



Thanksgiving.

THERE are few to whom the word Thanksgiving does not bring a host of pleasant memories, of family gatherings in well-remembered homes, of the interchange of sweet social sympathies, and a harvest, not of material things alone, but of all the joys that grow out of healthful and happy domestic life.

One of the chief advantages of the Thanksgiving festival is its root in the family circle. It belongs to it, and in this country could hardly exist without it. The Harvest Home of English tradition and poetry belongs to different conditions, and the less independent form of rural life and character than is found with us and in this age. Interests here are more individual and less common than in the old feudal days, and the family is really the only community of interests that exists among us. It is, therefore, in a very important sense, the center of all that is to be hoped for in the future, and whatever helps to establish it in the affectionate memory of individuals, or consolidate its claims upon their regard, is worthy of careful encouragement.

Old habits and old customs are apt to lose their strength with the new generation, and by the introduction of modern ideas. To some, even now, "Thanksgiving" is only a time when people justify themselves in eating inordinate quantities of turkey and mince-pie, and ought to be got rid of.

That the feast was an hospitable incident of the occasion, most welcome, and enjoyably anticipated in the generally hard and self-denying lives of our ancestors is forgotten, and also that in reducing our bill of fare to hygienic proportions, if that is considered desirable, we can still retain the love, the gratitude, the human sympathy, the kindness of heart, the fraternity and good-fellowship which, after all, made the real Thanksgiving.

So let us all celebrate the good old time-honored festival with rejoicing, and as much liberality as our means will admit. Life is not so full of sources of happiness, thanks to the numerous methods that have been invented for drying them up, that we should neglect those which lay close to our hands, and not only have their rise in the best instincts of our nature, but create a perpetual fountain of supply, which we cannot afford to disregard or discredit. One can risk even mince-pies for the sake of mutual kindness, brotherly feeling, and that harmony in social life which is a foretaste of heaven.

The Ethics of Work.

THERE is another side to work besides that merely hard and what is called practical style, which goes at it sledge-hammer and tongs, or that sentimental side, which looks upon it as a misfortune to be got rid of, and this is the ethical, or æsthetic side, which finds beauty even in its severest aspects, and loves it for itself.

This side only reveals itself to those who have an intimate acquaintance with work in some form or shape, and who have earnestly tried to put their best effort into what they have to accomplish. There is a depth of satisfaction in any work well

done, of which the poor superficial and unscientific worker has no conception. The simplest art or industry acquires dignity, and a certain nobility, if it is pursued with a strict truthfulness and a genuine love, and will gradually unfold to its disciples inherent laws or attributes which will lend distinction and superiority. The elements of beauty, of order, of form, of expression, exist in everything, and the development of them constitutes the essential difference between the ignorant and the cultivated worker. One can sweep a room, so that every stroke of the broom shall seem like a blessing. One can chisel a statue so as to destroy a grand idea, and perpetuate our own falsity and pretense in stone. The true workers unite the ethics of work in every stroke of the hammer, in every line of the pencil, in every touch of the fingers, and it is this good work which we should copy, separating us from the meretricious glitter of the mass of pretense by which it is surrounded, and willing to find reward in the ultimate recognition of honest and faithful souls, rather than in the present approval of those who work only for the applause of the passing crowd.

A Beautiful Gift Picture.

(See full-page Oil Picture, Frontispiece.)

OUR gift picture for this month is a portrait in oil of the lovely and ill-fated Mary Stuart, "Mary, Queen of Scots." Born in troubled times, educated in bright, sunny France, where most of her early life was spent, she was called to preside over the destinies of a kingdom at eighteen—a kingdom torn by internal strifes and disorders, peopled by a commonalty harsh, stern, rigid, though conscientious, and full of bitter prejudices, and by an upper class of nobles whose old feudal life was being broken up, and who were governed by their insatiate ambitions and domineering spirits.

Imagine a young, charming, inexperienced girl, caged in dismal Holyrood, the center of all the intrigues, conspiracies, demands, machinations, and wicked wills of scores of unscrupulous men! Poor child! No wonder she came to grief; and whenever you look at this picture think of a poor bird slaughtered by a seemingly splendid but pitiless destiny, and breathe a sigh and a prayer for hapless Mary, Queen of Scots.

