

ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

The great archaeologist and collector of Greek antiquities, Dr. Heinrich Schlieman, died a few days ago. He was the son of a Lutheran clergyman who impressed on him, while very young, the beauty and sublimity of Greek poetry. The poems of Homer formed his especial study.

At thirteen years of age, owing to the poverty of the family, young Schlieman went to work in a grocery store in the town of Furstenburg, where he served five years. Afterwards, while on a sea voyage the vessel was wrecked, and he turned up at Amsterdam. Here he succeeded in commerce. He amassed a fortune and in addition became master of ancient and modern Greek, as well as of several languages, including Arabic. In 1863 he made a tour around the world.

He then settled in Paris, and made the archæology of Greece his special study.

With religious enthusiasm he undertook to discover the site of ancient Troy. At first his efforts were laughed at, but he persisted in his endeavors, and the little German grocer's boy has done more for the classic lore of ancient Greece than all the universities in Europe.

Alva S. Southworth, in the *New York Sun*, says that he met Dr. Schlieman in Athens in 1872. The Doctor was then engaged in unearthing the antiquities of classic Greece. He had already submitted a manuscript work of his labors to the *London Times*, and it was returned to him with the editorial comment that it was the work of a silly enthusiast. The Doctor felt wofully downcast at this kind of want of appreciation of his work. Mr. Southworth then examined the manuscript and found that though written in almost unintelligible English it was something that would arouse the literary world. He forwarded the work to Dr. Hosmer, the London editor of the *New York Herald*, who in turn forwarded it to New York for publication. The New York editor did not deem it worth publication, and pigeonholed it. Mr. Gladstone, it appeared, was cognizant of the history of the manuscript and, meeting Mr. Bennett in London, asked him why Schlieman's writings were not published. Mr. Bennett telegraphed to New York, and the manuscript was hunted up and published. It aroused literary Europe. Mean-

while Schlieman prosecuted his work and succeeded in discovering the Site of Ancient Troy, and demonstrating that the subjects of the Homeric poems are not myths.

He was about 68 years of age at the time of his death. An incident in his life history will show the depth of his enthusiasm. During his residence in Athens he made the acquaintance of a young Greek lady. She too was an enthusiast in searching for traces of her country's ancient glories. The Doctor at this time was a widower, and both became betrothed. The Doctor would not have the marriage ceremony performed until she could recite from memory the twenty-four books of Homer's *Iliad*.

A great literary celebrity has also passed away within a few days—Alexander William Kinglake, the famous author and barrister, of England. He was born in Taunton, in 1802. He was called to the English bar in 1827. Later on in life he traveled extensively in the East, and wrote several brilliant sketches of his travels in the Orient. Afterwards he collected and revised his letters, putting them in book form, but could not find a publisher who would risk publishing it. Finally he gave the manuscript to a publisher in Pall Mall, London. With many misgivings the work was given to the public, under the title of "Eothen" or "Traces of Travel in the East." From the first "Eothen" was a success. It is universally conceded that it is the best book of travels in the English language. It is popular among all the English speaking races.

But it is by his history of the Crimean War that he was best known to the general public. His description of the charge of the gallant "600" is to prose what Tennyson's poem "The Six Hundred" is to poetry. He passed away at the ripe age of 88 years, full of honors and of fame.

France is also called upon to mourn the death of one of her greatest sons, Octave Feuillet, who died a few days ago in his 79th year. He is best known as the author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." He published his first work in 1845, and ever since has been a most prolific writer. His last work, "The Honor of an Artist," was published during the past year.

He was a moral writer, a rare thing among French novelists. Perhaps this was the reason for his popularity with English readers.

In 1862 he was elected to the chair made vacant by Eugene Scribe, in the French Academy of the "immortal forty." He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1863. Under Napoleon III. he acted as Librarian of the Imperial Residences. His best known works are "The Urn," "Poor Young Man," "The Hermitage and the Village," and the "Story of Sibylle." All of these are translated into most of the modern languages.

His plays are "The Terrible Night," "The Fairy," "Redemption," "The Sphinx," etc. Many of his plays have been adapted for English and American audiences.

LET THE LIGHTENING STRIKE.

We hope the movement in this city in support of morality and order, and against vice and disorder, will prove to be something more than a mere spasm of pretended virtue and a splenetic convulsion against certain city officials.

The present condition of the city was foreseen when the danger of the contemplated "Liberal" steal of the municipal government stared the People's party in the face. It was foretold in the platform of the People's party. Here is the prediction:

"We believe that the supremacy of the 'Liberal' party means class disfranchisement, excessive taxation, official extravagance, and laxity in public social regulations."

For proof of the fulfilment of these words, we need point no further than the resolutions adopted in the Methodist Church, by a meeting composed almost entirely of members of the "Liberal" party, and the admissions, nay the strong blows of the chief "Liberal" organ on the heads of the "Liberal" city officials. The condition of the city is a constant theme, and disgust is expressed on every hand.

There are hints, and rumors, and half concealed accusations, against prominent officials in connection with this matter. If the facts are as alleged, why is it not something done to remedy them? The grand jury should be informed concerning them. Those who know should tell what they know, where it is supposed it would do the most good. If these persons will not speak voluntarily, they ought to be summoned by the grand jury and required to "tell it all." The prosecuting attorney has here a fine field for legitimate operations.

The City Council has ample pow-