the fact that he could have had leave and gone to the mountains, he of his own volition remained with the ship and his men, and when the assistant surgeon of the vessel was taken down with fever, volunteered to assist the surgeon in so far as his ability would permit, and he performed valuable service.

He served with the marine battalion in the railroad strikes of 1877, and in 1875 served under Gen. Heywood with the marine battalion on the Isthmus of Panama.

While in command of the marine guard of the flagship Baltimore, of the Asiatic



GEN. GEORGE F. ELLIOTT. (New Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.)

station, in 1894, he marched his guard from Chemulpo to Seoul to protect the American legation at the latter place, the Chinese-Japanese war being in progress and Korea, the scene of hostilities. This was a night march of 31 miles, accomplished in 11 hours. Gen. Elliott commanded the legation guard for three months subsequent to this time.

The scene of hostilities having been transferred, he was ordered with the marine guard to Tientsin, which he helped to protect during the winter. Later on, at the request of Mr. Denby, then American minister at Peking, he acted as aid to that official on the occasion to the first audience ever granted by the Chinese emperor to foreigners. In order to perform this duty Gen. Elliott was compelled to make the trip on horseback, passing through about 25,000 undisciplined Chinese troops, suffering constant insult and running no little personal risk.

During the Spanish-American war, in 1898, Gen. Elliott commanded company C of the marine battalion during the four days' battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, and later, while in command of a battalion of 250 men, defeated the Spanish in a spirited battle at Cuzco Valley, after killing and taking a number of prisoners in addition to destroying the wells which were the source of the enemy's water supply. This fight resulted in giving security to the marine camp on Guantanamo Hill, and for his conduct in this battle the president advanced Elliott three numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle."

Gen. Elliott having been ordered to the Philippines, in command of a battalion of marines on October 8, 1899, defeated the enemy over very bad ground, and captured, by direct assault, a position at Novleta which had been deemed impregnable by the Spanish and before which they once lost an entire regiment. For this service he received a commendatory letter from the secretary of the navy. He has had almost 14 years at sea and foreign service, and has always rendered a good account of himself.

Buried Treasure of Jesuits.
About 100 years ago, when the Jesuits were banished from Mexico, it was known that they possessed vast wealth, but they took very little of it with them. What they did with it was a mystery. A very old man, Pierre Guire, says that about \$20,000,000 of it was buried beneath the old cathedral in the little town of Typozortan, and it is believed to rest there yet.

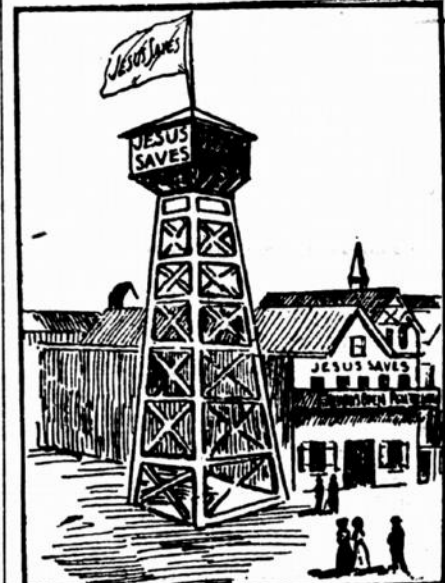
GOSPEL LIGHT HOUSE.

Coney Island Has a Unique Religious Refuge for Unfortunates of Every Variety.

A unique institution at Coney Island is the Gospel lighthouse, which is presided over by Col. William D. Hughes and his wife.

Col. Hughes started in his mission work at the island four years ago with a small tent and a few camp stools. The "boosters" and "barkers" laughed at the "gospel shark" then, but they have since learned to respect him and he is now aided in his work by many of the most prominent business men and pleasure promoters on the island.

In the midst of the hurly-burly of roller coasters, merry go rounds and other noisy engines of amusement, he has built a church little different in architecture from the structures which surround it. The "lighthouse" adjoins the church and



THE GOSPEL LIGHTHOUSE. (Located in the Midst of the Gayest Part of Coney Island.)

is a skeleton tower rising to a height of 65 feet above the sandy beach. The lantern at the summit of the tower, which can be seen from any point on the island, is an electric transparency on the four sides of which are emblazoned nightly the words "Jesus Saves."

