COMIC ART, PAST AND PRESENT

small beginning he devoloped the skill in producing political, social and religious satires in color, which tooked over even today, when they have lost the element of timeliness, are still striking for their point and vigor. Fuck developed a small army of courte artists and many size the solid Fun-Makers and Satirists of Pen and Brush, from Egyptian Times Down to the Days of Du Maurier and Charles Dana Gibson.

Which is the older of human emotions? man first weep or laugh? The persimist would answer that he went for errow at being created; the cynic would say that he inughed at the absurdity of it

However, so far as the nations have expressed themselves in art, laughter and are seem to be about equally ancient. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans may not have had a Punch, Life, Puck, Filegende blatter, or Journal Pour Rire, but their freecoes and statues show they had a keen sense of the ridiculous, at times healthy at others decentrate.

It has been the same through all ages. With modern nations as with the ancients, comic art has, in certain epochs, become ribald. There is another curious similarity between the comic art of all ages in the subjects made jest of. The mother-inlaw figures in the most ancient frescors, and in the latest number of Puck which I have now before me, says Gustav Kobbe in the Chautauquan. Then, as now, it was also the province of the comic artist ridicule public men, politics, the foibles of women. Egyptian comic art, esally, directed its shaft at the last, and the discoverer of Les Four-ries de Femmes! Evolution in comic art? Has there really been an evolution?



An Egyptian Carleature.

Yes, but in manner and workmanship Tee, but in manner and workmanship rather than in matter.

The ancient draughtsman was more direct, broader and coarser than the comic artists of today. But by today I do not mean the modern era or even this century as a whole, but a more limited period. For in its highest expression, comic art now is refused and beautiful—it being the scene, the situation, or the subject which, anuses, not the grotesqueness of the fig-ures or the coarseness of the suggestion. Antiquity may have had Hogartha, or even Nasts and Kepplers; but it required the 19th century to produce a Du Maurier

The most ancient expressions of comic art represent animals performing offices usualy assigned to human beings. Drawings of this kind have been found in ancient Egyptian remains and in Pompeii. To a certain extent this fashion in comic art exists to this day. A certain American political party is still symbolized by its opponents by means of the picture of a donkey, and it is still a common caricaturist's trick to put heads of well-known politicians upon animal bodies.

An early Egyptian drawing shows a lign seated on a throng reaching shows a

Non seated on a throne receiving from a fox, which is impersonating a high priest, an offering of a goose and a fan. priest, an offering of a goose and a fan, Egyptian scholars have suggested that this prehabity is a buriesque upon some woo-known ceremonial picture of the day. An ass and a flon anging, while accom-panying themselves upon a phorming and a harp, is another Egyptian carleadure. Can it be a bit at ancient representations of opera, or a possible shot at the encore quisance?

During the excavations at Pompell the buildings supposed to have been the bar-racks of the Roman garrison were found covered with caricutures. But very few Greek caricutures have come down to us.

in represented with his noze to a grind-stone which a Scot named Jockey is turn-

For non cturn faster than the turns-con

Hogarth has given his own name to his period, the Högarthian. But to do full justice to the artist would require a book. John Law's South Sea Bubble was one of the first objects of his satire, and in the long series of pictures which he drew, almost every social and political foible and vice of the day is ruthlessly held up

The early examples of comic art in this country are care. One does not usually associate Benjamin Franklin's name with art, yet he was the first American car-icaturest or comic artist. In 1754 be devised the picture of a smake severed into eight pieces, representing as many colo-nies. Out of the serpent's mouth issued a scroll calling upon the colonies to unite, fight and conquer. The title of the draw-ing was "John or Die," In 176 this de-vice became a common heading for news-papers and bandbills.

We inclined to believe that lack of re-

We inclined to believe that lack of respect for public men is something modern, and most of us no doubt believe that George Washington lived, hedged in by an air of sanctity in the eyes of his fellow citizens. Yet be did not escape severe political attacks, and even charges of corrupt motives; and the impoonist's pencil was often sharpened to be used against him. When he came to New York to be inaugurated as first President of the United States a carecuture appeared contitled "The Entry." It represented Washington riding upon an ass, and held in the arms of his valet, while Colonel David Humphreys, his aid and secretary, led the ass, singing meanwhile: led the ass, singing meanwhile:

The glorious time has come to pass When David shall conduct an ass.

