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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1897.—Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.

A THOUGHT PHOTOGRAPHED BY YOUNG EDISON, SON OF THE WIZARD

The Bright Young Inventor Believes He Has Solved This Most Fascinating Scientific Problem.

Reproduced on a Sensitive Plate the Impression of a Silver Quarter of Which His Subject Was Thinking.

Believes That He Can Perfect His Discovery.

By the Middle of Next Month He Hopes for This Result.

YOUNG THOMAS EDISON, son of the Wizard, declares that he has solved the problem on which scientists have labored for years—the photographing of a person's thoughts. If this has been accomplished by the ambitious young experimentist he is in the direct line of becoming as famous as his remarkable father.

On Thursday last a youth with fiery-red hair, determined eyes and jawbones indicating a resoluteness of will and disposition to stick to an idea on which the mind had been fixed, stared hard at a silver quarter, and then gazed at a camera, thinking hard of the quarter, while young Mr. Edison trained his apparatus upon him. The result was so gratifying to Edison that his enthusiasm was conveyed to his subject, and the red-haired chap is happy in the consciousness that he contributed to what is really a more marvellous conceit than the X ray.

For many weeks Edison, Jr., worked upon his idea that thought could be photographed. He arranged his apparatus and then began a hunt for a suitable subject with which to experiment.

Search for a Subject.

He sought among many who would think a thought strong enough and clear enough to be photographed. At the final moment the only man who would brave the crown of discs and wires and bandages and the tense effort of mind was the red-haired youth. He proved to be a splendid subject.

The greatest of all young Elson's scientific treasures now is a dark, shadowy, outline, circular in form, with a light background, which the young experimenter firmly believes is a photograph of his assistant's thought of a quarter. None of the details of the coin is there, but the shape correspond with the subject, and the considerable exaggeration in size may be due to the value the subject sets on twenty-five cents.

Young Edison said yesterday that he was wonderfully encouraged by the result of his experiment, and that he firmly believed that by the middle of January he would have his great plan perfected. He will devote his time to it, nigut and day, until he succeeds, he says.

He has evinced exceptional natural talent for independent investigation. The old hands around the wonderful treasure house of science at Menlo Park tell great stories of the many novel turns which his inventive faculty took. He wrought out many clever and useful inventions.

He Set Out to Succeed.

While he was achieving his smaller triumphs, young Edison was wrestling with a difficult problem which had staggered the world's scientists. What the old men of science had not dared attempt, the boy—he is barely twenty-one—ventured to do. For weeks he bent his energies to the solution of the great problem of photographing thought. He was persuaded that it could be done. That which darts through the mind, light as the passage of Queen Mab's chariot, yet which exercises such a tremendous influence upon men and affairs, the young inventor felt sure could be caught by means of the subtle camera.

To find the sort of camera that would do this and to throw the shadow of the thought upon its delicate film—that was the motive underlying the young man's many tiresome days and sleepless nights of worry, experiment and study.

The text books of electrical science the youngster had long ago outgrown. He proceeded upon the principle of hard common sense, which is the secret of his father's sucess.

