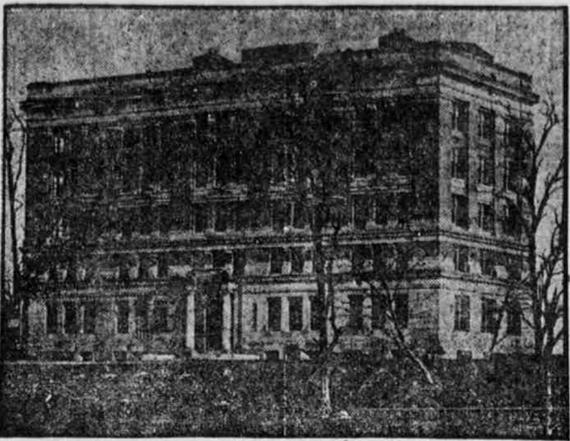


Rockefeller Institute in New York Is Finished



The \$1,000,000 institute for medical research which John D. Rockefeller has erected in New York in memory of his grandson, "Jack" McCormick, is finished, and will be thrown open in the next few weeks. "Jack," who died in 1903, was the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, of Chicago, and was the oil king's favorite grandson.

EXAMPLE OF CORPORATE GREED

Rights of People Openly Disregarded by Pennsylvania Railroad.

Gov. Dawson has addressed the national senate through Senator Tillman in regard to the railway and coal trust that has West Virginia by the throat.

The response of the interstate commerce commission to the Gillespie resolution showed that the Pennsylvania railroad does not legally own a controlling part of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, or the Norfolk and Western. Gov. Dawson is doubtless right in saying that the Pennsylvania practically controls all these lines. This puts the coal industry of West Virginia, which is one of the leading industries of the state, at its mercy, and here, as elsewhere, monopoly is the parent of grave abuses. The Pennsylvania and its subsidiary lines are in the coal mining business. The three subsidiary lines are the only routes by which West Virginia coal can get to market. In making rates the controlling company naturally favors its own mines of the subsidiary lines as against those of independent operators. In both cases the best interests of the people of West Virginia are sacrificed to corporate greed.

The disregard shown for the lawful rights of independent operators is illustrated by the Red Rock Fuel company matter. This company has 4,000 acres of valuable coal lands on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio. It charged that the road discriminated against it in favor of itself and other shippers and appealed to the interstate commerce commission for relief. The commission, after hearing, found that the Red Rock company's complaints were just, and ordered the Baltimore and Ohio to furnish the facilities needed for taking care of its business. The road refused, and, in consequence, the coal company has had to carry the case to the United States Circuit court. Meantime the railway is doubtless making enough money by its tyrannical course to more than pay its share of the costs of the suit and the Red Rock company is losing more than proportionately.

The senate—and if not the senate, the house—should make a thorough investigation of the relations between the Pennsylvania railroad and the ostensibly competing lines it is believed to control, and also of the alleged community of interests existing between the Pennsylvania system and the New York Central system. The public wishes to know how extensive and complete railway monopoly has become and to see the necessary steps taken speedily to break it up. Under modern conditions those who control the railway transportation facilities of a locality or a country control its industrial commercial destiny.—Chicago Tribune.

New York's Lighting Plants.

Municipal ownership in New York means public lighting plants. Mayor McClellan places at \$7,567,000 the cost of the initial plant for Manhattan and the Bronx. The fixed charges and operating expenses will reach \$1,269,000 a year, or an annual saving to the city of \$434,000. The board of estimates has authorized the purchase of sites for the erection of electric lighting plants in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. These sites have been bought and now belong to the city. Municipal fire alarms have also been discussed. The alderman has been asked for the immediate installation of 500 new fire alarm boxes and for the erection of a building to be used exclusively for a fire alarm central office.

Henry G. Davis Visits Senate.

