HOT CAMPAIGNS OF THE PAST

Historic and Decisive Incidents in Presidential Contests.

PARTISAN SPIRIT ALWAYS DOMINANT

An Abridged Review of Famous Political Battles from the Days of Washington to Those of Cleveland.

(Copyright, 1996.) WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The national eampaign now beginning promises to be the most eventful and exciting that has occurred since the republican party had its birth in 1856. Barring the campaign of 1800, in 1856. Barring the campaign of 1800, in which Burr by a hair's breadth lost the presidency to Jefferson, presidential campaigns were dull affairs until 1824. In that memorable year there were four candidates for the presidency, Jackson, Crawford, Adams and Clay. National delegate ment attended this election by the house. Even in 1800, when the house had to make choice between Jefferson and Burr, the popular concern was not so acute or extended. Following the election of Adams it was urged that the constitution should be so

ident would under no contingency rest with the bouse. However, the matter ended in The house still retains its power in this direction, but happily no occasion for

its exercise has since arisen. Jackson's exceeding popularity made the campaigns of 1828 and 1832 tame and dull. the same was true of the campaign of 1836, in which Van Buren, the democratic candidate, easily defeated the whigs, whose support was divided between Harrison, Weband Magnum. But the campaign 1849 was another and very different affair. Men still living vividly recall the picturesque and dramatic incidents of that eventful year, when Harrison, the united choice of the whigs, inflicted upon Van Buren, whom the democrats had selected for re-election. one of the most crushing defeats in the an nals of the republic. No such excitement was ever shown in any canvass before or since that date. Harrison, the "Hero of Tippecanoe," was the idol of the young men. seenes of his early life and military career were portrayed on banners and in parades. Log cabins were borne on wheels in processions, with men in coon skin caps accompanying them, and on banners were pletures of the candidate, shooting Indians and drinking hard cider. Thus the campaign lives in history of the "log cabin and hard cider campaign." Whig enthusiasm was unbounded, and manifested itself in acts | the deepest obligations on this account. Hanand utterances which appear ridiculous to men of a later day. But events proved that it was fully justified. In the election Har-rison carried nineteen states and Van Buren only seven. However, the fruits of victory were soon lost to the whigs, for Harrison died after being in the white house a month, and Tyler, the vice president, who stepped into the higher office, betrayed his colleagues and brought the party to the verge

Not less interesting in its way was the campaign of 1844. In this year a "dark horse" was for the first time nominated for the presidency. It was also the first year in which the election hinged on the result in any particular state, and the first year in which a minor party turned the scale in a presidential canvass. Moreover, it was the year in which the two-thirds rule in democratic national conventions for presidential nominees was formally affirmed. In that James K. Polk the democratic nominee. Polk was the "dark horse."

Van Euren's nomination seemed probable before the convention met, but the two-New York were angry because their party denied him the nomination in 1844, and four years later they went over to him in such numbers that their state, and with it the presidency, went to the whigs, whose nom-inee was Zachary Taylor. Lewis Cass was the democratic candidate.

result of the campaign of 1852 was foregone conclusion from the first. The whig party, with General Scott as its can was in the final stages of decrepitude and decay, and was easily beaten by the democracy under Franklin Pierce. Four years later, however, there was a different story to tell, for the newly formed republican party made its entrance into the national arena, led by John C. Fremont. For a time Fremont's success seemed probable, but or what has been called treacher; in some of the states which chose state offcers a mouth or two before the presi-dential election beat him. Ohio in October gave the republicans a majority, but Pennsylvania and Indiana which also voted early were carried by the democrats. The "moral support" upon which the republicans relied did not come, and Fremont was defeated by James Buchanan.
The campaign of 1860, with its proces-

sions and mass meetings, was picturesque and exciting, but it was entirely one-sided. The democracy, split into two nearly equal divisions, was foredoomed to defeat from the start. The only possible chance to re-tain power lay in the south's acceptance of Douglas, but the southern leaders were determined to oppose Douglas, even to the extent of party disruption and republican victory. Four tickets were in the field—the two democratic, headed respectively by Douglas and Breckinridge, the republican, led by Lincoln, and the constitutional union. The second property of fifty years is to be opened during the whole summer.

