



MANAGING A CAMPAIGN

(Chicago Letter.)

The respective national headquarters of the two great political parties in Chicago are pretty busy places these days. Both were opened on Aug. 1, which is a month earlier than usual in presidential campaigns. It is said that much more money will be spent than in 1896. This is especially true of the Democrats. Their treasury is fatter by far than it was in 1896. With each succeeding election it has become easier and easier for the managers on both sides to use money bounteously. This does not mean that there is to be a wholesale debauchery of voters. All kinds of politicians agree that the two national committees had at least \$5,000,000 to spend in the fight four years ago, and the same authorities are unanimous in declaring that at the two committees will have fully as much this year. For every dollar that the national committees spend it is a conservative estimate that the state committees of the two parties will spend four, and this will make up the total of \$25,000,000 that the election will cost.

To show where so much money goes, a study of the cost of campaign speeches alone is very instructive. Each national committee spends at least \$500,000 for speeches, and the state committees spend 10 times as

weeks. While the national committee of each party thus will have 5,500 speakers out, the various state committees will have 10 times as many more on the stump. The salaries of speakers engaged by the state committees may be less than those paid by the national managers, but the state committees have to pay the rental of all the buildings in which campaign meetings are held. This item adds tremendously to the total.

One of the most expensive items in the campaign next to the speakers is that of printing and stationery. For this each national committee spends at least \$500,000. The number and size of documents sent out have increased with each campaign, until this year it is expected that the McKinley and the Bryan managers each will send out no less than 100,000,000 documents. Before the Garfield-Hancock campaign was half over the Republicans and Democrats had sent out more than 12,000,000 documents, and this style of campaigning has become more popular with each presidential contest. The bulk of this matter is sent by express to the chairmen of the various state committees for distribution. A great deal of it goes free, being franked from Washington. Speeches delivered in congress by Republicans and Democrats constitute a large

show who of the voters are doubtful, who are inclined to favor Bryan and who lean toward McKinley. The taking of this canvass costs a tremendous sum of money, but the party managers must have it in order to gauge the outlook. They soon discover where their own lines are weakest and where those of their adversaries are strongest. While steps are being taken to insure success at one point and to avert disaster at another, a second and final canvass is begun. This usually is completed two weeks before the election. By that time a large proportion of the doubtful voters have taken sides and can be classified. The result is a canvass which shows with fair clearness the probable result of the election. Once again the managers of the parties search for the important weak spots, deciding the points at which to do the hardest work in the closing days of the campaign.

Some novel campaign methods will be resorted to by the two parties this year. The Republicans already have adopted the plan of sending out a large number of phonographs, which will be used in small places. Eloquent party speakers, like representative Dolliver of Iowa and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania have been making speeches into these machines.

Powers Writes a Letter.
The sentence of life imprisonment hanging over Caleb Powers, who was convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, does not seem to weigh heavily upon the prisoner's spirits. He has hope of a release from confinement or a mitigation of his sentence through a new trial or an appeal to the higher courts on a writ of error.

Powers still maintains that he is innocent of the charge against him, and has made public the following statement:

"To the Public:—I am asked my opinion concerning my trial and the verdict of the jury. Could I have but one opinion? Can any fair-minded man or woman of this state have but one? That one of the greatest judicial farces known to history has been enacted here in my trial, under the forms of law, no well informed man can doubt. Innocence is no shield with \$100,000 and the methods of Campbellism against you. The rectitude of one's past life counts for naught. They say Taylor is guilty because he was at his office, and that I am guilty because I was away from mine. I have never had, and I now have no apology to make for being true to the trust imposed upon me by a majority of the voters of this state. History will draw its dark lines around those who have outraged me and disgraced the judiciary and blackened the history of the state."



Caleb Powers.

Library 4,000 Years Old.

Professor Herman V. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania has just added another to his many discoveries in the archaeology of Babylon. He has dug up a library of 17,000 tablets which belonged to the great temple of Nippur. Not one of these tablets is of a date later than 2280 B. C. Professor Hilprecht says that five years will be consumed in unearthing the remaining treasures of the temple. For ten years the University of Pennsylvania has been excavating the ruins of ancient Babylon, and its collection of those antiquities is the finest of its kind in the world. Nippur was one of the oldest seats of religion and civilization in Babylonia.



