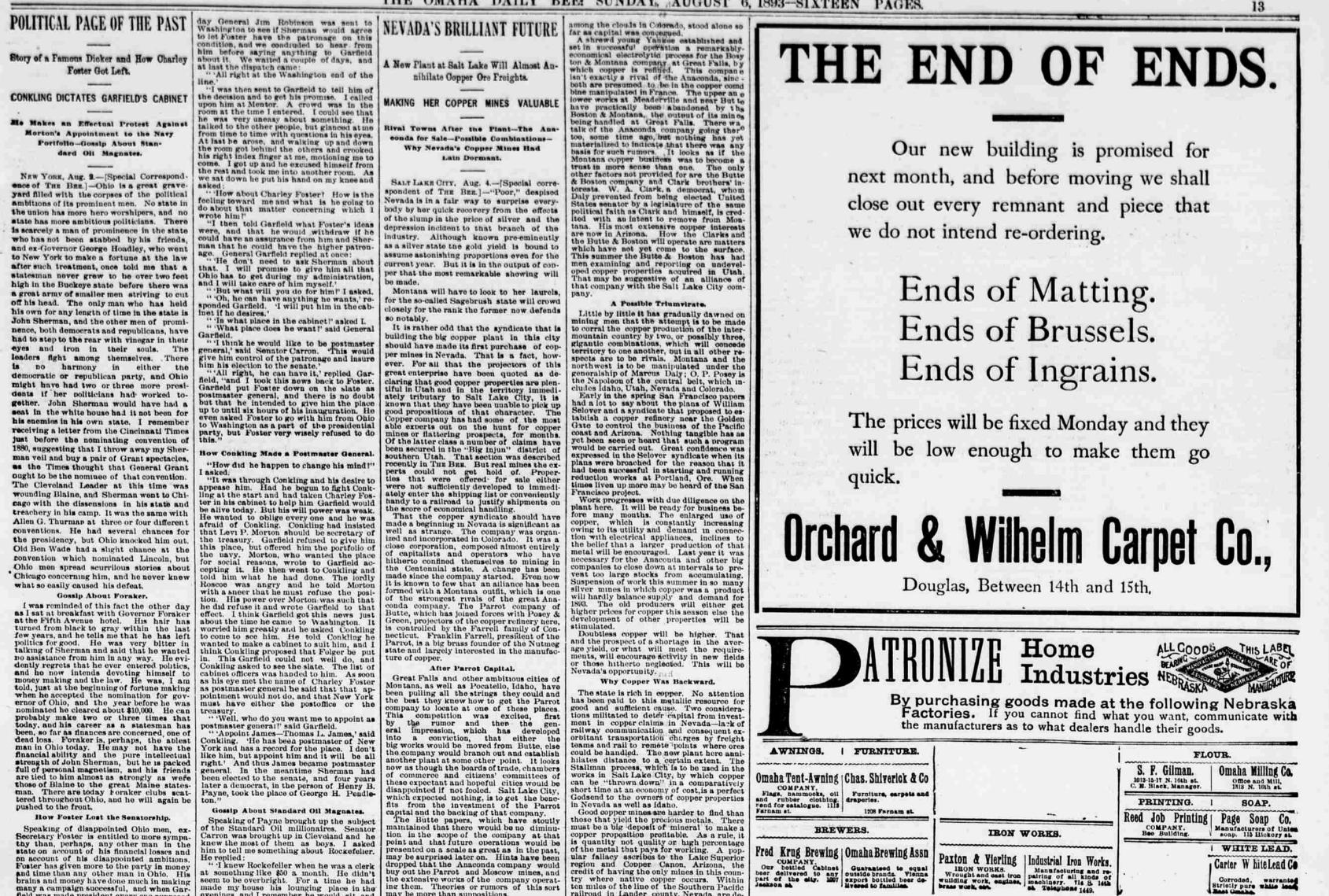
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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.



