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Novelty Glorias-Pure silk and wool fancy

G'oria, with small woven designs, actu-

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40-inch strictly all wool French Whip

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OF THE NEW YORK IMPORTER



4500 Pieces Normandy and English valenciences inces in lyory, just the thing for trimming Organdy waists and underwear; up to 8 10 C inches wide. Choice 10c yd, worth up to 502

ry pretty for eiging druffles and suitable all kinds of tran-At 5c and 7%c a yard, choice of 400 pieces net top cotton Ireland laces in white, cream and butter color up to 9 inches wide, the regular\_50 price is up to 35c a vard, 716 all go at 5c and 75c a yd 716

At 12% we will show about 50 styles of net top Oriental and Point Learle laces, all fine quality and in very lacy effects from 5 to 12 inches wide, choice 21c inches wide, choice 21c up to 65c a yard. We also bought at this sale 200 boits of Batiste, Grass Linen and Ecru Laces, Inserting and Bands, in all widths; they are the latest fads for trimming Persian silks and French organdles, and will be sold at 19c, 25c and 35c; worth up to 75c.

At 25e a yard, this lot contains the real English and PI uen net top laces, they are exact patterns of hand made goods and are the soft, lacy, rich and most stylish laces that are manufactured, they were imported to sell at \$1.00 a yd, but we bought big lots and will sell thom. In \$1.00 and \$1.0 and will self them in 25c 19c. 25c. 35c.

At 10c a yard, choice of 100 pleces black and cream chantily laces, the regular price would 100

At 19e and 25c a yard we will sell all the pure silk black Chantilly high grade Laces, in all the new designs and on pure silk nets, and up to 5 menes wide; they would sell regular for 75c; choice at 19c and 25c a ward.

At 5c a yard, 3,000 bolts of wide and narrow embroidery, all trimeed edges, and special new patterns go at 5c. 5c worth up to 25c

## EMBROIDERY.

Thousa nds of pieces of col-ored embroidery in edging and open work, all the newest spring patterns in pink, blue and cardinal, all fast colors for Worth 50e and trimming wash dresses: 420

At 75c hundreds of bolts of open worked and lace edged embroidery in Jaconet and Nainsook, up to 6 inches 7 c wide, worth up to 25c yd. 7 c

At 12½c and 15c a yard, these two lots will cent of all the finest embroidery and inserting that are imported, in Swiss and Nainsook, some are up to 12 inches wide and are suitable for the finest 12½c trimmings and worth up to 65c a yard.

At 48 at this at this and Art Swiss and Nainsook, some are up to 12 cigns in open we trimmings and worth 15c

at this sale all the finest Swiss and Na Issnok all over en broi-dery; they are very dainty de-signs in many styles of 49c open work and would 49c sell regular up to \$1,50 69c a yard At 1215c a yard, we will sell 3,000 yards of 27 inch embroidery llouncing for making children's white dresses; they are in pin dots. Sulsse and Nainsook and worth up to 75c yard.

1,000 doz. Fancy Gold Trimming Buttons worth 15c, A DOZEN

> 1,000 pleces Chenille Spot and Tuxedo Net V III-R, all colors, worth 35c, OC

Nazaroth Knit Under Walsts with patent

15c

Corded Drill Corset WAISTS

16c MUSIC NAMED IN

3,000 Ladies' Musiin Night

Cowns with

39c

SHEET, MICHIEL

of Tucks, worth 75c,

buttons

4.000 pairs indies' Real French KID GLOVES, black and colors, book or button, worth \$1.50,

3,000 Perslan and Dresden Silk Parasols worth \$2.50,

\$139 1,000 Silk Serge

Umbralias worth \$1.75. 98c

men's Pure reish Linen Handker-chiefs, worth 25c.

Choice of all the Lagies' Silk Finish Lisle Thread VESTS, worth up to 75c,

SPECIAL

FIELD, CHAPMAN & FENNER of New York sell at auction an entire shipload of Straw Matting, some of which had become wet. We buy with our ready cash nearly the entire lot and put it on sile tomorrow, dividing the shipload into three lots.

