

OUR REVENUE MARINE.

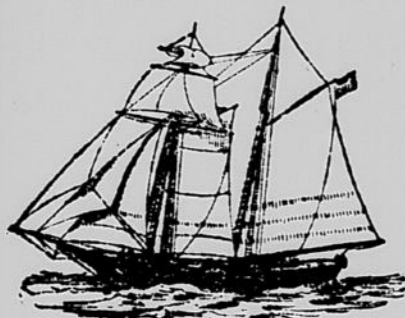
PICTURES OF UNITED STATES COAST GUARD VESSELS.

The Service that Prevents Smuggling, Protects the Seal Fisheries, Takes a Hand in Our Wars and Goes on Arctic Expeditions.



REVENUE DESIGN.

It is the force of armed vessels that move up and down around the coasts of the United States and prevent smuggling, or do anything else for the government in which watching and fighting are wanted. In other words, it is United States revenue marine service. It is sometimes called, too, the revenue cutter service.

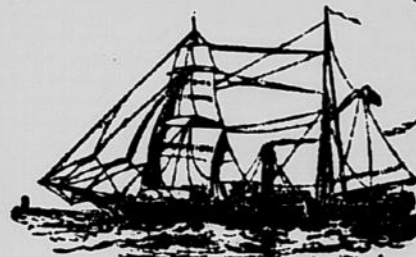


THE OLD "DOBBIN."

The fact is that we had a revenue cutter service before we had a navy. Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, recommended it as long ago as 1789, and his suggestions were acted on in 1790, so that the service is now nearly a century old. Hamilton recommended the "employment of boats for the security of the revenue against contraband."

The first boats were small, sharp-hulled sloops, meant to coast along the bays and inlets and keep a sharp lookout. They were of very light draught. There were ten of these single-masted little vessels in the first batch ordered. It was not long till the small fleet grew. In a country in which, from the beginning, wealth and population have increased faster than was ever known before, ten revenue cutters were not long sufficient to do the work. In 1799 the United States revenue cutter flag was adopted. It is that which appears at the top of this column, ensign and pennant; the ensign with sixteen vertical alternate red and white stripes, and a union containing a blue eagle on a white ground surrounded by thirteen blue stars. Wherever you see that device, at home or in foreign ports, you will know that there is a vessel belonging to the United States revenue marine service.

The revenue vessels do go to foreign ports now. They take part in our wars. In 1812 they took a conspicuous part. The ensign with the sixteen vertical stripes is familiar in the waters of the world. Some have made famous expeditions to the Arctic regions. One of the most celebrated among these is the revenue cutter *Corwin*, noted for her cruises to Alaska, Wrangell land and other frozen regions. What did she go to those outlandish places for? Well, partly to prevent the traffic in liquor and other unlawful goods in Alaska, partly to hunt for missing whalers and to protect the seal fisheries.



REVENUE CUTTER LEVI WOODBURY.

Once she went to Siberia to bring home the crew of the *Rodgers*. But long ere this the small, sharp pointed single masted sailing cutters had changed and grown into large and small steamers, armed and equipped equal to men-of-war. About thirty years ago the *J. C. Dobbin* was built—a topsail schooner. Years before that the revenue marine vessels had changed from the single masted sloops to the type of topsail schooner with its two masts. The *Dobbin* was the last of the schooner type. The old *Dobbin* appears in the second illustration.

The vessel in the third illustration, the *Woodbury*, shows the modern type of revenue steamer. Small steamers belonging to the revenue service are called steam launches. Where we started with ten little boats for this arm of government in 1790, there are now forty, mostly large ones. The coast guard has kept pace with the growth of the country. Twenty-five of these vessels are steamers of 130 to 500 tons. The first steam vessel in this service was built in 1848.



SCHOOL SHIP CHASE.

Officers in the revenue marine service are required to be practically educated for its duties. There is a system of instruction and promotion as rigid as at West Point or the Naval Academy, at Annapolis. The course of instruction is passed on board the school-ship *Salmon P. Chase*. It lasts two years, and is very thorough. When the captain of the course, the young man becomes a cadet. At its close he becomes a third lieutenant. The cadet must be between the ages of 18 and 25, perfectly sound physically, and have

book qualifications equal to those required by the examination at Annapolis. He is thoroughly instructed in all the duties of navigation, from the work of common sailor to that of commander. He must likewise have a military drill. The *Chase* makes foreign cruises every year, to give the young men practical experience.