many a campaign successful, and when Gar-field was made president every one supposed that Governor Foster would be the chief of his counselors and would be the leading Ohio man at the capital during his administra-He had at this time almost a surety of being Garfield's successor in the United States senate, and it was currently reported that he would either take this place or be one of the chief members of Garfield's be one of the chief memoers of Garheid's rabinet. I heard the other day the story of how he lost both of these positions. It is somewhat similar to that of his recent finan-tial failure, and his fault was that he trusted in his friends and they deceived him. i get the facts from Mr. Thomas Carron, who was at this time in the Ohio senate and who was for years one of the leading poli-licians of Ohio. He is now practicing law at Los Angeles, but his big interest in mines and lands keep him in the east more than half the time. Carron was at this time living at Cleveland. He was close in the confidence of Garfield and Foster, and he was a part of many of the political trades that were made among the statesmen at that time. We were sitting at dinner in a Mexiran restaurant in Los Angeles when the con-versation turned to Garfield, and I asked him why it was that Charley Foster got pothing out of the Garfield administration. He replied :

"It was largely the result of Garfield's "A was largely the result of Garfield's vacillating character. He was not a man of great moral courage, and in his efforts to please John Sherman and Roscoe Conkling he refused to pay his logal political debts to Charles there is a second se Charley Foster. Foster and Garfield were Charley Foster. Foster and Garfield were as close as brothers at the time they went to the Chicago convention. They slept to-gether at Chicago during the convention. and Foster and Garfield rode together back to their hotel after Garfield had been nominsted. Foster put a great deal of money into the Garfield campaign, and he was one of Garfield's closest friends and advisers. The understanding was at that time in Ohio that Foster was to be the next United States senator. He was very strong with the people and the legislature, and there was little doubt that he could have been elected.

### Sherman and Garfield.

"Such was the situation Guring the sum-mer of 1880, and John Sherman, then at the mer of 1880, and John Sherman, then at the head of the Treasury department under Hayes, looked it over and became exceed-ingly anxious. He had sounded Garfield as to the prospect of his holding him over as accretary of the treasury, and Garfield had given him to understand that he intended to have his cabled entirely new He could make his cabinet entirely new. He could not get back to the senate with Foster's opposition, and it looked as though he would be left out in the cold. Garfield didn't want him in the cabinet. He feared him, and he thought that with nim as secretary of the treasury Sherman would be bigger than Gar-field and would get the credit of the administration. He did not want to displease Sena-tor Sherman, however, and he wrote to Fos-I was at Columbus when Governor Foster received this letter from Garfield. It was the wakest thing of the kind I have ever been. He described his relations to Sher-man, and he begged Foster for the good of marty to stand asids and let Shorman exman, and he begged Foster for the good of party to stand aside and let Sherman go back to the senate. He practically got down on his knees to Foster and typed him to write at once latting him know what he would do. He said in the letter that he would give Foster anything he asked if he complied with his request." "How did the letter strike Foster!" asked.

asked

"He was, of course, not pleased with it," was the reply. "It meant giving up the certainty of the United States senate, which cortainty of the United States senate, which had been his ambition for years, for a presi-dential promise, which was, to say the least, an uncertainty. Still Foster was a very true man himself. He always stuck to his friends. He had great faith in other men, and he has all his life been willing to do a great deal for his party and his friends. He showed me the letter as soon as he received it, and we discussed the situation. He stent showed me the letter as soon as he received it, and we discussed the situation. He slept over it and he finally came to the conclusion that he would do exactly as Garfield desired, provided he could have the Ohio patronage for the next four years to aid him in suc-ceeding George H. Pendleton, whose term in the senate would expire by that time. The carrying out of this plan required promises from both Sherman and Gartield. The next

made my house his lounging place in the when a seven in the standard seven in the seven ings, and I remember he would sit and sit until I would begin to watch the clock and to wonder if he would ever go. He was a determined fellow, however, and he had a wonderful amount of perseverance. He would stick to a thing long after other men would have given it up. You might refuse him have given it up. You might refuse him again and again, and the third morning he would bob up again with the same proposi-tion. He had wonderful executive ability, and with all his apparent duliness he is one of the shrewdest business men in the United States.

