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MONEY-MAKING STATESMEN. Some of the Shrewd Speculators in the United States Senate. LUCKY DEALS IN REAL ESTATE. John Sherman Turns Everything Into Gold - Senator Jones and His Alaska Mines-Casey's Farm and Hearst's Big Ranch. [Copyright, 1890, by Frank G. Carpenter.] WISHINGTON, July 3.- [Special Correspondence to the BEE. |- The millionaires of the United States senate are among the smartest money makers of the country. Every one of them appreciates a good speculation, and during the past six months the fortunes of most of them have been growing like Jonah's gourd. Senator Stanford before he left for

Europe gave minute instructions as to the sale of his horses on the Palo Alto farm, and he has concluded to hold his Electioneer colts for a rise. On this stock farm Stan ford has 125 stallions, 160 brood mares and 230 fillies and goldings, each of which is worth a fortune and the poorest of which will bring more at a horse auction than a clerk's yearly salary. Stanford began his horse breeding, he once told me, for his health, got interested in it, and kept it up until he made it pay. He has certain plans and theories of breeding stock peculiar to himself, and when he first advanced these the other horse breeders of the United States laughed at him and called him "Crazy Stanford." A few years' experiment and the excellency of his stock showed them that he was right, and he now gets the highest prices in the country. One of his theories was that during certain seconds of every race the trotting horse had all his feet off the ground at the same time. This was sneered at ustil Stanford employed the photographer, Maybridge, to test the matter with a score of cameras. The result proved that Stanford was correct and the experiment formed the foundation of instantaneous photography. Stanford published a book about the matter which cost him \$40,000 for 1,000 copies and this is the

Costliest Horse Book Ever Published. Stanford's income is by no means confined to horse breeding profits. He has miles of vineyards and farms, railway and steamship stock, and he receives every year at least \$4,000,000 from his investments. He makes a good turn every now and then in speculation and not long ago while riding across the Potomac to Arlington he stopped his horse at the end of the Georgetown bridge and looking up and down the river told his private secretary to buy all the land he could see from that point on the Virginia side. The private secretary upon inquiry found it would take two years at least to perfect the titles and get hold of the property. Senator Stanford said nothing about the matter for six months and then in another ride he wanted to know if anything had been done. He was told the trouble as to titles and he then said he would drop the matter as he had enough on hand, and his fortune was so large that it would not pay him to bother to increase it. Had the land been bought he would have built a railroad into Virginia and have laid out a big suburb on the Potomac Heights. He saw there was money in it, but he did not care to worry about it. It was the same when he was in Turkey some years ago. The sultan wanted him to build railroads, and he replied that he would have jumped at the chance if he had been younger and poorer. He is said to be worth \$100,000,000, and his first money was made

In Peddling Horseradish.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is at the head of the California syndicate which is now putting millions into Washington suburban real estate. They have

the same thing. I have had one principle, however, which has perhaps aided in keeping me comparatively poor. I have never allowed my name of senator to be used as a director of any institution in which I was not financially interested and to the support of which I did not pay as large a proportion as any other member of the corporation. I once lost a couple of hundred thousand dollars by not being in Denver one day. A man whom I knew wanted to sell his mining property. He was a friend of mine and he came into my office and told my partner that he would give me the option on it for thirty days for \$125,-600 and that I could have all that I made over in the sale. Had I been in 1 would have jumped at the chance for I knew that the property was worth a great deal more than the amount stated, I was up in the country, however, and the man being in a hurry handed it over to some one else. It was sold inside of three weeks for \$575,000 to Jerome B, Chaffee. Mr. Chaffee afterwards told me that he was sorry I had not gotten the sale, and he compli

mented me by saying that he would rather have given me the extra \$50,000 than the other fellow. This is nothing, however, and ucky chances come to all men." In this connection perhaps no man has taken more advantage of his chances in a legitimate way than Senator John Sherman. Sherman was sitting yesterday afternoon just next to Senator Teller. He was dressed a a pepper and salt suit, and as I looked at him he did not seem a day older than when 1 came to Washington seven years ago. It was

at this time that he made his blg speculation In Suburban Real Estate here, out of which gossips say he made a clear \$200,000. He has been investing in other properties since then and everything he touches seems to turn into gold. He does not allow his money to lie idle, and as senator Palmer once said of him, he likes to make a good speculation as much now as he ever did. It would be impossible for a man like Sherman to remain poor. He is cautious and conservative, and though not stingy, he is

economical. He knows a good thing when he sees it and is not afraid to take hold of it. His property at Mansfield, O., has been increasing in value right along and he lately gave a part of it to the city as a park and this materially increased the value of that which remained. He has a number of good renting houses in Washington, has bank stocks scattered here and there over the country and was for a time one of the directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. He is, however, more of an investor than a speculator. He commenced life by making it a principle to save \$500 a year. This was shortly after he was married and his progress since then has been steady. He is a man of extraordinary intellectual ability and he has added to his intellectual capital by the same methods that he has increased his money pile. He has been a student all his life and never wasted much time in loafing or novel reading and though he is well posted in English literature he has little time for trash. He has undoubtedly an income of a thousand dollars

or so a month outside of his salary and though he never talks about his money he has long been classed with the millionaires. The Ups and Downs of Senator Jones. Senator Jones of Nevada is perhaps the most active speculator of the Millionaires' club. He has had a score of ups and downs and when he was elected to the senate in 1872 he was worth \$5,000,000, a large part of which came out of the Comstock Lode, which made the fortune of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair. Shortly after this he went into a speculation with Senator Stewart and lost nearly all he had. He started a watering place near Los Angeles, Cala., which never paid and he built a Turkish bath in San Francisco which further depleted his fortune. He then put all he had left in the Sierra Nevada mine,

