THE FARMER-JUDGE.

haracter Sketch of the Democratic Standard Bearer

ATON BROOKS PARKER'S CAREER

Descended From Farmers and Patriots, Judge Paraer While Ra nuining a High Career on the Beach Mas thing to RAIN & BTIMA

Alton Brooks Parker is well known throughout the State of New York as the Farmer-Judge.

Ills father, his grandfather before him, and theirs before them, were farmers, honest men who lived their lives on their farms, cultivating the soil, raising crops and cattle. His grandfather, John Parker, passed from the old homestead in Massechusetts and bought a farm in Coriland County, New York, in 1803; and here was born John Parker, and on May 14, 1852, Alton Brooks Parker, the Democratic candidate for President. Love of the soil, of crops, of cattle, of pure air and clear well water are inborn traits of this sterling American citlzen.

One day John Parker, who was a man of studious habits, widely and deeply read and gifted with rare memory for the best passages in the works of best authors was summoned to do jury duty in Cortland. He took Alton with him. The boy was so greatly impressed with the proceedings that he determined to become a lawyer. Overcoming by diligence, persistency and ability all obstacles, he not only became a lawyer, but was elected by 61,000 majority Chief sudge of the Court of Appeals, the greatest gift in the legal profession that can be bestowed by the people of the Empire State.

As soon as circumstances permitted the Judge bought himself a farm at Esopus, N. Y. Here he began raising his now famous herd of Red Polls, a hornless cattle good in the dairy and in beef.

In the fine old house he has a great library. Out of doors Alton Brooks Parker is the farmer who seeks to win from nature every gift sought by the husbandman; in his library the same, rugged, hearty man seeks in volumes of yellow calf parallels and precedents to guide him in his decisions. And so, by reason of his dual occupations, his many friends call him the Farmer-Judge.

MEN AND THE CONSTITUTION. To every man who loves his country -a country made great and powerful by virtue of institutions rooted in the Constitution, guarded and shielded by the Constitution-it is pleasing, nay, inspiring, to behold in this age of wealth and corrupt political and financial organization, a man of simple origin, removed from every favorable condition save those of honest and industrious parentage, so battle all ob-stacles and so rise in the esteem, affection and admiration of men that he be called upon to resign virtually a life position, the most commanding at the bar of his or any other State, to that resulted. become the standard bearer of one of

in the Revolutionary War. In her he of general remark. The happiness of this couple during a long life shows was commendable. Judge Parker's own was twenty-five years of age he was year. He served six years and a particular effort was made by the opposition each time to defeat his re-election. His competitor was the man who defeated his former partner for county judge and was one of the popular men of the county. Parker proved a more difficult proposition and

was re-elected by a strong majority

managed the campaign which resulted by a majority of over 265,000 votes the In his election. About this time Alton election for Chief Judge of the Court Brooks Parker became enamored of of Appeals had to be made. Mary L. Schoonmaker, a daughter of Democratic State Committee selected Moses I. Schoonmaker, of Accord, whose the candidate and in November folprogenitor also fought for his country lowing (1897) Judge Alton Brooks Parker carried the State by sixty-one obtained a life partner who was ac-complished, educated and refined and change of about 330,000 votes in one whose attractiveness was the theme year. This high office has been filled by him since 1898 and he has given the office his undivided attention, and that the judgment of Judge Parker all parties agree that he has made a reputation as a learned, able and thopolitical career soon began. When he roughly incorruptible Judge. He is considered the most industrious man nominated for Surrogate of Ulster on the bench. His decisions show him County, and he was the only Demo- to be a lawyer of the keenest judicial crat elected on the county ticket that insight. Without prejudice and strictly impartial he has won the confidence of his fellow judges and the attorneys arbitrary; his opinions have been spoken of by the most learned lawyers

models worthy to be followed by other in spite of a bolt on the ticket, judges. The meutal characteristics as

nomination for State Senator, and | McKinley had carried New York State | Judge Parker does his work. The Judge jumps out of bed at 6.30 summer season his first movement is the hill to the Esopus landing and take a swim in the Hudson River. He is a fine swimmer.