### Rockefeller's Million-Dollar Check.

"Sam Andrews was another queer char-acter," Senator Carron went on. "He began iife like Rockefeller, and the two went along neck and neck for some time, but now Rock efeller is said to be worth at least \$50,000,-000 and I doubt whether Sam Andrews has as much as \$2,000,000. It was a funny thing how Rockefeller got Andrews out of the Standard Oil company. I was in the swim in Cleveland at that time and knew all about it. Andrews was very jealous of Rocke-feller's success. He tried to beat him in every way, and whenever Rockefeller did thing Andrews would try to do a bigger one. Rockefeller was president of the Standard oil, and the iron went into Sam Andrews' soul as he saw him getting bigger and bigger and himself remaining comparatively sta-tionary. He concluded that he would assert his independence, and he came down to the Standard Oil offices one day and demanded a look at the books. Realefollow to the look at the books. Rockefeller told him that the clerks were busy with them, but that if he would come in the next day he would give him a statement. Andrews grunted and went out. The next day he returned handed in place of them the statement. He cast it angrily from him and said; and again demanded the books. He

"'I don't want a statement. I want to see the books of this company. I am interested in it as much as any man connected with it, and if I can't see the books I want to sell my stock.' 'What will you take for your stock?' said Mr. Rockefeller, who was sitting at the desk. "Andrews looked Rockfeller in the eye

"Andrews looked Rockfeller in the eye and hesitated. He figured up in his mind that no one would accept the proposition he was going to make, and he said: "I will take just \$1,000,000 cash, and I want the money now." "All right,' said Rockefeller, 'I will give it to you,' and he picked up his check book and wrote out his check for \$1,000,000 and handed it over to him. Andrews looked at the check. He didn't want it and he doubted the check. He didn't want it and he doubted the clock. He didn't want it and he doubted his eyes when he saw the amount upon it. He didn't suppose that Rockefeller had any-thing like this amount at his command, and he didn't know that Rockefeller had just been scheming to get him angry and into just this kind of a fix. Rockefeller thought he could do so, and he got his money, I am told, from Vanderbilt and had it lying in one of the Cleveland banks ready for the occasion. Andrews was ashamed not to take the check and he accepted it. He worried himself almost to death investing the money, and he put about half of it into government fours, while a large part of the balance went into the building of his big house in Cleve-land."

Oliver H. Payne Worth \$90,000,000.

"Who is the brainlest man in the Standard

"Who is the brainlest man in the Standard Oil company?" I asked. "That is hard to say," laughed Mr. Carron. "One of the biggest, broadest and shrewdest is Oliver H. Payne. He is a great organizer and he has wonderful financial talent. He is worth, I venture, as much if not more than Rockefeller, and I understand that his assorts amount to marke the one of the sec

than Rockefeller, and I understand that his assets amount to nearly \$30,000,000. He is a very quiet fellow and he makes no fuss about anything. He was in college with William C. Whitney, and Whitney, I think, came home with him to Cleveland during one of his vacations and there fell m love with his sister and married her. Oliver H. Payne is a great man, and he is great enough not to make a solurge about it. He seems to not to make a splurge about it. He seems to have no amotion in a political way, and the probability is if he lives much longer he may become the richest man in the United States." FEANK G. CARPENTER.

The pearl is only carbonate of lime, but that doesn't lessen its value to the girl who has just got one in a modest, but most sig-nificant, engagement ring.

ing them. Theories or rumors of this sort may be more than suppositions. The Auaconda company has been trying to create as big a monopoly as possible in the copper production of that section.

## An Option on Anaconda.

It is an open secret here that a French syndicate of immense capital has an option on the Anaconda property and is ready, when certain conditions are fulfilled, to buy out the whole thing-mines at Butte, works at Anaconda, railroad constructing between the two places and the townsite of Ana-conda. The only bar to a successful issue of negotiations is said to be the failure of Marcus Daly to locate the permanent capital of Montana at Anaconda. People have wondered why there should be so great rivalry

from being made the permanent seat of the been the temporary capital. The desire of the Frenchmen to own the capital site is assigned as the cause. In Butte, where the mines of the Ana-

conda company are located, there is no plant at which the output can be treated, the com-pany's works being at Anaconda. The water supply at the latter place is limited and op-erations thereby seriously interfered with. To such an extent has the company been hampered that there has been talk of moving the works away to some other Montana point. By some it is believed that one object in building the new railroad from Butte and thence on beyond Anaconda, as planned, is to establish a new town, where the cop per orcs can be treated. To carry out any such project as that requires time, and even to a rich combination like J. B. Haggin, Lloyd Tevis and Marcus Daty it is not an easy matter in these times to raise money for railroad construction.

