LUCK OFT TAKES THE PRIZE

Dark Horse Conspicuous in the History of the Presidency.

POLITICAL FORTUNE FAVORS THE OBSCURE

Popularity and Brilliancy Turned Down for Men of Moderate Fame ... Accidental Candidates Who Captured the Coveted Honor.

others, elected vice presidents, have held the office for portions of terms. Eight have been re-elected, and one has performed the duties of the office who was chosen in a manner wholly unknown to the constitution. If statistics count, there are a dozen men and boys now living who will at some time durjug the next half-century become presidents, that chance and accident will have much to do with bringing them the coveted bonor, and that ability in political manipulation, genius in shaping events, personal magnetism, eloquence, statesmanship and a resolute will, even when combined in the same man, and subordinated to a long-cherished ambi-tion, rarely avail in snatching the coveted prize. It is a fact that since the first days of the republic in no instance available was nominated by the democrats. He was surprise, some one was to rise and insist

half a dozen men in New York and Pennsylvania were secretly opposed to it, and in the end secured Clay's defeat. Hew they were able to do this forms one of the strangest talen that our political history has to tell. General Scott was used as a stalking-horse to take the New York delegates any from Clay to whom they rightfully

feated by Harrison in 1844, should have been renominated by the democrats. A clear ma-(Copyright, 1838, by the Syndicate Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 1—A glance at history shows that nineteen men have been elected to the presidency since 1789. Four to anything higher than the vice presidency, was sominated. 'The nomination,' says Colonel Benton, 'was a surprise and marvel to the country.' In the whig convention of that year Clay was nominated by acclamation, and at first his election seemed certa'u But Clay's bitter personal enemy, James G. Birney, accepted the nomination of the free soil party, and, so many charged, prosecuted an active canvass in order to defeat Clay its object, proved fatal to that of Clay. The 15,000 votes which he received in New York were nearly all drawn from the whigs, and this defection gave Polk the state and the

VAN BUREN BEAT CASS.

away from Clay, to whom they rightfully belonged, while in Pennsylvania the anti-Masonry episode was artfully employed to conceal the opposition of a few politicians to Clay. These maneuvers, together with the lack of generalship shown by the friends of Clay, assured his defeat, and the nomination went to the comparatively obscure Harrison, who had not lifted his finger to secure it.

Four years later Van Buren, who was determined to the speaker in his private room, and there resulted hot words and a danger even of lows. The Indiana man warned Blaine that he should remember what he termed his betrayal when Blaine was a candidate a year or two later for the presidential nomination; and, in answer, Blaine, it was said at the time, laughed at the threat implied. Later, however, he had good cause to remember it. In the convention of 1876, after the contest between Blaine, Conkling, Bristow and Morton had been somewhat prolonged. Tyner ton had been somewhat prolonged, Tyner called the Indiana delegation together, and, after negotiations with the Ohio men and those from some other states, induced them to come over to Hayes, who up to that time had been an inconspicuous candidate. When this consent was given Tyner's revenge and the nomination of Hayes were assured.

THE DARK HORSE OF 1880. but for his presence in the convention, by which he was enabled to favorably impress the delegates, Garfield could have taken the the convention, as it was at first his purpose to do, he could not have been nominated. The democratic convention of the same year was not less surprising and dramatic in its outcome. Tilden was the natural and logical candidate of his party, and, as is now known, secretly coveted the nomination. He wrote a letter in which be professed to refuse to be a candidate. It was expected by his New

chanical Efficiency.

VALUE OF DIFFERENT FOODS AS FUEL

Results of the Tests Made by the National Government to Determine the Effect of Different Foods on the Human Body.

The reader, if he be cid enough, will recall that many years ago the unscientific public breakfasted one morning over the rather startling announcement that no particle of energy expended in this or surrounding worlds is ever lost, but that all the work done, all the trains hauled, all the coal burned, all the wonders accomplished by steam, meant simply the transformation of energy from one form into another in perfectly determined. The merely determined and the coal surprise that subject, this air takes up all the moisture public breakfasted one morning over the subject, this air takes up all the moisture politan city I was able to look at Omaha with the impartial eyes of a stranger, and it came upon me with a sort of surprise that either the old Omaha is no more, or that, according to the doctors' theory, had undergone the seven years' change and become some body else. Unwillingly I detected in some quarters a flavor of provincialism, a change often strenuously combated by me when obliged to take up the cudgels for the subject, this air takes up all the moisture politan city I was able to look at Omaha with the impartial eyes of a stranger, and it came upon me with a sort of surprise that either the old Omaha is no more, or that, according to the doctors' theory, had undergone the seven years' change and become some politics. The mass of the interesting the water it absorbed, with the impartial eyes of a stranger, and it came upon me with a sort of surprise that either the old Omaha is no more, or that, according to the doctors' theory, had undergone the could have been very sight, and the which many then by measured. Do you think with the impartial eyes of a stranger, and it came upon me with a sort of surprise that either the old Omaha is no more, or that, according to the doctors' theory, had undergone the seven years' change and become some politics. The flux of the impartial eyes of a stranger, and it came upon me with a sort of surprise that with the impartial eyes of a stranger, and it came upon me wit A dark horse won again in the republican ticle of energy expended in this or surroundprize away from such giants as Blaine, Grant and Sherman. Had Garfield kept away from energy from one form into another in parfectly determinate quantities. The men of ward came to be known as the doctrine of the conservation of energy. And because men eminent in the scientific world said that this doctrine was true, the rest of mankind not really apprehending how much was con-tained in it. When it was said that a pound of coal burned in an engine was converted