The appearance in politics of a man of such robust personality as Andrew Jackson was a signal for such activity as the cartoonists of this country had never known before. Like most of the American caricatures mentioned, those of the Jacksonian period were in sheets to be natiled upon walls or handed around. be natled upon walls or handed around They bear distinct evidence in their workmanship of having been inspired by the originators of the political cartoon in England, James Gillray and John Doyle. Gillray had occasionally given the correct likeness of the person aimed at in the cartoon. Doyle made this his invariable practice and he was followed by his American imitators. Thus aside from whatever element of humor they may possess the American political car toons are valuable as portraiture.

Several of the best Jackson cartoon are said to be the work of an English artist, E. W. Clay. One of the earliest cartoons in which Uncle Sam appears in a shape somewhat resembling the present popular conception of his looks to entitled "The Mustang Team." Fre-

In all these American cartoons loops issuing from the lips of the person satir-ized represent him as saying characteristic things, and this, although most of the cartoons are graphic enough to tell their own story. But it was found that without loops they did not take so well



of comic artists, and may also be said to have developed Judge.

American comic art with the founding of Life, which comes nearer Punch than any other American periodical. It is,

however, unjust to compare Life with any thing. It is sai generis. When it was first bound one of the other comic publi

cations quinzingly asked: "Is Life worth

cations quinzingly asked: "Is Life worth living?" The paper has answered that question for itself.

If it had done nothing more than produce Charles Dana Gibron, who is not only the originator of a new style of drawing in comic art, but who through his drawing has actually originated a new and healthfur type of American girl and man, the public would still owe it a debt of gratitude.

Du Maurier and Gibron are the greatest

Charles Dana Gibson. Still another new note was struck in

Change Glasses.

A preity bit of scientific recreation which comes in handily after dinner is sometimes called by the high-sounding title of "The Revenge of the Daniades," in allusion to the daughters of Danaus, who, as a punishment for their crimes, were condemned to forever draw water with leaky vessels. In giving directions ernment does not yet profess to own for performing the operation, the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"Fill completely two glasses of exactly the same size and shape, one with water, the other with milk. Stretch over the mouth of the glass containing the water a circular covering of tulle, or other thin goods, previously moistened. Now smooth the lapping over tulle as closely to the giass as possible, and holding the palm of the right hand squarely on the mouth of this glass, selze the stem with the left and turn it quickly upside down, avoid-

ing the entrance of air.
"Next, slide the right hand softly away from underneath, and, much to your as tonishment, the tulle will remain stick-ing to the glass, while not a drop of water will fall out, through that exceedingly leaky tlasue. Place your full, but not dripping, glass of water turned upside down, over the full glass of milk, and you will soon see little jets of white liquid penetrating the tulle in every direction. it is the milk, progressively mounting the superior glass, which in the same prounting the portion yields water to the lower glass in the opposite direction.
"At the end of about a quarter of an

hour the exchange will be complete, and you will see the water giass filled with pure, transparent water, while the upper one will be full of white milk."

Would Save Time.

"Tom" Higgins, says the Lewiston Journal, used to have a place up at the head of Lisbon street, where the tiger lashed his tall. The sounds therein were the mellow rustle of the cards, the voice of the dealer saying: "How many will you have, gentlemen!" and the forcible claculations of the party who failed to "fill.

One night all the tables were occupied. There was a rap at the door. Higgins, with his quiet indifference to things that did not interest him, paid no attention to the rapping. But the man outside was impatient. He kept knocking.