nothing, and a few months later began to not spend a great deal of money in Washingrise and got up to 215. The bubble then ton. His money is invested in stock ranches burst, and Jones who had held on to his | and real estate in a number of the Montana stock was again worth nothing. After nu- cities. He is also engaged in business and he merous other adventures in which he made and lost he became interested in the Alaska mines near Sitka, out of which he is now getting immense profits. I do not know just how many thousand dollars a month these are turning out but they yield the senator several hundred thousand dollars every year and he is again a millionaire. Like the most of the western millionaires he has a large estate in California and his grazing and farming lands at Santo Monica embraces 32,000 acres. He is a very simple man in his habits and lives very quietly at Washington in a house facing Scott Circle which he recently bought from Stilson Hutchins, the old editor of the Washington Post. Senator George Hearst has an income amounting to hundreds of dollars a day, and like Jones, has one of the biggest farms in the west. There are 40,000 acres in his estate at San Luis Obispo, and the senator has some fine stock upon it. He has

than any other millionaire in the body. Sen-ator Sawyer always make me think of a THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT blacksmith and his father was a blacksmith and farmer. He lived in New York and like most New York farmers sixty years ago he believed in having his children work for him until they were twenty-one. When Philetus was seventeen he bought his time of his father and made money out of the speculation. He married early but the sum of his savings for the first thirteen years of his life were just about \$2,000, or less than half of what is monthly income probably is now. I once chatted with Senator Thomas W Palmer, now minister to Spain, about riches and he told me that when a man had \$0,000 a year it did not make much difference whether he had any more or not. I under stood that Don Cameron not long ago said that his income was \$90,000 a year, but \$7,000 a month will not buy Don

A Good Stom :ch,

and he has more dyspepsia than though he were working at a dollar a day. He inherited alarge amount from his father, but Simon Cameron used to say that Don was a much better money-maker than he was, and Senator Cameron's investments are in railroad stocks, mines and lands. He owns a great amount of property in Washington, both suburban and city property. He rarely buys a square foot of land that does not double in value before he sells it. He got \$96,000 for his house on Scott Circle, and paid \$67,000 for he that in which he now lives near the white house. He owns lands at Harrisburg and is president of a bank at Middleton, Pa. He makes a lucky turn every now and then which increases his pile, and the natural accumulations of his fortune are very great. He is, however, among the senators who have lost big chances during life, and his biggest mistake was per-

haps that connected with the Bell telephone. Shortly after Bell had made the invention he came to Washington and the stock was hawked about here for 10 cents on the dollar. Among others Senator Cameron was called apon and Bell offered him a controlling interest in the company for \$6,000 and Cameron, though he said he was sure the thing would pay to some extent, had no idea that it would bring in

Something Like \$2,000,000 a Year and refused to take it. The result was that Bell left his house very much disappointed, and it took him lots of time and trouble to get the money elsewhere. Cameron in speaking about the matter said some time ago that he believed the invention was a good one, but that his money was so tied up that he did not like to risk the amount on it.

None of the new senators are restricted to their salaries for their living expenses, Squire came to Washington in a special car, and I am told that his investments in Seattle and elsewhere yield him \$50,000 a year. He got his first start as a manager of the Remington Gun works and married a daughter of one of the firm. He was for a time purchasing agent for the Remingtons and went to Europe for them. At this time he made a good speculation in selling old guns to Persia, Turkey and other countries of the far cast and he invested his money as he made it. He has now valuable properties in Seattle and his money is breeding as fast as Australian rabbits. He appreciates the value of a dollar and is a clear, careful business man.

Allen, the other Washington senator, has saved something from his law practice and he was making \$10,000 a year before he came to Washington. Sanders has an income of \$25,-000 from his property in Montana. He owns mines and mining interests and it is hard to telljust what these amount to. Some of them pan out well and some poorly. In addition to this he has a large legal practice and his time during the recesses of the senate will be fully occupied. Senator Power has perhaps \$20,000 a year outside of his salary. He the shares of which at once dropped down to | is a close, conservative investor and he will

Views of Some Eminent Men on a Vital Question.

PRISON BARS FOR VOTE BUYERS.

Powderly Takes an Emphatic Stand-A College President Advocates Parer Methods and Parer Men -Llass Government.

The proper work of practical politics is to ecure, by fair methods, the ends of good government. Good government is the object of the state. This is secured by such methods for obtaining order and administering justice as develop at once the individual and that social life of which the individual is an organic part. That politics may secure good government they must be fair in methods employed and practicable, that is, adapted to the development of the social and the individual life of the governed. To make politics more nearly correspond to such a standard as this indicates would be to "purify politics." In order that polities may become purer we must have in politics both purer methods and purer men. Neither good men with bad methods nor good methods with bad men can secure the desired end. The danger of the unpractical moralist is that he will emphasize so exclusively the value of good intentions and an upright character that his followers will be inclined to say, "Give us good men in politics and that will be enough." But even the best men, with the best intentions, are powerless for good in practical politics where there is a lack of wise laws, of honorable methods enforced by law and by public opinion. On the other hand, men who are engrossed in some particular reform are inclined to say, "Give us this desired law, and impure politics will be done away with." But no laws can be framed which will be stringent enough to prevent impuremenand rascals from working out rascality and impurity in spite of those laws.