Vacations.

THE majority of people do not die, and are not killed by the diseases which are set down in the catalogue of the hospital record or the daily paper. They are worn out by worry, by anxieties, by overwork, and the constant care incident to our crowded modern life. In all ages persons who have been pressed, by heavy responsibilities have been tempted to relinquish worldly honors, and all the advantages which accrue from position, to escape the harassments by which they were accompanied, and obtain the longed-for rest.

The quiet life, the humble round of a steady occupation, which brings little change or excitement, has this great merit of being free from the pressure which weighs down the bodies and souls of those who live in the heat of contest. The only hope for them is in the occasional respite which comes from the brief vacation, and the entire separation for the time being from the ordinary routine. Were it not for these our insane asylums would soon be running over with those whose minds had been strained until reason snapped its cord and was gone forever.

As it is, the rapidly increasing number of sufferers from what is known as softening of the brain, is only another warning of the serious consequences likely to ensue if early and less potent ones are not heeded.

The vacation to the year is what the Sabbath is to the week, a necessary relief to the tired brain or wearied body, and should be respected as religiously. The mother who mends and makes, who pursues her daily round, month after month, needs it as much as the man who sits in his office, and feels its beneficent influence quite as strongly. For the dwellers in the city what a blessed change to see the green fields and take long walks or rides in the leafy lanes or breezy uplands of the country, while the bustle, the brightness, the activity of the city is no less refreshing and welcome to the residents of quiet rural villages. In each case the workers gain new strength by the fresh experiences, and usually return to their daily avocations better satisfied with their lot, and more ready to fulfill the round of daily obligation which duty demands of them.

Map of the World's Fair in New York in 1883.

(See four-page Engraving on Loose Sheet.)

WE are delighted to be able to present our readers with a map containing the general features of the site proposed for the World's Fair to be held in New York City in 1883; including the surrounding parks, boulevards, and avenues, as well as the principal buildings in the positions which it is proposed they shall occupy. It would seem hardly necessary to state why a New York World's Fair should be held in the city of New York—for,

- 1st. It is a city project.
- 2d. The business men of New York will be expected to contribute largely toward the expenditure, and will naturally expect to realize some advantage.
- 3d. The city also must be a large contributor, and has a right to demand that the undertaking shall result in the permanent elevation of its metropolitan character and standing, and the advancement of the public interests at large.
- 4th. New York furnishes the only site which possesses all the requisite conditions to make such an enterprise a great pecuniary, as well as national, State, and municipal success.

There are only a few sources from which contributions to a World's Fair are to be expected: one is from the Government of the United States, the second from the city of New York, third, from the entrance fees of visitors. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that the strongest motives should be brought to bear in every direction, and that the site chosen should be such as will admit of easy access from all parts of the country, and the surrounding neighborhood, that will allow the fair to remain open evenings, as well as in the daytime, and admit of such resources for warmth and comfort as will permit it to remain open late in the fall, or the entire year if desirable.

The site, as given above, furnishes the strongest motive possible to the city of New York itself, in the fact that the plan, as obtained from the very best sources from which our information is carefully gathered, will work in most admirably and economically with the completion of the great improvements upon the upper part of the island, upon which so much has already been expended, and which, when completed, will make New York more than a second Paris, the most beautiful city in the world.

The region which we present to our readers is almost as little known to New Yorkers as to the residents of Illinois. It consists of the high plateau between the Riverside and Morningside Parks, and north and south from One Hundred and Tenth to Manhattan Street, covering an area, including the parks, of three hundred acres. The boundary on the south is One Hundred and Tenth Street, which is eighty feet wide, and the only street that crosses the city from river to river above Fifty-ninth Street. The parks adjacent, namely, Central, Riverside, and Morningside, would be used in connection with the Exhibition, and afford most beautiful and picturesque walks, drives, river and city views in every direction.