Henry Gasaway Davis, Democratic candidate for vice president at the last national election, was conducted through the senate the other day, chaperoned by his son-in-law, Senator Elkins. The old gentleman was cordially greeted on all sides and it was noticed that he cast more than one wistful glance at the presiding officer's chair, which under other circumstances he might have occupied. He looked almost as young and spry as the senator who was showing him about the place.

SEES DOOM OF UNITED STATES.

Destined to Perish as Country, Says Mexican Journal.

To judge from present appearances the United States is not likely to reach old age. Administrative immorality, the eagerness to win wealth, name and power without regard to the means; the relegation to oblivion of the democratic practices of other times and many other similar causes are actively contributing to the dissolution of the United States as a nation. Moreover, that nation, which was born, and had the rapid growth of a monster, is bound also to come to sudden ending, and having now reached its highest point, its course henceforth must be downward until it reaches the lowest depths. By the end of the present century the United States, which will have caused days of bitterness to the nations of America in general and to Mexico in particular, will be split up into several nations and probably they will no longer be republics, but will have some other form of government, perhaps a monarchy, for by degrees the Yankees are becoming monarchical and they already regard many of the uses of institutions of democracy as mere formulas.—Mexico City El Tiempo.

ATTAINING SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Have Object Clear, and Habitually Work Toward It.

It has been said that success consists in getting that at which one aims, and being happy in it. Each one should have an ideal of what is to be the expression of his or her life. If this is attained in some degree, such a life may be called successful. Hence, the successful man or woman is the one who has succeeded fairly well in shaping the actual life in accordance with the ideals of life. This requires a strength and persistence that call for continual struggle. It forms the highest achievement of life. Bulwer well says that the man who succeeds above his fellows is the one who early in life clearly discerns his object, and toward that object habitually directs his powers.—From Vital Questions, by Dr. Henry D. Chapin.

One Reason for Marriage.

The new queen of Norway is not very well equipped with jewels—that is, for a queen. As the youngest of three sisters her share of pretty things was naturally smaller than those of the other two. The most imposing ornament of which she can boast is a diamond necklace left her by her godmother, the old Duchess of Inverness. A condition attached to the legacy was that on no account should it pass into her possession until her wedding day. It is said that when at last she was permitted to clasp it about her neck she said coquettishly to her husband that he must not take too much credit to himself as her bridegroom, for she felt she must "make some sacrifice" to gain possession of her godmother's legacy.

Keeps in Touch with People.

Congressman Calder of Brooklyn, now serving his first term, is successor of Mr. Baker, who refused to accept a railroad pass. In order to learn how he might best please those who send him to congress he mailed 40,000 letters to his constituents asking for suggestions. In a week he had received 1,400 replies, most of them urging him to stand by the president as regards leading measures proposed. Many ask for information or public documents. Mr. Calder is much pleased with the result of his experiment, which convinces him that his constituents read the papers closely.

When Strong Words Come Handy.

In America we will fight the swearing habit. We will admit that it is immoral and unwise to curse, but there is a heap of comfort in the fact that when the jelly refuses to jell and the stepladder falls and the door closes on two fingers and a boil finds its resting place on the end of one's nose, there are words, oodles of them, in this good English language that might be used if a victim was so minded. There is nothing like having a thing handy, even if you do not want it.—Mobile, Ala., Herald

WORK OF IOWA CONGRESSMAN.

Railway Rate Regulation Law Known as Hepburn Bill.

Congressman Hepburn, whose name is borne by the bill for the regulation of railway rates, which passed the



CONGRESSMAN W. P. HEPBURN

house almost unanimously, has been a member of congress from Iowa since 1881, with the exception of the years from 1888 to 1892. He is chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

TIMBER FAMINE IN PLAIN VIEW.

Supply Only Sufficient for Needs of Forty Years.