What we must have, then, is better methods and better men in politics. Better methods, secured by certain reformatory laws, will open the way for better men to make themselves felt for good in politics, Hence the great importance of ballot reform-of accounting for election expenses-of civil service reform. Not that any law can compel men to be virtuous; but good laws make crime more difficult, more clearly fix guilt upon the criminal, and furnish an ever-pres-

ent standard with which public opinion may emand conformity. The man who hopes that sufficiently strin-

gent laws can be passed and sufficiently pure methods adopted in politics to leave American citizens free from all care about the government, to put the political machine where it "will run itself" in the interest of virtue and justice, is optimistically foolish. On the other hand, the man is unwise who hopes for better government without a change in the vicious methods now in use in politics (none more utterly vicious than the application of the devil's own maxim: "We must fight the devil with fire"—a contest in which the devil always gets the best of it, being an adept in the use of his own weapons). Pure and honorable men cannot do pure and honorable work in politics without changing many of the methods now in vogue. "To

steal the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the devil in." is a well known piece of tactics; but it is impossible for the children of light to steal the livery of the devil to do dod's work in. By the very attempt they forfeit their character

We need not feel discouraged because the purification of politics involves constant watch fulness on the part of good citizens, and strenuous and persistent effort. It is by this very fixing of the attention upon the objects to be attained by good government, it is by these very efforts necessary for the attainment of these ends, that the individual and society secure by their own activity that har-monious development of their own powers which it is the object of good government to bring about. The ideal government is not the perfectly wise and good autocrat.

Class Government Feared.

government is possible only on four condi-

American politics can be purified thorough-ly and permanently, not by any one, but only by all four of these remedies. Civil service

reform, the Australian ballot system, com-pulsory voting, such as David Dudley Field

advocates, are all no doubt efficient remedies

for pollical corruption ; but without the dif-

fusion of education, property and conscient-

and the dissemination of good literati

Only Necessary to Go Forward.

n firmly in the path on which it has en

H. B. ADAMS

ousness, they will be found to be insufficient. A state must be reformed, as an individual

The diffusion of education.
The diffusion of property.
The diffusion of conscientiousness.

1. The diffusion of liberty.

tion will convince and candid man that the merit system has already accomplished more than its wisest advocates could have anticipated in the purification of politices. Un-happily it is not always administered by its friends, but even in the hands of its enemies its restraints have not been completely over-ridden, and its principle has been abundantly justified.

No better reason can be found for supporting this measure than that which is drawn from the character of the men who are clam-oring for its repeal. One who lives at any of the centers of politics, and who carefully ob-serves the political conduct of that class of politicians to whom this reform is particuariy obnoxious, will be fully convinced that the law deserves our love for the enemies i has made. The men whose instincts and in has made. The men whose institutes and in-terests are all opposed to the purification of our politics are unanimous in their denunciations of civil service re-form. Good citizens are perfectly safe in pushing with all their might any measure that these men are united in op-posing. And there were unservice used

any measure that there was never greater need posing. And there was never greater need of united, resolute, releaties advocacy of this particular reform than in this second year of the administration of Benjamin Har-2. The next step in the purification of pol-litics should be the adoption of the Austra-

lian system of balloting. As a preventive of intimidatio..., as a check to bribery, this measure promises important results. The publication of an official ballot removes one of the main excuses for the contribution of funds by reputable men to be corruptly used by disreputable men. With no need of ticket printing or of ticket peddling, the necessary expenses of an election would be reduced to a minimum, and pieus partisans who new innocently (1) pour out their money for the corruption of voters would be obliged to do

it with their eyes wide open. 3. A more important measure still is a law requiring every candidate and every political committee to publish a sworn and itemized statement of all moneys collected and expended for election purposes. The debauch ery of our voters by money in every election is assuming such frightful proportions that stern measures must be taken. To say that we cannot enforce a law like this is to say that the foundations of our government are

already undermined, 4. The bestowment of favors or gratuities upon public officials by parties in interest be-fore them, and the acceptance of the same by such officials are acts already illegal in most if not all the states; but in spite of the this scandal is constantly perpetrated. law The acceptance of a railway pass by a state legislator is an indecent and infamous act. No ionest legislation can be looked for from who will take such favors. It would be wholesome if voters would always interrogate candidates for the legislature upon this subect, requiring of them express declarations of their purposes. The invasion of our legislatures by the money power is one of the great sources of political corruption; and voters are bound to keep vigilant eyes upon their representatives, and to exact a strict account from them.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Columbus, O.

It Must be Accomplished.

The purification of politics is not only with-in the possibilities, but it must be accomplished. Senators who purchase seats in the apper house at Washington may sheer at the dea of purifying our political atmosphere, but those who contemplate such a result do not regard the undertaking as an "iridescent dream" by any means.