into exactly measurable quantities of heat and refuse, that was well enough. But no

THE MAN IN THE BOX.

Nevertheless, it is just this fact which a corps of investigators at Weslevan university in Middletown, Conn., aided by the national government, is attempting to establish. When, several weeks ago, the newspa-pers reported that at a Connecticut college a young man had been sealed up in an air-tight box for ten days at a time for the purpose of testing the effects of various foods. doubtless the reader, as well as the writer attached but little importance to the matter, It was odd and curious to test foods in such a fashion as this, but there were countless other odd and curious things in the dis-patches of the same day. And somehow the telegraph reports falled to make clear the very remarkable character of the experiments which were under way.

The experiments upon the man in the air-tight compartment were to demonstrate that the theory of the conservation of energy applies to the organic or living world just as it does to the inorganic or lifeless world, and that it applies so definitely and precisely rice, c that it will be of immense practical use to mixed. man in indicating the sort of foods which he ought to eat in order to get the best results from that wonderful machine, his body.

tests have this purpose;
"Sir William Thempson, new Lord Kehvin Joule and other eminent physicists won a large part of their fame in establishing the principle of the conservation of energy for thy machine or system of machines. They used inanimate bodies solely. The same principle, as applied to an animal, has never yet been tested, and yet it is of enormous importance. We look upon the food a man eats as so much fuel. When digested and oxydized in his system it gives out energy Part of this is turned into mechanical en ergy, just as the steam engine converts heat energy into work. Part is radiated away as heat. We analyze the food a man passed over, only to be nominated four years later, when his defeat was a foregone condessent Payne's name unanimously. He had later, when his defeat was a foregone condessent Payne's name unanimously. He had later, when his defeat was a foregone condessent Payne's name unanimously. He had later, when his defeat was a foregone condessent Payne's name unanimously. He had later, when his defeat was a foregone condessent Payne's name unanimously. He had later, when his defeat was a foregone condessent Payne's name unanimously. He had later energy into work, Part is radiated away as heat. We analyze the food a man take, burn samples in a special calorimeter to determine the potential energy of the way, the convention, passing by all the emission of the time, webster's ambition, a veritable babe in politics, as his conduct during the campaign showed.

> It required the construction of one of the most complicated and delicate machines imaginable. It is known as a respiration calorimeter. It is the only one of its kin in existence, and is the invention of Prof Rosa. That is to say, it is an instrumen for measuring heat, and in particular th neat of the human body, and what the human ody consumes and gives off.
>
> As you look at this machine as it stands

To do this latter was not an easy matter

in the basement of the Weslevan laboratory it seems plain and simple enough. If it were not set out in the middle of the room you might mistake it for a butcher's cold mest box-a big one- and, in fact, it is constructed on very much the same principle The interior box, about as large as an or-dinary convict's cell, is of copper. Surround-ing this, and three or four inches larger all round, is another box of zinc, and around this is a box of wood, and then the whole is encased in a wooden frame. As you poke your head into the little triple-doored window, which serves as a means of ingress and egress, your first thought is that the interior would not be a medally comfortable place to lodge in for week or ten days at a time-that it would be very much like living in an ice chest; and econd, that you quite falled to see what good could come cut of such an affair.