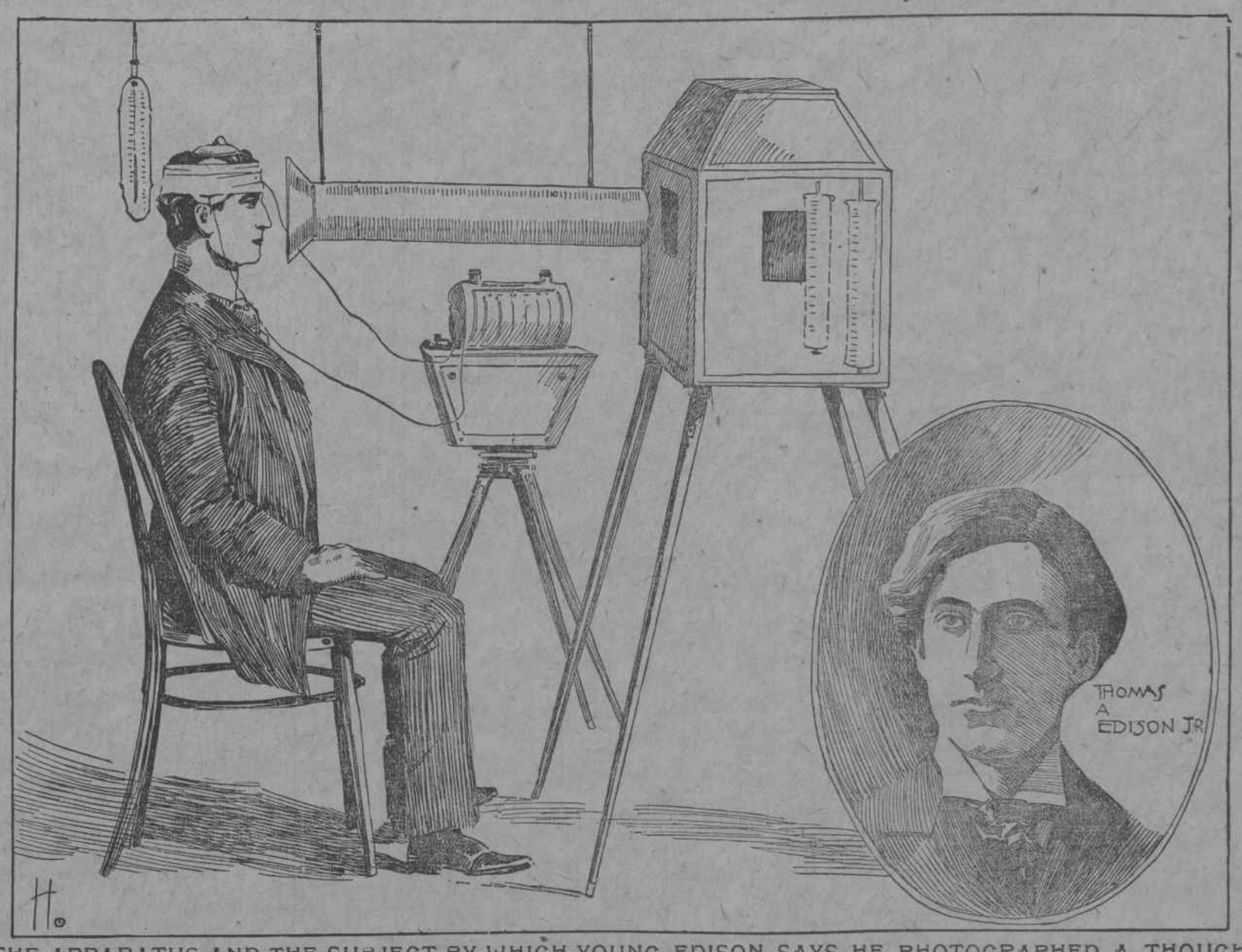
Thought, if it is to be photographed at all, must be caught in the eye, where it is best ip evidence, he argued. There, he thought, the effort of a firm will might focus it so clearly and tangibly that an instrument which he proposed to invent might catch a perfect picture of it.

An Old Principle Aids.

He had heard when he was a boy that any object when fixedly gazed at for so long as a minute by a single eye, the other being closed, became photographed upon the retina of the open eye and could be plainly seen there. If this were true, was it not easily within the reach of his genius to invent an apparatus to photograph the object pictured in the eye?

He constructed what he believes to be such an instrument. The finishing touches were added to it the first part of the present week. The secret of this machine, meant to perform such a miraculous task for science, is hidden in the brain and laboratory of young Edison. He will explain the construction of it no one, not even the red-headed assistant. It represents many hard weeks of labor and worry and it is now locked in young Edison's laboratory, the location of which the young man will not even divulge.

The exterior appearance of the camera is not unlike that of the ordinary photographers' camera, except that it is larger. It is a square, box-like apparatus, hoisted upon the conventional tripod with a large square through which the delicate thought photographs are meant to be caught.



THE APPARATUS AND THE SUBJECT BY WHICH YOUNG EDISON SAYS HE PHOTOGRAPHED A THOUGHT.

The Cylinder of Communication.

This is but a part of the apparatus which young Edison designed to use in his experiment. A long brass cylinder, eight inches in diameter, and filled with reflecting glass prisms, was an important part of the machinery. It was through this that the subject thinking the thought to be photographed was meant to gaze intently into the square opening in the camera.

Still another part of the apparatus, the construction of which must also remain a secret until Edison chooses to divulge it, was a mysterious bandage to be fastened about the head, covering the forehead and passing around to the base of the head. This was supplied with two highly sensitive discs, so fixed as to rest squarely against the side of the head when the bandage was adjusted. Fine wires ran from these discs to two other discs which were part of a small electrical machine hoisted upon a tripod. An ordinary Crookes tube, ablaze with the weird X-ray, completed the outfit.