The plateau is, as may be traced upon the map, a tongue of land, forming the northern end of the region west of Central Park, and known as the West Side—it being divided from the upper section of the city by Manhattan Valley.

The plan proposes to occupy the entire plateau, including the parks, as Fair grounds, with a broad esplanade or drive running around the crest of the ridge; thus, when finished, the grand drive will be from One Hundred and Tenth Street, over Morningside Avenue, through One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to Riverside Boulevard, down Riverside to Seventy-second Street, and through the latter street and Central Park to Fifth Avenue.

The Society of the New York Hospital for the Insane now occupies eight or nine blocks in the center of the plateau, between Tenth Avenue and Broadway. Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum also occupies three blocks at the south-easterly corner, between Morningside Park and Tenth Avenue. North of the Lunatic Asylum building is a very beautiful grove, extending from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and from Tenth Avenue to Broadway. On the west of the grounds is Riverside Park at its widest portion, and possessing wonderfully picturesque views up and down the Hudson River—Clairmont, at the extreme north, being at a grade of one hundred and fifty feet above tide-water.

Another very beautiful and extended view is found on the high ground of the same grade as Clairmont, lying directly east of the Lunatic Asylum building, between Tenth and Morningside Avenues. A most important consideration in addition to the great beauty and accessibility of the site, is the fact that the whole region has been thoroughly drained, and has been prepared for occupancy. Of the great drains, two are in Riverside Avenue, two in Broadway, one in Tenth Avenue, another in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and another is now being constructed in connection with the avenue on Morningside Drive. This drive, when completed, will be the finest, for its length, of any city in the world, not excepting the famous *Viale de Colli*, of Florence, which it closely resembles.

Morningside Drive is now being built, and will be completed within a year. Not, however, until these drives and parks are finished and open to the public will it be possible to form any adequate idea of the general plan of the originators of this project, which is at once so comprehensive and so minute, so complete in the adjustment of details of a progressive world's fair, so far-sighted in the provisions for the building up and completion of a city of which America might well be proud, and which, forming the entrance to its portals, and the seat of its largest commerce, should be able to rank in beauty and finish with the majestic cities of the Old World.

A point generally overlooked in the consideration of the desirability of the foregoing as a site for the Fair is the fact that the grades of the plateau are particularly well adapted for the convenient erection of the Fair buildings, the opposite grades on the Broadway Boulevard and Morn-

ingside Park being almost identical, the same seldom varying over five feet, notwithstanding the distance is nearly fourteen hundred feet.

It will be seen that the form of the court around which are arranged the buildings is a hollow square, which, according to the plan, is to be highly ornamented.

The whole area is abundantly supplied with water and gas for lighting, heating, sanitary and ornamental purposes, and it is further proposed in the plan which has been adopted, to close Tenth Avenue temporarily or throughout the duration of the Exhibition. Thus the general architectural idea is that of an open court, extending from Broadway to Morningside Drive, and from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, the buildings, plaza, and surrounding esplanade thus occupying the highest portion of the plateau.

THE POSITION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings and their position, as now presented on the map, must not be understood as final or complete, but rather suggestive, and indicative of the situation and of reasons for the location selected of the principal structures. West of the Broadway Boulevard, and between that and Riverside Drive stands the Main Building, with the façade facing the court. On the north are the present buildings of the Insane Asylum, to be utilized as offices for the Exposition. Farther north is the magnificent grove, above mentioned, while between the grove and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street is located Machinery Hall. South of the court is the Art Gallery on Broadway, and directly east of the Art Gallery, Horticultural Hall and the Floral Gardens, terminating in a Grand Conservatory on the esplanade of Morningside Park. Directly south of the Art Gallery and Horticultural Hall is stationed Agricultural Hall, and the Hall for the exhibition of Skilled Industries. The easterly end of the court, fronting on Morningside Drive, is terraced up by a retaining wall about ten feet above the drive, and here is located the great Music Stand. Terraces forming terraced gardens slope gradually down to the north, and terminate in the grove, while like terraced gardens carry the grade southward, terminating at Floral Hall. These terraces will afford the most beautiful views of the broad walks, and the picturesque life and activity of the entire scene. Morningside Drive, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street will also furnish a circular carriage drive within the grounds, while a circular railway can be arranged to supply a mode of conveyance upon the grounds, crossing Broadway from apex to apex of the high elevations, so that no impediment will be offered to pedestrians.