The Baptist Watchman thinks that the high hopes entertained by the churches from the multiplication of Sunday school appliances during the last twenty-five years have not been realized. and the constitutional union. The last named comprised the remnants of the whig yet joined one or the other of the great er's handwriting. It was printed at Bale organizations, and was led by John Bell of in 1509 and is excellently preserved. Tennessee. Of all the candidates, Douglas was the great figure of the campaign, Breck-inridge and Bell had little and Lincoln almost nothing to say. Douglas, on the other hand, made speeches in every part of the country, and was never so forceful, brilliant and audacious as he was while stumping the west, the east and the south in the fall months of 1860. I'm he was fighting against fate, and he knew it. The slavery men fought him in the south, the Bell men in the border states, the recublicans in the free states and the Buchanan

administration all over the country.
Attempts were made by a few democrats and constitutional unionists to bring about a coalition of these elements, and Breckinridge and Bell, according to Jefferson Lavis offered to withdraw if Douglas would do the same, but Douglas declined, on the ground that his retirement would help the republicans, for most of his northern sup-porters would go to Lincoln rather than to any other democrat. According any other democrat. Accordingly the campaign swept onward, first to a probability then to an assurance of republican success. In September the state of Maine elected a republican governor, and in October the pivotal states of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio gave decisive republican majorities

Politicians in these states generally conceded that the vote in these states clearly or in the winning aide than they do for principle, always considerable in a presidential election, then rushed over to the republicans, and the republican triumph in November was complete and decisive. The republicans carried all the free states except New Jersey, in which the three electors allotted to Douglas by a life will be \$50. You can never teil from the number of dollars you own how much you will have well to have well and the proposition of the money changes and speculators. The idea of younger well have you own how much you own

for their state tickets.

chosen, but the two Brackinridge and the two Bell electors were abandoned by enough friends of Douglas to let the four Lincoln electors get in Douglas carried Missouri and Bell Virginia, while Breckinridge got he rest of the slave states. Of the electoral votes Lincoln had 180; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39; and Douglas, 12. The rupture democracy was complete, the party was overthrown and the civil war which fol-lowed kept it out of power in the executive branch of the government for a quar-

ter of a century.

After 1800 no really exciting or sensational canvass took place until 1876. The element of doubt was present to some extent in the early part of the campaign of 1864, owing to the failure of the union arms to gain the successes looked for, but the triumphs of Sherman's army in the summer and autumn of that year silenced the advocates of peace at any ment of Greeley, the liberal republican can-didate, by the democracy in 1872, there ticular exigency, for the settlement of the disputed points. This was the electoral commission. There were eight republicans and seven democrats on the commission and they divided on partisan lines on the points in dispute, giving the victory to Haves, who thus secured 185 electoral votes as compared with 184 for Tilden. amended that the power of choosing a pres-

at this time, while the democrats tarped is six and one-half inches and the carriers, upon the "fraud" which they ascribed to the electoral commission which "counted out" which can be dispatched at the rate of working force. Berlin operates over twenty-like the commission which "counted out" eight a minute, give a carrying capacity eight miles of double tubing and has thirty-draw corresponding to the like time. The diameter of the tube of the Paris system as opposed to that of London by reason of the economy of its which can be dispatched at the rate of working force. Berlin operates over twenty-eight a minute, give a carrying capacity eight miles of double tubing and has thirty-draw contents. Mr. Tilden. Incidentally, as elected drew near, protection to homo industry and restriction to Chinese immigration were more or less discussed, with perhaps considerable local effect, but the election was in no sense decided by either. In September Maine gave a majority for the democratic ticket. Until this reverse the supporters of Grant, who had been defeated by Garfield for the republican nomination, had sulked, but they did so no longer. All the resources of the party were now devoted to the election of Garfield. Persuaded by Grant, Roscoe Conkling took the stump and worked for the nominees with all his might. Popular audiences found his elo-quence irrestible. No man did more than he to carry the important state of New York He took Grant with him throughout the state, exhibiting him for five minute speeches while he himself made long ora-This occasioned much comment, but tions. probably "did good." Conkling and his friends deemed his agency decisive of the result in the nation as well as in New York. and considered President Garfield as under cock swept every southern state. Garfield carried every northern one except Jersey, Nevada and California. Garfield's popular majority was triting, but in the electoral college he had 214 votes to Hanock's 155. The campaign of 1884 had also a fair share of the picturesque and sensational