The whole marine force, officers, privates and engineers, at present numbers 1,016 men. Of these 800 are private sailors. Our coasts are divided into districts, each under the jurisdiction of collector of customs for a given port. Certain of the revenue marine officers are detailed as inspectors of the life-saving service.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Portrait and Sketch of the Preacher-Reformer.

Rev. Washington Gladden is a man who appears to have struck the golden mean between long-haired crankiness and conservatism. It might be proper to say of him that he is a conservative reformer.

His writings are familiarly known throughout the country. But his portrait is not. Few have seen it. It is with pleasure therefore that we place it before our readers this week. The face and head seem that of the ideal reformer. His face and slightly turned-up nose bespeak good humor and wit.



REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Washington Gladden is of New England ancestry. His father was a school teacher in Massachusetts, and very strict and puritanical. He removed to Potts county, Pa., and there Washington was born in February, 1839. The boy had no advantages, as the world would look at it; he had every advantage in the true, large way of looking at things. He had health, a strong, lively brain, and a spirit full of hope and ambition. He had, too, the priceless endowment of that sunny good humor which will carry its possessor over all the rough places in life as on wings.

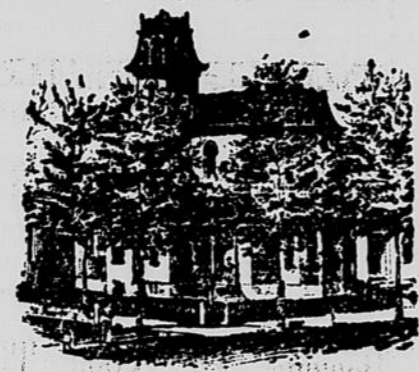
Besides his poverty, he was very early left fatherless. There seemed nobody to help him. His mother removed to a farm near Oswego, N. Y., soon after his father's death. The boy did farm work in summer and went to the public school in winter. Many of the best and greatest men of America took their rise in just that way, as barefoot farm lads.



GLADDEN'S CHURCH.

From the farm young Gladden gravitated to the newspaper office. When only 18 years old he was a reporter on *The Oswego Gazette*. But it occurred to him here that a young man who had a figure to cut in the world needed more education than he had, as far as he had got. He began to prepare himself for college, therefore, spending his spare time and money for this purpose. If the young men and girls who must turn out early to work for their living knew how much they could learn just by staying at home evenings and putting an hour or two of spare time into intellectual work, drawing, music, languages, mathematics or science, there would be far more successful people, and they would spring from the ranks of workingmen and women as they ought to.

Gladden continued his studies, and entered Williams college, Mass. That was the college where Garfield was graduated, working his way through as Gladden did. During his college course Gladden was a newspaper correspondent, writing letters for *The Springfield Republican* and one of the editors of *The Williams Quarterly*.



GLADDEN'S HOME.

Indeed, there is something in Gladden's head and face that suggests that of Garfield. Both were devotionally inclined. Gladden studied theology and entered the Congregational ministry. His first pastorate was the State Street Congregational church, Brooklyn. He also has had charge of churches in Morrisania, N. Y., and in North Adams, Mass., and in Springfield, Mass. At length fate or fancy took him to Columbus, O. There he is at present, pastor of the First Congregational church, on Broad street. A beautiful church it is, too, and his congrega-

tion is made up of the most cultivated people in the city. Let us hope that things will not be too fine and easy with him, lest he forget somewhat the struggling masses for whom his tongue and pen have ever worked so bravely.

The wide awake preacher lives in the city of Columbus in the plain, comfortable house which appears herewith.

His largest fame is as a writer. He was editor of *The New York Independent* for four years. Since then he has contributed essays to leading magazines and papers, and published books.

Some of his best known writings have appeared in *The Century Magazine*. After being printed here, they have been collected and published in book form. Among these papers are the following: "What is the New Theology?" "Three Dangers." "Christianity and Popular Amusement." "The Increase of Divorce." "The Christian League of Connecticut." "Innocent Reform." "The Use and Abuse of Parades." "Family Religion." "Protestantism in Italy." The literary style is strikingly clear and pleasing.