### The Parrot Works.

The Parrot company has reduction works in the valley immediately below its mines, which are very complete. It would be easier which are very complete. It would be easier to enlarge this plant than to build others from other mines, for although the output of the Parrot and Moscow mines is great, the capacity of the works is greater. The cop per matter turned out is of unusual fineness The copaveraging 98% per cent pure metal. The base bullion is shipped to Bridgeport, Conn., where it is made up into copper sheets and

vire If the Anaconda should buy out the Par-rot, the Farrels, would have to find some other producer to supply them with raw material for their eastern factories. Just at present the Parrots' profits are not nearly so great as they were prior to the fall in the price of silver. While the output of the plant has been upwards of 250,000 pounds of copper a month, the corresponding silver output has been nearly 100,000 ounces of silver. Ore from the company's mines carries higher values in the white metal than those of the Anaconda. Therefore it

would pay better to work the latter's output and take things easy on the Parrot and Moscow until silver's status was fixed. S. M Green, president of the Salt Lake City Copper company, holds a similar posi-tion in the works at Durango, Colo. The copper output there has been whittled down to next to nothing because, in Colorado, cop-

per occurs in conjunction with silver in a more marked degree than in Montana. O. P. Posey, associated with Green in both the Durango and Salt Like City works, is, next to "Dave" Monatt, the most extensive mine operator in Colorado as well as one of the shrewdrest His associated as the shrewdrest His shrewdest. His associates are all farsighted men and Posey at least anticipated just what has happened. He looked for a fall in silver and argued that with the closing of so many mines in Colorado and smelting opera-tions curtailed, there would be a big falling off in cooper production.

off in copper production. The price is bound to rise within a few months. When it does go up the Salt Lake City plant will be turning out refined copper. If the Farrels part with their interest in the Parrot company they can get all the copper they want from the works hare.

A Strong Combination. These are some of the reasons, probably, that brought about an ailiance between the Co orado an'i Montana men. It is certainiy a very strong combination now, but in the leginning Green, Posey Otto Mears, pro-prietor and builder of the Rio Grande South-ern railway and other rail and toll roads

posits from which thousands of pounds of pure metal have been extracted. There are numerous other promising copper dis tricts in the United States. Fortu

nately some of them are too far from the only railroad in the state to warrant shipments of ore. Others are near enough t pay for hauling to points along the line of the road. A demand for copper, such as is anticipated, will most likely tend to interest capital to the extent of investing in water jacket, furnaces and comparatively mexper sive plants to treat the output at the mines. Then it would prove profitable by shipping the matter to Salt Lake City. This would give employment to many of the idle miners vada that would create a home market for the products of th ranch and range and help out the people of the state mightily. As before stated, the Salt Lake City Cop

per company has selected a group of Nevada mines as the most promising of any that could be found in all this region for hundreds of miles around. Work has just been started on the properties, and they will be put in shape so that large quantities of ore can be extracted when the new plant is about ready to start up.

### Location of the Mines.

These mines are located in the Portos disrict in Elko county, on the Salmon river They are about forty miles northwest from Toano, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad, 170 miles west of the junction of the Southern and Union Pacific railroads. William Hanks, who located the claims and William Hanks, who located the claims and developed them into mines, was an old-time Comstocker. He was a good miner and willing to back his judgment with such money as he had at his command. When he died several years ago his widow, left with a number of children, was anxious to go to some place where she could educate them. To carry out that plas it was neces-sary to sell the mines. The price set on them. To carry out that plas it was neces-sary to sell the mines. The price set on them was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000. It wasn't easy to find a customer. W. B. Lawler, one of the best known miners of White Pine county, had so much faith in the properties that he agreed to take an interest on condition that Poey went in. The latter's expert reported so favorably that a bargain was made. After the papers were signed, and during the closing days of July, Posey himself wen out with a party which included Lawler. President Farrel of the Parrot company, and Superintendent the Parrot company, and Superintendent "Ben" Tibbey of that company, who is one of the best miners in Montana. A plan of action was arranged on that trip and a action was arranged on that trip and a start made. Poscy's agents are paying a great deal of attention to Nevada these days. Other sales may be expected. When capi-talists get over their fright they are likely

to invest. All these things encourage claim owners to develop their properties, especially those who would otherwise be unemployed. GROEGE F. CANIS.

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## A LESSON LRARNED.

Washington Star Said he, "This is my filisy day, To work I will confine " My efforts; so I'll here display That handy little sign."

And by and by the idlers came And smiled and sat them down To talk about the base ball game And all the news of town.