The

After breakfast he mounts his horse (of which he keeps a number of good ones), and takes a ride over his farm, All the work of his farm is ordered and carried out by the Judge, who being raised on a farm, is a practical farmer, and in the busy time takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves and works like a hero. The inspection or examination of his farm is usually through with by 11 o'clock, and then he is found in his library, where he reads his letters and papers until noon, when the family sits down to dinner. After throughout the State without regard to politics. As a presiding chief judge his conduct has been dignified but not Arthur McCausland, and the family dinner the Judge spends the time in does not see him, unless something unusual happens, before 6 o'clock, of the State and of other States as when he is requested to come to the evening meal.

When he is in Albany holding court

liberately, not like President Roose-velt, who is credited with jumping at SCENES FROM LIFE OF A in the morning invariably, and in the everything in a fury of energy and working strenuously, as he terms it. to put on a bathing suit and trip down Judge Parker works orderly and accomplishes a vast amount of work. No one has ever heard him speak un-

kindly of an inferior, his natural kindness smooths the way, yet he has the firmness of a Gibraltar in his opinions and decisions,

Judge Parker is no fancy farmer playing at farming like a boy with a toy. He manages his farm and makes it pay. He is a real farmer, who directs the work, examines the plowing, and in harvest time is found in his shirt sleeves at work with his men in saving the bay and cutting the wheat Judge Parker is not a rich man, as the term is now understood. He may be worth \$30,000, made by saving a id by good Judgment. His farm at Cortland came to him from his father. He was born on it and toiled on it when a boy. Like the great Daniel Web ster, he cannot bear to part with the home where his happy boyhood days were spent, "where to fame and for tune unknown" he worked assiduously to get an education and to become a person of usefulness and of some consequence in his day and generation. Judge Parker has never been defeat ed yet, and it is very unlikely that good fortune will desert him when the prize is so near his grasp. Hospitality is one of the cardinal virtues in Judge Parker's household. Like the planter in the Southern States previous to the war of 1861, he deems it to be a privilege to offer entertainment over night. All his neighbors are his friends, and when he is at the head of his dinleg table, surrounded by his wife, mother, brother, a sister of Mrs. Parker, who lives at Rosemount; his daughter, son-in-law, grandchildren and Secretary McCauseland, with two or three guests, he is the life of the party, gentle and dignified, directing the conversation, but not monopolizing it. A man's private habits throw much light on his character, and nothing in the life of a candidate for President is uninteresting to the people who vote for the one who is to fill the office for the next four years. Although Judge Parket rises early, he

does not retire to his sleeping room before 11 o'clock at night, and he works so intermittingly during the day that he sleeps as sweetly as a babe on its mother's bosom. He bardly ever requires more than seven hours' sleep. WORDS OF WISDOM.

The following words from Judge Parker's letter of acceptance are parlicularly forceful and characteristic:

"I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upou me.

"I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

"The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for of the Judges and observes closely equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law

POLITICAL APOSTATE

CLOW DID NOT ALMOST KILL DEM-OCRACY WHEN ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR., DESERTED.

ilas Renounced the Faith of ilis Fathers Because of His Desire to See Elected a President That Will Invite Booker T. Wathington to Dinner

Probably there are many readers of The American who have managed to exist without even having heard of Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston. Mr. Paine is the sublimated gentleman who some days ago renounced the Demo-cratic faith and enlisted under the Roosevelt hanner because of his desire to see elected a President who would invite Booker Washington to dinner, and perhaps afford other colored citizens an opportunity to dine at the White House. While a severe blow. Mr. Paine's describon has not left the Democratic party entirely hopeless, but for the brief moment it brings him into the parti-hued spot light. From Alabaina comes the statement of the editor of the Luverne Critic, formerly a resident of Washington, D. C., a statement to this effect:

"Robert Treat Paine, acting for his wife, bought, through his agents in Washington, D. C., a piece of land in Virginia near Fort Myer and Arlington, laid off into town lots, named it Clar-endon, and sold to people with a binding contract that said lots should never be sold to a negro. I own three of these lots-119, 120 and 121-and have the contract and the deeds for them."