But this instrument, simple as it looks, is fitted with an amazing series of electrical connections as delicate and sensitive as the nerved of the human body; with a bewilder ing number of tubes and pumps and ther mometers and scales, and with every sort of levice calculated to register the slightest variation of the temperature of the calor meter, of the walls which surround it, of the air between the walls, of the moisture of the atmosphere introduced into the box; and not merely to register, but to regulate all these as well, and to all to so fine a point as the hundredth of a degree Fahrenhelt. This machine is not wholly complete as yet-Profs. Atwater and Rosa and their as sistents are adding new and yet finer justru nents of measurement—but when it is per-ected it will be able to indicate, with great xactness, the amount of heat generated and perhaps measure variations in energy due to varying degrees of intensity of human thought. By means of this machine it may yet be possible to throw upon a graduated scale an indication of the difference of ef-fort in reading a modern novel, in working out a hard problem; in mathematics or finance, or in understanding the position of a presidential candidate. It may be possible to measure the material effect of angetperhaps of all human emotion, not excluding that of love. It will be possible to indicate the energy consumed in lifting your arm to the height of your head, and even the lifference of the work-of your body in wak-

ng and sleeping hours. MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY. But this is anticipating. Primarily the alcrimeter is designed to show that a pound if food burned in the human body gives out the same amount of energy as though that food were taken and burned in a furnace. And eventually Prof/ Résa hopes to be able of the human body, just as is now done in

he case of the steam engine.

What he means is this: In the case of pound of coal burned in an engine, part is converted into cinders, part is given off as useless heat, and part is converted into actual energy or work. Now in the case of the engine, these parts are expressible in set terms. For example, we say that in a very fine triple-expansion engine it is possible to convert something like 15 per cent of the total potential energy of the coal consumed therein into work. And what Prof. Rosa hopes to find out is what percentage the human body realizes as mechanical work out of the potential energy of the food which it takes in and dig-lits.

This is the scientific statement of the mat ter. To myself I put it this wise, that this professor is trying to find out how much of the nutriment in a pound of beef is actually made use of by the human body and con-verted into the energy that keeps you warm,

your newspaper or ride your bicycle. The practical or human interest that lies in all this to the layman, who is not interested in the abstract principles of science, is that one of these days we shall know just what kind of these days we shall know just what kind of food will enable us to do the most work for the least money, and, incidentally, the class of foods that it is well to let alone. Just the manner in which the experimenters at Wesleyan are trying to find this out is this: They have constructed this air-right box of copper and zine and wood, with all its varied and delicate appliances, and into this box they put a winter I was some to call varied and delicate appliances, and into this box they put a-victim, I was going to call him—subject, I should say—seal him up, and then proceed to measure and weigh everything he does and everything he eats. Take the air he breathes. It is drawn from the outside atmosphere down through a cooling apparatus, which reduces its temperature to about 20 degrees below freezing regist, thus making it almost perfectly dre-(Copyright, 185, by the Author.)

The reader, if he be old enough, will recall that many years ago the unscientific public breakfasted one morning over the startling approuncement that no particular to about 20 degrees below freezing point, thus making it almost perfectly dry. Drawn through the box and breathed by the subject, this air takes up all the moisture given off from the skin and lungs. This again drawn through a cooler, which reduces it to the same temperature as be-

Chemical analysis determines the amount so far as to show that so small a matter off in breathing, and also the residual moisas the mechanical or chemical effect of the making of a cigar could be measured, and a the skin is the scheme to measure candle flame might have its infinitesimal things of the person under investigation. This effect upon the most distant shores of space. Is done simply by passing a stream of cold.

This, in a very rough way, is what after-water at a known temperature through a series of copper boxes contained in the chamber and then out past a second thermometer, which registers the change of temperature. this doctrine was true, the rest of mankind The air driven in is kept accepted it as a matter of course, although at the same temperature as that coming ont, and the inner and outer walls of the chamber are kept at an almost perfectly constant temperature; hence it follows that this otream of water will absorb all the heat given off by the subject, and so perfectly developed is this device that it is already one went so far as to say that a pound of food taken into the human body was converted into an exactly equivalent quantity of heat and work. Though a professor of science is as fond of a paradox as any other pended when the patient is perfectly still and when he is in motion. In the case of well bred man, this latter seemed going a Swede, who was among the first subjects confined in the box, it was possible to crudely confined in the box, it was possible to crudely measure the effects of his emotion at being released. He had been in for five days and the mere pleasure and satisfaction expressed by his bodily state were indicated in the wonderful line of light which serves as the needle to the galvanometer attached to the

> So far the tests which have been going n for several months have been directed simply to perfecting the apparatus and to making a long series of trials as to the subject's condition during the various stages of his confinement. The practical food tests are yet to come. Later it is proposed to been made into a disc dynamo, and set the patient at work driving the bicycle dynamo. With perfectly pure, fresh air and nothing else to do it will be possible to measure to a very fine point the effect upon the patient of various diets. Thus these expermenters will attempt to express in terms of electrical units or even in foot-pounds amount of work which a given subject will be able to do on a diet of rump steak, of rice, of milk and then of various diets

machine.