The last piece of this wonderful machinery was completed early in the week. Young Edison was in a high state of excited anticipation over the perfection of his invention, which he fondly believed would thrill all the scientific world. But still there was one vital thing needful—a subject. Few men courageous enough to submit to the discs and wires and to the test of will which the experiment involved could be found.

He Finds His Man.

There was James A. Fleming, he of the hair of three-alarm-fire hue. Fleming's zeal in scientific experiment is away out of proportion to his fame as a scientist, and he was proud and happy to be of service to young Edison.

It was planned that the experiment should occur on Thursday afterday, and both went to Edison's queer workshop. The young inventor did not have to explain the working of the instrument to Fleming. The assistant knew all about it, and he donned the mysterious bandage, while Edison adjusted the discs and the pressure of the encircling cloth.

The vital part of Fleming's task was to fix his mind upon the object he thought of which was to be photographed and to keep on thinking hard until the experiment was concluded.

It is young Edison's theory that but one thought can be photographed at a time, and that thought must be held fixedly in the mind for at least a minute while the camera catches it.

The subject selected for Fleming to think about was a silver quarter. Edison supplied the quarter, and Fleming, with his strange gearing, was told to gaze intently upon it, to think of it with all his power of concentration and to banish all other thoughts from his mind.

He stood up gazing at the bright coin for a full minute, until, as he afterward said, it seemed that the coin had become photographed, life size, in his eyes. Then, with his mind still riveted to the quarter, he was seated with his face to the camera. The big brass cylinder was adjusted immediately in front of his eyes and he was told to gaze intently into it, and by no means let his mind slip from the quarter. At the other end of the brass cylinder and three inches from it was the camera, with its delicate film exposed to his gaze.

The X-Ray an Adjunct

Whatever there was in his eyes, whether it was a quarter or a million dollars, was intensified and magnified by the fifteen alternating glass prisms in the cylinder and the large magnifying lens at the end. A Crookes tube, glowing with the curious Roentgen ray, was placed directly back of his head, the purpose being to make clear the thought riveted in the assistant's brain.

Fleming sat rigidly posed, his eyes gazing intently into the camera, his face betraying the mighty strain of will he was undergoing, for a full minute. Young Edison stood breathless, superintending the experiment. The strain was too great, and after a minute Fleming sprang to his feet, a curious light in his eyes. Edison saw that the man seemed to be hypnotized, and not until he had given him several rousing blows upon the back did the normal light return to Fleming's eyes and his face resume its usual expression.

"What did I do?" he said in a startled fashion, "I don't remember a thing."

The Experiment's Success.

Inside of a few hours a proof had been taken of the plate and Edison and his assistant rejoiced to see on its surface a round dark spot, vague, blurred indefinite, a shadow as it were. But is was the picture of Fleming's thought, as Edison firm y believes. He will treasure the proof as the first practical result of the discovery.

"I can't expect any one to believe that this shadow is the photograph of a thought," young Edison said to a Journal reporter yesterday, "for it is too indistinct and too characterless to be convincing proof, but I believe I have to some small extent succeeded in photographing a though.

"I feel so greatly encouraged by the result of my experiment that I will continue to improve my apparatus until I have a perfect instrument. I have firm faith that is it practicable to photograph thought, and I shall not rest until I accomplish it. I hope to do so within a month."

UNTOLD MILLIONS BACKING TRANSIT.

Deutsche Bank Syndicate Is Able to Furnish the $15,000,000 Bond.

The quidnuncs who do not want rapid transit in New York, and who are shedding crocodile tears under the delusion that the decision of the Appellate Court kills the rapid transit scheme, may dry their eyes. The $15,000,000 indemnity bond required by the Appellate Court, is not a bar to the building of the road.

The Journal cleared up one matter of doubt yesterday in the published statement of one of the Appellate Court justices that the intent of the court was to require the bond only until the construction of the road is completed.

The further announcement can now be made that the great Deutsche Bank Syndicate, which will undoubtedly build the new underground road, stands ready to furnish the $15,000,000 bond, if necessary, during the period of construction.

While this looks like a large undertaking, the unlimited resources of the syndicate and the method by which the scheme is to be consummated, will make clear the ease with which the apparent obstacle can be surmounted.

