COPYING PICTURES.

HOW THE OLD MASTERS' GREAT PAINTINGS ARE REPRODUCED.

Scenes in the Art Galleries of the Old World-Artists at Work-Methods of Copying-Ladies Who Study High Art. Restrictions.

· Whether it is preferable to purchase an original picture for a certain sum, or for the like money to obtain a good copy of a masterplece of ancient art, is a question admitting of much debate. To many the word "copy" is held in detestation. There are others to whom the old masters are marvels when seen as originals in the galleries of some large city, but who do not think a reproduction of much value. Again, there are a few lovers of art who, unable to have the actual picture they admire, are willing to pay handsomely for a good copy. Occasionally a wealthy tourist, also, is struck by the wonderful correctness with which a certain picture is being reproduced, and offers the artist a good round sum for his work. If not already sold, the money is gladly accepted and the tourist goes on his way rejoicing, and ever afterward tells the tale of how he knew a good picture when he saw it. Besides these two above mentioned buyers, dealers are the men on whom copyists have mostly to depend.

ON A COPYING DAY. It is a very curious sight on a copying day

at any of the large European treasure houses to wander about the galleries and observe the numbers engaged at their work. Not less interesting is it to study the characteristics of the crowd. Old men and maidens, young men and a few children, with an occasional old maid or two thrown in, are all to be found there. Here an old man-maybe a disappointed artist-with rusty clothes, is doing his best to make a telling picture from a Raphael. Before another great work a sprightly young artist has planted his easel and canvas, and by the vigorous work he is doing shows that his life will not be doomed to a perpetual existence of copying. He probably, like that young girl over there transferring a Velasquez to her canvas, is working two or three days a week to make money either to continue his studies or supply models for his own pictures which are to take honors at Burlington house, the Salon or elsewhere. Then there are the regular copyists who make this reproducing of pictures their sole occupation of life, having to sell mostly to the dealers, but ever ready to make a better sale with an outside purchaser. Children, accompanied by adults, are also to be found trying to copy in pencil and occasionally in color, and these, with those who study for pleasure or instruction by copying from the great masters, close the list of the many beings who thus pass some of their time.

A large number of people think that to copy a picture is comparatively an easy thing and requires no great amount of training. To give an idea of color and drawing in one's own style of painting may not be so difficult, but to reproduce a subject in ex-netly the same manner the original artist painted it means a great deal more. There are two ways of copying. First, by using pigments which will give the color of the picture as it now is; and second, by trying to imagine how the subject really looked when it was fresh and new from the painter's hand and treating the copy so, then by means of glazes and varnishes, etc., making it appear quite as old as the original. In the first instance many colors now in ordinary use have to be discarded and the few known of in those days used. But knowing, or rather understanding, both these methods means but half the battle. The copyist has to study the technique of the artist whose work he wishes to reproduce, that is, how he get his effects, handled his brushes and other minutise. Some few can imbibe so much of the original painter's technique that were they to paint a portrait or some such picture the finished work might almost be taken as coming from the hand of a man dead long years ago.

FOR A LIVELIHOOD. Among the many copying for their livelihood there are a few who spend the greater part of their time in reproducing one or two pictures. They have acquired the necessary peculiar brushwork and color for these pictures, and their work when finished, except for its freshness and being on a smaller canvas, could hardly be distinguished from the original. Generally, these copyists are noted and their productions bring them good prices. But apart from the monetary side, their lives must be wanting in interest. Mechanically they draw, working always by squares, mechanically they paint, ever using the same quantity of this or that pigment. As a machine, they take no notice of any one around them, and if they are interrupted or questioned they mechanically reply.

As directly opposed to the old stagers, let us glance at the many ladies who come to these galleries to study and to enjoy themselves. There are a few very regular attendants, grim old maids, with whom, for the present, we will have nothing to do. What we want to see are the pretty young girls, well dressed and wearing becoming little aprons, who wrestle with a Turner or struge with a Raphael, and between whiles run off to each others' places to have a little chat, who like to get into difficulties and have charming young artists come and offer to help them out of their troubles, and flirt with them just a little to repay them for their trouble. Too much of this sort of thing cannot be indulged in, as there are guardians always about who have to see that those who make use of the privilege of copying in the gallery do not abuse it. It is undoubtedly a privilege, and not every one can obtain it.