Write me, I pray thee, then, As one who loves his fellow man, Says Abou Ben Adhem. So with Gladden And, as in the poem:

The angel came with a great wakening light, And to Ben Adhem's name led all the re-

A. T. STEWART'S PALACE.

THE NEMESIS WHICH FOLLOWED ITS PROPRIETOR'S PURPOSES.

How the Bequests of the Millionaire Dry Goods Prince Have Been Diverted From Their Original Purposes—What Mrs. Stewart's Death Recalls.

The grave which covers the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart hides from view the only object which kept the name of the great millionaire merchant prince from being forgotten. A. T. Stewart died April 10, 1816. It had been his ambition through life to leave certain monuments that would perpetuate his name in lieu of the heirs with which he was unprovided. And these monuments should be live institutions that would grow on the solid foundations he had provided, and thrive on the business impulse which he would infuse into them. With this view the shrewd and heartless little man worked and delved for years upon years, unaware that a structure to be permanent must be accompanied with a sentiment of affection in those left to preserve it. A name to be revered in the memory of man must have attached to it a good record, otherwise no amount of marble, or iron, or stone can perpetuate it.



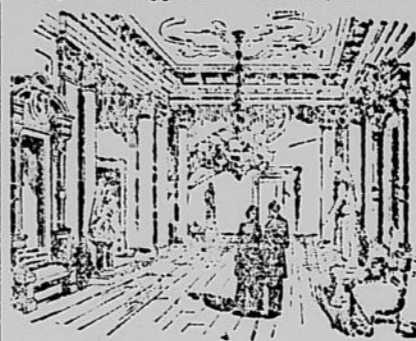
STEWART'S MARBLE PALACE.

So Stewart, besides founding the greatest dry goods establishments this continent ever saw, connected his name with other institutions on no less grand a scale. He controlled the carpet mills of the country at the time of his death. He owned two of the finest hotels, the Grand Union at Saratoga and the Metropolitan, of New York. Three New York theatres were among his possessions, while his marble palace on Fifth avenue was adorned with treasures from every land. He had about completed a colossal hotel for working girls, with the purpose of providing them with the maximum of comfort at the minimum of cost.

He founded Garden City on the spacious plains of Long Island, an extensive monument to his memory, he thought, in permanent real estate. The fortunate inhabitants of this favored Garden City should also possess his remains, to honor as long as the \$2,000,000 monument in the shape of a cathedral should cover the ghoul proof vault in which they were to repose. Neoplatonism seems to have swooped down on the plans of Stewart, and they remain only as a striking example of how the purposes of man "gang aft agley." His great wholesale dry goods house is now an office building and likely to fall into the hands of the city. His retail house, which covered a block is now cut up into many small stores with a multiplicity of owners. The control of his immense mills is divided among rival manufacturers. The hotel and theatres passed immediately to other proprietors. It is rumored that his marble palace was out of the possession of his wife for some years before her death and that it will shortly be opened as a club house. His house for working girls was not allowed to fulfill the purpose of its designer. Garden City exists as a deserted village. Only the grand cathedral tomb remains, and that as a monument to the hollowness of human hopes, for it covers an empty tomb. The only way in which this cathedral could likely be diverted from the use for which it was intended was by preventing the remains from being interred there, and this was the very thing that did occur. A. T. Stewart's body was stolen from the temporary vault in which they rested on the 9th of November, 1878, and none outside of the few ghosts who carried them away know what has become of them, though it is supposed they consumed them with quicklime to destroy all evidence of their crime.

Why there remained no affection for A. T. Stewart was due to the old man's hardness of heart. An incident which well illustrates this was told the writer many years ago by the daughter of one of the victims of this trait of Stewart's. Her father owned a small marble quarry in Westchester county, N. Y. When Stewart was about to build his marble palace he solicited estimates from numerous quarries in the stone. Her father was unfortunately the lowest bidder, and made a contract with Stewart to supply the marble for the building. This was at a time when labor was cheap. The war came, and quadrupled the prices paid labor. The poor quarryman soon found that it would involve all of his earn-

ings for years to fill even a portion of the contract, so he appealed to Stewart, who was