It is thus that this machine will supple ment the extended researches which ou Department of Agriculture, under the direc-The experiments at Wesleyan university are carried on in conjunction with the Dopartment of Agriculture at Washington and the Storrs experiment station. The work is in his laboratory, may take a piece of sirloin steak or a glass of milk or a loaf of bread station. Storrs experiment station. The work is in charge of Prof. W. O. Atwater, professor of chemistry at Wesleyan and director of the Storrs experiment station, and Prof. Edward bohydrates and other scientifically-named materials these different articles contain. He materials these different articles of the human may then analyze the muscles of the human body, and find out their composition and the especial ingredients which go to their making. And then, if he puts these investiga tions together, he may have an admirable theory as to just what foods are best adapted for making muscle and brains, and keeping the body warm. But it will be only a the-ory, whose value must be practically tested. It is just this test which will be made in the calorimeter at Middletown. Then the amounts and composition of the excreta, solid, liquid and gaseous; the potential energy of the materials taken into the body given off from it; the quantity of heat equivalent of the muscular work done-pe haps eventually of the brain work as well —all these may be measured and recorded: It follows that with such a cordon of available data it will be possible to accurately test he effect of various foods, and thus find the last term in the analysis of food values. IN ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

Put in more practical terms the meaning all this is that it will perhaps be thle for the next generation to sit dow and make up a scientific schedule of wha it shall eat for breakfast, lunch or dinner with an absolutely accurate knowledge o the heat and energy giving value of ever article of food put upon the table, and o he exact food requirements of the humas body for every kind of activity or effort The cook of the future can make up hi nenu with as much accuracy and precision let us say, as does a dressmaker who takes the measure of a figure, computes the amount of cloth required, the desirable colors of the material and its warmth, and what is still more to the point, its wearing value and its

will readily perceive from all this that the Weoleyan calorimeter means a dis tinct and practical addition to the sum of numee knowledge. Profs. Atwater and Rose have teen developing their apparatus and methods for the past four years, and the xperiments have cost many thousands of ollars. When it is remembered that several experimenters are required to manage the many parts of the work during an experi-ment, observations being recorded every two minutes, day and night, for ten days, it is readily seen that an experiment is a very laborious and expensive undertaking; and samples of all the food eaten by the subject under investigation must be chemically analyzed, while other samples are burned in a comb calcrimeter to determine their heat values. This expense is distributed among the three parties to the investigation named the larger part, however, is borne by the United States Department of Agriculture. does not appear that confinement within the calorimeter is a very serious hardship. for one of the patients who was incarcerated gained two pounds or more in weight, ate heartily, slept well and reports having had a good time. It is proposed to continue these experiments further, and the results will be made public through reports which Prof. Atwater and Prof. Rosa and others associated in the work will write for the Department of Agriculture. CARL SNYDER.

NOW THEY ARE ALL SERVED ALIKE.

The city employes are all being treated alike this month. Even the mayor and the all departments are compelled to registrate and either hold them or may. This is the first time that the general fund salary warrants have not been paid. All of the available funds have been transferred to nest the interest obligations on bonds and all warrants, without exception, are being registered for future payment. As soon as the proceeds of the renewal bonds are recrived it will bolster up the funds, most of which have been drawn upon to pay coupons n the districts included in the renewal issue Some banks are cashing the salary warrants at a discount and one bank is accept

ing them at their face value. Plans for Renumbering Houses.

The city engineering department is carrying out the purpose of the ordinance that was passed some time ago, and which provides for a systematic renumbering of business houses and dwellings. A plan has been prepared by which the existing inaccuracies are remedied and notices are being sent to all property owners, directing them to properly number their houses inside of thirty days. There is no difficulty in obtaining the umbers, as enterprising dealers are sending canvassers to follow the notices. The numpers can be obtained at prices running from

25 acots up. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cleanses, puriflos and heals. It was made for that purpose. Use it for burns, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, sores of all descriptions and if you have piles use it for them.

Quality of Omaha Church Music Very Sharply Criticised.

SYMPATHY FOR THE TROUBLED SOLOIST

Some Pertinent Objections to Women ns Organists and the Somber Committee on Music-Dendheads at Recitals.

After several years' residence in a cosmo-

when obliged to take up the cuigels for the interesting statistics were furnished as fol-"nice little town of Omaha," as our Pacific lows; About twenty recitals have been coast friends term it; but after hearing the various choirs, which to a transient visitor are always more or less an index of a city's musical taste, I was compelled to own to the church filled, the collection was \$16.78, another shattered Illusion, namely, the idea that Omaha possesses good musical taste. The stimulated that about one-fourth Formerly when that appreciative little body, the "Ladies' Musical society," flourished, and gave ambitious programs, we applauded and called ourselves an up-to-date and cultured community. Possibly the same element still exists merged into the Woman's club, speaking for the churches, there is little that an aspiring village choir could not surpass, Formerly, where every self-respecting ecogregation held its quartet choir as much a matter of course as its minister, the churches seem driven to the strait of employing a soloist—that least devotional of all excuses for a choir. Plain congregational singing is eminently more fitting. Persually one feels more sorry for the soloist than the congregation; she has such a variety of crochets to conciliate, and often so little real intelligence to respond to. And to be a shining success a soloist must be the pet of a clique, and should furnish interest in day morning said: "I should like very much to he matter of toggery as well as vocal equip- go, but I find such an enormous mass of