To enable one to do so an application has to be made to the proper authorities, some specimens of previous work submitted, and, if a foreigner, a letter from the embassador or consul, asking admission on behalf of the applicant. This permission once obtained is available for a whole lifetime, subject, of course, to the strict adherence to all rules and regulations relating to copying. The only one I need draw particular attention to is the one in force all over Europe to provide against any picture being copied on a similar sized cartvass to the original. Many of the foreign galleries do not permit of more than one copy being made from a picture, and that being finished the ticket is of no mere use.-London Cor. San Francisco

Chroniele. The American Boy Abroad.

He abounds in Paris, he is common in Italy and he is a drug in Switzerland. He is not only restless himself, but he is the cause of restlessness in others. He has no respect for the quiescent evening hour, devoted to cigarettes on the terrace after the table d'hote, and he is not to be overawed by a look. It is a constant source of wonder to the thoughtfully inclined how the American man is evolved from the American boy. No one need desire a pleasanter traveling companion than the American man; it is impossible to imagine ous more disagrecable than the American boy.-St. James' Gazotto.

A double tenement house is opt to be rent

THE BANANA BUSINESS.

Preparing the Soll-Putting Out the "Suctions"-Deadly Foes.

Mr. Kennedy took me in charge early, and on the wharf (on the shady side of the shed) gave me the account of the banana business that I shall try to reproduce. I cannot do better than imagine that the reader is about to settle in Jamaica to engage in raising bananas, and that I am telling him what I have learned about the industry. The land used is likely to be either an unused sugar estate, or what is known in Jamaica as "ruinate;" that is, land that has stood idle so long that it has become overgrown with tall bushes and small trees. The first cost of land of the latter sort is of course much less. but the expense of clearing it is so much greater that it is doubtful whether good cultivable land is not cheaper in the end.

The ground having been cleared and plowed, banana "suckers" are set out, the distance between them depending very much upon the quality of the land. In from ten to beight, the stalk then being about eight inches in diameter at the base, and the bunch of fruit is ready to cut for shipment. The fruit is always cut while yet green, and each stalk produces only one bunch. When the fruit is cut that is the end of that stalk, and the stalk is cut down. Fresh "suckers" are produced from the roots, however, and several of these are allowed to grow for the next crop. For the first few months a good deal of cultivation is necessary in the banana field to keep it clear of weeds, but when the stalks grow and the leaves begin to spread they effectually choke down the weeds, and little more attention is needed. From \$30 to \$50 an acre is a fair estimate of the cost of plowing, planting and cultivating for one year, but where the land has to be cleared of trees this increases the cost considerably. Once started, the plantation is good for five or six years without much further labor beyond keeping it clear of weeds at certain seasons.

But the banana planter has a deadly foe in the hurricanes and high winds that frequently sweep over the West Indies. The banana tree has very small roots and is easily knocked over. Sometimes even with nothing worse than a lively "norther" an entire plantation is destroyed in an hour, and there is nothing for it but to start over again. As to the risks and profits, Mr. Kennedy says: "From my experience I do not think the banana yields the planter a very large profit, though there are excep ions to the rule. A tropical hurricane will sweep a banana cultivation level with the ground in an hour. Besides these hurricanes, we usually have very strong winds, (northers) during the winter months, that often blow down acres of bananas. The tree is easily blown down, especially when it has a large bunch of bananas hanging from its top. Were it not for these great drawbacks, planting bananas would be a profitable investment. It is important that a planter understands the business, and knows how to work the Jamaica labor."-William Drys-Jale in New York Times.

The Burden of Criminal Exile.