# Since then when labors him inclino To drive the world away Within the safe he locks that sign, "This is my busy Gay."

Busy people have no time, and sens ble people have no inclination to use pills that make them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers does not inper with s lattle Early filsers does not in-terfore with their health by causing nausea pain or griping. These little pills are par, fect in action and resulte, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, diz-tiness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the blood, clear the complexion au i one up the system. Lots of halth in that hitlefellows.

braas work, etc.

### THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Mamma-Now, Johnny, tell me the truth. You have been eating too much of something on the sly. What was it?

Johnny (suffering horribly from indiges-tion)-Haven't been eating anything, mamma.

"Don't try to deceive me, dear. What have you been eating?" "Nothing, mamma, honest. I-I drank a

bowl of milk that was in the pantry. That was all."

"That bowl of milk? Why, Johnny, there was nearly a quart of it. Are you sure it wasn't sour?

"Yes'm. It was-boo-hoo!-it was all right when-when I swallered it !"

A gentleman living in Macon, Ga., is train-ing his children to exert their imaginative powers and requires each child to "make up" a story and relate it every Saturday. Recently his youngest boy told the follow-ing: "Once there was a little boy and he ing: "Once there was a little boy and he made him the biggest kite anybody ever saw, and it went higher and higher till all the string was out, then it was gone from sight; the little boy was so scared he did not know what to do. He was looking for the know what to do. He was looking for the kite, when he heard a great, deep voice from heaven saying: 'Little boy; oh, little boy, if you don't take your old kite down from bothering my stars I'll take it and throw it in the horse lot,'"

One of the professors at Harvard has a little boy named Christopher. The sayings and doings of the son haved passed into col-lege history. One day the professor was lying on his sofs after a hard day's work in philosophy, and while in a state of uncon-scious cerebration suddenly caught sight of Scious cerebration suddenly caught sight of Christopher on the door. The professor gazed at the boy in deep silence. Then he said: "What would you do, Christopher, in case your father should die?" Christopher thought for a moment. Then he lifted his eyes. "Oh, don't worry, father, there's time enough to think about that when you're dead."

"That's a pretty big buckweat cake for a boy of your size," said papa at breakfast to

Jimmie boy. "It looks big," said Jimmie boy, "but really it isn't. It's got lots of porouses in it."

"gorge washington," said Tommy, in the course of his regular Friday "composition," "was a man who, if he pointed a gun at a man and told the man it wasn't loaded, the

man would not get a bit scared."

"Have you had a good time this summer, Willie

"Yes," replied the young man. "Do you miss your school?" "Not much. But I guess mother does."

Little Dot-I don't see how cows can eas

grass. Little Dick-I s'pose when they is young the mother cows keep sayin' to their chil-drens, "If you don't eat grass you shan't have any pie."

### IMPIETIES.

A young lady organist in a church in Colorado was somewhat captivated with the young pastor of a church in the next street, and was delighted to hear one week that by an exchange he was to preach the next Sun day in her own church.

The organ was pumped by an obstreperous old sexton, who would often stop when he thought the organ voluntary had lasted long

enodgh This day the organist was anxious that all should go well and as the service was about to begin she wrote a note intended solely for

to begin she wrote a note intended solidy for the sexton's eye. He took it and in spite of her agonized beckonings carried it straight to the preacher. What was that gentleman's as-tonishment when he read: "Oblige me this morning by blowing away till I give you the signal to stop."

Protestant Episcopal minister from this country (Low church) read the lessons with such naturalness of manner and propriety of emphasis as to elicit the admiration of a visttor, who afterward remarked, 'How delight-ful to hear the scriptures read with such sense and feeling!' She was surprised to hear the sister of a (High church) rector, American also, exclaim, 'I can't agree with you. I think it aimost blashemous for a man by such stress and emphasis to impose his own interpretation on the word of God The scriptures should be read in monotone."

to Telephone 1449.

WALLS TRANSME MARKED STREET

Rev. Mr. S \_\_\_\_\_ is pastor of a congregation in the Midlands, says a London paper. Some of his hearers are the richest people in town, but not celebrated for generosity in supporting the church. The good preacher has been trying to get the poor people to come to his church, and recently through the col-umns of the local papers extended to them a cordial invitation to attend. At the close of the service lately he said: "Brethren, I have tried to reach the poor of our town an induce them to come to our church. I infer from the amount of the collection just taken -15 shillings-that they have come."

