

THE REMARKABLE MUNICIPAL TANGLE IN NEW YORK

THE eyes of the country have for some time been centered on New York, where the most unique municipal campaign in the history of that city has been going on accompanied by vigor and ingenuity unparalleled in majority electioneering. To outsiders the complications that have arisen since Mayor Seth Low was renominated by the Republican and Citizens' Union conventions and Congressman George B. McClellan was named by the Democrats may be amusing, but to those immediately concerned, the little of the humorous in the situation. The trouble arises not from the fact that there are several candidates for mayor in the field, but because two of the men originally nominated by the fusionists—Edward M. Grout as comptroller and Charles V. Fornes as president of the board of aldermen—were later endorsed by the Democratic city convention. The result of this was that Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes were forced off the fusion ticket by their embittered nominators, who asserted through ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodhull that their nomination on the Republican ticket was made with the stipulation that they would not accept nominations on any ticket hostile to the Republican party, and they found themselves fought tooth and nail by the very men who were first to voice the sentiment that they should be given a renomination.

When these gentlemen were elected two years ago, Mr. Grout to the office of comptroller and Mr. Fornes to the presidency of the board of aldermen, they stood upon a fusion ticket endorsed by the Citizens' Union, the Republican party, the German American Reform Union and the Greater New York Democracy, the party led by John C. Sheehan, formerly leader of Tammany Hall. The action of Tammany in endorsing their candidacy this year was regarded on all sides as a clever move by Leader Murphy to disrupt the forces formerly allied against the tiger and to draw many votes which, with Grout and Fornes on the fusion ticket, would ordinarily be cast for fusion rather than for Tammany. The situation from a Tammany standpoint was complicated, however, by the action of the Kings county Democracy, headed by that veteran politician Hugh McLaughlin. The Brooklynites predicted disaster to the ticket in the event of the nomination of Messrs. Grout and Fornes. In the convention itself the Kings county Democrats cast their votes for Julian D. Fairchild for comptroller and Herman A. Metz for president of the board of aldermen and steadfastly refused to make the nominations of Fornes and Grout unanimous, although they joined in declaring for George B. McClellan, the Democratic nominee for mayor, after their choice, Judge Gayton, had been defeated. As may be imagined, the feeling on both sides was very bitter, and there has been a great raking over of old stubble.

Edward M. Grout has in times past affiliated with the independent Democrats, and in the recent correspondence with R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' Union, he has made no secret of the fact that his sympathies are with the Democratic party. Indeed, he has several times been honored by his party. He was the regular Democratic candidate for mayor of Brooklyn borough. He was elected, but in 1901 accepted the fusion nomination for comptroller. His bitter denunciation during that campaign of

the organization with which he had previously affiliated has ranked with the regulars and was responsible for the unbending attitude of the Kings county Democracy toward Mr. Grout

when he was taken up by Tammany after he had been nominated by the Citizens' Union for comptroller. According to a friendly biographer, it was entirely owing to Mr. Grout's efforts that the office of borough president assumed the dignity which it enjoys today in the municipal administration of New York. When he was elected borough president of Brooklyn Mr. Grout discovered, this biographer informs us, that the framers of the charter had created an office which was of little importance, and his first impulse was to resign. However that may be, he began an energetic campaign looking to the enlargement of the powers of his office, and it was through his activity in this direction that the provisions of the greater city making the borough president almost as powerful as the mayor and giving

congress as a gold Democrat, his opponents being Lemuel Ely Quigg on the Republican ticket and John Quincy Adams, the Tammany nominee, Mr. Quigg being elected.

The fight over Messrs. Grout and Fornes excited more interest than the majority campaign itself, but it goes without saying that the spellbinders of the opposing parties are incessantly active in their defense of and attack upon the administration of Mayor Low. The candidacy of the well known former chief of police, William S. Devery, who is running for the office of mayor on a platform that covers a great deal of ground, is not regarded seriously by the supporters of either Mr. Low or Mr. McClellan, although Chief Devery is very much in earnest in his endeavor to get himself elected mayor. His appearance in the field is the outcome of the action of the last Democratic state convention in refusing to recognize the delegation headed by him and, later, of Tammany's refusal to accept him as district leader and give him a place in the councils of the organization. So he had himself nominated for mayor and has since been waging a very picturesque campaign, filling his admirers with delight and good things to eat and drink. There are many who look upon Devery as a "joke," but it would not be wise for such to voice sentiments to this effect in his home district.

