

NEVER IS LONESOME.

President McKinley Knows How to Attract People.

Has ushered in an era of good feeling which has had no counterpart since the days of President Monroe.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"I HAVE no doubt of the result; and when I am in the white house I will not be a lonesome president."

Thus spoke Maj. McKinley on the lawn beside his house in Canton, O., on the afternoon of the Sunday following the nomination of Mr. Bryan in July, 1896. Sitting under a tree with Congressman Apsley, of Massachusetts, and another friend, smoking after-dinner cigars, Maj. McKinley quietly made that statement which was then a prediction. Now it is a historic fact.

The gentlemen were adverting to the fact that of the leading men of the political party which Grover Cleveland twice led to success, very few were in the habit of calling at the white house. No unkind word had been said nor any uncharitable criticism uttered concerning President Cleveland; but the fact was mentioned that he had been deserted by many of the men who had formerly supported him, when Maj. McKinley said: "I will not be a lonesome president."

He has not been lonesome. On the contrary, he has had more callers daily since he has been in the white house than he could always find time to greet and welcome there. Leading men of both political parties have constantly called, and all of them have been on friendly missions. He has not been lonesome. He has not been austere, nor has he been repellant.

Because he has emphatically announced that he has no further political aspirations, he may now be commended with tongue and pen by men who talk and write with non-partisan conservatism. Therefore, the people may be told that, many months before his first election, President McKinley determined that public men should always be made welcome at the executive mansion. That one fact, heretofore unpublished, will account in great measure for the president's popularity with all classes of his fellow citizens.

On the day following his first inauguration President McKinley went forth from the white house for a stroll down Pennsylvania avenue. His action was a surprise to the people. During the preceding 12 years no president had been seen alone in public in that manner. Grover Cleveland four years, Benjamin Harrison four years, and again Grover Cleveland four years, had been exclusively and reclusively incumbents of the white house without appearing on a public thoroughfare. When the narrator met President McKinley on the day following his first inauguration there were only formal salutations in passing, but the memory of the narrator vividly recalled those words: "I will not be a lonesome president."

It was strikingly apparent that Maj. McKinley was showing himself to be a man of the people from the very beginning; and he was doing it to let them all know that he did not intend to be "a lonesome president."

The reader must not erroneously suppose that any unkind reflections



NOT A LONESOME PRESIDENT.

are directed towards the two preceding presidents in this contrast. They are not the only ones who have seen lonesome days in the white house.

Although every president has been revered and respected when his name has gone down into history, everyone of them was subjected to harsh, destructive criticism during his ascendancy; even the great and good Washington and Lincoln having been no exceptions to the general rule. It was the misfortune of Washington to have in his cabinet Thomas Jefferson, respected and adored for almost a century by a great political party, but who was one of the most selfish politicians that ever lived in high or low station in this republic. There is nothing in the career of Washington, not even excepting the cherry-tree story, which so manifests his enlightened Christianity as the fact that he called Thomas Jefferson into his cabinet and always treated him with kindness and courtesy.

When Thomas Jefferson became president he was subjected to criticism for every movement that he made; and even his great achievement, the Louisiana purchase, which made possible the expansion of this imperial republic, subjected him to all manner of violent and vile, insidious and open attacks upon the floors of both houses of the congress, as well as in the public prints.

With Monroe was ushered in the "era of good feeling." Peace had come and the country freed from war was so happy that it would not listen with any sort of patience to any party disagreements or bickerings. Even Jackson, that grim political fighter of after years, wrote to the new president and



TAKING A STROLL BY HIMSELF.

counseled him to harmony, saying: "Now is the time to exterminate that monster called party spirit," and advised him to select his cabinet and other officers without regard to party, telling him "the chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings." There was no antagonism between Monroe and congress during his eight years. The Missouri compromise aroused a storm of contention in congress, but no one dreamed of attacking the president under cover of it. So peaceful and harmonious had been his first term that he was reelected by a practically unanimous vote, only one ballot in the electoral college being cast against him, and that was by one of the electors of New Hampshire, who was his friend, but said he did not think after Washington that any man should have a unanimous vote, and therefore cast his for John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams, like his father, had a stormy time from the very beginning. His own irascibility and dogmatism had much to do with creating the opposition he encountered. His policy, as outlined in his inaugural, split his own party and aroused a storm of opposition. He was able to secure the passage of some measures in support of his policy, but more often met with defeat, and the charge of a bargain and sale between him and Mr. Clay was reiterated again and again.