At last Higgins went to the door, and, eithout unlocking it, he cried: "Who are you and what do you want?" "I am So-and-So, and I want to get

drawings, while pointing a satire, are valuable in themselves for their extreme Siberia have caused many inquiries to be sent to this agency, as to the chances private gold-mining industry in 1894. In for mining in this locality. These inquiries which continued with some modification through succeeding ages to the present we have reached in the two artists just named the highest expression of comic art—wit without sacrific of beauty. It is find on the soil of the maritime purposes; but restrictions are severe. To land on the soil of the maritime province and proceed on one's own account of maritime, the regulations may be modified in cases where modifications may be modified in cases where modifications may be deemed in-dispensable on account of special local conditions. This holds good also of the Amur Province. Two special permits have line purposes; but restrictions are severe. To land on the soil of the maritime province ince and proceed on one's own account of special local conditions. This holds good also of the Amur Province. Two special permits have line and proceed on one's own account of special local conditions. This holds good also of the Amur Province. Two special permits have line and proceed on one's own account of special local conditions. This holds good also of the Amur Province. Two special permits have line and proceed on one's own account of special local conditions. This holds good also of the Amur Province. Two special permits have line and proceed on one's own account of special local conditions. This holds good also of the Amur Province. Two special permits have line and proceed on one's own account of special local conditions. This holds good also of the Amur Province. Two special permits have line and proceed on one so we account of special local conditions. might subject the prospector to murder or robbery on the part of wandering con-victs or hostile natives. The Government Americans.

'These special privileges are unique, and not likely to be obtained easily. Their greatest value, indeed, is the removal of

> ings are exhausted 'Holders of placer concesisons may work veins discovered on their claims without special permit or the payment of a spe-cial tax, provided notice be given to the

> proper authorities.
> "Persons of any condition or nationality

Prospecting in Siberia

"To acquire the right to prospect for cities alluvial or quartz gold, all persons

or companies must procure a special per-mit on stamped paper issued by the De-

permit in the local press must be

In free territory, prospectors are entitled, so far as placer mining is concerned, to occupy an area of five versus (2.3 miles) in

length, and in breadth the wisth of the valley in which operations are conducted; in quarts mining, to an area within a radi-

us of one verst (0.663 mile) from a post bearing the date when prospecting began, and the name of the individual company. After the pust is set up, the right to pros-

pect commences as long as the party stays on the tract so marked out. Should the ground be found sufficiently rich to be worthy of 'a request for a location,' at

chief of police in the district where the discovery is made. One copy of the dec-laration must be sent by the applicant for

the location, within three months, withou

fall, to the chief office of mires, for publication in the local press; another copy goes to the District Engineer, to be re-

corded in the register of applications for concessions. The copy sent to the chief office must be accompanied by a sum suffi-cient to pay expense of publication in the

How to Procure a Concession

"The District Engineer takes note of the copies of the declaration sent to him. He passes upon those meeting the require-

ments of the law and grants locutions ac cording to the requests of the claimants.
"These allotments of land (otvodi) take
place in the Spring, Summer and Autumn,

and must be made the a special commo-sioner of locations (ofvodehik) within a period of two years from the date of the

District Engineer's grant. In Enstern

as well as Western. Siberia, the total length of a placer allotment must not ex-ceed five versus (3.3 miles) in length, cal-

culated from the 'indicator's posts;' in breadth, it may comprise the whole val-ley to the extent of 29 sagets. (Note.—

Springs and rivulets flowing into the river from other side must not be annexed to the concession, even if they have not been already altotted to previous concession-ties, beyond a distance of 250 sagers—

auriferous deposits.

MAY ASTONISH YOU.

also exercises strict espionage in matters of passports, permits, etc., and there is a high tax on melting and conveyance from the mine to the Government office.

"The following paragraph has appeared certain restrictions which have hitherto prevented a foreigner from enjoying equal privileges with Russians in these two provinces.
"Private persons may prospect and work gold reefs in all places where placer in American newspapers: "From Port Arthur this summer (1899) ses

"From Fort Arthur this summer (1889) sev-eral Americans have gone into Manchuria to prospect for gold, and, as the Russian Govern-ment advances money to bona fide miners and buys the entire output of the gold miney, there is some degree of stability in the venture.

"IN SOCIETY"-BY C. D. GIBSON.