There are untold millions represented in the syndicate. Through the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Hallgarten & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Speyer & Co., practically all of the banking wealth of Germany is at the call of the syndicate. These banking houses also have influential connections in Paris and London. Every influential banking house in Wall Street will have an opportunity to join the syndicate.

Among local capitalists the Rockefellers and other Standard Oil men are most prominent in the syndicate. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be indirectly represented, although his name will not appear on the books of the syndicate. Emerson McMillan and a number of minor capitalists will also have a share in the syndicate.

The syndicate will not make a direct bid for the construction and operation of the road. As has already been outlined in the Journal, this syndicate has acquired the control of the Rapid Transit Underground Railroad of New York, organized last April. This company is authorized to construct an underground road over the route laid out by the Rapid Transit Commission.

It also owns the stock of the Underground Railroad Company of New York, which controls three old underground railway franchises running from the Post Office to Forty-second street, and in a loop around the rivers, touching all ferries south of the Post Office.

The Rapid Transit Underground Railway Company will make the bid for the construction, and if it obtains the contract, as expected, will lease the road from the city and operate it. The syndicate will underwrite all of the financial operations of the company.

The objection that the surety and guaranty companies have not the capital to furnish a single bond of $15,000,000 weighs but lightly with a company with such resources behind it. The guaranty corporations may be called upon to furnish a portion of the security, but the company, by issue of securities and the personal real estate holdings of the individual members of the syndicate, can furnish both the $15,000,000 bond and sureties to the amount of $30,000,000, as required by the Rapid Transit law.

A number of old estates which were interested in the old companies which secured the franchises held by the new company have retained their interest to this day. The Astors have been invited to join the syndicate, but have not ' given a definite answer. This family alone, with its vast real estate holdings, would suffice for the surety undertaking of the bond. Their aid is not necessary, but is desired.

Although the syndicate controls almost unlimited wealth, its plans are so vast that the requisition of a $15,000,000 bond, which necessitates the further control and possession of $30,000,000 assets, is more than an annoyance. The building of the Rapid Transit Commission's route under municipal aid, which will involve at least $40,000,000, is only one portion of the scheme under contemplation.

The route from the Post Office northward having been constructed under the Rapid Transit law, the Rapid Transit Underground Railroad Company will avail itself of the franchises controlled by the old Terminal Underground and New York & New Jersey Tunnel companies. These franchises permit the construction and operation of underground railways from the Post Office east and west to the rivers environing New York, along the rivers, touching at all ferries, and to South Ferry.

The Rapid Transit Underground Railroad Company has also acquired the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company, which will permit of a direct connection with Brooklyn beneath the East River.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon, but could not accomplish much as the Appellate Court had not made final entry of its order. Four members of the Commission—Alexander E. Orr, George L. Rives, John Claflin and Charles Stewart Smith—were present. The counsel of the Commission, A. B. Boardman and E. M. Shepard, Secretary Delafield and Chief Engineer Parsons were also in attendance.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Contract to report to this Board at an early date as possible whether it is practicable to obtain such a bond as is suggested by the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and if in the judgment of such committee it be deemed impracticable, that such committee report what security in money, bonds or otherwise, can be obtained from responsible parties.

The Committee on Contract, which comprises Messrs. Orr, Rives and Smith, will meet next Monday to decide upon its report. As the Deutsch Bank Syndicate is the only one in the field with the resources to furnish the $15,000,000 bond, the committee can quickly ascertain the attitude of the syndicate whic 'has already been indicated.

As soon as the committee has reported the counsel of the commission will appear before the Appelate Court with a request for a construction of the decision on this point. A reargument of the case may be asked. E. M. Shepard thought that counsel might be ready to apply to the court next Tuesday or Wednesday.

A. B. Boardman, counsel to Rapid Transit Commission, had this to say regarding the situation:

"I do not regard the $15,000,000 bond as an insurmountable obstacle. The court would not require anything unreasonable or which could not be accomplished."

L. E. Delafield, secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, said:

"We will go on with our work, and if necessary ask for relief later."

It has been suggested that in order to bring the question of the debt limit before the Appellate Court for final review an injunction be sued through a taxpayer. Comptroller Fitch issued a pamphlet on this question last July, in which he came to the following conclusion:

Assuming these items—i. e., the revenues of the Sinking Fund and the annual increases of assessed valuations of real estate—to show for the next ten years that they have for the past ten years, it follows that during that period the city could incur new indebtedness of $135,295,962, without any reduction of the margin which now exists between its net debt and the constitutional limit thereof.