The woodmen spared not the trees whose ghosts now return to threaten us with timber famine. Whereas ten years ago only the soundest ties were used by the railroads, seconds and thirds are now accepted by the purchasing agents. Red oak, black oak, beech, gums, pines and other soft woods which once were considered worthless are now treated with creosote and other preservatives for ties, crossarms and poles. This treatment quadruples the life of a soft wood tie and will meet the demand for some years. But shortage is in sight and must be met by plantations. Maudo Adams is said to have planted upon her Long Island property 100,000 locust trees, which will make the best and most lasting telegraph poles and railroad ties. A catalpa plantation in Kansas owned by a railroad shows an annual net profit of \$12.65 per acre. The annual tie consumption of a single railroad is about 3,850,000 ties, the yield of 12,800 acres. The total annual consumption of railroad ties is 120,000,000, or fully one-sixth of the total cut of timber. Besides this are the vast drains upon the forest for telegraph and telephone poles, crossarms and other uses. At the present rate of consumption the United States will be bare of marketable timber in forty years. The government forest service offers substantial help to planters.

FEAR FOR DAVID BENNET HILL.

Former United States Senator Reported Ill in South Carolina.

Advices received at New York state that former United States Senator



David B. Hill.

David B. Hill is seriously ill in South Carolina, where he went several days ago to benefit his health.

Had No Wish to Meet President.

Mr. Bodawitz of Ardmore, I. T., a prosperous merchant, will have his name preserved in the pages of history as the only person who has ever declined to meet the President of the United States when it was the easy and natural thing to do. Mr. Bodawitz went to Washington to file charges against an applicant for a federal job. He succeeded in knocking out his man and while calling at the white house Secretary Loeb asked him if he would not like to see the President. Mr. Bodawitz looked at his watch and replied: "It is now 12 o'clock and I have an appointment over at the Arlington in three minutes." "Couldn't you drop around in the morning?" asked Secretary Loeb when he had caught his breath. "No," replied Mr. Bodawitz, "I am going down to Mount Vernon in the morning and will take the 3 o'clock train for the West." Mr. Bodawitz simply did not have any curiosity to see the President and no reason to believe that the President wanted to see him.—Chicago Chronicle.

"Home Sweet Home."

"Home, Sweet Home," Payne's song, was originally a number in the opera "Clari, the Maid of Milan," a production brought out in 1823. The opera was a failure, and nothing is now known of it save the one song, which became instantly popular. Over 100,000 copies were sold in the first year of its publication, and the sale in one form or another has been constant ever since the first appearance of this beautiful theme. The melody is a Sicilian folk song and was adapted to the words by Payne himself.

WHITE HOUSE WEDDINGS

Recent Ceremony the Twelfth Held in the Executive Mansion—Twenty Years Since Miss Folsom Married President Cleveland.

President Jefferson's administration was the first that began and ended in the White House. He was a widower, and whatever success his administration had of a social character was due to the presence of Mrs. Madison, wife of the Secretary of State and the greatest social factor of Washington official life.

The election of James Madison brought this most popular of American women to the highest social position in the Republic.

There were two weddings in the White House while she was its mistress. The first wedding to occur in the President's house was that of the widow of a nephew of George Washington—Lucy Payne, Mrs. Madison's younger sister, who was married at the age of 15, in 1792, to George Steptoe Washington, and lived during her widowhood with the Madisons in Washington.

The second White House wedding took place after the War of 1812 was ended. Mrs. Madison gave her cousin in a simpler but still a large wedding. The bride was a relative by marriage, Miss Anna Todd of Philadelphia, and the bridegroom was a member of Congress from Virginia, John G. Jackson, a great-uncle of Stonewall Jackson.

The third wedding was that of Miss Monroe.

The fourth marriage celebrated in the President's house was that of John Adams, the son and private secretary of President John Quincy Adams. He was married to his cousin, Mary Hellen of Philadelphia.

Andrew Jackson's administration succeeded that of John Quincy Adams, and it is recalled as one during which there were three weddings and

ary, 1842. Miss Tyler was in her nineteenth year.