In the 'pochya' (bedrock) of placer already being worked, owners are permitted to mine them within the legal boundaries of their concessions. "Temporary permits are granted to pri-



pressed Otherwise,

Family Doctor (to the Squire)—Thanks for your cheque, Squire! But, my dear sir, it's far too much-far in excess of what I should have charged! I can only hope I shall have an opportunity of working it off:—Du Maurier, in Punch, 1894.

Manchuria. It advances no money to miners or manufacturers of any kind, buys the output of all mines, on broad grounds of governmental policy, as it controls mining business of whatever character. But this fact would afford little 'stability' to the venture of any American who came to whatever the 'stability' to the venture of any American who came to whatever the 'stability' to the venture of any American who came to whatever the 'stability' to the venture of any American who came to whatever the 'stability' to the venture of any and sufficiently rich to be structured to be set up. except to those coming within the scope American who came to Manchuria or the Maritime Province to engage in mining without a special permit, or a Russian partner, or a good supply of capital and abundant machinery.

"In this connection it should be hon-



A Splendid Sprend .- By Cruikshank, 1850,

coked around at the group in the room. | estly said, without any disparagement to

comic artists that have ever lived. Their cossions to Messrs. Emery and Clarkson code. Besides the places there mentioned,

OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JUNE 24, 1900.

MAY MINE IN SIBERIA are to subordinate positions, sarning sall age and a state of the position of the receive two states are the position of the receive and the position of the receive and are a state of the position of the receive and are a state of the position of the receive and the receive and the position of the receive and the position o

"Where there is fullure to comply with the regulations for prospecting and making declarations, applicants forfeit their right to the concession, and the demain or the cabinet of His Imperial Majesty again resumes possess of the land. In like manner, should a concessionary decline to utilize the allotment granted, or should be fail to acknowledge within two years the receipt thereof, the lot is restored to the receipt thereof, the lot is restored to the domain. This is also true if taxes and

fees are not paid.
"Each year, between February 1-14 and 15-28, lots reverting to the domains are put up at suction at the office of mines. The succion is by sealed tender. Where two or more bids are equal, loss are drawn to determine ownership. Concessions not sold are put up for auction again the fol-

lowing year.
"After the request for location has been granted, the land may be cleared, the pre-liminary work undertaken, a more minute examination may be made, and actual work begun as soon as the documen-tary concession is in hand. Methods are left wholly to the operator. Work must be carried on without danger to the health or life of the workmen. Residues which still contain gold (efell) must not be mixed with the waste earth or 'torf' (turf or peat).
"After the mine is exhausted, the op-

erator must return the deeds of the concession to the district engineer. Buildings must be removed within a period of six months. In Siberia, timber required for use in the workings may be taken from the imperial lands free of charge, except when special or local prohibitions have been made by Governor-General or local councils. (Paragraphe 512-512 regulate the use of water in the mines.)

Land Taxes and Dues on the Output. "The Russian mining code has two kinds of tax: Land dues, calculated pro rata on the superficial area of the lot, payable from the date when the deeds granting the concession were received; due for the current year on December II, and subject in case of non-payment to the addition of a fine of 19 per cent. Taxes in kind, based upon the amount of pure metal (gold or silver) extracted and deducted in the laboratories. the laboratories,
"In addition to the land dues and tax

per pood (25.112 pounds), there is charged for the transportation of gold to St. Petersburg: From Ikrutsk, 46 rubles (22.69) per pood; from Tornsk, 38 rubles (22.69) per pood; from Tornsk, 38 rubles (216.59). The conveyance of gold in sealed sacks from the mines to the district office of the mining police and thence to the Department of Mines is at the expense of the mineowner. In this province (Maritime), the charge is 160 rubles (377.25) per pood.

"The operator must bear the cost of melting down the gold. The fee, by the new regulation of February 3, 1897, is uni-form—42.315 rubles (\$21.79) per pood of

pure gold.