The much desired result can be accom-plished by passing laws in all the states to protect the voters at the polling places. Such a law as the Australian election statute should be engrafted on the books of every state. Side by side with that law should be another to make education, of old as well as

young, compulsory. Immigrants should be required to learn the English language inside of five years after landing, and should study the Declaration of Independence and constitution of the United States well before admission to citizenship. Every question of a public character should be discussed in the public schools of the nation during a brief period set apart for that

purpose. The elective franchise should be conferred on women; they cannot make a worse job of

polities than we have. Laws should be passed fixing the death penalty (in cases of conviction) where the ballot box is tampered with. We would shoot the man who would "haul down the flag," but that which the flag but represents-the ballot box-is not only hauled down but walked on at every election. The penitentiary doors should close on every one who offers or takes a bribe in elections, there should be no lines, for wealthy rascals think nothing of

on account of the Paris exposition. The feativities will occupy a whole week in August, and invitations have been sent to other uni-versities, also to American, to participate. St. John's college at Annapolis, the third St. John's college at Annapolis, the third oldest in the country, being antedated only by Harvard and William and Mary, has given the degree of LL. D. to Mr. James Wilton Brooks, a son of the late Erastas Brooks. Dr. Brooks was graduated at Yale in 75, has been a member of the state legislature, was recently elected a fellow of the society of Science, Letter and Art. of London and is weahally the youngest doctor of laws in the

SINGULARITIES.

Riedmann, near Storzing. She is in her cleventh year, and is about six feet high.

The quails are so numerous and tame in the vicinity of Grass Lake, Wis., that they fly

into the village in flocks and sit around on the lawns like robbins,

The tallest schoolgirl in the world lives at

old.

Stray Shafts From the Bows of the Professional Humorists. -BREEZY BITS FOR SUMMER TIME. probably the youngest doctor of laws in the ountry, being not more then thirty-six years

SOME HAPPY LITTLE HITS.

The Training of Theatrical Stars-Respected His Elder-Ice and Bankruptcy-A Newsboy's Candor-No Dividends Declared,

> Voices of the Year. New York Herald. Hark to the flendish yell, Hark to the umpire's shout, "All ready, now, play ball -"that "Man's "Out?"

A Critical Opinion.

Jinks-No; but I squeezed her hand.

inderstand. Crimsenbenk—And what is that?

lawyer."

lead

Drumming Up Business.

Yeakers Statesman: Yeast-There is omething about Mr. Brief that I cannot

"O, don't you understand! He is a divorce

All Agree with Him. Washington Post: "I think," said the peet, s he dropped his feet on the editor's desk

ind puffed a stream of smoke chandelierward.

that I will never be really happy until I am

"Yes," said the editor, "there are a good

many of us who feel the same way. There's a good deal depending on you."

The Way of the World.

Mansey's Weekly: Criticus-I contend that poets are born, not made.

Clergyman-Ah, yes! That is always the way with you men of the world. You try to put the blame for everything on the Lord.

Pointed Remarks.

Philadelphia Press.

But it would cause a wondrous change

And we got thumps from angry chaps

It gives the moralist distress Instead of satisfaction That men of brains do not express

Their sentiments by action

In orthodox sensation If talk went on by kicks and raps,

Mrs. H. G. Abrams, of Franklin., Ga., has a monstroaity in the shape of a chicken. A peculiarly shaped egg did not hatch, and was broken. It contained a chicken with four well formed legs and three wings. New York Weekly: Jinks-That young adv may be a fine planist, as you say, but

A child was born to Mrs. George Buckley of Lima, O., with six toos on each fost. "he peculiarity is in the doubling of each little too. The little fellow is healthy and lively. The mother has six toos, and her there is no warmth to her touch. Blinks—I guess you didn't hear her play st the Moonlight Symphony. mother had the same peculiarity.

A female pike weighing twenty-nine pounds has been found in the lake at Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke, the seat of Lord Alexander Rus sell. It had apparently met its death in the vain attempt to swallow one of its own species weighing nine pounds. The two fish "He always speaks so encouragingly of matrimony and yet he remains a single man in the position in which they were found, are being stuffed at Winchester. himself

The child of Mrs. Hugh Glencross Astorio Ore, borr on Sunday, May 25, which weighed barely eighteen ounces when twenty-four hours old, died Thursday, having lived eighteen days. At the time of death the miget measured thirteen inches in length and weighed just two pounds. It was a boy and was christened George Washington finger ring was easily supped over the child's arm up to the shoulder

Major E. M. Tutweiler of Birmingham, Ala., a poultry fancier, recently saw a young chicken being drazged into a hole. Upon in-vestigation he found that an immense and savage looking spider had clutched the chick en by the log and was dragging it into the hole. After great difficulty the chicken was released and the spider caught and caged alive. In the nest were found the bones of many young chickens. The spider is an enormous monster, at least three and a half incl

cross the back. He resembles a South American tarantula, O'Neil Patton a cattle man of Deaf Smith Texas, has an excrescence on hand which is a percounty, his left fect resemblance of a rabbit. per-The eyes, ears, head, mouth, nose, fect and body are pertectly outlined. Patton visited Chicago^{*} last spring with some cattle, and the proprietor of the hotel where he stopped brought a showman around, who offered Pat ton \$2,500 per annum if he would exhibit his hand. Patton very positively declined the offer of the showman. He is known among

P EPPERMINT DROPS.

sattlemen as "Rabbit" Patton, and is called

The latest thing out-a bachelor's night-"Board wanted," said the chap who fell overboard.

One is company and two is a crowd in a summer hammock.

The college graduate is now looking about him for a job. It is the saddest period of his

"Rab," for short.

It seems quite natural that the threads of conversation should sometimes produce a long yarn.

A lady in Hartford who owns a cat that scratches a great deal has given it the de-scriptive name of "Clawed."

We believe that many ministers would ventilate their themes to better advantage if they preached in ventilated churches.

She-What a strong face he has. He-Yes; that comes from exercise. He has been traveling on it for many years.