PROF. HILPRECHT.

Its great temple, upon whose library Dr. Hilprecht has just come, was coeval with the beginning of Chaldean history. This temple was sacred to Bel, the god of which the Bel, more generally known, was a later modification. The date of the founding of this old temple is now conceded to be 7000 B. C., or earlier by 3,000 years than the time fixed as the beginning of the world, according to the biblical translators of Genesis. But long before the building of this temple civilization ruled in Babylon. According to Professor Sayce, "for the beginning of Babylonian writing we will have to search among the relics of centuries that lie far behind the foundation of the Temple of Nippur."

Chinese Miners in War.

Mr. Nabeshima of the Japanese legation, who is a close observer of Chinese tactics in the war between China and Japan, says that the reported loss of 1,200 at the battle of Pletsang is probably an overestimate, or else shows that the Chinese have adopted the methods they employed during the war with Japan of using underground mines. The Japanese found these Chinese mines one of the dangerous methods of destruction, as they were so unusual and so adroitly concealed. At one time the explosion of such a mine in a free country supposed to be free from the enemy caused widespread destruction. As winter advanced, however, the snow on the ground permitted the Japanese scouts to trace the footprints of Chinese parties sent out to lay mines, and they were carefully avoided. At present there is no such means of detecting the mines. They are characteristic of Chinese love of gunpowder and fireworks, although much more deadly than any other military contrivance used in that country.

Young and Brave.

Major Waller, late commander of the American marines in the fighting before Tientsin, China, whose report was made public by the war department Aug. 17, recommends Lieut. A. Eugene Harding of the marine corps for promotion for conspicuous gallantry in action. Lieut. Harding was born and raised in Quincy, A. E. Harding. He was a captain in the Illinois national guard, but resigned about a year before the Spanish war broke out. When war was declared the troops were called for. Harding enlisted as a private in the 6th Illinois. Col. Culver made him a captain, and he was given the command of the Taylorville company of that regiment. He served through the Spanish war and in 1899 was appointed by the president a lieutenant in the marine corps.

The Hard Work Cure.

Dr. Pye-Smith, in an address before the British Medical association, prescribed hard work as a remedy for many ills. He declared that regular and steady work is the best cure for a thousand nervous ailments, and that this is true is shown by the fact that the hard working people are not those who are affected by these ills. He declared that nervous prostration, worry, and brain-ension are too often synonyms for the effect of gambling and drink. There can be no question that hard work is healthy, for it is those who work hardest that live longest, and the lazy die young. One advantage of Dr. Pye-Smith's prescription is that it is easily followed and that the remedy is cheap.



Scott.

Gibbs.

Hanna.

Bliss.

Manley.

A CONFERENCE OF LEADERS AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

much more. This is one item of \$1,000,000. The Republican national committee this year will send out 2,500 speakers from the New York headquarters and 3,000 speakers from the headquarters in Chicago. The Democrats will send out an equal number. These speakers cost on an average \$110 a week, that sum including salaries to the spellbinders and an extra allowance of \$5 a day. Some of the campaign speakers receive salaries as high as \$250 a week, while others are content with \$25 a week and their expenses. The average cost of the speakers to the committee is \$110 a week, and they are on the stump eight

part of the campaign matter, and Republicans and Democrats alike take advantage of this opportunity to get to the voters speeches favorable to their side of the contest. Each national committee sends out 5,000,000 buttons and 5,000,000 lithographs, all of which are distributed through the state chairmen of the two parties.

Senator Hanna and Senator Jones, the respective chairmen of the two great political parties, are organizing machinery for the campaign of 1900 as complete and substantial as though they expected never to do anything else but elect presidents. If they were organizing hundred-year presidential

which they may talk, and they are directed as to how they shall handle their subjects. If it is found that a certain line of argument is received with disfavor in a certain state the speakers in that state are warned to shift their arguments in accordance with new instructions.

No feature of the campaign is watched by the national chairmen more closely than the preliminary and final canvass of the voters. Both parties will soon have under way a canvass of every voting precinct. This will show in a general way how many of the voters favor Bryan and how many favor McKinley. It will also

The Democrats, on the other hand, will make free use of stereopticons. James K. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic state committee of New York, already has arranged to give Democratic stereopticon exhibitions all over the state. He will send out these shows on a schedule in every respect similar to that made by a theatrical manager who puts a show "on the road." The Republicans also will use flags and maps in novel ways. They will send out thousands of maps of the world, showing the American flag floating over Hawaii, Philippines and Porto Rico.