assured, was not due to any aestheticism on the part of the people. Another, who had been scaled with the approval of unques-tionable critics, seemed to quali before the stoicism of that dull Calvinistic crowd, and was commented on as having let her music tremble—a piece of indecorum on the Sabbath that doubtless settled her fate in that

At best the soloist's hold on her pupils is bound to be brief. As soon as her variety, external and internal, has been exhausted, and the inevitable satiety sets in, she may as well step down and out before she is asked to do so.

Most of the churches have a woman at the organ, an anomaly that has rarely given estisfaction. Organ playing seems distinctly the province of man, but owing either to the stringency of the times or to the demoraliz-ing effect of the bargain counters, job lots tion of Dr. Atwater, has been making as the street of the nutritive value of various foods. The point of the matter is this: A chemist, in point of the matter is this: A chemist, in of the singers generally falls to the same outs caused by the recent rains, outs caused by the recent rains. Outs caused by the recent rains outs caused by the recent rains. Outs caused by the recent rains of the singers generally falls to the same cil ordered the board by resolution to make the repairs, but neglected to provide the repairs, but neglected to provide the repairs. woman's rights, I object to her in a position of command. Woman, dressed in a little funds to pay for the work. Consequently the brief authority, is sure to want to put on

St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church I see the men's club is making a brave, if semetimes overdone attempt to afford musical variety. Ocasionally the variety has overbalanced the musical side, as on a reoverbalances the mandolins were down side by side with an organ solo. The great brain that arranged that program must have the smaller washouts will have to go until emanated from a musical committee. Speak-ing of that august body, there are only two things about it that always caused me to wonder. First, I wonder why a music com-mittee is generally selected from as unsingly, but always in two or threes, as if a body guard were necessary. In a varied experience with the committee, I have noticed that it always approaches its man with the same sort of undertaker air—at once funeral and non-committal—looking as nce funeral and non-committal-looking a f primed with wisdom and state secrets, It s a way the committee has of assuming That solemnity has never failed to arouse in me a perverse desire to laugh, and that pompous reticence, the mood known as ontrary, and I am afraid that to be an unqualified success with a committee, one must umor its role.

But to get back to the subject-it is but a step from mandolins to the banjo and burnt cork. There is no telling where a decade may land us in the theatrical branch of church management, unless true is drawn more strictly. And there is a pitiful as well as a ludicrous side to the efforts made to coax people into the house of worship. There seems to be an understanding that he people are to be propitiated for being here. The address is brief, that they may not cavil, and vehoment, so they can't go to sleep. The "attractions" are ranged con-spiciously in line just back of the altar rall, and neatly complemented in the background

SHAFT FOR THE ORGAN LOFT pulpit chairs, somberly conscious of their perpendicularity and their feet.
In notable contrast to all this, sounded the truly devolunal services of Trinity and All Saints, both of which have excellently drilled choruses. It was a pleasure to note that Trinity had been faithful to its fine cheir throughout the stress of hard times, and that the highest order of music is sung and graciously recaved there. Trinky, by the way, is the most "ihankful" body of people to sing to of any in the city, in my memory, probably because it comprises so many. ultured and receptive minds.
Probably the person in this city who has

Frobably the person in this city who has the most reason to consider music a failure is that very superior organist. Mr. Taber. It is hardly necessary to say what everyone knows—that his recitals are on the highest plane. This was conceded, even by a woman sitting behind me one Sunday, who fidgeted through a too classical number, and wished the suncer would have up because of those who attend contribute, while the rest do not. There is usually one eliver dollar, probably from the same person each time; one or two half dollars; about \$3 in quarters, and the rest in dimes, nickels and even pennies. Mr. Tabor furnishes all out-side assistance, attende to all the details and gives half the returns to the church, so he ought to be supported in a more liberal spirit.

MINNIE RATH WINN.

URGING THE EXPOSITION BILL General Manderson is in Communica-

tion with Congressmen. Asked whether or not he would go to Washington next week in the interests of congressional legislation for the Transmississippi exposition, General Manderson yesterment—all for \$5 a Sunday.