The existing margin is only about $30,000,000, and would be reduced or increased, according as in the equalization of assessed valuations be ween New York or Brooklyn, New York's valuation is increased or Brooklyn's reduced.

RICH PLACERS ON THE COPPER RIVER

But Nobody Will Take Out the Gold Before Early Spring.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 18.—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company's steamer Wolcott, Captain S. F. Snow, returned to Seattle, from which port she sailed for the Copper River November 20, this afternoon. She had only two passengers, one of whom is E. N. Handy, of Denver, leader of the schooner Phelps expedition, of San Francisco.

Handy spent over two months in the Copper River district with a view of ascertaining the best time to attempt to make the trip inland from Orca, Eyock or any of the places where expeditions are usually landed, with the result, he declares, that the outland journey should not be undertaken before the last of February, or the 1st of March. The conditions, he says, are most favorable at this time, as the snow is then of sufficient depth and frozen enough to permit of sled transportation. There are now, Handy estimated, 200 people composed nearly of the Wolcott, Lanin-ft, Phelps and O'Neil expeditions, at the threshold of the Copper River district. Only a few have penetrated any considerable distance into the country, though one party of twenty-seven succeeded in ascending Copper River a distance of about twenty-five miles.

Plenty of Gold.

Handy thinks the country wonderfully rich both in placer and quartz, and hints at rich placers on the right shore of the Copper River, above Feyrall, which is the home village of the chief of the Stick Indians, about 100 miles up from the mouth of the main stream. Low grade quartz in great quantities is being found on the islands of Prince William Sound. More than 100 locations have already been made in this section.

Considering the journey to and the result of his explorations in the Copper River district, Mr. Handy says: "Our party, the Phelps expedition, of which I was the leader, left San Francisco September 19. We went first to Montague island, thence to Orca and finally landed the passengers at Eyock. There they are building sleds preparatory to the journey up the river, which will be undertaken about March 1.

"From Eyock I started overland to explore the country, and ascertain the best time for the entire party to start in. I had four guides—two Indians, one old Nicoll, who was a guide of Lieutenant Schwatka on his famous voyage through that country, and two white men. We got only forty-five miles from the mouth of the stream when we were driven back by the elements.

"Some thirty miles up we encountered the O'Neill party, of Los Angeles. They are all well and were engaged in building cabins when we left them. They are located at Sheep Camp. It is their purpose to prospect in the Spring along the right fork of the Copper River and Bermeley River. There are twenty in this party, and a few miles further up we found some others encamped. About twenty of the Lanini party are encamped on Valde's Pass, and the rest are at Eyock, the head of navigation on Prince William Sound.

Early Spring the Time.

"We were driven back by storms, and it is my opinion that a man cannot get in that country before March or, possibly, the latter part of February.

"We stood at the Bear House, a trading station thirty miles south of the river. This place is conducted by Charles Rosenberg and one Olsen. They have about $3,000 worth of supplies, and as an evidence of the honesty of the white people and Indians in that section I may say that they lock the stores and leave them, going on prospecting tours for days at a time.

Fabulously Rich Placers.

"The Copper River country, I am satisfied, is wonderfully rich, both in placer and quartz. I encountered two parties who appear to have definite information of fabulously rich placers. While they would not tell the exact location, I am satisfied it is on the right fork or a tributary of the Copper River, about 125 miles from the mouth. These men would not give their names, however. I know that one is a Stockton man and that he has five years' supplies. The other is a San Francisco party with two years' provisions, who is backed by three San Francisco firms. They would say but little, but I am satisfied that they have struck placers of remarkable richness. I am going to lead another expedition, sixty in number, and to this end have chartered the schooner Mary Gilbert."

BRAINARD FOR KLONDIKE.

Greely's Companion Will Probably Have Command of the Government Relief Expedition to Be Sent to Dawson.

Washington, Dec. 18.—It is probable that Captain David L. Brainard, of the Subsistence Department of the Army, will be placed in charge of the relief party that Secretary Alger will send to the Klondike region with provisions. He is now on duty at the Army Building in New York City and has been ordered to report to General Merriam, the commander of the Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Ore.