Lightening seems to be exceptionally de-structive to life thus far this year, but we ob-serve that it hasn't struck Kemmler yet,

Smythe-You look unhappy. What's the matter! Roberts -I have had a row with my uncle. Smythe-Did you loss the ticket!

By way of explanation, The Mode. American Grieer. "Oh. father, may I an actress be," "Yes," said her doting pater; "You must marry, of course, And get a divorce, But never go near a the-a-ter."

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Where Reverence Was Due.

Jester: Old Gentleman-Walter, I believe t is wrong to speak disrespectfully of one's ders, is it not?

Waiter-Yes, sir; I've always heard so. Old Gentleman-Well, then, I'll not say what I think of this spring chicken, but take it away and bring in some liver and bacoa.

Professional Practice.

Builington Free Press: She-What do paseball players do all winter long f He-Oh, they practice their profession by going on a bat.

Too Gen rous. Epoch: "Is your husband a very generous

man?" "Indeed he is. You remember those nice cigars I gave him for a birthday present? Well he smoked only one, and gave all the others away to his friends."

Would Bankrupt Him.

Jester: He-Here is a letter from the architect, Ethel, and although his estimates for a country house as we want are reasona-ble enough, I am afraid to trust him with the work, as I fear his ideas are too recklessly extravagant.

bought the land by the acre and will sell it by the square foot. They have a number of bills before congress authorizing them to build railroads through it, and they are asking about 500 per cent advance on the money they paid to the farmers. Senator Stewart rolls in money. Still he looks more like a farmer than a millionaire, and his rosy face has none of the signs of the dissipated life of the very rich. He has blue eyes, a beard of straw-colored silver, and his bald head is fringed with fuzzy white hairs. He has, it is said, \$300 laid away for every one of those hairs, and though he has lost several fortunes he is again on top. He still owns the big castle which he built opposite Blaine's, and this is now rented for \$10,000 a year to the Chinese legation. One of Stewart's first investments was the selling of coonskins, and he made this pay as a boy.

Senator Teller of Colorado makes \$10,000 a yearout of his law practice, and he has lost as many fortunes as any mau in the senate. He has numerous investments in mines which may jump into millions any day, and though he is at present a comparatively poor man, he is one of the infinite possibilities. I chatted with him last night about his moneymaking experiences. Said he:

"One of my first investments after going to Colorado was the buying of a mine for \$12,500. My profits out of the sale of it were more than \$100,000 and that sale ruined me. It was enough to ruin any man to make \$100,000 in three days. This was thirty years ago and now, in 1890, I do not suppose that all my property under the hammer would sell for more than \$100,000. The investments I have are unproductive and my income outside of the senate is small. I am often classed with the Denver millionaires but in these estimates a man is charged with having ten dollars where he has but one. For instance my immense ranch in southern Colorado. The reports state truly that it takes 125 miles of fence to surround its fields and that its area embraces thousands of acres. This is true. It contains 16,000 acres but we paid only \$1.25 an acre for it and the original purchase did not amount to more than \$20,000. We paid \$7,000 more for some additional lands which connect it with the river and gave us water, but at present nothing but grass will grow on ranch and it is worth practically nothing until it is irri gated. It will cost \$50,000 to make the right kin ! of a ditch to irrigate it, and when this ditch is made it may be worth something. Then my mining properties may be worth a great deal and may be worth nothing. All thet I know is that they bring in

No Income to Speak Of

at present. As to farm lands, I have 12,000 acres in Hinois. I was offered \$75 an acre for 500 acres of it some years ago, but I do not think it would bring \$50 an acre under the hammer today, and the whole farm would not sell at auction at \$40 an acre. I bought a large part of this farm for my father and paid a good price for it. Some of it I have owned for a generation, and I keep It because I bought it with some of the first money I ever made. Then I have a hotel and bank at Central City, Col. I own the furniture of the hotel, and every year or so one of the tenants gets two or three thousand dollars behind and leaves. It then costs me a couple of thousand dollars to refurnish it, and the result is that the taxes, the furniture and the repairs eat up the income from it."

"Yes," continued the senator in response to my question, "I have had a number of chances to make money by investments, but as I toid you about the \$900,000 I lost by not going into a mining speculation, I have lost others equally as good, I do not suppose that there is a man in the senate who connot say

Mines all Over the Country, from coal mines in West Virginia to silver

mines in Mexico. He is the chief owner of the San Andreas gold mine of Mexico, which is quoted at \$5,000,000 in the London market. and he is said to be one of the best judges of mines in the country. He has at times employed more than two thousand men in working his mines, and he is one of the few men who continuously make and seldom lose. His son own the San Francisco Examiner, and his wife is one of the accomplished women of Washington society. As for the senator, he prefers a retired life, and would rather be one of a quiet party at the card-table than attend a white house dinner. The new house into which he has just moved is worth at least \$100,000 and it must have cost a fortune to put

it into shape and change it from the great

square brick which it was when Secretary Fairchild occupied it, into the modern architectural structure which it is now. Senator Sawyer is another big farmer of the millionaires' club. It takes something like seventy-five miles of wire feace to surround his Texas ranch, and he has pine lands and lumber mills all over Michigan. Within the last two years he has been devoting himself to trying to dig gold out of the Potomac rocks, and strange to say he is having considerable success. He has bought 400 acres of land up above Washington and has a stampmill at work there. The vein contains a good grade of ore, and one nugget was found weighing twenty-three pennyweights. Some of the rock yields \$33 a ton, and if it holds out the mine will certainly pay. Sawyer is worth four or five millions, and he has been getting away with a part of his large income this winter in entertaining. He has built a