"Such a tax per pood, at best, when it exceeds a certain rate (say, 3 to 5 per cent), is without doubt detrimental to the development of the gold-mining into the development of the gold-mining into the development of the gold-mining into the control of the gold-mining into the capital by sending troops, the six the operator to confine himself to deposits sufficiently rich to enable him to pay this duty before mentions by any pay. Miggings are permitted, except in the districts of the Altais and of Nertchinsk, which are the private property of His Imperial Majesty. If veins are discovered this duty before meeting his own ex-



in the past few years foreign capital has been permitted to build several hundred miles of steam road in North China, in-

cluding a line connecting the National

capital with the seaconst, and sanction

Charles II and the Scotch Presbyterians, 1651.

has been given to enterprises contemplating thousands of miles of ratiway in va-rious parts of the kingdom. But now the railway seems to be the cester of at-tack, and the first outbreak of mob violence is seen in the destruction of part of the railway leading to Pekin.

The railway system of China at present is represented by the following-named lines in operation:

Imperial Chinese Railway-English: Miles. From the Port of Tien Tsin north to Pekin
Tien Tsin easterly to Chenchou.
Branch, Kiao Chou to coast.
Branch, Nuerrho to coal mines...... Total

Lu Han Rahway-The line from Tien Tsin east is being

ckended to Halmintum, 106 miles beyond Chenchou, or 43 miles from Pekin, with a branch under construction from Kao-pantze to Yingkow, 35 miles. The muin line, it is thought probable, will eventunily be extended 50 miles to Moukden, where it will connect with the Manchurian Railway, which Russia has built to bring its great Siberian Railway to Chinese waters, but the present outbreak will probably defer such connection unless it may be forced upon China and used by a

hostile power.

The line between Tien Tsin and Pekin has already suffered mob violence, a considerable portion of its track having been sia, Japan and the United States—have undertaken to restore the railway, and it is probably again in operation for military Penses.

"It is possible this tax, which has no equivalent in mining laws of other great gold-producing countries, may be abolished or lessened in the reforms in the min-



"Why Don't You Take It?"-By Frank Beard.

by the Imperial Government."

day. She carried a cat in her arms. The cat had been wounded by a street-car, and one leg was badly mangled. At the gate the girl told Tom, the big

policeman, that the cat was hurt.
"I want a doctor to help it," she said,
Tom took her to the receiving ward.

where there was a doctor who had nothing else to do.
"Here's a case, doc," said the policeman. "I ain't a-" the doctor began. Then he saw the girl's eyes. "Let me see," he con-

"Pretty bad," was the doctor's comme Then he got some knives, a little bottle of

the Wall of the Garriso Quarters, Pompett.

chloroform and some bandages. "You must help me," he said to the girl. She aided bravely, though it made her very pale to see the sharp knives amputating the leg. In a few minutes it was all over and the cat was partly recovering from the anaesthetic.

been productive.

ing code which are about to be introduced | equipment, and the traffic thus far had American enterprise has undertaken the She Found It.

Lestic's Weekly.

A little girl of 5 or 6 years, with big blue eyes that were full of tears, came to Bellevus Hospital, New York, the other to Canton, making a line nearly 1600 miles long, through the heart of China. Gradler, here has been rearly completed from Haning has been nearly completed from Hankau for 60 miles and construction engines have been received, but the prospects of the enterprise at present are not encouraging. American manufacturers have been entering the "open door" of China with great energy, and with promising results. The progress or suppression of the anti-foreign movement in North Chi-na is, of course, a question of vast impertance to all trade interests, and progress of events will be watched with special concern by Americans.

How Dare She Faintf "You are late, madam." "You said 11."

"Yes, madam; but yesterday." "My! how stupid! Did it matter?" "It always matters with me, madam." "I am sorry. I beg your pardon." "It is granted, madam. Slip this off,

"The waist first?" "Oh, certainly, There. Erect, please." "How is that?"

"Better. Emile, the pins."
"I'm sorry, now, you didn't let me have the other material. This looks..."
"Tut, madam. This will be perfect when It is completed."
"But-"
"You must allow me to be the judge.

medam. Your elbow, please."
"The sleeve seems awkward."
"You do not know. Walt."
"Can I stand that so tight around my neck? "Certainly, madam. It is necessary."

"I am afraid that color-Madam, you do not know. I am the "I think I am about to faint."

"How dare you, madam? Don't you see that I am in a hurry?"-Smart Set.

"Hum," remarked St. Peter cautiousty, to the new arrival, "what claim have you to admittance?"