A year later occurred the death of Mrs. Letitia Tyler, the wife of President Tyler, and from September, 1842, until the second marriage of the President, in 1844, eight months before his retirement, the life of the Executive Mansion was not gay. But when President Tyler left Washington early in the morning of June 25, 1844, to be married in New York, Washington society looked forward to another gay season. His bride was Miss Julia Gardner, a young woman of twenty.

The bridal reception at the Executive Mansion in Washington occurred on the Saturday following and was attended by nearly every official in the city, all the foreign Ministers, army and navy officers and great throngs of women. All Washington, in fact, was represented at that reception, which was as notable an event as the wedding itself.

The wedding of Nellie Grant was the ninth to occur in the White House. It was the first to be celebrated in the east room, and Miss Grant was the third daughter of a President to be married in the Executive Mansion. The first, as has been stated, was Miss Marie Monroe; the second, Miss Elizabeth Tyler.

Miss Grant was 18 at the time, a handsome, happy and affectionate girl. Both on her own account and on account of her father and his position there was immense public interest in the marriage. The bridegroom was Algernon C. F. Sartoris. He was in his twenty-second year and by birth an Englishman.

The wedding occurred May 21, 1874. The bridal party entered the east

room through the corridor, the bridesmaids walking in couples. They were the Misses Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Drexel, Porter, Fish, Barnes, Dent and Sherman. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany led the procession, followed by the bridegroom, who was supported by his best man, Lieut. Col. Fred Grant. The bridesmaids preceded the bride, who entered the room leaning on the arm of her father. Mrs. Grant and her two younger sons followed.

On a raised platform facing the large east window and under a bell of white flowers the bridal couple stood. The service was that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The bride's dress was of ivory white satin, covered with a skirt of rose point lace. The skirt had a very long sweeping train lined with white silk. The edges of the lace overdress had a fringe of orange blossoms and lily of the valley sprays.

The high corsage was cut square in the neck and filled in with diagonal folds of tulle. Point lace, matching the flounces in pattern, together with orange blossoms, ornamented the bodice and adorned the sleeves. The long veil was of the thinnest tulle, with the faint edge undefined by a hem. The bridal chaplet of orange flowers crossed the front of the coiffure, and was caught at the left side in a cluster.

The wedding breakfast was served in the State dining-room. The gifts came from a great number of donors and were valued at upward of \$100,000, a great sum in those days.

The autumn succeeding the marriage of Miss Nellie Grant her brother, Col. Frederick Dent Grant, was married in Chicago on Oct. 20 to Miss Ida Honore, and on Nov. 10 the President and Mrs. Grant gave the bridal pair a reception at the White House. Col. and Mrs. Grant passed the next three winters in the White House, and it was there that their daughter, Julia Grant, was born in June, 1876. This daughter is now the Princess Cantacuzene, Countess Sperassky of Russia.

The first silver wedding to be celebrated in the White House was that of President and Mrs. Hayes. On Dec. 31, 1877, they met their friends in the Blue room. The actual anniversary

had been kept on the afternoon of Dec. 30, which fell upon Sunday. The Rev. Dr. McCabe, who had married them, renewed his pastoral blessing in the same words and heard the same pledges that were uttered twenty-five years before.