house for his daughter which has cost something like \$100,000, and the interior of this is furnished like the palace of Monte Cristo. The richest of satins cover the walls, the ceilings are painted and the finest of woodwork beautifully carved has a plano-box finish in which you can see your face as you go through the doors. Senator Sawyer made the most of his money in Wisconsin lumber. He started west when he was thirty with \$2,100 in his pocket and began to farm some place near Oshkosh, and from farming he turned to logging, bought a saw-mill which had ruined its owners, and by good, careful

business management made it a succes. He traveled over Wisconsin and Picked Out the Fine Pine Lands and bought some of the best of them. He is still engaged in the lumber business and when he is at home it is said that he takes off his coat and some times goes down into the mills and superintends matters for himself. Notwithstanding his gorgeous house his own life here at Washington is very quiet. He does not speak often in the senate but he does a deal of work in committees and he gets

works on close margin. Moody of Dakota is said to make \$10,000 a year at his practice and he has a number of good mining investments. He came to the state poor and is now rich.

Casey of North Dakota is easily worth half a million and Gill Pierce is probably the only man among the new senators who gets his chief support from his salary. All told there are not a dozen of the United States senators who have to keep within the \$5,000 a year which the government pays them. The same is largely true of the members of the house and in a future letter I will tell you of other senators for whom the giant, interest, works day and night and of a number of our representatives who have

kind of class government. But class govern ment in America does not seem likely to outside investments which bring them in from fifty to one hundred and more dollars a found itself upon the hereditary principle It is likely to placate the people by the use of the political forms of free government, and to day whether they wake or sleep, spout bun combe or go off on comr expense of Uncle Sam. committee jaunts at the dominate the people by a really corrupt use of their forms FRANK G. CARPENTER. of the southern states and of the liquor traffic in some cities of the northern states is main-

The Actor As a Manager.

I have often wondered how actors have ever been able to retain, as managers, the popularity which they may have won as art-ists, or why, experiencing the troubles of management, they have ever continued to hold the reins, writes, Henry Irving in the Ninetcenth Century. In the exercise of their art they are in some ways desperately handicapped, for a large portion of the time and labor which would almost insure artistic success is required by the needs of the purely business aspect of the undertaking. No one can know, except by personal ex-

perience, the worries to which a nervous or excitable manager can be subject; and when this is added the fact that frequently actors have sacrificed in the vortex of management whatever fortune they may have achieved in the practice of their art, the surprise is not diminished. The small competence with which some of

our greatest actors have retired was gener-ally made after they had relinquished man-age uent. Thus, regretfully as Macready rewhen it is the most democratic. retired from the direction of Drury Lane-and his regret was almost equal to that of the public, whom he had so well and faithfully served-he was compelled to play gagements throughout the country order to realize some provisions for his later years. Such also is the record of Charles Kean, Charles Mathews, Webster Buckstone,

Phelps and other. It would certainly have been better for them if they had resisted the blandishments of management and relied for their fortunes on their individual powers as actors. That the public would have been the losers I believe, for none know better than actors the value of a well-cast play, or are of civil service reform; (3) abolition of secret sessions in the senate, which is the strong-hold of the spoils system; (4) sharper critimore willing to give the public the full excellence which they can command. The charge of jealousy among actors is cism of senators and representatives for their support of the spoils system; (5) local agita-

nothing-they simply share this quality with the rest of mankind. A somewhat similar allegation is equally made against lay directors, who are now and again accused of favoritisn. It will be asked why actors should desire

at all to be managers if the benefit of such labor is not mainly to themselves. The an-swer may be given that there are sometimes other and higher aims than the mere accumu-lation of money. Fortune may follow enterprise, but every artist does not make it the chief end or aim of his effort. He loves his work. What pleasure, for instance, can be greater than that of guiding the talent of s a public good.

In a country where there is no academy the only professors of acting are the actors, and the only true school for acting is a well con-ducted playhouse. For the first three years of my carly stage life I had engagements at theaters then under the management of act-

ors. I then spent some years in another thea-ter under the management of a proprietor not an actor. During the whole of these latter years I missed grievously the sympathy and advice of my old actor managers, and I had to grope my way as well as I could without sellor or friend.

I speak from an experience of over thirty, years, and of this country only; and I can say without hesitation, that the managements which have benefitted and advanced our call-ior addated and advanced our calling and added vastly to the industrial recreamore private pension bills through than any | tion of the people have been those of actors.

ving \$1,000 or so out of millions acquired y sharp practice. Make it as dangerons, or more so, to tamper

an acquiescent, passive people by the most perfect code imaginable; but an active, intel-ligent, upward-striving people, ruling them-selves at the cost of occasional failures and with a consider that divergence and with the ballot as to take a human life are a few of the things that I would with a conscious effort that strengthens and do if I had the power. Truly yours. Scranton, Pa. T. V. POWDERLY. develops those who put into it thought and effort. This is the American ideal. May Scranton, Pa.