All in all, the situation is such as to confound the most expert politician, and not until the smoke of battle has cleared away will it be possible to estimate with any degree of exactitude the result of this in many ways the most remarkable municipal electoral struggle ever waged in the United States.

FRANCIS C. HARTLEY.

CANNIBALISM QUITE NATURAL.

Cannibalism and its origin has found an ingenious explanation from the pen of a Parisian doctor. This authority holds that in the primitive ages when man was unprovided with weapons he satisfied his carnivorous appetite with the weakest of his brethren, as being less capable of resistance than the beasts of the field.

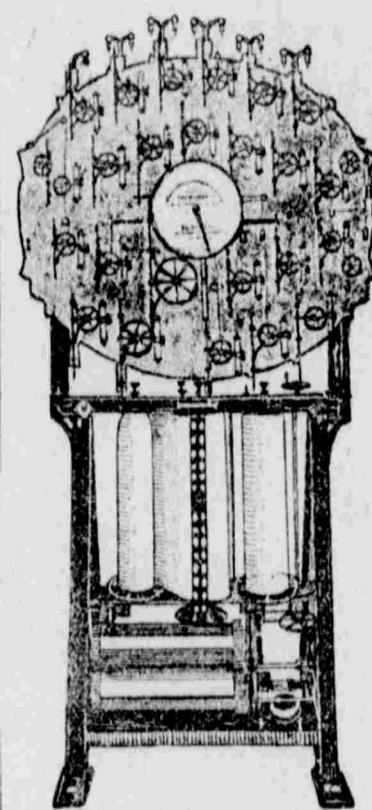
As civilization crept on members of a tribe ceased to eat their own people, but those of some different community whom they might have been able to overpower. By and by when weapons of defense and attack came into use men found their own race more difficult to overcome and accordingly turned for their daily nourishment to animals as less capable of defending themselves by artificial assistance.

From this M. Joulin argues that to kill one's own kind from hunger and for the victor to eat the vanquished were quite natural and excusable.

AN INGENIOUS MACHINE FOR PREDICTING TIDES.

The tide predictor is one of the most ingenious machines ever constructed. The first apparatus of the sort was built in England, where it was invented by Lord Kelvin, but there are now several of them in important maritime centers.

The principle of the tide indicator is the geometric construction known as



harmonic motion, the machine by an ingenious arrangement of pulleys and cylinders working out the result of the various tidal constituents and tracing on the drum a tidal curve, from which the tide table is constructed. The prediction of a year's tides can in this way be run off in about four hours, though great skill and care are required in maintaining this apparatus.

WHENCE COLORS COME.