Basement seli at ALL THE PERFECT SEAMLESS All the damaged

MATTING ::: seluding the finest Cotton Warp Mat ing and handsome Inlaid Pattern Mating; the heaviest Jointless Matting and the finest Seamless Matting, worth up to 50e yard, all go at

10c Yard.

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in all the new effects and colors, worth regularly 35c a yard. Tomorrow at 15c a yard.

In Inlaid and Brussells Carpet Effective Patterns. These are the highest grad of Matting imported and worth 60c a yard, Ail go at 19c a yard.

GREAT

Moquette, Velvet and Royal Wilton-Each 11 yards long, worth \$3.50 a yard, in handsome light and dark

patterns, go at 98c for the entire FAINGES TO MATCH ANY OF THESE AT SC YARD Tapestry 7

CHINESE and JAPANESE

FRINGES TO MATCH ANY OF THESE RUGS FOR 80 YARD

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GINGHAM Worth six and one-half ceats. From 8 to 12 o'clock only.

1 CASE of the finest grade Fancy Colorad

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Navy Blue and Striped PRINCESS DUCK Worth Fifteen Conts.

DIESS GOODS PINTS SHIRTING PRINTS We nought these late and yot them at haif what other dealers paid who bought them early. At 25c we are selling the finest grades of organdy lawns, in the handsomest patterns and colors, worth 50c and 67c a yard. In the new Pin He d Dots.

FINE DOTTED SWISS The largest line in Omnh.

65c

WORTH UP TO 65e A YARD,

# HISTOPIC ANOUS TO THE TOTAL TO

QUARRELS BETWEEN PUBLIC

and faithfulness as an official This gave Burr that opportunity he had longed for, and he immediately sent Hamilton a challenge to fight a duel. Hamilton his opponents united on John Quincy Adams, was by no means a coward, but he knew that Burr was one of the most skillful OLD HICKORY'S OPPORTUNITY. swordsmen in America and a dead shot, to boot. The young statesman temporized, hesitated and attempted to effect a reconciliation, but Burr, aristocraf by birth and associations, chafed under the accusations that had been made during the campaign, and would not listen to suggestions of compro-mise or apology. He branded Hamilton as a coward and a poltroon, and made him the whole country to do so. The Jeffersonians, or democrats, maintained that the power of the federal government was limited by the laws agreed to when the individual states ratified the articles of confederation, and that the states were independent of the general government in the enactment and enforcement of all laws not surrendered or general government in the enactment and enforcement of all laws not surrendered or nominated in the bond of union. 1804, the adversaries faced each other on the heights of Weehawken. Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, at the first shot, and with the ending of this brilliant man's life came Burr's ruin.

The great democratic leader was the first JACKSON AND CALHOUN. JACKSON AND CALHOUN.

The second great feud was between John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson. Calhoun was of the aristocratic type, while Jackson represented the sturdy Scotch-Irish pioneers, who, hewers of wood and drawers of water, blazed the way for cfvlltzation in the south and west. The personal enmity of these great men had its origin in the attitude of Calhoun as a member of the cabinet when Jackson was prosecuting the war against the Seminoles in 1817. It reems that Old Hickory in some cases, at least, had taken Hickory in some cases, at least, had taken to himself the power of judge, jury and exe-cutioner, and stood not upon the order of hanging traitors, but hanged them at once. His was summary punishment in every instance, and he recked not whether his vic-tim was Indian. American or foreigner. Finding that a petty Spanish official had been guilty of treason, according to his sol-dier judgment, Jackson ordered him to be

States senate in 1821, and the legislature conferred upon him a greater honor, for they at the same time gave him a unanimous endorsement for the democrat c presidential nomination. The great leaders in Washington laughed

The great leaders in Washington laughed loudly and long when this bit of news reached them, and one of the party organs gave place to a satirical eulogy of "old leather breeches, the backweeds president." Enemies of Calhoun speedily conveyed the information to Jackson that the former was the author of this screed, and this intensi-fied the weather-beaten warrior's hatred for the "curled darling of cap tal society." The old soldier's boom grew apace, and when the The campaign was ended it was found that Jackson had received ninety-nine electoral votes. He was the leading candidate, but