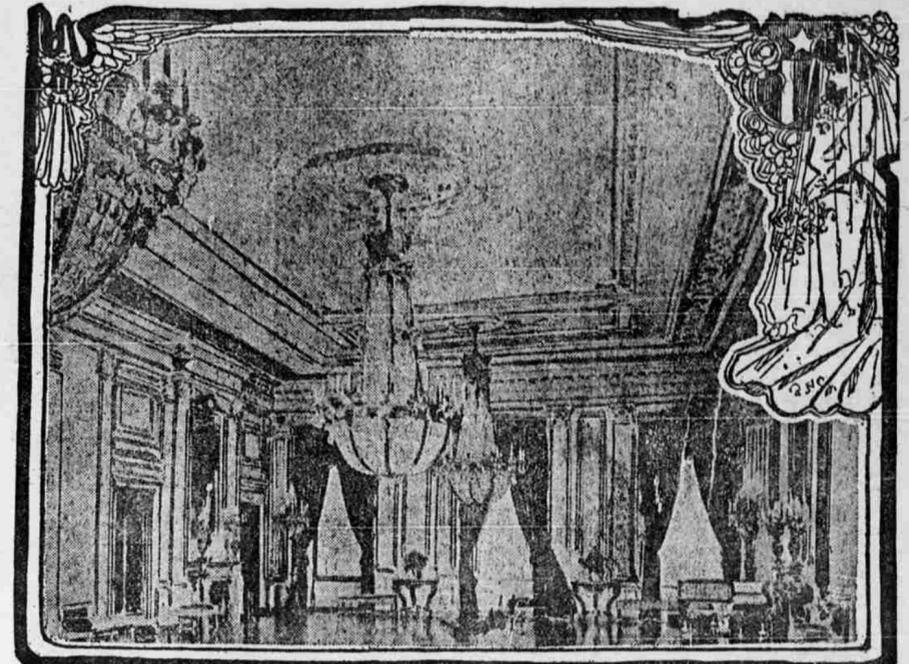
Following the ceremony a christening took place, the child, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heron, receiving the name of Lucy Hayes, in honor of Mrs. Hayes. Then Fanny and Scott Russell Hayes, two of the President's children, were baptized.

The tenth White House wedding was that of Miss Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, who was married to Gen. Russell Hastings on June 19, 1878. The bride had been to the President and Mrs. Hayes as a daughter, and she had lived in their home for many years, going to the White House with them from Ohio. Gen. Hastings had been a companion in arms of the President, having been the Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which President Hayes was Colonel.

The ceremony was performed in the Blue room by Bishop Jagger of the Southern Diocese of Ohio. In deference to the wishes of both the bride and the bridegroom the wedding was a very quiet affair, the guests being limited almost exclusively to family friends and relations.

When next the Blue room was decorated for a marriage ceremony the wedding was that of a President, the first to be married in the White House. President Cleveland was the second Chief Magistrate to be married while in office.

Miss Frances Folsom, the bride, was 20 and was noted as being graceful



THE EAST ROOM IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AT WASHINGTON.

a wedding reception in the White House.

The fifth marriage in White House history was that of Miss Della Lewis of Nashville, Tenn., whose father, William B. Lewis, was one of President Jackson's most intimate personal friends. Miss Lewis was married to Mr. Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot, a native of Martinique, who was secretary of the French Legation at the time of his marriage.

President Jackson was intensely fond of his wife's relatives, and being a childless widower and having not a relative in the world of his own, gathered about him many young people, among whom were several of Mrs. Jackson's nieces.

Mary Easton, a Tennessee girl, was one of these nieces, and when she was married to Lucien B. Polk of Tennessee the President arranged to have the ceremony take place in the Blue room.

Another White House marriage that occurred during President Jackson's administration was that of Miss Emily Martin, a niece of Mrs. Donelson, who became the bride of Lewis Randolph, a grandson of Jefferson.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son and private secretary of President Jackson, married, soon after the inauguration, Miss Sarah Yorke of Philadelphia, and the wedding reception was held at the White House. This was the first of several wedding receptions of the sons of Presidents which have occurred there.

The next wedding festivity to take place in the President's house was in the administration of President Martin Van Buren. He gave a very brilliant wedding reception to his son, Maj. Van Buren, whose bride was the accomplished Miss Angelica Singleton of South Carolina.

Following the one month administration of President William Henry Harrison, Vice President John Tyler became the tenth President. The year succeeding his incumbency the eighth wedding to occur in what was now styled the Executive Mansion took place. The bride was Elizabeth Tyler, who was married to William Waller of Williamsburg, Va., in the Blue room of the Executive Mansion at Washington on the 31st day of Janu-

ary, 1842. Miss Tyler was in her nineteenth year.

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