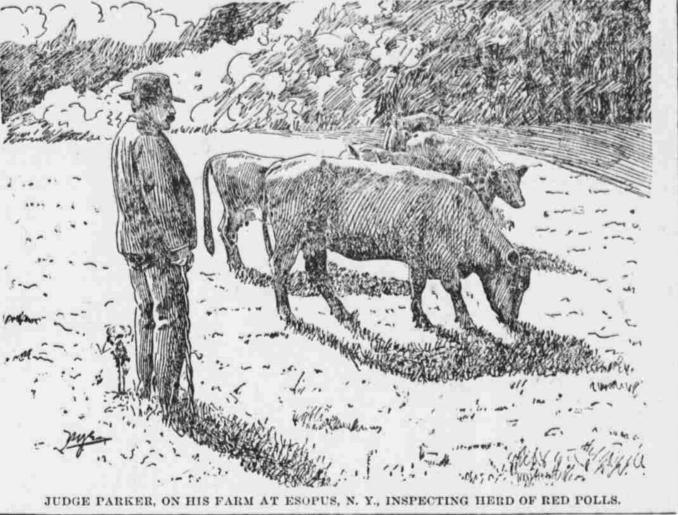
Thus it would seem that while Mr. Paine prefers a President who will eat with colored folks, he blacklists them when it comes to selling town lots. There is another incident in the life of Robert Treat Paine which reveals his superlatively assinine qualities to perfection In the city of Brooklyn there lives a Robert Treat . aine who a year or two ago received through the mail a number of dividend checks which were evidently not intended for him. Investigation disclosed the fact that they were the property of Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, and he forwarded them to the Boston person, with a polite note of explanation. In return for his courtesy he received this note:

"Your letter, with its inclosure, has been received by me. 1 hope you will allow me to express my sincere regret that you should bear the name that by right of lineal descent belongs to me and my family here in Boston. There is no other direct male descendant of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Dech ration of Independence, who was the next to bear that name. If the name was given you in honor of the signer, I think such a practice should not geceive the sanction of thoughtful persons.'

The Brooklyn Palne thereupen wrote the Boston Paine as follows:

"For the reason that it is impossible to stop the bray of the donkey without killing the ass I will allow you to ex-

to which I have the honor to belong ex-



was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland. In 1885 he went to the state convention that brought out David B. Hill for Governor. In this convention he became known throughout the State of New York and was selected as a member of the State executive committee and was made its chairman and planned and executed the successful campaign

BECOMES A JUDGE.

moral worth. HOME ON THE HUDSON. Esopus, where Judge Parker has his residence, is a small village of

thirty-five houses, built along a country crossroad. The Hudson River, which spreads out to surround the island of immense power in Judge Parker of Esopus, grandly flows toward the which matches well his black slik robe ocean, and in its enchanting beauty when once seen by the tourist is never forgotten. The grand hills of the Catskills form the background of the the argument and fastens his eyes on scene. On the top of an elevation, the lawyer who is addressing him.

He was again the only successful, shown by his decisions and decrees, the Judge rises at 6.30 o'clock every Democrat in the county. In 1884 mark him to be of sterling mental and morning, and even if the weather is cold he has his horseback ride before breakfast. He is methodical in all things that he performs. This is the

secret and explains how he does so much work. There is great dignity and a look when he presides as Chief Judge in the Court of Appeals. He is youngest

the great political parties. And when It is borne in mind that the great farm when the War of the Revolution broke out to shoulder a musket, that by the work done by these embattled farmers liberty and independence was won for all Americans, and that the Constitution was the direct outcome of the self-sacrifice, heroism, patriotism and blood of those farmers, It is not to be wondered at that Alton Brooks Parker, the great-grandson, is now engaged in the battle to preserve that Constitution from usurpation and destruction. As the great-grandfatner fought that liberty might be secured, so the great-grandson fights that liberty may ever be preserved by the Constitution.