It is manifest, I think, that when a flood f 19,000 vagrants, thieves, counterfeiters, burglars, highway robbers and murderers is poured into a colony, the class most injurious to the welfare of that colony is the liberated class. If a burglar or a thief is sent to Siberia and shut up in prison, he is no more dangerus to sociefy there than he would be if he were imprisoned in European Russia, The lace of his confinement is immaterial, because he has no opportunity to do evil. If, lowever, he is sent to Siberia and there urned loose, he resumes his criminal activty, and becomes at once a menace to social order and security.

For more than balf a century the people of Siberia have been grouning under the heavy burden of criminal exile. More than twothirds of all the crimes committed in the colony are committed by common felons who have been transported thither and then set at liberty, and the peasants everywhere are becoming demoralized by enforced association with thieves, burglars, counterfeiters and embezzlers from the cities of European Russia. The honest and prosperous inhabitants of the country protest, of course, against a system which liberates every year, at their very doors, an army of 7,000 worthless characters and felons. They do not object to the hard labor convicts, because the atter are shut up in jails. They do not object to the political and religious exiles, because such offenders frequently make the best of citizens. Their protests are aimed particularly at the compulsory colonists .-George Kennan in The Century.

Danger of Malaria in Cities. It is a common idea that greater risk is run from this cause of disease in the country than in towns and cities, but there are strong reasons for doubting that such is the case, so far as any unhealthy influence of the country itself is concerned. If a farm house be placed in a low, swampy situation and a town in a similar locality the dwellers in the one will be no more liable to malarious diseases than the inhabitants of the other. In large cities, where the ground is being constantly turned up for the purpose of laying water and gas mains, constructing sewers or for any one of the hundred other purposes for which a continual upheaval of the pavements goes on, diseases of malarial origin will almost constantly abound. Some parts of New York city, or of Philadelphia, for instance, are nearly as full of malaria as are the worst parts of Florida. There is nothing, therefore, to be gained in this respect by a hasty return from the seashore or the mountains to the pent up atmosphere of a large town in which excavations of some kind or other are at certain seasons of the year carried on with more than usual vigor .- Dr. Wm. A. Hammond in New York World.

Mental Effects of the Weather. It is curious to think how indifferent are some people to those atmospherical changes which so signally affect the health and temper of others. You will see one man of a rainy day, or a cold day, so transformed from good nature to acidity and bitterness that his best friends would fain get out of his way-at least till the "wind changes." Those of less sensitive organization hav little patience and less pity for what they cannot understand; yet this unfortunate class are not for that reason to be shut out in the cold till they "come to." A little sympathy-some cheerful topic of conversation adroitly introduced-some pleasing little personal attention at the right moment-and lot the mental clouds disperse, and all again is sunshine.-New York Ledger.

The Two Sides Not Alike. The two sides of the face are not alike. As a rule, says a German professor, the want of symmetry is confined to the upper part of the face. The left half of the brain over-weight the right half; the nose leans a little to the right or to the left. The region of the right eye is usually slightly higher than that of the left eye, while the left eye is nearer the middle line of the countenance. The right ear is also higher, as a rule, than the left ear.—Boston Budget. REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assem-bled by their deligates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immorial champion of liberty and the rights of the people. Abraham timeola, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable re-membrance and gratifude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councets, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Cockling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living here's whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble soldier and favorite child of victory. Philip II. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostifity and favorite of the spirit of these great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostifity and favorite of the spirit of the spirits o

thirty to ad forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republi-can party, we send trate and congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon Their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throuhout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Iroland.

WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION fourteen months after planting the tree has reached its full size, ten to twelve feet in served to the states under the constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all states and territories in the union and es-pecially to the supreme and sovereign right of pecially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to east one free ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We note a free and honest pop-ular ballot and just and equal repre-entation of all people to be the foundation of our re-publican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all pub-lic authority. We charge that the present adlic authority. We charge that the present ad-ministration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States. We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Forces.

WE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA. We accept the issue, and condently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general dis ster to all interests except those of the unsurer and sheriff.