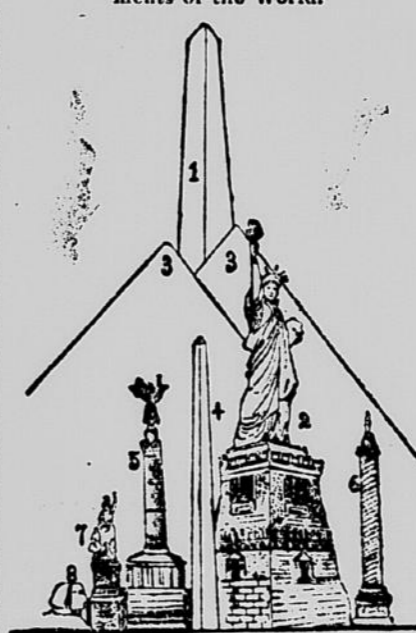
HALLWAY IN THE STEWART PALACE.

just reaping the fruits of his tremendous corner in cotton, to relent a little on his contract. He begged him, even with tears. But the more he beseeched the more this shylock insisted on his pound of flesh. A contract is a contract, was the only answer Stewart would give him. The quarryman was rendered bankrupt, and as he saw his little home and quarry gobbled up he died broken-hearted. His last words were that "happiness was not likely to come to Stewart in a mansion secured at the price of his life's blood." His prophecy was only too literally fulfilled. The house was finished, everything that money could purchase or excellent taste devise for the comfort of its future use was procured, and yet Stewart avoided it like a pesthouse and slept in the Metropolitan hotel in his endeavor to obtain rest, and only went to his marble mansion to die.

The house has always had the appearance of a prison, with watchmen as sentinels parading through the interior night and day to protect its art treasures. Mrs. Stewart also kept away from the house as long as possible, and when she did return she remained, to all intents, a prisoner, for but very few were allowed to approach her. She was not a happy woman, and it has been said of her that her last was unquestionably her happiest hour.

AMERICA LEADS

In the Possession of the Great Monuments of the World.



A COMPARISON OF FAMOUS MONUMENTS.

Fig. 1. Washington monument. Fig. 2. Bunker Hill monument. Fig. 3. Pyramids. Fig. 4. Bunker Hill monument. Fig. 5. Column of Victory, Berlin. Fig. 6. Column Vendome, Paris. Fig. 7. Bavaria. Fig. 8. Sphinx at Gizeh.

The above illustration presents in a better form than figures can convey the relative heights of the great monuments of the world. It will be seen that in possessing the Washington, Liberty and Bunker Hill monuments we tower highest toward the heavens, with the exception of the pyramids, which can hardly be considered in this connection any more than mountain peaks. America's pride in this respect cannot long remain, for France intends to build, by 1888, an iron tower 1,000 feet high.

MINNESOTA'S STATE FAIR GROUNDS.



MINNESOTA'S STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

We are enabled to present this week almost a bird's eye view of the new and extensive fair grounds, situated midway between the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and to be used by the state of Minnesota. The vast inclosure is about a mile square. It contains, besides the main building, a dozen or more commodious structures for exposition purposes and the accommodation of visitors, a fine race track, with a grand stand—shown in a separate illustration.



THE GRAND STAND.

Though of comparatively recent construction, the enterprise and hopefulness of the people of Minnesota is shown by the rapidity in which the work was pushed toward completion, and by the breadth and magnitude of the plan which they have laid down. The buildings are so isolated that a conflagration in one cannot spread to the others, while plenty of room is in this way allowed for the enlargement of the structures as the development of the various branches of exhibits warrants the extension. The citizens of the great northwest have great faith in the future of their territory, in testimony of which their new state fair grounds of Minnesota is the latest evidence.

Since the quakes there are some persons who don't want the earth so much as they did.—Boston Transcript.

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NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.—U. S. Land office Fargo, Dak., Oct. 25, 1886. Complaint having been entered at this office by John M. Dahl against Address J. Wold, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 6,212, dated November 3, 1881, upon the NW 1/4 Section 22, township 148, range 57, in Steele county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Andrew J. Wold has wholly failed to break, cultivate or plant to trees, tree seeds, roots, stumps or cuttings, any part or portion of said tract since making said entry up to the present time, and that said tract is wholly devoid of trees or any other improvement, being wild prairie land in its natural state, just as it was November 3, 1881, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of December, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. S. C. GAREY, Receiver. S. B. FINNEY, Attorney. 41-66