Both Blaine and Cleveland, the candidates of the two respective parties, were on the stump for a time, and each, particularly Blaine, called out great enthusiasm among his followers. Still, it was not on the stump, but in the closet that the election of Cleveland was assured. John Kelly, then the leader of Tammany hall, gave the nomination of Cleveland no support for several months after it was made. Tammany was sullen. Kelly was silent. The lesser politicians had been making agreements which involved in New York City the supcratic national conventions for presidential port at the polls, by the republicans, of nominees was formally affirmed. In that year Henry Clay was the whig candidate Grant, and in return for that the direct or indirect support of the republican na-tional ticket by a sufficient number of Tam-many men to make it certain that Blaine ment, made by Clay in a private letter a secret. Kelly's lips were scaled when the published during the canvass, sent a sufficient number of anti-slavery whigs in New never spoken of it so far as his friends in question so alluring from the point of view be supposed from this that much time would York over to the liberty party to give that state to Polk. In the balance between the parties the electoral vote of New York decided the election. Again, in 1848, the vote orders that the democratic national ticket of a "third" party and in the same state as in 1844 turned the acale. This time the free soil party, with Van Buren as its candidate. did the mischief. Van Buren's friends in of only 1,047 votes out of a total of over 1,000,000 in the state. Save for the meetins of Cleveland with Kelly, and the subsequent order issued by Kelly, Blaine would have secured the electoral vote of New York, and with it the presidency.

The year 1888 saw nothing particularly stirring or dramatic in its presidential cam-paign, and that of 1892 was lacking at least in the surface manifestations of interest. One reason for this condition of things was the fact that each candidate had been so ong before the public eye that nothing new ould be said about him or expected of him. Moreover, neither candidate had anything of he picturesque in his personality, a any way calculated to captivate the fancy of the populace. Still if interest of the active and demonstrative kind was absent, there was not wanting interest of the quiet and lasting sort, as the result plainly showed. The history of the campaign of 1896 is now in the making.

RELIGIOUS.

The French Academy of Moral Sciences has awarded the prize of 15,000 francs for philanthropic work to the Central African Catholic missions for their anti-slavery eforts.

The Protestant Episcopal church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Rev. S. D. McCon-nell, rector, for the first time in its history

Luther's bible, which he used in his named comprised the remnants of the whigh study, is in possession of a Berlin museum and knownothing parties, which had not lits margins are covered with notes in Luth

> Methodist, and once a student at Ohio Wesleyan university. Ex-Governor McKinley the presidential nominee, is a life-long Meth odist, and a member, with his reversed mother, of the Methodist church at Canton O. Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado. leader of the free silver belters, R. W. Thompson of Indiana, Warner Miller of New York and H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, the leading delegate from the south, are also Methodists.

There may not be any politics in Method ism, but according to Zion's Herald there is a good deal of Methodism in politics. It says: "A friend calls attention to the fact that there was a noteworthy Methodistic flavor at the St. Louis convention. Charles W. Fairbanks, the temporary chairman, is a Methodist, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan university, and at present a trustee of that in-stitution. John M. Thurston, the permanent chairman, is a Methodist, and a brother of Mrs. Angie P. Newman. Joseph B. Foraker, chairman of the committee on resolutions and nominator of McKinley, is a

Bishop J. M. Thoburn, who has spent many years as a Methodist missionary bishop in India, is visiting friends in Cincinnati. In speaking of the financial condition of India he said, the other day: "They have the silver standard in India, have had it for foreshadowed Lincoln's election. The prophecy not only proved correct, but the tide of popular conviction and enthusiasm everybody. The foundation of business is prophecy not only proved correct, but the tide of popular conviction and enthusiasm, rising still higher, carried to his support other states which were yet considered uncertain. The voters who care more to be on the winning side than they do for principle, always considerable in a presi-

Formidable Rival of the Telegraph and Express Companies.

A QUICKENING OF BUSINESS METHODS

The Service Inaugurated in Philadelphin. Pensibility of Connecting Large Cities of the East and West-Advantages of It.