Other buildings can be erected and arranged as desired, ample space being afforded for all that may be needed. The buildings represented on the map are drawn on a scale much larger than those at Philadelphia—at least one fourth. Machinery Hall is so placed that the bulky machinery can be transported without difficulty direct through Manhattan Street and Tenth Avenue to the building.

The east and west sides of Broadway are connected on the map by bridges, and a boundary fence will extend along One Hundred and Tenth Street inclosing the grounds on the south. The westerly part of Morningside Park being so much elevated, in some instances more than a hundred feet above the plains, together with the nearness of the Hudson River, and Croton water-pipes in Tenth Avenue, gives a fine opportunity for the acquisition of large supplies of water; while it must not be forgotten, that though the grade at the lower end of Morningside is only thirty feet, on some portions of the hill on the west the grade is

one hundred and fifty feet, so that the most exquisite water effects could be produced with little or no difficulty. The high ground west of Morningside Park supplies a further opportunity for witnessing military parades or exhibitions of fireworks on the plains below, while the views at that point will take in the most picturesque part of the Hudson River, including the Palisades, Manhattanville, the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Harlem River, the East River and its islands, the Sound and its shipping, Long Island, the whole of Harlem Plains, the Metropolitan Road, and the North end of Central Park. At present New Yorkers get only a slight glimpse of this beautiful panorama from the Metropolitan Road at One Hundred and Tenth Street, at an elevation about one-half the height of the hill.

HOW TO REACH THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Accessibility is the indispensable requisite of a site for a World's Fair, it being necessary to move expeditiously, and with the least possible trouble, expense, and annoyance, very large bodies of people, not less, at times, than two or three hundred thousand.

The grounds, as here presented, are in the center of the island, seven miles from the City Hall, which can be reached by the Metropolitan Railroad in thirty minutes, and by Tenth Avenue, Broadway Boulevard, Riverside Drive, and through Fifth Avenue by the way of One Hundred and Tenth Street. The Metropolitan Elevated Road runs directly to the grounds. Eighth Avenue cars, omnibuses, and carriages may all approach within, or to the very threshold of the entrances. The Hudson River cars from Thirtieth Street will also aid the usual lines in bringing visitors from the South, while from the North the Hudson River trains, the Harlem boats, the Metropolitan Road, and Hudson River boats will supply all the accommodation required. The Hudson River trains will land their passengers close to the Fair grounds, coming in at Manhattan Street.

Direct communication will be established with Harlem by the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street railroad. The resources for communication by water are unsurpassed, for all boats would land at Manhattan Street, where the largest ships can float, there being a depth of water of from forty to sixty feet, and there is ample room for dockage. To this point would run boats from Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Erie Railroad, Jersey City, lower New York, Yonkers, and up the Hudson, and from the Sound. A ferry has this spring been established at Fort Lee, which would connect all the northern railroads of New Jersey directly with the Fair grounds.

By much the larger number of visitors would come to the Fair from the North and West, and the Hudson River cars, and large steamboats from Albany, would bring down hundreds of thousands of passengers who could either be landed directly at the Fair grounds, or lower down in the city, as preferred. At night, visitors could either disperse through the city in a few moments, or find their way in large boats to the pleasant towns up the Hudson, whence they could reach the Fair grounds every morning in half an hour.

Our beautiful Hudson would, indeed, play no small part in the programme, for, during the entire season, it would be gay with excursion crafts, exhilarating music, and waving flags, engaged in the service of taking persons to and from the Exhibition, or taking them on trips to Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, Manhattan Beach, Long Branch, West Point, and other attractive places in the vicinity.

SALUBRITY OF THE SITE.