On the way he will stop in Washington for consultation with Secretary Alger. He will have particular charge of the Commissariat Department of the expedition. Captain Brainard accompanied General Greely on his Arctic explorations, and it was largely owing to his heroism that the small remnant of the party was enabled to prolong life until succor arrived.

Brainard also held the honor, until Nansen's feat, of having made the farthest North ever reached. He will go to Dyea, or Skaguay or Chilcat River with two officers to be selected by General Merriam to arrange for the relief expedition, and if the others, as is expected, find it necessary to return to Seattle to report Captain Brainard will remain on the ground to carry out the arrangements.

Secretary Alger sent a telegram to General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, instructing him to pick out two officers and fifty of his best men to act as guards for the relief expedition and to equip them with the clothing necessary for the journey. Captain Brainard is to devote himself first to superintending the selection of stores, the delivery and proper packing at Dyea for the trip across the passes. Afterward he may go across with one of the expedition. The present idea is that there will be twenty of these parties, and they will be loaded with 1,000 tons of food, for which Secretary Alger will advertise immediately under condition of delivery at Dyea.

The United States military attache of the legation at Stockholm has been cabled to purchase the reindeer needed as draft animals and to ship them to Dyea.

TALMAGE A CHAPLAIN.

Son of the Noted Preacher An Officer in the Illinois National Guard.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, son of Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, has been made chaplain of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

GIVES UP ALL TO SAVE SOULS.

Clergyman Will Resign His Rich Place to Preach for Nothing.

Idlewild, the humble Pennsylvania village where he was born, where all the people are simple and poor, and its humble white church have led the Rev. James M. Farrar to forsake all those things which constitute the material fortune of the successful pastor—a fine church, a $6,000 salary, a prominent and influential standing, and a luxurious home.

Obeying the higher call to duty as he understands it, he has resigned the pastorate of the First Reformed Church in Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, and will go back to the home of his boyhood to preach the gospel "without money and without price."

Last Sunday morning Dr. Farrar announced from his pulpit that he would have an important communication to make to his congregation at the annual meeting of the church on Friday night. He urged that there be a full attendance of members, as the matter of which he wished to speak was one which would interest all.

The church was filled by not only the members but by many others on Friday evening, and when Dr. Farrar made clear the message which he had promised, there was a stir of excitement and protest in the church.

To a Humbler Field.

In simple, earnest words Dr. Farrar outlined his purpose and the reasons which led him to form it. He was not unmindful of the splendid worldly advantages of his position, of the acceptable salary which it afforded, of the splendid home which it enabled him to maintain and of the prominence and influence which it gave him in the community. He realized that he had the love and esteem of his congregation in a marked degree and that his popularity made him a factor for good in the circle of his labors, but he had prayerfully reached the conclusion that the field where his labors were needed was one far humbler and far more laborious than the one he now occupied. He had elected to follow his chosen work among the friends of his boyhood and to give to the people of his native village the benefits of his ministerial labors.

He had decided, he said, to continue his work as an unpaid minister at Idlewild, Pa., where the people did not believe in paying a minister for his services. His announcement did not mean that he would leave next week, next month or next year, he said, but that he would go as soon as his departure was possible. A man should do part of his life work, he thought, in a field where his motives could not be impugned.

"I have," said Dr. Farrar, "spent seven years of my life in this growing church, which has now become strong and useful. I desire now to give up the rest of my life to saving souls, without money, without price. I have consecrated my work to the Master, and I am convinced that my next step is in the direction in which for more than a year the Lord has been leading me."

Dr. Farrar said he had been strongly influenced to take this course by some meetings he had attended at Keswick, England, when he was abroad last Summer. These meetings were the outgrowth of a movement for an unpaid ministry. He was strongly impressed with the beneficient purposes of this movement, and has thought much upon it since his return. He will explain the principles of the movement to his congregation at prayer meeting services during January.

Urged to Stay Where He Is.

After the meeting Dr. Farrar's congregation crowded about him and urged him strongly to forego his intention and remain with the church. They urged his influential work now being done in the Brooklyn church as a strong reason why he should remain, and many urged that the circle of his influence would be narrowed and the results of his labors curtailed in his new sphere. The doctor's resolution to go was firm, and he would give no promise to reconsider. He answered his flock by saying that he had carefully and prayerfully considered the step, and felt that duty pointed the way to his old home at Idlewild, where as a boy he played and got his early training and went to school. He felt that he could accomplish a work productive of useful results, and his life would be an example of self-sacrifice in the Lord's service such as the Apostles gave to the world.