What the Constitution has enabled Alton Brooks Parker to become, so will the undefiled Constitution enable all other farmers' sons to become in the Cuture years.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES. But what of those early days?

Young Parker was greatly in earnest to become a lawyer. His father did not possess the means to educate him thoroughly for the profession; not withstanding. Alton persevered in his purpose. He was graduated at the Cortland Academy when sixteen years of age, and on that very day he started out to obtain a school to teach and he obtained one in Virgil, thirteen miles from his home. His first experience as a teacher was extremely trying. Some of his pupils were nearly as old and as large as he. More than one conflict of authority was necessary before he could subdue and control his scholars, but this is the end he accomplished. The year following the young teacher obtained a license or degree from the normal school of his town, and through this credential secured a position in the county in which he now resides, Ulster County, N. Y. His salary was three dollars per day, and the position was as principal of the school, which gave him some leisure in which to study law, and, in fact, so industrious and energetic was he that he held this position but a year, when he became twenty-one years of age and was ready to be admitted to the bar, having now supported himself for the five years just past.

As soon as he was admitted to practice he became the junior partner in the office of Schoonmaker & Hardenbergh, of Kingston, N. Y. He had a strong friend in Augustus Schoonmakencouraged him to take a course at the one hundred thousand votes. Albany Law School. The friendship between Schoonmaker and Parker became still closer. Youn Parker was active part in political life. After hardly a partner in the firm when he Clevelaud was elected in 1884 Parker took a lively interest in the political was offered the first assistant postfortunes of Schoonmaker, who had master-generalship, but declined it. On a stand are found other volumes been county judge, but was defeated He refused a nomination for Secrefor re-election, and was so discouraged tary of State and one for Lieutenant- quent examinations. A table stands by this that he was about to give up Governor when the party was likely politics forever. Young Parker dis- to be successful.

member of the New York Supreme fidence his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, entertained for him, and he is to-day respected and ad-

ship. It was for the unexpired term, and one hundred and fifty feet above the is done. His associates declare he at its close Judge Parker was again river banks, and is a large two-story does his utmost to save them from unnominated for the position. Many lead- building. About it are large frees and necessary labor, and that he is the ing Republican attorneys were won over the path to it is gravelled and divides by his impartiality on the bench and a lawn ornamented with beds of flowopenly supported him and he was re- ers. A path leads down to the river is open. The other Judges take a vaelected by a handsome majority. He bank, and at the end of the path in remained in this office for twelve the summer is anchored a naphtha found every day of the session on his tional policy there are honest differyears, showing the esteem and con- launch named Niobe, which is used seat, so that there will be someone by the Judge and his family. older part of the Judge's residence mired by all who know him. Then anchored in front of it in 1777, the him are the statue of Livingston and it is no wonder that the leading states- night before the British burned Kings- the portraits of John Jay and others.

In 1885 there had to be chosen a from which the eye can behold the His courtesy to lawyers is commented or become one of individual caprice? press your sincere regret. The family river and the mountain scenery for a on all over the State. When he makes only member of the Court of Appeals who is always present when the court cation regularly, but Judge Parker is The present who will have knowledge of all rulings made in court. The Judge was standing when the British fleet sits high in his seat as justice. Around

Shall we cling to the rule of the grandfather of Alton Brooks Parker Court, and Governor David B. Hill ap-was one of those farmers who left his pointed Alton B. Parker to that judge-Parker home. The house stands about argument is useless after the thing despotism?

"With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict.

"If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the Chief Magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of Naences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sin-cerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best

"If it be the wish of the people that undertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exaited office.

Don't throw way your vote! !f you want to strike a blow at the Trusts

VOTE FOR PARKER!

ERYAN ROUSING INDIANA.

Great Nebraska Commoner Speaking to Immense and Enthusiastic crowds,

Mr. Bryan's speeches in Indiana have evidently been a great disappointment to the Republican managers. He has struck out straight from the shoulder in favor of a complete Democratic victory in the Hoosier State and everywhere else. His remarks have been in good taste and they bear every evicence of unrestrained sincerity. To say that he has drawn great crowds wherever he has appeared is superfluous, but it is not out of place to mention the fact that no other speaker on either side has had audlences onehalf as large as his, and that no other audiences have been as interested and enthuslastic.