"I-I have here," began the applicant, nervously feeling in his pocket. Blamed If I didn't forget to bring those pew rent receipts along."-Philadelphia



In the middle ages most of the comic art seems to have been put, curiously enough, into church ornamentation; and it is remarkable to find in the most ven-erable piles shockingly sacrifegious dec-erable. In one of the great cathedrals of Europe these so transcended the bounds of decency, as now defined, that in spite of their value as art relice they have been

destroyed by the church authorities, Englishman's ldes of an Irishman. On some English parchments dating from six or seven centuries ago a numbe of caricatures, evidently drawn by the record clerks for their amusement, have been discovered. One of these is the Englishman's idea of an Irishman and dates



The Brains of the Tammany King-

By Nast, in Harper's Weekly, 1871. from 1280. The caricatures of the period of the Reformation were mostly religious and are almed at Luther, the Pope, and other lenders on both sides. The Puritan other lenders on both sides. The Purcha-period, too, has its distinct caricatures, mostly of a religious order. There are, however, several of another kind, though they are applicable to the troublous hap-

penings of the times. The attempt of Charles II to enlist the aid of the Scots and to place himself, through them, upon the throne of English attention of the charles of the char of the year 15%, in which the King

did the issue of cartoons in separate sheets as posters or handbills. The death-knell of the separate poster

was struck in England with the founding of Punch in 1841. Since that time the best products of English comic art, both political and social, as represented by the younger Doyle, Leech, Tenniel and Du Maurier, have appeared in the pages of that periodical, which, surprising as the statement may seem in to me thouse. statement may seem, is to me, though an American, the best comic publication I know of. Its humor, its satire, goes to the very root of social and political sham; and if it is not as direct and im-mediate as the wit of our American comic periodicals, this lies in the fact that it riodicals, this lies in the race deeper. Beautiful as are the drawings deeper. Beautiful as are the drawings is deeper, beautiful as are the drawings of Charles Dana Gibson—and in his line he has no peer—the subjects of the Punch drawings usually strike far stronger blows at some social folble which needs

reforming. Why Don't You Take It?

The separate cartoon did not go out of existence in this country until considerably later than in England. Its popularity began to decrease when, espe cially in the beginning of the Civil War, cartoons were introduced into the illus

trated weeklies.
Yet one of the most popular cartoons of the early days of the Civil War was Frank Beard's sheet. "Why Don't You Take It?" The buildog is guarding a cut of prize beef labeled "Washington" (meaning the city), bags of money, barrels of flour, cora and mess beef, and a camaon represents General Scott. But the picture explains itself. picture explains itself.

picture explains itself.

Harper's Weekly took the lead in the introduction of political cartoons in illustrated newspapers. Whether it was the very first illustrated newspaper in America to print these is neither here nor there. Its commanding position as the founder of a new feature in illustrated journalism is due to the fame achieved by the cartoons of its chief contributor. Thomas Nas. There is a certain rough vigor about Nase's work which made it especially effective, particularly when, after the Civil War, be directed his powers as a cartoonist against the Tweed ring. The cartoonist against the Tweed ring. The masterpieces of picnorial invective.

About the time when come art in America seemed to have settled down into a well-worn rut, a wheily new note was given it by Joseph Keppler, an artist-actor from Vienna, the founder of Puck. In 1875 he began to draw on stone

tist-actor from Vienna, the founder of Puck. In 1875 he began to draw on stone and to tine his curreous, and from this

States has there been such a great de-mand for watches of all kinds.

looked around at the group in the room.
Then he turned to the door and cald to the future of Siberia, that it is no apecial place for Americans. Those who came here 5 or 20 years ago did well, but ail had either Russian partners or married trouble."

Shove your money under the door and go away. That will save you time and trouble. "Selection and the call the concession, even if they have not been already allotted to previous concession, all over and the cat was partly recovering already allotted to previous concession. "Now you can take your kitty home here 5 or 20 years ago did well, but ail had either Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russian partners or married Russians and identified themselves with had either Russian partners or married Russian Russian partners or married Russian Russian Russian Russian partners or married Russian Russian