Party and Policy.

purer men and purer methods in politics hasten its realization. MERRIL EDWARDS GATES, Without doubt American politics can be purified, but never will begin to be glean until a great number of voters become until a great number of voters become thoughtful and honest enough to distinguish There is now on this continent no slave and between policy and party and prepare their ballots accordingly. The stream can not rise no king. Monarchy has coasted to be a possi-ble American remedy for anarchy. We have no landed or titled aristocracy. If democracy fails to protect life and property there will be an attained board to fail the state of the state. higher than its source. Not one public office in a hundred requires of its incumbent the ap-plication of political convictions of any kind; nearly all officials are hampered in the disan attempt here to institute in its place some charge of their duties, by party affiliations and demands, yet the great majority of voters continue to act out the lie that men for posiions of trust should be selected accord party standards. It is this general lie, and the equally general disinclination to confess and disown it that cause our political circles The sovereignity of caste in some portions to be overrun with tricksters and thieves. An old proverb tells us "The liar makes busin for the thief," a saying which explains the tained by a corrupt use of the ballot. But prevalence of theft in American politics. free government is the only available Ameri-can road to pure government, and safe free JOHN HABBERTON

New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Inutility of Grammar.

Dawson News: In a locality near Dawson there recently existed a flourishing school, taught by a lady. The teacher, wishing one of her pupils to study grammar, told the child to get one, whereupon the mother sent the following note to the teacher: "I do not desire for Lula shall ingage in

grammar as i prefer her ingage in vuseful studies and can learn her how to spoke and write properly myself. I have went through two grammars and can't say as they did ma no good. I prefer her ingage in german and drawing and vocal music on the plano."

EDUCATIONAL.

West Point military academy graduated fifty-four students this year.

een paid their salaries since April.

Swathmore, the Quaker college, the andience, of two thousand or more is described as a fashionable one, though there were a few of the older friends in broad-brimmed hats and plain bonnets.

Boston university graduated, at its recent commencement , thirty five students, of these twenty-five will teach a while, three will study for the ministry, three will enter journalism, while business, science, medicine and lecturing claim one each.

The university of Berlin with its 6,000 stu-lents and scores of famous professors, has a apital of \$750,000. Its largest en-lowment, that of the Countess Rose is only tion by civil service reformers in the interest of good administration; (6) local lectures on American politics, history and social science capital of \$150,000, Nevertheless it is the seat of the highest German learning and claims to have the ablest corps of instuctors of all the world's schools

forcibly illustrated recently when the New Hampshire Historical society for the first time conferred upon two women the dis-tinguished honor of a corresponding member-ship. It will be some time probably before women will be granted the full perogatives of the second to a second to be ople by local lectures, home reading circles Johns Hopkins University, Baitimore, Md. of the association.

The first step toward the purification of our politics has been taken already in a some-what hesitant and experimental fashion ; it is on the reception of a petition to that effect. The committee on petitions recommended that nly necessary that the nation put its foot The committee on petitions recommended that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their

unffinching tread. The movement to which I refer is the reform of the civil service. I have taken some The University of Montpelier, the govern ment scat of the department of Herault, in France, will soon celebrate its six hundredth ivil service. I have taken some ains to find out exactly what has cen accomplished by the civil service legislaanniversary of its establishment. It was founded by Pope Nicholas IV., in 1289, and tion, and what is the true inwardness of the opposition to it, any such a careful investigathe celebration has been postponed one year

Mother (of spoiled child)-I am greatly obliged to you for bringing my little boy back Organ Grinder-I fraide he teacha monk bada tricks.

> "Is your husband in, madam ?" "No, he was just here a minute ago arguing with me. You will probably find him down at the doctor's.

"Do you know why that fellow at the oppo site table keeps his paper all the time so be-fore his face?" "Why, of course. The man at this table is his tailor."

Cholly-They say that excessive drinking induces softening of the brain. Mis-Snyder-I suppose that you regret now that you have been such a slave to the habit.

"Now pray for Susie Bates," said Mrs Simeral to six-year-old Flossie, who was say ing her prayers. "Susie is quite sick." "Why, mamma," said Flossie, "I can't pray for. She doesn't belong to our crowd.'

Took the Babies Home,

An incident occurred two or three weeks ago which shows the large and liberal heart with which Richard Mansfield is gifted. It is a true story and can speak for itself. On a certain Sunday Mr. Mansfield and his man ager, Mr. Hartz, took a drive in the park says Eddy's Weekly Squib. In the evenin they returned the carriage to the stables, and as the weather was delightful, the actor proposed that they walk home. They were strolling down Fifty-ninth street, toward Fifth avenue, when they noticed a little crowd Fifth avenue, when they noticed a little crowd of children standing round a baby-carriage containing a twelve-month-old baby and all crying. Mr. Mansfield stopped and suggested that they see what was the trouble. He found that the little party, consisting of a nurse only ten years old and three little tots all under six, were little tot.

were lost. The children cried pitifu were evidently much frightened. Mr. Mansfleid managed to calm the little one, and soon learned from the biggest child that they lived on Second at muc and he proposed that they see the wanderers home. "Go ahead," said Mr. Hartz, and it was a sight to see the cleare full and fastibilities a subject to be use the for-time children. He helped to carry the buggy over the gutters, guided it across the streets and acted more like the father of a big fam-ily than the stylish young bachelor which he cally is. The manager was inclined to place the party in a street car or in a carriage; but no, the actor would not permit the baby car-

no, the actor would not permit the baby car-riage to be left behind, so on they all marched with the little ones by their side. On arriv-ing at their home, after a long walk, Mr. Mansfield told the mother in pretty plain words that in future an older nurse should take her babies out for an airing, and after giving the children enough money to buy sweetmeats for many days to come, the actor disconcered Mr. Mansfield did not tell of disappeared. Mr. Mansfield did not tell of the incident and probably never would, but some gentlemen who saw a part of the scene and heard more of it thought it quite too good

to keep to themselves.