It is said that one staid body of worshippers condemned a capable singer because her millinery was unsatisfactory, and this, be assured, was not due to any aestheticism on the part of the people. Another, who had me of the prospects for the consideration and the passage of the exposition bill by the The latter replied that he was hopeful for the best results and would let me know something definite at once. I have not yet heard from Congressman Mercer. shall write to Speaker Reed and other members of congress, urging the immediate consideration of the bill. I have just writ-ten to the members of the senate committee on military affairs, urging a favorable report on the Fort Omaba bill.

> NO MONEY TO PAY FOR THE WORK. Washouts Continue to Be Indicated

by Red Lights.
No steps have so far been taken by the washouts have been marked by red lanterns to avoid injury to vehicles and pedestrians, but no men have been employed to repair

repaired. A small gang of men would probably be put to work Monday morning, with some appropriation is made.

Minor Matters in Court. The jury in the case of Carey E. White against Dr. George L. Miller, a suit for musical people as exist. Second, I wonder why the committee never ventures out \$20,000 damages on account of alleged ma-

> listrict court has been issued 1.582 cases, being 114 less than were contained in the docket for the last term.
>
> The district court adjourned at noon yes erday for the term. The May term begins Monday morning.

Cradle and the Grave.

The following births and deaths were reported at the health office during the twentyfour hours ending at noon vesterday: Births-Oscar W. Anderson, 1420 North eventeenth street, girl; Frank Krebs, 1604 South Fourteenth, boy; N. P. Johnson, 628 South Thirty-first avenue, boy; B. F. Warren,

3319 Grand avenue, boy Deaths-Mrs. Louisa Rowey, 39, 3335 Boyd. tuberculosis of lungs, Forest Lawn.

Bad complexion indicates an unhealthy state of the system. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pills that will correct this condiby four supernumeraries in straight backed stomach, they act on the bowels.

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THE THE THE THE

electors were chosen by the legislature and not by vote of the people. Clay was very popular in that state, but by a piece of sharp practice the vote for presidential electors was taken by the legislature. taken by the legislature at a time when his friends were nearly all absent from that body. The electors thus selected voted three for Jackson and two for Adams, whereas had the election taken place when Clay's friends were present, the five electors would have been Clay men. This vote of five in the electoral college would have made Clay's vote greater than that of Crawford. He, then, tead of Crawford, would have been a candi date before the house, and in such an event Clay instead of Adams would, in all human probability, have been elected president by This mischance was the first of a long list of untoward circumstances which until Clay's death blocked his way to the HOW CALHOUN LOST THE PRIZE. In 1828 and again in 1832 death alone could have prevented the election of Jackson to the presidency, but in 1836 chance played its part in the choice of his successor. Clay and Webster were then pre-eminent in the whig party, and Calhoun and Van Buren held like places in the democratic party. Calhoun, but for an untimely quarrel with Jackson, who had at first looked upon him with favor for the succession, would, without doubt, have secured the prize. This quarrel was provoked by the belated disclosure of certain criticisms which Calhoun In 1828 and again in 1832 death alone could

QUINCY ADAMS AN ACCIDENT.

college,

closure of certain criticisms which Calhoun had passed upon General Jackson's conduct during the Seminole war, many years be-fore. Calhoun's friends claimed it was a fore. Calhoun's friends claimed it was a dispute brought on by Van Buren to sup-plant Calhoun in Jackson's favor, and of which Jackson was the dupe. This was denied, but it brought upon Calhoun the implacable enmity of Jackson, while Van Buren gained what Calhoun had lost. When Jackson sent Van Buren's name to the senate as minister to Great Britain Calhoun combined with Clay and Webster Calhoun combined with Clay and Webster to defeat the nomination. The triumvirate were successful in securing Van Buren's rejection, but at the end of the bitter contest over the matter, one far-seeing senator remarked: "You have broken a minister, but you have elected a vice president." This prophecy proved more than true, for not only did Van proved more than true, for not only did Van Buren become vice president, but with Jackson's powerful aid he became president as well. Calhoun had ability, experience and ambition, and he was the idol of a considerable portion of his party, yet all these things could not offset one little blunder, like the personal quarrel with Jackson.

THE ANTI-CLAY CABAL.

THE ANTI-CLAY CABAL. In 1840 Clay's hour, long delayed, seemed about to strike at last. He had been for about to strike at last. He had been to sixteen years the most conspicuous aspirant in his party for the presidential office, and he had been during the same period his party's most brilliant and active leader. He was in close and constant touch with its local leaders in all parts of the country, and the action of important conventions and the action of important conventions and caucuses was influenced by advice from him. an overwhelming majority of the whigs favored his nomination. However, cause, it is said, he had once failed to keep

Four years later Van Buren, who was de-

but the past proves, if it proves anything, Birney's candidacy, whatever may have been

prize. It is a fact that since the first days of the republic, in no instance except in the cases of Van Buren and Buchanan, has the most conspicuous candidate for the presidency ability have been elected. But Martin Van Ever reached that office. None of the brill
Buren had a score to settle with the men old and tried friend of Tilden. But William