Mr. Bryan has made it plain to his hearers that while he did not get all he wanted at St. Louis, he got most of It. He got tariff and trust planks that suit him, and he got equally good planks on Philippine independence and imperialism. He concedes that the money question is no longer an issue, having been crowded out by the extraordinary production of gold. As between Judge Parker and Theodore Roosevelt, he thinks there should be no hestitation on the part of any Democrat. He urged all of his friends to support the Democratic National ticket loyally, as he himself would do. 11 is doubtful if there is another State In the Union which contains as many devoted admirers of Mr. Bryan as Indiana, and his speeches in that State ought to be worth a great many votes to the Democratic Hickets, State and National

if you went the it w enforced against the Beef Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and all the other Trusts, VOTE FOR PAR. ER!

isted for many years prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and your statement that the signer was the first to bear the name suggests thoughts as to his antecedents. I have never been sufficiently interested to look up my genealogy, and I certainly shall never attempt it now, lest I might find that one of its withered branches reached out to you." This closed the incident. Now comes Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, who

again makes public his claim to being the prize ass of North America. Why he is not in a ward for incurables in the foolish house is a question which should chiefly concern his neighbors .--Nashville (Tenn.) American,

WHERE IT HURTS.

Tariff on Coal a Great Injustice in New England.

Why should not New England get coal where it can be had for the least money? But for a tariff it could be had for a reasonable price from across the Canadian line. Canada supplies an abundance of bituminous coal. Alabama and Tennessee afford all the coal seeded for the Southern States and much other territory besides.

This instance of the protective tariff system affords the very best illustration of its iniquity. Fuel for the poor, specially in the frigid climate of New England, ought at least to be as cheap, relatively, discounting freight, as it is in Canada. In the South, supplied by the abundant mineral resources of Alabama and Tennessee, to say nothing of the scarcely touched coal beds of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and blessed with a perennially temperate climate, they have a great advantage. The tariff should not deny to the people-the poor people of the New England States-the chance for a living, as far as fuel is concerned, which is enjoyed by the people South. It is a protective tariff which makes this great difference.

The Republican Beef Trust has raised the price of meat for the people while itself paying lower prices than ever to the cattle-raisers. If you want cheaper meat

VOTE FOR PARKER!

The Battle in Minnesota.

Minesota Republicans are now so ratiled because of the growing opposition to Dunn, the Republican nomince for Governor, that they have appealed to the Western headquarters. of the Republican National Committee to release all Minnesota Republicans who have been assigned to speak in other States. Johnson, the Democratie nominee, is making a great fight and in some localities will get a third of the Republican vote, Democrats and independents are for him to a man. His election is easily among the possibilities.

JUDGE PARKER, ON HIS FARM AT ESOPUS, N. Y., OVERLOOKING THE WORK.

elected President and that he will centre, runs a broad hall, used as a liv-Judge Parker, time and again, declined to leave the bench and take an

er, who took an interest in him and have a majority in his own State of ing room, in which are book cases tilled flows swiftly along the front of his with the works of the standard writers, both prose and poetry. The Judge's away, where dweils his family, where library takes up about all the southern are found his herds, his crops, and half of the first story. From the floor where he hastens at the end of each to the ceiling are found row after row of books. There are hundreds of them. which the Judge needs to make frein the bow window of the room and and he will die a farmer.

in the centre of the room stands a Another triumph was in store for directors' table. On these tables are suaded him from doing so, and he ar-ranged matters for Schoonmaker's the able and upright Judge. After piled books and documents, and here

men of New York declare he will be ton. Through the house, about in its As the justice looks through the window he can see Hudson River, which farm, the beloved Esopus, sixty miles are found his herds, his crops, and week. Even if his mind is perplexed studying the intricate problems of his great office, his affections cling around his home, his farm and his grandchildren, for he was born a farmer

> CALM AND DELIBERATE. Judge Parker works calmly and de-