OLD HICKORY'S OPPORTUNITY. Jackson bided his time, and in 1824 all the opponents of Adams gathered about him, and he was elected by a handsome majority; but the wave that landed him in the white house swept Calhoun into the vice presidential chair. During the Adams administration that coair. During the Adams administration several supporters of Calhoun were appointed to the cabinet, and Old Hickory sought an opportunity to rid himself of these incumbrances. General Eaton, his secretary of the patrician consorts of the Calbounist cabinet officers. This little woman was snubbed and ignored by those great ladies until patience ceased to be a virtue, and her husband laid the matter before the president, who eagerly seized the chance, sent the Calhounists to the right-about, and gave us the first practical application of the doc-trine inseparably associated with his name— "To the victors belong the spoils." Calhoun took ground in favor of the United

Calhoun took ground in favor of the United States bank when the president began hostilities on this institution, and this gave Jackson an opening to rid himself of the only remaining member of the cabinet tainted with allegiance to the South Carolinian. When elected in 1824 Jackson announced that he would accept but one term as president; yet when he found that vice President Calhoun was planning to obtain as president, yet when he found that vice President Calhoun was planning to obtain the nomination as his successor he deter-mined to stand for the presidency again, hasing his claim for renomination upon the ground that it was the duty of the party to hasing his claim for renomination upon the ground that it was the duty of the party to vindicate his position on the bank question.

After a bitter struggle he was successful, and as Calhoun had constituted himself the especial champion of the United States bank, Jackson inaugurated his famous crusade against that institution, going so far as to peremptorily order all collectors to refuse to deposit any moneys in the bank. This led to a fierce battle between the president and the been guilty of treason, according to me dier judgment. Jackson ordered him to be strung up to the nearest tree. This led to difficulties and danger of war with Spala. During the discussion of this case Calhoun made a bitter attack on the hero of New Orleans, scoring him for ignorance and indignates and the United States senate, the house standing firmly by the chief executive. Then was capacity. This was during a cabinet meeting when everything is said and done under him when everything is said and done under the great combination between Calhoun, Clay and Webster, which forced the passage of resolutions consuring the president and the United States senate, the house standing firmly by the chief executive. Then was formed the great combination between Calhoun Clay and Webster, which forced the passage of resolutions consuring the president for usurpling and nullifying the powers of Henry B. Payne's entrance into congress of the co-ordinate branches of the govern-of the great was waged for supremacy in the great composition that the great corporations that had been brought to book in the United States senate furnished the stanews of war for his dent for usurpling and nullifying the powers of Henry B. Payne's entrance into congress of the co-ordinate branches of the govern-of the great was waged for supremacy in the great compositions consuring the president and the His opponents have always claimed that an His opponents have always claimed that the great corporation that the great corpora once been almost within his grass. He entered the race, but was beaten by Morgan Lewis, whose campaign was marked by scandal and bitter personalities, and it is reported that Hamilton was injudicious enough to endorse some newspaper aspersions upon the character of Burr, re-

and the apostle of nullification went to the place, and, four years later, Henry B. Payne grave without reaching the goal of his ambition. was made United States senator.

CONKLING AND BLAINE.

GREELEY VS SEWARD.

Although the south and west have con firm withdrew, accusing his partners and the lower house together in the party, and friends of Seward maintain that Greeley sewere personally uncongenial. ceded from the alliance because he was dis-appointed as an office seeker, but whatever the real cause, suffice it that Horace, the editor and spokesman of the plain people, nursed his grievances, and redressed them, too, for, like his former partners, he went into the young republican party and achieved a leadership that was national in its importance and influence. Seward and Weed, however, obtained control of the went great son, sent him to the upper chamber to succeed Senator Morrill. Conkling was furious over the introduction of his hated rival, and he selzed worm and his hated rival. however, obtained control of the party ma-chinery, and although they consented to allow came out the entity of the senator that the plans whenever success seemed probable. New York, and the latter worked hard to be plans whenever success seemed probable. New York, and the latter worked hard to secure his impeachment. With that generation is belong the belong the plans to be plant to the secure his impeachment. in 1860, but Seward interposed, and he was defeated. At that time Greeley was opposed to Seward, but his friends say that he would have contented himself with registering his vote against the New York leader if he had een permitted to attend as a representative from his own state. Indigmant at the treat-ment accorded to him, he went to Baltimore and was substituted for an absent Oregon delegate. His newspaper had given him a national fame, and as a proxy for this western absentee he undermined the works