Old Hickory had enemies, Jackson, with his strong will, his own bitterness in his dislikes, might have looked for attacks. He undertook to domineer congress and force his party friends to support and defend all his measures. He met with great success in this line, but also met with determined opposition. One of the most bitter attacks made upon him during his term was that led by John C. Calhoun. Under Calhoun's political management many of the president's nominations for office were rejected by the senate. So bitter did the feeling become that when an insane painter by the name of Lawrence attempted to assassinate the president his friends charged that Lawrence had been instigated by Clay, Calhoun, Poindexter, White and others. It was during his second term that the celebrated resolution of censure was adopted.

Van Buren and Tyler both met with opposition from their own party friends, that against Tyler assuming the proportions of an open revolt. Mr. Polk went into office under the most flattering circumstances. He had defeated overwhelmingly the idol of the whig party, and was supported by a very large majority in both branches of congress, but had hardly got warmed in his seat before a war against him broke out.

The first "era of good feeling" in this republic lasted without interruption only during the first term of President Monroe; while the second "era of good feeling" did not begin until the second term of the McKinley administration was fairly along.

He has not been and will not be "a lonesome president," but his personal popularity has not been because he has been a good politician alone, but because Maj. McKinley has been and is an exceptionally sincere Christian gentleman.

SMITH D. FRY.

Merely an incident.

"I clutched that child and saved her from falling off the street car going at frightful speed."

"That was fortunate."
"Not for me; the child's mother berated me for tearing its frock."—Chicago Record-Herald.

VOTE IN SECLUSION.

How the College of Cardinals Elects a Pontiff.

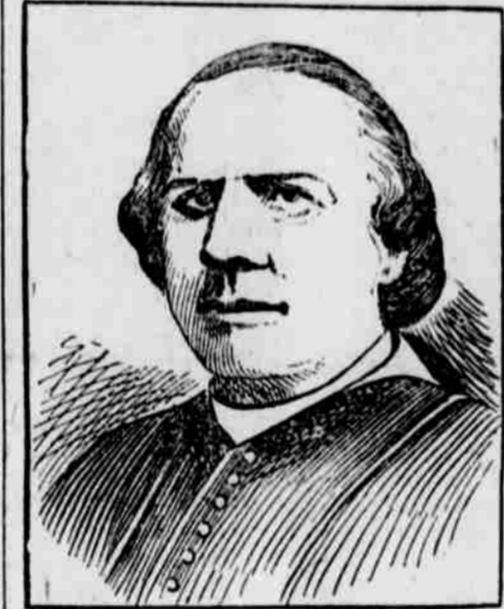
Coming Conclave Will Consist of 67 Members from All Parts of the World—Politics in the Vatican.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHURCH politics is quite an exciting pursuit as partisan politics. Sometimes, it is true, the papal office seeks the man; but only after a number of men who have sought the office have been what an American ward statesman would call "knocked out." Just at present, so rumor says, several cardinals of high standing are making efforts to line up their forces; while others are giving their friends to understand that in the event of a deadlock they would not be averse to being considered candidates for the chair of St. Peter.

Some Roman authorities claim that ever since the year 1058 the election of pope has been confined to the college of cardinals. Others state that not until 1862 was the practice established. The election takes place at an assembly of cardinals, styled conclave, which begins the day following the funeral of a deceased pontiff. The cardinals are locked up in several apartments, and meet once a day in the chapel of the vatican, or some other pontifical palace, where their votes, given on a slip of paper, are examined. This continues until two-thirds of the votes are found to be in favor of a particular candidate. The ambassadors of France, Austria and Spain have each the right to put in a veto against the election of one cardinal who may be unacceptable to their respective courts.

