The East and Two Notable Englishwomen The Peril of the Prosperous

By Lady Henry Somerset

Actors in Westminster Abbey

To praise its different Lears; To Barry it gives loud huzzas, To Garrick only tears.

But we must pass on to another yet more famous personality, whose grave is situated close to that of Barry and Anne Crawford, her funeral taking place privately in January, 1766.

"Cibber? Then tragedy has died with her. Barry and I remain, but tragedy

that he achieved a brilliant though fleeting success by his acting of the ghost in "Hamlet," and also in the part of Cato. He was a Westminster boy, one of Dr. Busby's pupils, and the two quaint old streets—Cowley street and Barton street—just to the south of the abbey, cerive their titles from his surname and the place of his burial.

One word in conclusion about the mighty Garrick. The measure of fame which this really great man attained may be judged by the fact that his funeral was treated as a public occasion, All his dramatic predecessors had been buried at Westminster by torchlight. On this occasion the crowds had to be

By the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot

When Legazpi Took the Philippines

commander who did have enough? His requisitions for necessary (and one cannot but think a good many unnecessary) supplies were utterly ignored for so long that he began to think everybody in Mexico and in Spain had forgotten him: and his handful of followers had dwindled away almost to the canishing point. He seems to have restricted all his efforts, until the very last year or two, to the island of Cebu, and to have passed a goodly portion of his time in wordy altercation with the Portuguese—words sometimes coming to blows. During his term of office he appears to have been well aware of the fact that a very considerable trade was being carried on between the East Indies and Japan, for his time corresponds with the end of the Ashikaga dynasty, where there were no restricsponds with the end of the Ashikaga dynasty, where there were no restrictions upon foreign commerce. The Moros (that is "Moors," so-called because of their Moorish or Mohammedan faith) who came into intercourse with the Japanese, did so by way of the western part of the archipelago, for the latter restricted their dealings to the inhabitants of Luzon, where they also met the Moros from the islands still farther south, and did a, thriving trade.

Legaspi knew of the northern islands, yet for a long time he was unable to do anything to establish himself on them and was compelled to be satisfied with having included them in his formal act of taking possession of the entire archipelago in the name of his sovereign, the king of Spain. It is somewhat amusing, in the light of later history, to read how the Spaniards and the Portuguese both seemed to look upon the taking possession of this part of the world, Japan included, as something which was entirely a matter at Legazpi knew of the northern islands,

there would have been for them. For that both were freebooters can hardly be denled; the Portuguese were such that both were freebooters can hardly be denied; the Portuguese were such because they claimed the right to appropriate all lands in these parts of the world; and the Spanjards even more so, because they were frespussing upon the so-called possessions of the Portuguese as defined by the notorious papel bulls; and if they did not know positively that they were in the eastern hemisphere, as defined by the imaginary line drawn 270 lengues west of the Cape de Verde Islands, there is abundant evidence to show that they suspected it.

The reception given to Legazpi by the ratives wherever he went in the Philippeess was anything but friendly, and especially was this the case on the island of Cebu. The reason for this was alleged to be the ruffianty acts of the Portuguese who had come from the Moluccas and committed a very wanton act. After pretending to make pence with the natives and giving them to understand that they had come to teach them the Christian religion and to trade amicably with them they called together as large a number of the people as they

terms and even to sell provisions, al-though they confessedly coveted the sil-ver coins of the Spaniards; and, having placed their wives, children and decrepit old people in safe places among the distant, inaccessible mountains, they openly challenged the intruders to fight. Legazpi, his commanders and the prelates who were with him, tried for some time

who were with him, tried for some time to overcome peaceably this hostility; but finding themselves entirely unsuccessful they at last accepted the challenge, withdrew from the shore as would-be traders and landed a fighting party under cover of the guns of the little fleet.

Nothing tangible came of the success of this attack, for the natives simply ian away, abandoning their houses— some of which were destroyed, more in wantonness than for any cogent reason—and the victors found nothing at all of iron and one of bronze, both worth-less, but, naturally, assumed to have been left by Magellan when he visited the island in 1521. Great superstitious the island in 1521. Great superstitious importance was attached to the image, however, and its discovery was looked upon as a marvelously happy augury. It was like similar images from Flanders, in its little pine cradle and its loose shirt; just such as came at that time from those parts of Europe. It had on its head a little velvet hat, like those then worn by Flemish children, and all was so well preserved that only the small cross, which was generally affixed to the globe that such figures held in their hand was missing.

of the world, Japan included, as somejhing which was entirely a matter at
their pleasure.

One is almost inclined to wish that
one or the other of those freebooting
peoples, the Spaniards or the Portuguese, had actually made the attempt
to take possession of Japan just to
know what sort of a rude awakening
there would have been for them. For larly characteristic one, was to build a fort, that the Christian might be so militantly retaught that the risk of

World's Costlicst Playground

From the New York Sun. playground for Little Italy in Harlem, which was opened the Harlem, which was opened the other day, is the most expensive playground in the world. It cost \$2,748,-122 for the land and \$256,212 to fit it up, a total of \$3,014,334. The area of the park is 15½ acres, or 675,180 square feet, so that the cost was about \$4.46 a square foot.

The high cost was due to the fact that the region where the park is situated is thickly populated. The site, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Fourteenth street and from First avenue to the river, was crowded

First avenue to the river, was crowded with tenements which had to be pulled It is the first playground in the world that has a running track for girls. When snow comes children will be engaged in what is to be called anow work, that is,

building snow men, snow forts and making toboggan slides in miniature and the like under the instruction of an attendant paid by the city. This playground contains many improvements over any that the city has provided hitherto. It is practically divided into two parts, one for boys and the other for girls, and the girls have just as much territory and just as much apparatus for their enjoyment as the boys.

grounds, two running tracks, each seven laps to the mile, and a complete shower bath system for each division. In addibath system for each division. In addi-tion there is a pavilion where the little tots are taken in charge and where they have kindergarten exercises under a woman instructor.

The pavilion cost \$91.000. It is in this pavilion that the mothers of Little Italy may take comfort by bringing their babies and getting the benefit of the open air as they sit in the rocking challes.

the open air as they sit in the rocking chairs.

In charge of the apparatus and the sports in the park are a head playground attendant and assistants. It is the head man's business to see that all hands get a fair show at the fun and that the big and strong boys and girls do not monopolize it to the exclusion of the weaker youngsters.

When the park was opened the Italians were astonished to see that most of the first prizes for races were taken by boys and girls who had been playing in the older established playgrounds and had come to the new one to participate in the opening exercises. The winners were almost entirely children of the Jews on the lower cast side. They had had experience with playgrounds, and the benefit they had derived from them showed itself in the athletic exercises. the benefit they had derived from them showed itself in the athletic exercises. Since then the Italian children have been getting the playground spirit themselyes, and the attendants at Jefferson park already, say that if the opening exercises were repeated the Jewish children would not find it so easy to carry off the prizes.

American Children Precocious

By Mrs. John A. Logan

The property of the control of the c