(Copyright, 1996, by S. S. McChire Co.) watched by the postmasters of Champs Elysces. other American cities, because its success has indicated a revolution in the col-

USE OF THE SYSTEM IN EUROPE. But while the tubes will be new in the have been in operation for years in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. The pneumatic tubes in European cities are none of them size the result might be disastrous. very large as far as their diameter is con-cerned. Their carrying capacity is thus somewhat limited, but only as to the trans-mission of packages. Otherwise these sysmission of packages. Otherwise these sys-tems are very complete, and in London. Paris, Berlin and Vienna our Americas method of message delivery would seem very slow indeed. slow indeed. The London pneumatic tubes differ very

seemed to be a chance for a turnover in the executive branch of the government, but the Greeley hoom collapsed early and the latter part of the campaign was flat and the lifeless. In 1878, however, although neither the new city half and the tubes will radiate the returns to the station and the new city half and the tubes will radiate. lifeless. In 1876, however, although neither the new city hall and the tubes will radiate Hayes, the republican candidate, nor Tilden. In all directions. Smaller pumping stations and then returns to the starting the new city hall and the tubes will radiate in all directions. Smaller pumping stations and then returns to the starting the new city hall and the tubes will radiate in all directions. Smaller pumping stations and then returns to the starting the new city hall and the tubes will radiate in all directions. Smaller pumping stations and then returns to the starting trom the poor cent of the power central station makes a circuit of outlying wasted in hurrying the air through the tube stations and then returns to the starting point. The circuit arrangement is also and overcoming its friction and only 10 and overcoming its friction and overcom ford, Adams and Clay. National delegate conventions had not then been instituted, and unanimity in selecting candidates was, as yet, out of the question. When the election went to the house, Clay, who stood lowest of the four on the electoral vote, was dropped out, and he threw his strength to Adams and elected him. Intense excitematic tube to the mail system of the United to Halles and to the Rue de Grenelle. Also States was made, but during the time it single lines of pipe have been extended do has been in operation it has been eagerly the Place du Havre and to the Avenue des

Though living issues were little discussed in the campaign of 1880, it was not wanting in warmth or movement. Republicans were incessantly "waving the bloody shirt," and democratic phrase which became familiar as democratic phrase which became familiar as this time, while the democratic larged in the campaign of 1880, it was not wanting in the collection and distribution of mail matter, daily. Paris, on the other hand, operates from his which because she need to keep the campaign of 1880, it was not wanting the paris on the other hand, operates from his which because she him from his church work by mussing his therefore something to be said in favor of the Paris system as opposed to that of at this time, while the democratic larged he responsible for debts con-

PNEUMATIC POSTAL SYSTEM of the tube could be legion. The short, the new uses switch operating a mechanism so contrived UNDER THE RIVER'S SANDS switch operating a mechanism so contrived as to keep the carrier in its section until the carrier aread had passed out of the way. Something of the same kind will be used in Philadelphia when the large plant United States, they are an old story in Eu-rope, for just such ayacums as that to be established in Philadelphia, more limited, will be used for carrying packages will be perhaps, but as proportionately efficient, eight inches in diameter, almost the limit as to size, and if a collision was to occur between two heavily loaded carriers of this

Pneumatic tubes have been in successful operation so long in Europe that the great wonder is that they have not been adopted in the United States; that is, so far as public service is concerned. As our mail service now stands it is almost impossible to get letter from New York to Boston and have i delivered on the day it is mailed, graphing is expensive to the average the distribution of that year significant philadelities and proposed to gridiron Philadelities a son, nor can one accept a telegram as suffi-

Douglas Tilden, the deaf mute sculptor of San Francisco, was married the other day to Miss Bessie Cole, who is also a deaf mute. London operates forty-two stations and to Miss Bessie Cole, who is also a deaf mute, thirty-four miles of tubes. It is estimated that over 57,000 messages are transmitted out to Oklahoma and obtained a divorce

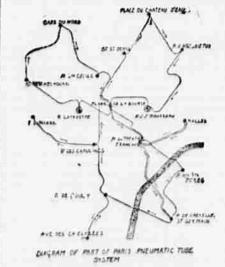
would not be responsible for debts con-tracted by his wife, she retorts that "he eight a minute, give a carrying capacity eight miles of double tubing and has thirty never paid any of my bills for my cloths of 48,000 letters an hour. It has been successful far beyond the expectations of the sponds in its operation to that of Paris, only have been married to him. He is now