This is perfect. The thorough drainage, the elevation of the ground, the ample supply of water, the entire absence of malaria, the freedom

from all pests and annoyances—such as mosquitoes, flies, bad odors, and the rest—render it the one spot in an area of hundreds of miles which is fitted by nature and circumstance for healthful and agreeable occupation. A fine breeze from the sound on the east, and the Hudson River on the west, modifies the heat, and the atmosphere here is delightful on the warmest summer's day. The convenient proximity of the Hudson River for bathing, boating, and sanitary purposes, cannot be over-estimated. Nothing can be more desirable in a sanitary point of view than this location.

BENEFIT TO THE CITY.

The advantage to the city at large in carrying out the plan proposed, cannot be measured. Hotels, stores, places of amusement, summer resorts, boarding-houses, livery-men—all, and everything would feel the stimulus of a great movement, and not of a temporary character, but one contemporary with the building up and completion of the most magnificent portion of the city—one that would add to the population from fifty to one hundred thousand resident members. In the increase of the value of property and taxable real estate, the fair would be of incalculable benefit to New York both directly and indirectly. The money, therefore, spent by the city on the parks, would be no fruitless outlay for ornamental purposes, but a permanent investment, yielding a handsome and almost immediate return.

It is necessary, if not obligatory, that the parks (Riverside and Morningside) should be built in connection with the roads now being made, and if done as part of the plan of the World's Fair, they will be adorned to a much greater extent, and in such a way as to make them not only attractive, but a symmetrical part of a beautiful and complete design, and that without a dollar of final cost to the city itself. The work in which the city is engaged in reference to the parks and drives must be completed whether we have a fair or not, for it is under obligations to the property owners who have been assessed to complete the work, and the time will not be hastened in consequence of the approach of the Fair, for the parks will be finished in any event by 1883. It has been estimated that it will make a difference of at least five millions of dollars to New York whether the Exhibition is held on or off the island, and this without regard to indirect benefits.

NOW IS THE TIME.

The time for New York to take advantage of the returning prosperity of the country, and of the revival of all active interests to build up a really great city, and place it upon a permanent foundation for the future, is now.

At this moment with the works in progress which are to discover to its own citizens, as well as to visitors and foreigners, the great natural beauty which it possesses, a World's Fair would be most opportune, and not only appeal to every patriotic instinct, but make New York the peer of the other great cities of the world, a monument of the judgment and clear-sightedness of the present for the benefit of future generations. The history of the World's Fair, so far as the city is concerned, would be the history of Central Park repeated. It would be like bread cast upon the waters. Every dollar spent by the city would meet with a large return.

Of course the finest buildings belonging to the Fair would be permanent structures, and an economic point is this, that by holding the Fair on this spot, no debris would be left for removal, and no injury done to the property of the owners, the plan and arrangement being such that provision could easily be made to keep every inch of territory free from refuse and nuisance of all kinds.

This site of three hundred acres, half in and

half out of the parks, it should be remembered is classic ground, for it was upon this spot that the battle of Harlem Plains was fought.

THE ECONOMICAL SIDE.

The consideration of a World's Fair involves, always, the immediate disbursement of vast sums of money, which is usually subscribed by the public-spirited men of wealth of the city where it is held, and those who expect to be benefited. With one or two exceptions, great international exhibitions have been more or less a loss to the stockholders who have subscribed to them. The Centennial Exposition involved a large loss to its stockholders, and it is a question of the very greatest importance to those who are asked to contribute large sums of money for the furtherance of such an enterprise, how it can be most wisely and economically managed, and in what way a return may be expected on such an investment.

This view of the case renders it almost necessary that the World's Fair of New York should be held in the city of New York, for New York capitalists have no interest in belittling such an undertaking by selecting any less important location or building it up at the expense of the locality in which all their own interests are centered.

The great property owners, too, have a powerful motive in desiring the municipal authorities to be strengthened by every means in their power for the work of completing and adorning the parks, for which the city has already received four million of dollars, levied by special assessment for this purpose. Thus the most of the work of grading and preparation would be done by the city, without cost to the Commission, and as very little drainage remains to be done, the expenditures would be very greatly lessened. Besides, the location of the Fair in this central, most attractive and available spot would enormously increase the receipts, as well as render it possible to accommodate the poorer classes by keeping it open evenings at reduced rates, thus giving everybody a chance, and prolonging the duration of the Exhibition, if desired, by the aid of steam heat, throughout the entire winter, to the great and increased profit of the Commission.