Should Swallow Only Small Change. New York Times: A boy with tears oursing down his checks was led by an excoursing down his checks was led by an ex-cited woman into the office of an east side physician a few days ago. "Can you save him, doctor?" demanded the woman in a trembling vice. "What's the matter with the boy, madam?"

responded the doctor. "He's swallowed some money." "How much?"

"A cent." "Old style or new?" "New.

The doctor gave a sigh of relief and then, The doctor gave a sign of reach and then, smiling upon the woman, he said: "Don't be alarmed, madam. Wipe the little fellow's eyes and take him home. He'll not due this time. But let me give you a bit of advice, madam. Make that bey of yours understand

that if he must eat money he is to stick all the while to the lowest denomination, and the newest fashion of that. I couldn't do anything for your boy, madam, if, for example, he should swallow a silver dollar or a

double eagle." The Explanation.

Pittsburg Bulletin: City Friend-Jack, why in thunder do you pish that drendful machine over the grass, when you come home tired out! Suburbanite-It is not because I love my leisure less, but my lawn mower.

She-What leads you to think that, dear? He-Well, the plans include the drawings and estimates for an ice house,

A seaside ldyl. New York Morning Journal, These summer days, Beside the sea. Slim maidens gaze Most enviously At each plump maid Who's not afraid To jump right in And show her shin-A summer daze.

How They Speak English in Paris. At a hotel in a busy quarter of Paris the following notice appears: "Ici on parle An-glais, Esparnol, Italien, Allemand, etc." An Englishman recently entered the house and asked in British French for an interpreter The waiter replied that there was none. "Who, then," the Britisher asked, "speaks The waiter with an all these languages?" innocent smile replied, "The customers."

Knew It All.

Drake's Magazine: An old gentleman, speaking to a young lady and commenting up-on her freshness and good looks, remarked: "Ab, my dear, may you long retain them. Yours is a happy period of life. You know nothing yet of the jealousies, the heart-burnings, the contentions, the rivalries that beset the pathway of existence." "Don't I though" she interrupted. "I

want you to understand that I belong to a church choir."

A Partnership Affair.

New York Times: A crying newsboy at-tracted the attention of a tender-hearted young woman near the clevated railroad station at Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street the other night. In response to her solicitous inquiry the lad told her the moss covered story about being "stuck" with a lot of even-ing papers and afraid to go home. In an instant the lady's pocketbook was opened and the price of the papers was laid in the boy's the price of the pipers was faid in the boy's dirty palm. "Now, my poor boy, you can go right home and get some supper," said the benefactress. "Naw, I can't," answered the little rascal with reckless candor. "Five got ter wait fer me brudder. He's working the same racket."

A Call for Blood.

Terre Haute Express: Society Editor-Who set up that item about Miss Oilstocks, who is to marry Count Schweinfleisch next weekt

Week' Foreman—Slug 36. Society Editor—Well, you tell him to get out of town as quick as he can. Her old rank-is looking for him with a shot gun. I wrote that she had "acquired quite a noticeable (forman idiona" in her residence abroad, and for a call and the shot gun. I wrote that she had "acquired quite a noticeable (forman idiona" in her residence abroad, and that fool printer set it up "German idiot."

His Dog Gave Him Away.

Boston Times: "Is that an intelligent dog Looks like one." The response was quick and Looks into one. I in response was quo a new anarys: "No, sir! That dog is seventeen kinds of a fool. Fin engaged, you know, to Miss A. She's profoundly jealous of Miss B, to whom I formerly paid attention. "Well, the other evening the dog was with

me when I happened to meet Miss B. I walked home with her and stood for a mo-ment at the door. "While we chatted the young woman I be-

long to passed by on the other side of the street, without noticing us, and then the beast waked out of a sound sleep, rave a tro-mendous bark, rushed over to Miss A, and then back and forth between us, until an electric light couldn't have made things any

"Say, would you drown him or poison



Drs. Betts & Betts, 1409 Douglas St. Omaha, Neb.

for the instruction of communities in good citizenship; (7) the introduction of educa-tional methods into the labor unions and workingmen's clubs; (8) the formation of church and neighborhood guilds for the edu-In Freiburg, in Baden, a student named Solomon was recently shot dead in a duel. His opponent has been condemned to two cational improvement of members; (9) the introduction of civies and economics into our public schools; (10) the clear presentation of years' imprisonment and the members of the "court of honor," who had judged a duel to be the proper thing in this case, will accompolitical pedagogies to teachers' institutes and associations; (11) the further develop-ment of summer schools and the study of hispany him for six months. tory and politics in such connections; (12) university extension and the popularization of higher educational methods among the The old saving that the world moves was

> The Harvard college overseers have voted not to allow women admission to the uni-versity divinity school. The matter came up

ered, and be ready to go forward in it with documents, and the overseers acquiesced.

must be, by securing the supremacy of con-science. As De Tocqueville said: "A peo-ple never so much needs to be theoretatic as The purification of American politics will be secured only by the activity of the schools and the The school teachers of Cincinnati have not churches. With a glorious American com-mon school system and a glorious American A sensation has been produced in Heidel-berg by the rumor that the government may church, there can be a glorious American republic; otherwise not. JOSEPH COOK. close the university. At the eighteenth commencement of Some Things to Be Done. I have your letter asking for my views on the subject of "The Purification of American Politics." The evil is so great that it is im-possible to remedy it by words. There are many things to do, and among them I should enumerate the following: (1) Legislation for ballot reform; (2) the practical extension of divid searche sufferm: (3) aballion of secret