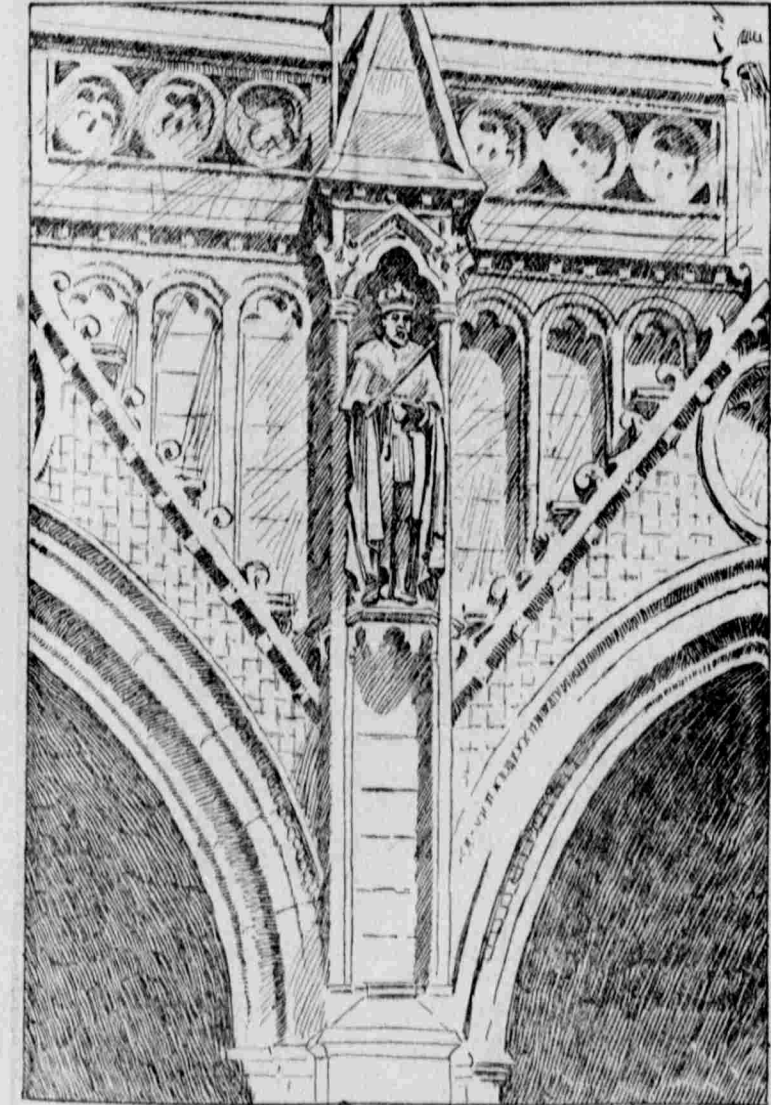
Bone black and ivory black are produced from ivory chips; gamboge is derived from the yellow sap of a Siamese tree, and carmine, carmine and scarlet are all formed from the cochineal insect.

Sepia is the ink fluid ejected by the cuttlefish when attacked to render its presence invisible in the water.

Rare amber and raw sienna are natural earths found near Umbria and Sienna, respectively, while the camel is the producer of Indian yellow.

INTERESTING PERSONS, SCENES AND THINGS OF NOTE

KING EDWARD AS A CHURCH STATUE.



Edward VII. of England shares with the Kaiser the honor of being immortalized in a church statue. His effigy in stone appears over the porch of Truro cathedral, work on the cathedral begun in 1880, when King Edward, as duke of Cornwall, laid the foundation stone. Truro cathedral is of especial interest because it is the first cathedral built since the cessation of cathedral building in the middle ages.

CINGALESE DEVIL DANCERS.



This is not a burlesque dance, as may be supposed from the grotesque costumes of the natives shown in the illustration. The picture represents a group of fanatic Cingalese prepared for one of the dances that they believe will propitiate their demon gods in cases of sickness. The photograph from which the picture was made was taken at Kandy, Ceylon.

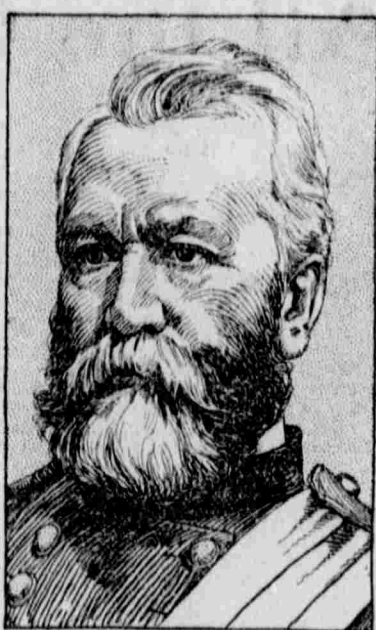
ITEMS FROM NEAR AND FAR.

Madrid has the unenviable distinction of being in every way the most unhealthy capital in Europe. Owing to the rising price of whalebone Greener, coat makers are to increase the price of their goods. The census of 1901 shows that the Australian aboriginal is dying out. In 1778, the year of settlement, Governor

Phillip estimated the native population at 1,000,000. Of the 397 newly elected members of the Reichstag at Berlin 104 were speculators or capitalists. A Russian merchant named Zimnitski is causing the bed of the Volga, in Russia, to be examined near Katow in an endeavor to find a treasure which is

EDUCATOR OF THE FEUDISTS.