TWO MINOR BATTLES. The difference between Grant and Bristow can scarcely be called a feud. Benjamin H. Bristow was nominated for attorney general by the soldier-president in 1873, but power ful agencies secured his rejection. Grant was bent on honoring the Kentuckian, and he named him for secretary of the treasury on June 3, 1874. Shortly afterward the war on the Whisky ring was inaugurated, and although Bristow was the moving spirit in the prosecutions many claimed that he was only an agent of the president. About this time instructions began to crop out in the newspapers that Grant was protecting the whisky men, and the friends of the president attributed these attacks to followers of Bristow, if he himself were not directly responsible. These charges were indignantly denied by the men affected, but certain it is that the friction grew, and after the ring was broken up in June, 1876, Bristow retired from the cabinet, estensibly to at-tend to private business, but really, it is said, to wage war against the antagonistic influences in the party. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination that year backed by the reform element in his party, but he mustered merely a respectable fol-lowing. Hayes was nominated and Bristow began the practice of law in New York City

Now comes the most bitter political fend in the history of American politics. When Although the south and west have contributed their quota. New York can justly lay claim to the greater number of feuds, taken by Roscoe Conkling, a great man pursued as relentlessly as the Corsican vendetta. The whole country is familiar with pursued as relentlessly as the Corsican vendetta. The whole country is familiar with the story of the great white republican triumvirate composed of William E. Seward. Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley. These three men worked together as radical whigs the was attracting the attention of the whole country. These two men had perved. until 1854, when the junior member of the firm withdrew, accusing his partners of sac.i- in the lower house together, but the repre-

annoy and humiliate him. The final clash came over the case of General Frye, who ous desire to help the under dog, which was one of Mr. Blaine's noblest characteristics, he took up the cuigels for the friendless but gallant Frye, whose character was vindicated by the War department in three well de-perved promotions within a short space of time.

In the course of the fight over this case Blaine, stung to the quick by an ungenerous and unjust taunt of his New York enemy, burst forth into that terrific onslaught which stupefied the speaker, wrought the house into a high pitch of excitement and marked thrown up by Seward, and did more than any the beginning of a fierce struggle in the re-other man to secure the nomination of Abraof Roscoe Conkling and the defeat of James G. Blaine for president of the United States. Here are the words, and they are charged with ridicule, and are a model of excoriation: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The con-tempt of that large-minded gentleman is so willing, his haughty dislain, his grandilo-

quent swell, his majectic, super-eminent, overpowering, turkey-gobbler sarut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of his house that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon controversy with him."

Referring then to a chance newspaper omparison of Mr. Conkling to Henry Winer Davis (which ha interpreted sarcastically), he continued: The gentleman took it seriously, and it

The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great, it is striking. Hyperion to a satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamonds, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, foreige the almost profanation of that Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that After this there was no chance of reconcili-

ation, and the battle was to the death. Defeated in 1876, and threatened with defeat in 1880. Blaine sent his men to the standard of 1880. Blaine sent his men to the standard of Garfield, who was elected. Then came the terrible struggle over the New York patronage which retired Roscoe Conkling afid Thomas C. Platt from the senate, and was followed shortly afterward by the death of General Garfield at the hands of the assassin Guiteau. It is believed by many that these two great men were on the verge of reconciliation when death snapped the thread of Roscoe Conkling's life. Roscoe Conkling's life. CLEOPATRA.

W. J. Lampton, in New York Sun,
Thou fated sorcerass of the Nile.
A kingdom crumbled at thy smile.
Men pledged their hearts and souls to thee,
Whose loveliness was fancy free.
Of all who felt thy lotus breath,
Only a serpent knew not death.
And we, who write in modern times,
This siyle of Cleopatrick rhymes—
Perhaps it scarcely need be said
We wouldn't if thou wert not dead—
Oft wonder if that asp did not,
Before he bit into the spot.
Take out in some good company Take out in some good company

# TAILOR MADE AND UP TO DATE

Costly Simplicity of the Fashionable Girl Seen in Chicago.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN OMAHA WOMAN Coupled with Some Remarks on

Women as Organists and Musical Culture in Omaha Churches ... A Rising Musical Star.