COUNTESS VON WALTERSEE.

very old at the time of the marriage, and died during the honeymoon, leaving his immense fortune to the widow, who at the end of two years' mourning, married the Count Von Waldersee, then a young officer. Countess Waldersee is one of the most brilliant courtiers in Europe.

The Ancient Fifth.

The Fifth United States Infantry is just about to sail from San Francisco for service in China. The Fifth is one of the oldest and best regiments in the regular service, and it has one of the best records for active service in the entire army. The Fifth was organized on July 16, 1798, and after several consolidations with other commands again became the Fifth in 1869, and has so remained ever since. Colonel Richard Comba, the commander of the regiment, has been in the service longer than any other officer now engaged in active duty. He entered the army in 1855 and has been in it ever since. Notwithstanding that he is more than 63 years old and that he will be retired next year, he is as anxious as any of the young men of the regiment to get to the scene of the conflict in the orient. Capt. Hackney will have charge of the Fifth after it lands in China. He has been in the service for 35 years.



Capt. Hackney.

Servia's Queen.



This is Queen Draga, formerly plait Mme. Draga Maschin, though not plait of face. She is also a woman of beautiful figure. Young King Ferdinand married her a short time ago against the wishes of his royal parents. Now the wives of diplomats at his court at Belgrade give her the cut direct, and behind her back say unpretty things about her.

Our Commerce with Spain.

Spain has learned that it is better to trade with Uncle Sam than to fight him. Although it is less than two years since we concluded a treaty of

peace with the Spaniards they come to our shores to buy and sell to an extent almost unequalled in our previous intercourse. Spain has sold to the United States nearly \$6,000,000 worth of goods and has bought from us products valued at \$13,400,000.

Rev. Broken Again.

The Rev. C. O. Brown, recently pastor of the Green Street Congregational Church, whose church trial and troubles in San Francisco with Miss Davidson in an alleged attempt at blackmail, attracted so much attention a few years ago, is in Toledo, O., accompanied by Mrs. Brown No. 2. The present Mrs. Brown was Mrs. Mallory, the possessor of large real estate interests in Chicago.



Rev. Brown.

The former Mrs. Brown was granted a decree of divorce about two months ago. According to the Rev. Mr. Brown, the petition filed by his former wife was first known as "Mary Brown vs. Charles Brown," and the grievance included in the petition was cruelty. But he alleges that at the last moment, just before the close of court, in some manner the petition was amended to read "Mary Brown vs. Charles O. Brown," while the pleadings were altered.

This change, he asserts, was without the knowledge of himself or his attorneys, and he says that it also slipped through the hands of the court reporter without his discovering the change that had been made.

Growth of the Button Industry.

The shell or button industry on the upper Mississippi river is growing to enormous proportions. The crew of the Gen. Barnard, a Mississippi freighter, have had occasion to observe this. They report that on a recent down trip between La Crosse, Wis., and Clarksville, Mo., they counted 1,627 men and women in the main channel of the river engaged in getting out shells from the stream. About a year ago they counted only 716. Of course there are a great many in the sloughs behind the islands, etc., that were not counted. They estimate that no less than 5,000 people earn a living gathering shells. Just below Dubuque 120 were counted in one patch. Button factories have been established in every town along the river and in Muscatine there are twenty-two. Five or six steamboats of 100 tons capacity do nothing else but tow shells.

Few men of his age were so agile and athletic as secretary Hay. He is past 60, but still indulges in all sorts of exercises, including a fast walk every afternoon. Every morning at 7 o'clock he undergoes massage treatment at the hands of a skilled Swedish operator.

Gen. Von Lesel.



Commander of the German Land Forces in China.

William Wood Gallimore, who died the other day in Trenton, N. J., was one of the best known modelers and designers of pottery in the United States. He was born in England, where his father and grandfather were potters before him, the family being famous in the work in England in connection with the Worcester works, of which the Gallimores were the first owners. Behind him he has left two daughters, who already have noteworthy skill in the work.