Usher-I am sorry, sir, but I shall have to seat you near the back row. Gallopin' Jack (with his eye on the choir gallery)-Look here! I'm willin' to whack

up fur the best you'vo got. Is the grand stand all sold?

The daughter of a country rector taught the choir boys a new tune at a Monday evethe choir boys a new tune at a Monday eve-ning's practice, to be sung the following Sunday. Sunday morning came. "Well, Johnny," said Miss X, "I hope you haven't forgotten the new tune, for we depend much on you." "Naw, mum, not a bit. Why, I've been a-skeerin' the crows with it all week."

"What made you think the collection was taken up to get the minister a new suit?" "Because so many of the congregation put in buttons."

## CONNUBIALITIES.

Aristotle fixed the proper ages for mar-riage at 37 for the man, 18 for the woman. Plate made the ages 30 and 20.

The Oklahoma divorce courts are idoing a phenomenally heavy business. Oklahom s apparently trying to demonstrate that she s as well qualified for statehood as South Dakota. The supreme court of Georgia has decided

that if a husband discovers his wife's lover in his house, and attempts to kill him. the intruder is warranted in taking the wronged man's life.

"Who giveth this woman away?" inquired the clergyman. "No one," rejoined the groom as there flashed upon him a recollection of the allowance he had settled upon his bride's parents.

If the men were called upon to keep all the promises that they make to young women before marriage, cases of complete bank-ruptcy would be even more frequent than they are now.

She-It is true that Miss Richleigh has money, but she is also very exacting. If you marry her you will have to give up smoking and drinking. He-If I don't marry her I shall have to give up eating.

"You wouldn't be base enough to marry a girl for money, would you, Charlle?" "No, indeed, Minnie; but I would not be mean enough to condemn a girl to a single life if I could prevent it, simply because she was wealthy

Rev. M. M. Vancleave, pastor of the Bap tist church at Crawfordsville, Ind., has the enviable ministerial record of having married 760 couples. This venerable clergyman has preached the gospel for nearly eighty years, and the good, old-fashioned ceremony

with which he ties a nuptial knot neatly and with dispatch makes the ordenl a pleas-ure even to the most bashful swain. Hayden Edwards, the United States con

till I give you the signal to stop." The Christian Advocate tells this story: "At the American chargel at Luzerne a

first went to Washington, a poor country boy from the prairies of the west, and when he went to Berlin his friends predicted that he would come back with a baroness on his arm and a baronial estate in prospect. He seems to have fulfilled their predictions.

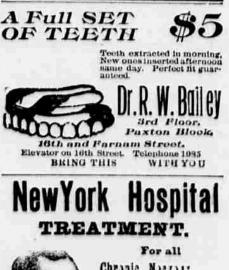
Strictly pure white loss

Bishop H. M. Turner of the African Meth-odist Episcopal church of Atlanta, Ga., was last week married to Martha E. De Witt of last week married to Martha E. De Witt of Bristol, Pa. Bishop Turner is looked upon as one of the ablest colored preachers in the United States, and has recently returned from his third official visit to Africa. He and his bride, who, by the way is a native of Georgia and is his second wite, journeyed all the way to Xenia, O., that they might be married by Bishop Payne, who is the oldest bishop of their church.

bishop of their church.

Getting married in England, to people who are not able to buy a license, is a very em-barrassing matter. A license is expensive, while a marriage by banns costs only a few shillings, so most prefer the banns. You have to be cried three times on three separ-ate Sundays, and if a fellow happens to make a mistake and go to church on the Sunday when his banns are cried he finds the proclawhen his banns are cried he finds the procla-mation of his matrimonial intentions to be very embarrassing, for of course he is un-mercifully grinned at by the rest of the audience. Couples having their banns cried usually stay away from the morning service or prevail on the clergyman to proclaim the banns at an afternoon or evening service when few are present. Very often, how-ever, the parson refuses to do this, arguing that as the bauns are designed to give publicity to the occasion the most public time of proclamation should be chosen, so the afflicted man and his unfortunate com-panion that is to be are found to the the time of time of the time of t panion that is to be are forced to bear the gibes of their acquaintances for at least three weeks.

DHere is the war cry in Arizona: "Study the anatomy of the gold bug and lay your blows into his weakest point. The more you sniffle the tighter the hands of the devilfat grip. No compromise; up and at them; war to the knife hilt; silver men never sur-render; give them h-l and commence at home."



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