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the larning inter-ests of the country, and we heartly encorse the consistent and patriotic action of the re-publican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the democratic party to place wood on the free list and insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that in-

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the cational revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for wechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as poses, and by such revision of the tarifflows as will tend to check imports of such articles as a comprehence of the production of which gives employed to our labor, and release from import duties these articles of foreign production, except loxaries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there hall still remain a larger revenue than as to quisite for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrevier any part of car protective system at the joint behast of the whiskying and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAULYER AND LABOR TRUS S. AGAINST PAULTER AND L. BOR TRUS S.

We declare hostility to the h troduction into is country of fereign contract. Laber and of hinese tabor alien to our civilization and our on titution, and we demand the rigil enforcement of existing laws against it and favor such emediate legislation as will exclude such la-or from our shores. We declare our opposition to a leombia-

tions of capital organized in trusts or other-wise to control aristrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress he people by undue charges on their supplies or by unju t rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve legislation by congress to pre-

P. Bile Land Legistation.

We realism the policy of appropriating the abile lands of the Uhited States to be homeemblic lands of the Uhif-d States to be home-steads for An crican citizers and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 18-2 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brought our great western domain into magnificent de-velopement. The restration of mearned land grants to the public domain for the use of ac-tual settlers, which was begun under the ad-ministration of Fresident Arthur should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of republicahs and democrats about fifty million acres of unand democrats about fifty million acros of un-earned lands, originally granted for the contruction of rallroads, have been restored to struction of railroads, have been restored to
the public domain in pursuance of conditions
inserted by the republican party in the original grants. We charge the democratic administration with tailure to execute laws securing to
settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to
harrass in occur settlers with spics and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing
frauds and vindicating the law.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES,
The government by congress of the territor-

The government by corgress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local government, therein the result of such territories. erament therein the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be ad sitted into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fideresidents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives, or partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the saved American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the neople of Wishington, North Dakota and Montanan territories to form constitutions and establish state governments Dakota and Montanna territories to form con-stitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party piedges inself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the ter-ritories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idabo and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible and others as soon as they may become so

may become so.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menance to free institutions too dangerous to asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all the territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent en uch to divorce rollitical from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The republican party is informed. be long suffered. Therefore we p edge the re- CLOTHING.

We demand the reduction of letter postage CLOTHING.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign recople should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free pation. Therewhich is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to softent to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good commonschool education.

school education.

We earhestly recommend that prompt action be taken it cogress in the exactment of such legislation as will best secure the rebabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we profest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortifications and undern ordinance and other protection of our defenseloss flarbors and cities for the payment of just persions to our soldiers, for necessary werks of national importance in the improvement, of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwiage and channels of internal, coastwiage and core in coastagement of the shipping interests of the Art nid, Guilf and Pacific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This polity will give employment to our loor, activity to our various industries, increased security to our borders.

Brutts, Confectionery and Fine Cigars.

DRUGS.

DRUGS. OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheap in the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN PRIATIONS

without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdraws from the senate all pending trea les effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctribe, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has reeverywhere among our neighbors. It has re-fused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vtal importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of the

FISHERIES QUESTION We arraign the present democratic adminis-ration for its weak and unpairiotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimou arrender of all privileges to which our fishery essels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocate marin-tine legislation of 1830 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We con learn the tolicy of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspiciously impatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defense against foreign premy

of defense against foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all cdizens of the republis, and imposes upon menalike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time of izenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who weats it, should shield and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

CIVIL SERVICE PEFORM.

The men who ab itale at the tell ablican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the demoty in 1884 and continue to adhere to the demo-cratic party have descrited not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but espec-ially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fall to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or her ause their candidate has broken his. We therefore repea our declaration of 1884, towit: The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spir-it and purpose of reform should be observed in It and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive arpointments, and all laws at varience with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, and that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so

The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the pessibility that any man who honorably ware the federal uniform shall become an interest of an almshouse or dependent on a rivate charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general tives in refusing even consideration of general pension legislation. In support of the principles berewith enun-

etated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all working-men whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present admin-

The first concern of all good goversment is the virtue and sobriety of the recople and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temper-

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wickedness of polygamy.

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