CHICAGO, May 12 .- (Correspondence of The Bee.)-The trim appearance of the Chicago damsel indicates a slow but sure return to the costly simplicity of the tailor made garment. Here one sees everywhere the uniformity in dress that is noticed among the fashionably inclined in large cities. Individuality in dress is tabooed as surely as the outre in speech and action. The up-to-date girl is cut out on exactly the same lines as her next neighbor, and in the studied trimness of her get-up is an altogether fetching figure. Even curling locks are given over as somewhat common and those whose faces are fresh or Madonnalike enough to stand it, are unrelieved by wavy tresses, but wear their hair carefully banded down on either side, after the manner of the Puritan-like faces that look out of our grandmother's album, only, thank Heaven, that sleekness is accomplished without the aid of the scented hair oil that used to make the air of the village church redolent and add to the discomfort that seemed to be an accepted part of devotion in our childhood. No, the girl of to-day is clean, above all things—parr of the good blown to us by the ill wind of fashion is that cleanliness is superlatively fashion-able, and, instead of a bath on Saturday, one is not considered too finicky who takes one every day. Here in Chicago one never sees a woman entirely in light material, no mat-ter what the state of the the mometer—the correct garb is a dark, faultlessly hanging skirt, topped by one of those deliciously clean looking shirt waists that have taken all Chicago by storm-in fact, the shirt waist is on everybody and is not necessarily cheap, some of them costing \$10. Along with the shirt waist belongs the choker and small bow, even Windsor ties not being trim enough for the present taste.

WOMEN ORGANISTS. I notice that Mrs. Peattle has taken exception to my remarks about women or-ganists. Not having heard the Mrs. Ford she defends, I am not prepared to deny that she may be an exception to the dead level of mediocrity noticed among women organists in Omaha. As to the argument that woman organis's are receiving salaries in Omaha, and, therefore, must be giving satisfaction, it is a somewhat fallacious one. since not merit, but cheapness, is what the people are bidding for just now. If the lack of being employed in Omaha choirs denotes incompetency, why is Mr. Taber without a church position? If it be due to any lack of giving satisfaction, then surely are the congregations of Omaha more in need of a musical than a spiritual mission-ary. Perhaps it is owing to the discrimination of the music committee that he is not heard in any choir. If there is ever to be a reckoning for those who profess with-out practicing the "charity that vaunteth not itself," surely the unmusical people who compose the music committee will have much to answer for.

To say a farewell word on the subject of woman organisis, Frederic Grant Gleason, while gallant enough to say that there is no reason outside of lack of physical strength why women should not play the organ Risers are pills that will correct this condition. They act on the latrons as a man to handle an organ, and stomach, they act on the bowels.

hat the constant strain on the back would out any woman with a weak back out o ompetition. Now, as every other woman ne meets is troubled either with a weak ack, or "that tired feeling," it would seem hat my claim that the organ is a man's nstrument is based on some foundation.

BRAINS A FACTOR IN SINGING. I am glad that there has lately been added to the musical colony in Omaha a man who is able to mold public taste as it should be. He came to Omaha, unheralded and unnoticed, until people felt the stirring of a higher intelligence within them as they distend to him, and wondered what there was in his song that said so much more to them than the some song had said from ther lips. Gradually they began to come within the spell of a voice dominated by a brain, and Homer Moore became a success, not only because nature has given him a beautiful voice, but more because he sings with his brains as much as with his lungs, and brains are a factor in singing, though some people don't know it.

some people don't know it.

A pleasant reminder of old days at Trinity came to me here, in the way of a letter from Francis Walker, at one time director of Trinity choir. Mr. Walker had many discouragements, but invincible pluck, and after having dropped out of sight for seven years, has emerged en top, from his sojourn in Italy and distributed from the property of the property o in Italy, and, judging from press comments, now walks the "imperial heights of greatnow walks the "imperial heights of greatness." Mr. Walker has just been heard in
Topeka in Mendelssohn's First Walpurgis
Night, and in Max Bruch's "Fair Eilen."
He will give three recitals in Omaha, May
21, 22 and 23.