MEN WHO HAVE MADE HISTORY. SHERMA fant, few of the popular men, have been elected, and, indeed, when we read the etories of nominating conventions, and of subsequent elections, it would almost seem C. Whitney knew that it had been written and had been permitted to read it while on the way to Cincinnati, where the convention was held., Through Whitney's _naneuvering as though he who had made a moderate

fame and then waited for the happy turn of fortune had far the best chance for success. HAMILTON CHOSE JEFFERSON. A rapid glance at the record will confirm who had encompassed his defeat in 1844, and this impression. Adams was the natural and unopposed successor of Washington, but the first election of Jefferson was a he wiped it out in his own way. He accepted the nomination of the free soilers, striking case in point. Burr and Jeffer-son were the leading candidates and rethough there was no chance of his election, and in so doing dealt Cass' candidacy a ceived an equal number of electoral votes. heavy and what proved to be a fatal blow. Under the practice then observed no sepa-rate vote was taken for vice president. The whigs, on the other hand, when their success seemed secure, ignored the weighty The candidate receiving the largest number of electoral votes was declared president-elect, and the vice presidency fell to the and long-standing claims of Clay and Web-ster, and fixed their choice upon Taylor, a one having the next largest number. No choice having been made by the electoral the election devolved upon the house of representatives. There for a week the result trembled in the balance, and, save for a strange and unexpected influ-Jefferson would doubtless have been This influence was exerted by Alexander Hamilton. The great federalist was the political opponent of Jefferson, but he was also the unrelenting personal enemy to him s the lesser of two evils when he secured the though he was louth to recognize the fact, election of the first named. This he accom-plished by inducing the federalist reprehad been wrecked seven years before, when his tardiness in joining in the whig repudiasentative from Vermont and the one from tion of Tyler had provoked coldness in his Maryland to cast blank ballots, so that in the final ballot it appeared that ten states, which his long services and eminent ability could not overco a majority of those voting, had given Jef-ferson their ballots. Thus Aaron Burr by

PIERCE NEVER DREAMED OF IT. Buchanan, Marcy and Douglas were the a hair's breadth escaped election to the presidency, while to provide against simleading candidates in the democratic con-vention of 1852. All three had ability and contests in the future an amendment honorable public service to commend them, and their friends had the promise of victo the constitution was adopted requiring separate ballots for president and vice prestory at the polls to inspire them with en-However, it was soon made Like Jefferson, John Quincy Adams was in tome respects an accidental president. In clear that none of them could be nominated. Had not Daniel S. Dickinson of New York peremptorily declined to permit his name 1824 the four candidates for the presidency were Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay, Jackson had the popular vote and led in the to go before the convention he might have been named in their stead, and Connecticut electoral college, which, however, failed to make a choice. Under the constitution the politicians used to assert that nothing but the inability of the delegates from that state to agree on the name of Thomas H. house was to elect, selection being made from the candidates who had the three Seymour-the New Haven men would have argest votes, Jackson, Adams and Crawford. one of him because he lived in Hartford What seemed at the moment a trifling mat-ter finally resulted in the election of Adams. prevented his nomination. When more than forty ballots had been taken in the con-vention some of the southern leaders said In Louisiana at that time the presidential to the New Hampshire delegation that any man unanimously put forward by that state would receive the support of the south. The New Hampshire delegates fixed upon Pierce, who had never dreamed of such an

honor, and the ambition of the great leaders of the democracy was balked by a man who was almost unknown outside the confines of his own city and state. ENVY KILLED DOUGLAS. In 1856 the envy and the personal hatreds provoked by his brilliant career as a leader prevented the comination of Douglas, and Buchacian, who, as minister to England, had been for some years in practical retirement was chosen and elected by the democrats. Here, for the first time in two decades, an aspirant for the presidency was successful in his ambition, and but one similar instance has occurred in the forty years that have elapsed since that day. The year 1860 wrecked forever the hopes of attaining that office which had long been cherished by

Douglas, Breckinridge and Seward, Lincoin nay have expected at some time to be chosen president, but it is certain that he was ever an active aspirant for the office in the sense in which Douglas and Seward were in that day, or in which Clay, Webster, Case and Marcy were a decade or two earlier. Most curious was the combination of circum-stances which assured his success and Seward's defeat. For years the newly formed republican party had looked upon Seward as its natural leader, and his nomination was generally regarded as certain to be But Seward had given mortal offense to Horace Greeley, and the latter was resolved, if possible, to prevent his nomination, Gree. ley could not be chosen a delegate from New York, but he appeared in the convention with the proxy of a member from Oregon. The great editor labored night and day to accomplish his purpose, and his efforts were aided by the voice and influence of Andrew G. Curtin and Joseph Lane, the candidates for governor of Pennsylvania and Indiana, who believed that they could not carry their respective states in the October ele-Seward was nominated for president, of vital consequence to their party that both Curtin and Lane should be elected in Octo-