For some centuries the membership of the college of cardinals has been limited to 70, divided into three distinct orders—bishops, priests and deacons. There are six cardinal bishops, who hold the suburban sees of Rome. At



CARDINAL OREGLIA DI STEFANO.

present, however, there are but five, a vacancy which occurred some time ago not having been filled as yet. There are also six cardinal deacons and 56 cardinal priests—a total of 67. The cardinal priests hold their titles from parishes in Rome, many of them, among them Cardinal Gibbons, being at the same time archbishops or bishops of foreign dioceses. The cardinal bishops are the real princes of the church, and the pope is usually selected from their number.

The senior bishop in the college is "dean," the senior priest is "first priest" and the senior deacon is "first deacon" of the sacred college. Upon the death of a pope the cardinal chamberlain assumes charge of all Vatican affairs, and with the seniors of the three orders of cardinals forms an interregnum which controls church and state matters until a new pontiff is chosen. The committee has complete charge of the conclave. The cardinal dean consecrates the new pope, and the cardinal who is first deacon proclaims and crowns him.

Churchmen who profess to know what they are talking about are nearly unanimous in predicting that one of the five cardinal bishops will be the successor of Leo XIII.; although Cardinal Rampolla, for many years papal secretary of state, is by all odds the ablest and most popular member of the college. He is a statesman and diplomat of the first rank, and has gathered around himself a band of faithful followers. Moreover he is reputed to be a favorite of the present pope, and in order to release himself from all entanglements has recently resigned the Vatican premiership. He is a Sicilian by birth, very approachable and affable to high and low. Yet his chances are below par; not because he is not popular among his colleagues, but because it is an unwritten law of the church that no one who held a high position under a previous pontiff should be elected his successor. Cardinal Rampolla, it is true, has given up his confidential and responsible trust, but his self-denial evidently has not contributed to enlarging his popularity. However, he is but 58 years of age and can well afford to wait another decade before reaching the highest honor within the gift of the church.

The most popular, as well as the

youngest, of the five cardinal bishops is Serafino Vannutelli, bishop of Frascati; who was born November 26, 1834. He was educated by the Jesuits, and after his admission to the priesthood took up diplomacy. He has served as nuncio at Brussels, Munich and Vienna, where he established connections which were of momentous usefulness to the church and himself in after days. Cardinal Vannutelli, as well as his younger brother, who is a cardinal priest, are favorites in Roman society. Both are inclined to be liberal in their views, and that is why, in spite of strong personal following, neither of them can expect to be made pontiff.

Luigi Oreglia di Stefano, dean of the sacred college, was born July 9, 1828, the son of a Roman patrician family. He became a Jesuit novice, but did



CARDINAL MARIO MOCENNI.

not continue in the Society of Jesus. He was ordained to the secular priesthood in 1856, and was made a cardinal in 1873, by Pope Pius IX.

Cardinal Mario Mocenni, bishop of Sabino, is the oldest of the cardinal bishops. He was born January 22, 1823, and has served as apostolic delegate to Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. He is a personal friend of Pope Leo, who created him a cardinal priest in 1893 and cardinal bishop in 1894.

Lucido Maria Parocchi, bishop of Puerto and vice chancellor of the Roman church, is also subdean of the Sacred College and secretary of the Congregation of the Inquisition. He enjoys the reputation of being the ablest leader and foremost scholar in the church. He is the son of a Mantua miller, and was born August 13, 1833. He was made a cardinal by Pius IX., in 1877, and cardinal bishop in 1889. He represents the anti-Italian party in the Vatican, and during his vicar generalship fought several spicy battles with the Quirinal government.

Antonio Agliardi, bishop of Albano, the fifth cardinal bishop, was born at Bergamo, Italy, September 4, 1832. He has filled a number of important diplomatic posts and represented the pope at the coronation of the present emperor of Russia. He was made a cardinal bishop in 1896, and has since taken an active part in Vatican affairs.

The five cardinal bishops, as well as a majority of the cardinal priests and deacons, are Italians, and it may be taken for granted that the next pope will belong to that nationality.

It has been stated that Pope Leo has designated Cardinal Rampolla as his successor, with Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the congregation of bishops, as second choice. All such talk is idle nonsense. Pope Leo is very friendly to both of these prelates; and he knows that nothing would injure their chances of election as



CARDINAL PAROCCHI.

much as outspoken advocacy of their cause, it having been the custom of centuries to disregard the wishes of a deceased pontiff in the matter of succession.