21, 22 and 23. In newspaper circles, I saw Mr. Gregory, the one time city editor of the old Republican. He is now on the Tribune. Fred Nye has left his post as night editor of the Times-Herald, and is on the New York World.

MINNIE RATH WINN.

CONSTRIALITIES.

Any season is "fly time" with eloping

A Boston court claims the bun for having divorced fifty couples during a session six hours.

The marriage of Dingbatts Terwilliger of Labanon, O., is announced. Marriage licenses were issued in Chicago the other day to Antoni Wolman and Pilagia Rozak, Paul Radzyewski and Ella Harmezinska, Glovanni Gorino and Stella Setezzia, and

it was an extremely warm day besides. The next prominent wedding on the card n Washington will be that of Miss Julia Stevenson, eldest daughter of the vice presi-dent, to Mr. Matt Hardin of Kentucky. The date first set was the 28th of this month, but important reasons have necessitated a change to the 2d day of June.

Miss Gloriade Cespedes, the only daughter of Mme. de Cespedes, widow of the first president of the Cuban republic, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, whose life was sacrificed in the former struggle of Cuba for Inde-pendence, about a quarter of a century ago, was married last Monday to Charles Abnon do Lima of New York. The ceremony was very simple, conducted by Justice Pryor of the supreme court the supreme court.

The marriage of Miss May Belle Stewart, daughter of the senator from Nevada, to Mr. Frank Payson of Baltimore took place in Washington last week. The marriage was a very simple affair, but few being present. The groom is a well known business man of fialtimore, being a member of the Acetylone Gas company, and his father an importer of means. The couple will make Baltimore their future home. Miss Stewart is the last of the daughters of the senator to wed, his others being all married, Miss May Belle is a tall blonde, who has spent much of her time abroad and her education was conducted by means of a tour of the world, during which she was accompanied by her mother.

(Copyright, 1896, Syndicate Press, Boston) Contemporaneously with the formation of political parties in this country personal feuds were born. Washington had scarcely begun his second term as president before he became aware that he was the target for the shafts of political enemies, and his chief opponent was Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the democratic party. In this case, however, the animus was entirely impersonal. The man who drafted the Declaration of Independence was not animated by jealousy of the general who led our soldiers in the revolution. It was rather a battle of ideas. Washington represented the federalists, from whom sprang the whigs, the predecessors of the republicans of today. The cardinal plank of federalism was that the union of states represented a nation and that the federal government was invested with power to alter, amend or abrogate the laws of the various subdivisions, or states, whenever in the judgment of the congress and the executive it was for the interests of the

rictim of personal enmity, born of the in-ardinate political ambition of Aaron Burr, who, foiled in a plot to capture the presi-dency, was forced to accept second place to the man who was his hated rival. But the difference between Burr and Jefferson scarcely warrant the term feud. That is reserved for the long battle for the ascendlancy between Burr and the gifted revolutionary financies, Alexander Hamilton. latter was the son-in-law of that brave soldier, General Philip Schuyler, who, though a staunch federalist himself, with though a staunch federalist himself, with his party in control of the New York legislature, was defeated for the position of United States senator by Burr, a nominal democrat. Hamilton always maintained that Burr had secured his election by the use of money and promises of places and power, and he registered a vow that he would right the wrong of which his father-in-law had. the wrong of which his father-in-law had been the victim. He succeeded, but in pur-suing his vengeance he met with death. When Burr's term expired General Schuyler was sent as his successor to the senate. Burr could not stand the inactivity of private life, and he sought and secured an election as a member of the assembly of the state of New York. Then he fastened the state of New York. Then he fastened his eye upon the governorship as a sure stepping stone to the presidency, which had once been almost within his grasp. He entered the race, but was beaten by Morgan Lewis, whose campaign was handged by the sagacious Hamilton. This campaign was marked by scandal and bitter personalities, and it is reported that Hamilton was injudicious enough to endorse some newspaper appersions upon the character of Burr. re-

HAMILTON AND BURR.