The arguments of these three men proved effective. HAYES ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

An overwhelming and irresistible public sentiment made Grant president, without any effort on his part to mould o. direct it, but Grant's successor, ffayes, was in every way an accidental candidate. In the months preceding the republican convention of 1876 in seemed certain that Blaine would be the nominee. He had for years been forging to the front as a party leader of ability, force and magnetism, and his popularity equaled that of Clay in a by-gone time. Ingersoll placed him in nomination in a speech still remembered for its eloquence and earnest-ness, and in the number of delegates pledged to his cause Blaine led all the other candidates. Still, he was defeated! Why? Be-

the plans of Tilden and his friends were com pletely upset. Whitney so managed it that this letter, instead of being read to the convention as it was on the eve of making a nomination, was read to the New York delegation the day before the nomina-Through the suggestion and by the politics of Whitney the New York delegaion was induced to take Tilden at his word and agree not to make him a formal candidate. Later it was found that Whitney had been working in the interest of his father-in-law, Henry B. Payne of Ohio, and expected to see Payne nominated as soon as ster, and fixed their choice upon laylor, a man who doubted his own qualifications for the New York delegates had mannessed to the presidency and acouted the idea that his self among the delegates from other states self among the Mexican war entitled him to who favored Tilden. Whitney was disapported because he met opposition where he services in the Mexican war entitled him to such civic distinction. Scott, the real hero of the Mexican war, though an active candidate to the mexican which refused to predate and backed by skillful politicians, was the Ohio delegation, which refused to preduring the campaign showed

BLAINE'S LAST CHANCE.
In 1884 Blaine secured the nomination h had long been seeking, only to be defeated at the polls by Cleveland, a man who four years before had carried a torch as a private in a campaign procession, and who was selected in preference to such tried and experienced leaders as Hendricks, Thurman and Bayard, because the party managers as-sumed that he would be stronger in the pivotal state of New York than any other democrat would be. Four years later, Sher man, long a conspicuous aspirant for the presidency, seemed likely to be nominated. but the Blaine men, believing he had played their leader false in former years, at a critical moment threw their strength to Har rison, who had never been seriously considered as a candidate outside of his own state and the Indiana man's success was assured All of which proves that in presidential concentions it is usually the unknown who is

iominated, and the hero who is defeated. LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Indiana has fourteen woolen mills. A pneumatic churn has been invented, Paper planes are being made in the east. San Francisco has over 200 idle barbers. The Coremakers' union of the United

States will form a national organization. A contract has just been let for the con long-from Oshkosh to Neenah and Apple

The United Association of Journeyme Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers has now 148 locals and is making rapid headway. The international furniture workers and

machine wood workers have amalgamated and adopted a red label. The name of the new organization is the Amalgamated Wood-workers' International Union of America. Under the laws of Ohio any street railway ompany operating eight miles of track may run its cars over one mile of track of any other established road, and one mile for every additional eight miles it may operate A white button with the letters R. R. T. A., meaning Railroad Temperance association, is now worn by more than 130,000 railroad men in the United States and Canada. The

novement was started three years ago by Hon. L. S. Coffin of Iowa. Certain San Francisco contractors owe over \$75,000 back pay to laborers. The labor missioner will introduce a bill at the session of the legislature by which workingmen will be protected in securing

One of the bills signed by Governor Morof New York last week provides that sixty hours a week shall be the maximum of and children, that chairs shall be provided for women clerks, and that all places where women and children are employed shall be subject to sanitary inspection

Eva McDonald Valesh, labor editor of the Minneapolis Tribune and now taking a tour of Europe to study the industrial question, has completed France and sums up her find ings in the April issue of the American Federationist, just issued. She says: "The tenhour day prevails all over the country. Car-penters are paid from \$1.25 to \$1.40 a day; stone masons, \$1.20; machinists, \$1.25; iron molders, \$1 to \$1.25; locomotive engineers, \$40 to \$60 a month; firemen, \$30; conductors \$40; switchmen, \$15 to \$30. Meat for roasts and chops costs 20 to 40 cents a pound; boiling meat, 15 cents. Horse and mule meat are both extensively sold. Potatoes are \$2 bushel; sugar, 12 cents a pound; butter 36 to 40 cents; eggs, 25 to 40 cents, etc. With wages at such a limit and work not always steady, the struggle for existence reaches an intensity that Americans can hardly realize. The wage worker need have no ambitions, he will be a wage worker all his days."

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