Many of the cardinals who have been "mentioned" by amateur pope makers are ineligible because they belong to one or another of the many powerful religious orders of which a large part of the Roman hierarchy is composed. This rule was established by the conclave which elected Pope Leo, after a protracted discussion, and will probably be reaffirmed at the next conclave. It was then feared—surely not without reason—that should a member of any particular order be placed on the papal throne, he would, almost unconsciously, but not the less surely, promote the interests of his society. For this reason no Jesuit has ever been made pope, although the college has always been devoted to the Society of Jesus.

G. W. WEIPPERT.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The People's Christian Family church is the title of a new religious sect which has been organized in Boston with about 20 members.

In Germany ten years ago out of every 1,000 students who entered the universities 206 were students of theology; in 1893 the number was 150 for each 1,000, while this year it is only 101.

The appeal for funds to rehabilitate the public schools of Galveston, after the storm, brought in the sum of \$54,270.58, the bulk of it contributed by children throughout the country.

Three generations of one colored family have been graduated from Oberlin college—John M. Langston in 1849; his son, Arthur D. Langston, a teacher in St. Louis, in 1877; and his grandson this year.

A young Italian woman, Dr. Rina Monti, who has published several scientific papers and who has gained a university gold medal, has been accepted by the University of Pavia as a lecturer in anatomy.

From statistics recently made it is computed that, while the general population of India has increased 20 per cent. during the last 20 years, the growth in the ranks of Protestant Christianity has been 145 per cent.

A curious instance of religious fanaticism has recently come before the courts of Lemberg in Austrian-Poland. A wealthy Roman Catholic lady has been tried and convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for kidnaping a Jewish girl and confining her in a convent, where she was baptized against her parents' will.

Dr. Joseph Parker, the noted London preacher, was recently lecturing on "Eternity" in a provincial town and was much annoyed by a young dandy who was seated near the platform. The youth, proud of a new watch, was continually pulling it out to see what time it was. Finally the lecturer could stand it no longer. Looking full at the offender he said: "Put up your watch, young man. We are considering eternity, not time."

IT WAS NO LYNCHING BEE.

But It Was Not the Fault of the Sensation Mongers in This Instance.

"I enjoy the unenviable distinction of having aided in the organization of a mob on one occasion," said a gentleman who is a recent acquisition to the citizenship of Louisiana, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "but the scheme all went awry for reasons that will be more particularly set forth hereinafter. I had been sent out to a little town in Tennessee where the offense which justifies lynching had been committed. I was on one of the dailies published at the capital of the state, and there was with me on the trip the reporter of another paper. We expected to find a tremendous mob at the town where the negro had been placed when arrested, but, instead, we found the quietest place in the world. Men were lounging lazily under shade trees, whittling on dry goods boxes, and whiling away the time after the usual fashion in country towns. There was no evidence of the mob spirit. We had to stir up something, or lose the story. We stopped every straggler that came along, and said we had heard that the negro was going to be lynched, and, while we deplored the fact, we thought under the circumstances it would be justified. Finally we had the crowd in good condition, and had arranged for a meeting in an old stable. We had been spending money freely, and the crowd was almost in a swooning condition.

"When we got into the stable my friend jumped upon a bale of hay and began a fearful denunciation of the wretch who had committed the crime. The crowd would cheer lustily at intervals. My friend finished. We all went to get another round of drinks before going to the jail. Some other fellow was full of speech, and we gathered around the bale of hay again. We listened, cheered lustily at intervals, and then went to the rumshop to whet our appetites for gore again. Some other fellow insisted on exercising his lungs, and we gathered around the bale of hay again, listened and cheered lustily at intervals, got thirsty in the meantime, and returned for a final drink before attacking the jail. Some other fellow had, in the meantime, pumped his lungs full of philippics and hot air, and he wanted to work his Adam's apple, so back to the bale of hay we went. We finally concluded to make the charge on the jail. Daylight had begun to show, and in the gray, still morning the jail of the town did not look larger than a chicken coop. We swooped down on the jail and demanded the keys. We got them, and demanded the prisoner. 'The man is not here,' the jailer said, good naturedly. Sure enough, the prisoner had been spirited away, while we were speaking from the bale of hay and imbibing in the rum shop, and it was a case of two scoopers getting scooped."