Many girls who have run away from their homes frequent the dance halls at Coney Island every year. Some of them fall into the hands of the police. Magistrate Voorhees, who presides over the Coney Island court, sends many of these to Col. Hughes. They are either returned by him to their parents or retained until it is thought safe to send them out to employment with good surroundings. While living at the "lighthouse" girls are taught to sew and cook.

Col. Hughes and his family live over the chapel. On the outside of the building is a large sign that reads: "Always open. Pull the latch." Spiritual food and the more substantial variety as well are free to any who ask. There is but one table, and tramps are often invited to sit down with the family. The chapel is open afternoons and evenings week days and Sundays.

MONSTER HAILSTONES.

They Fell Not Long Ago in a Pennsylvania Town and Were Larger Than Hens' Eggs.

One sometimes hears a man speak of hailstones "as big as hens' eggs." The tale is perhaps told by a traveler, whose story is received with a shrug of the shoulders. The stones general fell in some far away place, and the ordinary unbelieving easterner puts it in the same category as Mexican dodos or Alaskan sea serpents.

There was a hailstorm, however, not long ago, about which some 20,000 persons can hold up their hands and swear that they saw and picked up hailstones which were even larger than the average hens' eggs. The inhabitants of West Chester, Pa., which is 20 miles from Philadelphia, were suddenly overtaken by a brazen colored cloud, which threatened for a time, as many thought, to annihilate them. For two minutes the hailstones rattled on the roofs with the



A HEAVY HAILSTONE. (It Measured More Than Two and a Half Inches in Diameter.)

roar of thunder, and smashed windows, stripped trees of their leaves, killed chickens, birds, dogs and cats, and devastated fields of ripened crops. The storm went as suddenly as it came, and it was found to have covered not more than ten square miles of country.

Charles L. Robinson, a New York business man, chanced to be in West Chester at the time of the storm, and he watched the huge ice bullets from a porch.

"The roar of the falling ice," said Mr. Robinson, "inspired a sort of fear which I cannot describe. It was like the roar of cannon. I could see horses in the street which ran away from fright. The storm caused a fall in temperature of about 15 degrees. After it had passed I went out, and picked up several stones and measured them. Several were more than 2 1/2 inches in diameter. In order that I might remember just how large they were, I traced the outlines of one of them on a paper by running a pencil around the edges."

WHO WILL WIN OUT?

Question That Is Now on the Lips of Every Washingtonian.

Triangular Fight for Senatorial Toga Is Causing Intense Rivalry Between the People of Tacoma and Seattle.

The "stevedore candidate," Edward S. Hamilton, of Tacoma, Wash., is the most interesting figure in the approaching campaign for the honor of representing the state of Washington in the United States senate. Hamilton, a natural political leader, a man of long experience in the art of whipping his followers into line, has long been considered a probable successor of Senator Addison G. Foster. The expiration of Foster's term is drawing near, and in the face of considerable opposition, the genial senator is asking his constituents for reelection. And now Hamilton, the stevedore "boss," although long a staunch supporter of the incumbent, has come forward with a public announcement of his candidacy.

The Chicago Record-Herald says that the campaign is more than a personal contest between Foster and Hamilton. It is a strife between cities, for Seattle and Tacoma are and always have been keen rivals for this honor. Foster is Tacoma's man, and "Stevedore" Hamilton mapped out the campaign which won him the office. Seattle already has a candidate in the field—Samuel Piles, a clever corporation lawyer. The natural result of Hamilton's intrusion of his personality into the fight will be to split the strength of the Tacoma clans and to transform what had been an "old guard" of political power into two bickering groups of partisans.

The rivalry, industrial and political, between two young, virile, growing cities of the west far surpasses the trivial exchanges of pleasantries in which eastern municipalities indulge. Tacoma's dilemma, with two strong candidates in the field, to oppose to the welded attack of the Seattle cohorts, is therefore causing dismay in the hearts of the politicians of the former city.

The opposition to Senator Foster, which has arisen this summer, is due to a feeling that he lacks "backbone." Foster's smiling face and cheery laugh have won him a host of friends, even his



EDWARD S. HAMILTON. (Prominent Candidate for Senator from Washington State.)

political enemies, but there is a sentiment, which is daily gathering strength that Washington needs a fighter in the chamber. The state wants money for harbor improvements, federal buildings, lighthouses, land surveys and a hundred other things, and it also wants a man in the senate who will work until he gets the appropriations. For this reason the aggressive "stevedore" is more popular in the Tacoma ranks than the sociable Foster.