General O. O. Howard, whose latest portrait is herewith reproduced, is one of the best friends the rough and ready mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee possess. He has for some time been conducting an educational campaign in the feud districts, it being his



GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

belief that the solution of the feud problem lies in educating the mountaineers. It was largely owing to his efforts that Lincoln Memorial University, near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., was established. Here many young men and women from the mountains have been educated and started in useful careers.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE BLACK PRINCE.

Not long ago there was unveiled at Leeds a statue of the Black Prince which is considered by connoisseurs the finest bit of equestrian statuary that the tight little island possesses. The statue is the work of Sculptor Brock and was presented to the city, together with other beautiful works of art, by Colonel Harding, an alderman of Leeds,



who has also been a generous contributor to the collections in the Fine Art gallery of that city. In recognition of his generosity and of the part he has taken in promoting the artistic tastes and possessions of the people of Leeds the colonel has been presented with the freedom of the city, the presentation being made the occasion of a great public demonstration of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen.

INDIA'S MOST GORGEOUS RAJAH.

This is not a picture of a character in comic opera, as one would naturally assume. Instead it is a very excellent likeness of a young man who is known as "India's most gorgeous rajah." He revels in the title of Rajah Madhava Singh. He was formerly the ruling



RAJAH MADHAVA SINGH.

chief of Pannah, having succeeded his father in 1898. Three years later his people declared with practical unanimity that Madhava had been thoughtless enough to be implicated in the death of his uncle. He was thereupon deposed and is now merely one of the quarter million Pannahians instead of their ruler.

PRESIDENT LOUBET OF FRANCE RECEIVING A VISIT FROM HIS AGED MOTHER.



President Loubet of France recently said that while there were many good women in his country, there was no one, in his opinion, so good as the old lady shown in the illustration. She is the mother of the chief executive of France, and the scene depicted was enacted recently at the latter's country estate near Drome upon the occasion of a visit from Mme. Loubet to her distinguished and democratic son.

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE EMPRESS.



Although the personality of the Archduchess Otto of Austria, a portrait of whom is herewith reproduced, is but little known outside the empire, the archduchess is of international interest owing to the fact that in all probability she will live to see herself empress of Austria. Even if her husband does not become emperor—for he has an older brother who contracted a morganatic marriage—she will take rank as the first lady of the empire.

THE NEW UNIFORMS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.



Until the South Africa war opened the eyes of military authorities to the serious consequences of sending soldiers to war clad in bright and gaudy uniforms, offering splendid marks to the enemy's riflemen, the French army uniforms were designed with an eye to the picturesque rather than the utilitarian and were of types that tickled the vanity of officers and privates alike. Recently, however, a radical reform has been effected, and the French soldier of today is arrayed in a uniform which, as the illustration shows, is anything but picturesque. It is, however, unobtrusive, and the likelihood is that it will be the means of greatly reducing the mortality among the troops in the next war in which France may be engaged.

said to be valued at upward of \$15,000,000.

Between 1870 and 1893 the French government experienced twenty-nine changes of ministry. During the same time England had but six changes. The Grand Palais in Paris possesses a wonderful clock which was shown in the Paris exhibition of 1889. It was the work of Collin and has recently been overhauled. It is claimed for this chef

d'oeuvre that it does not vary more than the hundredth part of a second in a year.

It is understood that the claims of Germany, France and Great Britain against Cuba arising out of damage done by insurgents amount to about \$2,000,000. New York consumes nine tons of salt a day. Last year 26,000 new houses were

built in London. Probably they are now filled by 120,000 people, the population of a large borough. This is the way London grows every year.

Paris has a Russian high school, at which most of the university branches are taught, some of them by eminent Russian fugitives or residents. America leads in the matter of women practicing medicine. The first was Elizabeth Blackwell, who graduated as

physician in 1849. Three years later there were six women doctors in Philadelphia.

Sweden's census shows the lowest death rate on record, an average of 16.39 per thousand for the last ten years. Norway comes next with 16.50.

There are seventeen communities of Shakers in the United States. The estimated cost of a submarine tunnel from Wigton, Scotland, to Larnie,

Ireland, twenty-three miles, is \$50,000,000.

New South Wales was the first settled of the six states of Australia now constituting the commonwealth. Its area is 310,700 square miles, or 198,825,000 acres, of which it is estimated 2,935,350 acres are water and 22,700,000 public reserves, mountain and sterile lands. It would make five states as large as Iowa.