THE PNEUMATIC TUBE OF THE FUTURE

Postoffice department and it has led to in smaller proportion. There is greater walking around town with a suit of clothe question so alluring from the point of view of the promoter. The theory is that with proper facilities New York, Boston, Chicago. but this difficulty is overcome by the fact Washington, or in fact any of the larger cities in the United States, could be as easily placed in communication with one properties in the United States, could be as easily placed in communication with one properties the state of the compressed air or vacuum of the communication with one properties the state of the compressed air or vacuum of the communication with one properties the state of the compressed air or vacuum of the communication with one properties the state of the communication with one properties the communication with the communication of the communication with the communic cities in the United States, could be as upon by compressed air or vacuum. The easily placed in communication with one another by means of pneumatic tubes as could be lead district the propelling force in the pipes is exerted upon another by means of pneumatic tubes as this very thoroughly, for the expansion of the system would seriously affect their business, and already one company has a tube in operation between two of its offices in New York City. This last tube, however, is of small diameter and deserves which are now used for carrying messages and small change in department stores.
A REVOLUTION IN BUSINESS.

The general adoption of pneumatic tubes in the United States will mean a greater revolution in business and governmental affairs than might be surmised at first glance. It will be as epoch making in its way as was the invention of the telegraph or telephone. With the telegraph companles particularly it is likely to play great havoe. Under the new arrangement no one would be willing to trust to the inaccuracles of a telegraph clerk when it would be as easy, and easier in fact, to send a long letter to the point of destination. No news paper for instance would be content to pay telegraph tells when original accounts of news in the handwriting of the correspon dent could be had for the asking, not to mention that very important element of secrecy which would pervade all pneumatic tube transactions. The law which puts a scal on the public telegrapher's lips become obsolete-there would be no longer



use for it. Government secrets also would run little risk of leaking out in transit Business would be better arranged every-where because more minute instructions could be instantly transmitted to distant agents. Think of carrying on a lengthy cor-respondence with a man, two or three hundred miles away, sending and receiving several long letters in the course of a day would in fact revive the almost lost art of long letter writing. It is probable that letter writing booths would be established at all the terminal points of the tube lines and one could go to these places, send a letter, receive an answer, or even a picture of an event, in a short time. Herein slow going telegraph boys would become a thing of the past. Packages would be quite as quickly transmitted as letters. The express companies would have to discontinue business so far as small parcels are concerned or else set up a tubing system of their own.
It would become a common event for New

what will be the first general pneumatic simplicity in the London arrangement of ou that I paid \$15 for tube system in the United States.

It is said that Miss Co. before the convention met, but the two-thirds rule was successfully brought forward to beat him. The minor organization was the liberal party, with James G. Birney at its head. A concession to the slavery element, made by Clay in a private letter would be a converted by the convention met, but the two-would carry New York state. At last, and would carry New York state. At last, and the flessibility of adopting pneumatic conveying systems to public use has occupied to work and met John Kelly the attention of inventors for years and no less than 400 applications for pneumatic the tubes, which may be said to resemble a double track railroad, while some confusion to within a few days of the election. Mr. Cleveland the flessibility of adopting pneumatic conveying systems to public use has occupied to make it certain that Blaine would carry New York state. At last, and within a few days of the election, Mr. Cleveland the flessibility of adopting pneumatic conveying systems to public use has occupied the attention of inventors for years and no less than 400 applications for pneumatic conveying systems to public use has occupied the attention of inventors for years and no less than 400 applications for pneumatic conveying systems to public use state. At last, and double track railroad, while a spit to result in the operation of the voying systems to public use spit to result in the tubes. The future of the received in a dream that he was her affinity. If Miss Wilson has the recipe for the tube, patents are now on file in the public use spit in the cuntred States.

The fessibility of adopting pneumatic conveying varieties and the flessibility of adopting pneumatic conveying varieties. The future spit to result in the operation of the voying spit to result in the operation of the voying applications for preumatic conveying varieties. The future spit to result in the operation of the said that Miss Grace Wilson, who is the tube. The future spit to result in the operation of the voying applications for preumatic conveying by immediately making it known.