The buildings at present occupying that section of the city are small, and of little account, with the exception of the Lunatic Asylum buildings, which can be used as offices, and Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, also supported by the city, which may be left intact. The Fair being held in the city, visitors will have much more motive not only to visit the Fair but for a lengthened stay than if they found a mere Fair ground in some remote locality. Nor would exhibitors be stimulated to the same efforts were it held elsewhere. In fact, it is doubtful if foreign nations could be induced to venture at all upon a step in which their interests were involved, unless the honor, so to speak, of a great city was staked upon the success of the enterprise. So important is it to the interests of the city to carry out the project in the manner sketched, that it could well afford to pay the entire expense rather than have it fail!

An opportunity which deserves consideration from the economic point of view is that afforded by the offer of the Main Exhibition Building at Philadelphia, which cost one million and a half, but will be sold for one hundred thousand. It is stated also that the structures and parts of structures not permanent, of the Paris Exposition, including much rich glass and iron work, can be had for ten per cent. of the cost, the transportation and rehabilitation costing probably another twenty per cent., so that the whole outlay for restoration and purchase would only be thirty per cent. of the original cost. Still, cheapness is not the first or most important consideration, and probably it is desirable to have everything new and

novel, the buildings included. The spot we have shown and described is the only one left on this island for the present generation to beautify, and it should be done in a way to reflect the highest credit on the judgment, sense, taste, and liberality of those who will have the matter in their keeping, and be in continuation of the original design of the Park Commissioners.

The Fair can easily be ready for 1883, for the parks can be built at once, and independently of the Fair grounds, which will be organized in harmony with them. The movement toward this end should begin at once by the preparation of a bill, passed early in the session of Congress, authorizing and sanctioning the Fair, and providing for the appointment of a commission to determine upon the site and open subscriptions.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASE.

It is also proposed that the Legislature of New York shall pass an act early in the coming session declaring the use of any land selected by the commission for the purposes of the Fair to be a public use, and authorizing its appropriation by the Commission for the period of the Fair's duration; providing for compensation in the usual manner. At least two thirds of the region required is owned by public institutions and a few large property owners with whom satisfactory arrangements can undoubtedly be made by the Commissioners; while awards to other parties would probably be small, taking into account the valuable improvements made in the vicinity. It is also essential that the Fair be held as early as possible in order that a too great loss may not be sustained by the owners, and the awards thereby largely increased.

Of course it will be necessary if this project is carried out to remove the occupants of the lunatic asylum to some congenial spot whence they would not be likely to return, the hospital, wherever located, at White Plains or elsewhere, receiving a handsome revenue from the rental of its property, and leaving the building in the future to be occupied as a normal school or museum of articles collected from the Exposition.

The Orphan Asylum is also a city institution, and its property would be largely enhanced in value.

Although it is understood that there are three different committees on the World's Fair in New York, viz., Judge Hilton's Committee, the Board of Trade and citizens Committee, and the West Side Association Committee, yet there is no necessity for any collision or hostility, nor is it thought there will be anything of this kind, as it is believed that a majority of each Committee are in harmony with this selection of a site, and it may be reasonably expected that after the Commissioners are appointed all grounds of difference will cease. It is therefore most desirable, in order that these forces may be utilized, that the act shall be passed, and Commissioners appointed as soon as possible.

It will be understood, as before remarked, that the map does not give anything more than the location and general outline of the Fair grounds and the suitable and convenient disposition of the buildings. While we do not believe a more beautiful or generally harmonious arrangement could be made, yet the details must necessarily be left to the taste and skill of the directors. Manhattan Square should be improved and made beautiful in accordance with the general plan, and the whole region, in short, made ready for the multitudes who are to occupy it.

By the completion of the project above advocated, the great west side would be built up at once into a new and noble section of the city, and the city itself, without fear of other rivals, be able to maintain its present supremacy as the metropolis of America.