Hamilton has been a member of the state senate for three sessions. He knows men, has a genius for planning campaigns, is a man who does things, and does them thoroughly. Never before has Tacoma and Pierce county had a political leader like him. He contributed more than any other one man to the election of Foster in the last senatorial campaign. He outlined the fight which won friends for Foster, while the John L. Wilson and Levi Ankeny factions were in deadlock, and carried his man through to victory.

Hamilton's fighting qualities made him the leader of the railroads in their struggle during the last two sessions to prevent the passage of a bill creating a state railroad commission. As chairman of the appropriations committee he introduced New York methods into the legislature, with the result that no appropriation bill can be attached to another measure, however meritorious, thereby placing each measure upon its merits.

He was born in Brooklyn in July, 1865, and was graduated from the Westchester County Institute, of Peekskill, in 1882. Six years later he moved to this state and opened a real estate office at Port Townsend. In October, 1888, he entered the employ of the Puget Sound Stevedore company as bookkeeper, afterward becoming manager. Soon afterward he became a member of the firm of McCabe & Hamilton, which now does 90 per cent. of the stevedoring work on Puget sound. The firm uses electric conveyors of its own invention, which have contributed largely toward making Tacoma the port where heavy cargo, inward and outward, is handled, at less cost per ton than in any other port in the world. Hamilton's political experience began in New York, where for four years he was assistant to Gen. J. W. Husted, known as the "Bald Eagle of Westchester."

Color of Iron Ores.
The only metal that is found in more than one color is iron, which appears in almost every shade.

MARINE BAND MENACED.

Famous Naval Musical Organization May Be Forced to the Wall by Union Labor.

The famous Marine band, after an existence of 100 years, may be forced to fall to pieces. The Federation of Musicians, having affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, attempted last year to get a resolution through congress the effect of which would have been to forbid any member of the Marine band to play at any performance in civil life for pay. The resolution failed, but the musicians, with the backing of the Federation of Labor, are going to try it again next year.

The unions object to the Marine band because its members are employees of the government, but Lieut. Santelman says that of 27 members of the local musicians' union, which instigated the war on the band, 17 are government clerks drawing



LIEUT. SANTELMAN. (Director of the United States Marine Band at Washington.)

more than \$1,000 a year each and the pay of some of them runs up to \$2,000 a year.

"There is not a foreign government which does not permit its crack bands to take concert engagements and go on tours," said Lieut. Santelman. "Many of the famous bands of the world have visited America and have been received with ovations by our people, but whenever I have desired to play an engagement in or outside of Washington I have been met with a storm of protest from local musicians' unions. Why do not the unions object to foreign bands that come over here and play long engagements? They do not. But they object to our organization, though we are the representatives of the United States government, carrying the flag of our country with us in the best sense."

Some time ago the musicians of the Marine band applied for membership in the local musicians' union. Their applications, fees, etc., were returned to them without any explanation. It appears that the Federation of Musicians has a clause in its by-laws which forbids members to play with any enlisted man of the United States army or navy.

TAKES GLOOMY VIEW.

Ex-Senator Reagan of Texas Thinks the Days of the Republic Are Numbered.

Hon. John H. Reagan, who stated in a speech recently delivered in his home state that the United States is destined to become a monarchy, has been a confederate congressman, United States congressman and a United States senator from Texas. He was born in Tennessee, October 8, 1818, served in the Texan war against the Indians, became a judge, and later was postmaster general and secretary of the treasury of the confederacy. After the close of the war between the states he was held prisoner of war for a time, but upon his return to Texas was elected to congress and served as United States senator from 1875 to 1887. He is the author of the interstate commerce



JUDGE JOHN H. REAGAN. (The Only Surviving Member of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet.)

bill, which, modified by amendments by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is still in force. Judge Reagan made his now famous remark about the retrogression of popular government in this country in connection with an argument against the division of Texas into four states, a privilege which was accorded to it when it was admitted to the union. He wants Texas to remain one great state so that when the collapse he fears shall come it will be strong enough to perpetuate its existence as an independent republic.

Razor Wouldn't Let Go.
Chicago has a school for barbers. Tramps and other unfortunates who cannot pay for a shave or a hair cut are operated on by the novices, while patrons who pay are attended by experts. The other day, while a tramp was being shaved, he was asked: "Does the razor take hold well?" "Yes," responded the victim, "but it doesn't let go worth a cent."