Dr. Farrar's church is one of the handsomest in Brooklyn, and every Sunday morning it is filled with a congregation representative of the best social and commercial interests of Brooklyn. Dr. Farrar recently finished a handsome house in President street. This he will forsake when he goes to Idlewild. He told his friends that he had arranged for a yearly income of $500, which will be his means of livelihood while at Idlewild. He will not draw a penny from his congregation there. He will live in a manner strikingly in contrast with his present style.

$200,000 FOR MINERS.

Bill Appropriating Relief for Klondike Diggers Passes Congress and Is Signed.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The bill appropriating money for the relief of the Klondike miners is now a law. The conferees of both houses of Congress met to-day and decided to make the appropriation $200,000. Reports were made to the House and Senate and the bill was passed. The President signed it this afternoon.

The bill appropriates $200,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the purchase of supplies for the relief of the people in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska and for the transportation and distribution of the supplies, provided that if the consent of the Canadian Government be obtained the Secretary of War may extend relief into Canadian territory. The resolution further provides that the supplies may be sold in that region at such prices as may be fixed by the Secretary of War or donated to those unable to pay for them.

The Secretary of War is authorized to use the United States Army in carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

SILVER HEELS TIED UP.

Customs Officers Refused to Clear Her and the District-Attorney Is Investigating Charges of Filibustering.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 18.—The famous schooner Silver Heels is still tied up at the dock here, because the United States customs officers have refused to give her her clearance papers. She is loaded and ready to leave port, but complaints have been made that she intended to engage in a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

The United States District-Attorney took up the matter to-day, in order to determine whether there was sufficient evidence at hand upon which to begin proceedings for a violation of the neutrality laws.

He examined several witnesses with great secrecy, but at a late hour to-night had taken no steps against either the officers or crew of the schooner.

"WASH" HESING DIES IN CHICAGO.

Was Proprietor of the Staats Zeitung and Former Postmaster.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Washington Hesing, proprietor and editor of the Staats-Zeitung and former Postmaster of Chicago, died to-night.

Mr. Hesing was well known all over the country. He called himself a Democrat, but during political campaigns he was usually found fighting on the other side. He opposed, through his paper and on the stump, Bryan for President and Altgeld for Governor. Mr. Hesing always took an active part in politics, but was not successful in getting offices. His ambition was to be Mayor of Chicago, and he was a candidate for the position at several elections. The last time he made the race was in the Spring of this year. When the campaign opened Mr. Hesing was Postmaster, having been appointed to the office three years before by President Cleveland. Mr. Hesing resigned the office in March and for three weeks made a vigorous canvass for the Mayoralty as an independent candidate. He met a crushing defeat, Carter Harrison being elected. Hesing had another year to serve as Postmaster, and owing to his strong advocacy of the gold standard there is no doubt that President McKinley would have let him keep the office until his term expired.

Mr. Hesing worked hard to reform the assessment laws of this State, but was unsuccessful. He claimed that the assessors of Chicago placed ridiculously low valuations on business buildings. He went to the assessor in his district and insisted that the valuation of the Staats Zeitung building be increased. Mr. Hesing declared he was ashamed to pay such small taxes on a building that brought him in $40,000 annually in rentals. The astonished assessor, however, would not please Mr. Hesing by making him pay more taxes.

Washington Hesing had an excellent education. He was born in Cincinnati forty-nine years ago, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1854. He studied in the public schools, and afterward went to a school at Osnabrueck, Hanover. He entered Yale in 1866, and graduated four years later with honors. He began work on the Staats Zeitung in 1871. Mr. Hesing's father was owner of the paper, and after learning the business the son became managing editor. During the last five years of his life Mr. Hesing ceased writing his editorials in German. He found that he could do better by first writing them in English and then having them translated into German.

Mr. Hesing was a stout, handsome man, and his bushy sidewhiskers were the delight of cartoonists.

YOUNG LOGAN'S SHOW.

Aided By Joe Leiter He Has Incorporated An Association to Supply Chicago with a Horse Display Each Year.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Out of the quarrels and bickerings with the State Board of Agriculture over the recent Horse Show, an independent organization has grown up.

The International Horse Show Association has been incorporated, and the company will hold shows annually in this city in the future. Joe Leiter, the millionaire speculator; John A. Logan, Jr., and several others of the younger set of society and sporting men in Chicago, figure as the promoters and directors of the new company.