> could the local districts of any one of these pipes and drags after it long trains of The telegraph companies realize carriers, just as a locomotive pulls a train of cars. In London the carriers themselves are acted upon by the propelling force and are shot through the tubes in the same manner as those in the Philadelphia post-Pneumatic tubes are operated on the prin rer, is of small diameter and deserves ciple which causes a vacuum to be created in the tube in front of the carrier, thus compelling the air behind the carrier to

drive it through the tube, or in the projec-tion of compressed air into the tube behind the carrier or in a combination of both The carriers used in the tubes of Paris are made of iron, covered with leather, yet do not last nearly as long as the London carriers, which are made of guttaperclea, covered with felt. The London carriers will stand 2,000 miles of travel, but the Paris

carriers usually give out after having traveled 1,200 miles. There is also less trouble in London with carriers sticking in the tubes than there is in Paris, where it is claimed the annoyance is frequent. LOCATING OBSTRUCTIONS. This brings forward a very curious instru-

ment, which is used for locating an obstruc-tion in the underground Paris. The magnificent sewer system of the French capital makes the inspection of the tubes an easy matter, as they are all laid in the sewers When a pipe is obstructed by the control of the same school, took place in New York. When a pipe is obstructed, however, other means of inspection must be resorted to. obstructed tube and a pistol is discharged into the tube through an opening just below where the diaphragm is placed. The sound acting on the diaphragm causes an electric circuit to be closed, which in turn causes a mark to be made on a chrono-graph. The sound wave traveling through the tube finally meets the obstruction and is reflected, causing another mark to be made on the chronograph. The interval of time between the two sounds can thus be easily determined and the position of the obstruction located. The rest is easy. The pine being measured it is only necessary to descend into the sewer, take out the requisite section of the pipe and remove the offending obstruction.

A PROPOSED TUBE BETWEEN LONDON PARIS.

It has been proposed that a pneumatic tube be laid from Lendon to Paris by way of the English change! This somewhat realizes that time-honored joke about the possibility of a person going to Europe in a pneumatic tube with that other distinct pos-sibility of "getting stack-in the middle." There will have to be some better method devised, however, before a tube could be laid under water. However well protected. corrosion would be sure to take place. Then the almost impossibility of laying it would be another difficulty. The method of laying a cable could hardly be used in this case. as the flexibility of even a leaden tube could not adapt itself to circumstances, and it would be equally as hard to adapt any sys-tem of coner-dam construction to the needs of the moment. Obstructions in the tube could not be reached by the ordinary method and the slightest breakage would mean chaos and the slightest breakage would mean chaos for the time being. Even with forty years of European experience to draw upon the Philadelphia officials have had grave difficulties to cope with, and as the diameter of the tube increases the difficulties increase with it until when ten inches diameter has been reached anything larger than this is not considered feasible because the weight.

Sum air fillin' places mighty An' in the Gornal walkin' in the modest. Sum air walkin' in the modest, Open thoroughfares of life. Others have giv' up the battle, passed forever from the strife. with it until when ten inches diameter has been reached anything larger than this is not considered feasible because the weight becomes so great that the packing wears out very rapidly.

One of the features of the London service

Yorkers and Philadelphians to exchange tokens on the same day. The ardent lover in New York could send fresh flowers to his sweetheart in Boston. Miss Knickerbocker could very easily borrow the latest novel by tube from her Washington friend. The jaded business man could have his wife put him up a fresh lunch at home and send it by tube to his office, where he could eat it be

William T. Harris, a rallroad telegraph operator of Hammend, Ind., was sold recentry by his wife Susan to Miss Carrie West for \$759. Several months ago Harris came to Delphi, leaving his wife and child at Hammond. While serving as night oper-ator on the Monon here he met Miss West, who recently inherited a fortune from her foster mother, Mrs. James H. Stewart. Miss West fell in love with him and took him to her home to live. Mrs. Harris recently ap-plied for a divorce, and her lawyer, At torney Knotts of Hammond, informed Miss West that Mrs. Harris was willing to give up her husband for eash. Miss West, ac-cordingly, made the purchase. The heirs of Mrs. Stewart have brought suit to set eside the will, which gave Miss West everything.

A new departure in marriage ceremonie occurred near Marion, Ill., on the 7th, Samuel N. Robertson, aged 26, a prominent young society gentleman of this place, and Miss Ida Warren, a beautiful country lass of twenty summers, who resides two miles west, were married on the public highway one mile north of town. Judge R. R. Fo. groom, judge and witnesses, G. C. Campbell and C. E. Cunningham, were scated in their buggles. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for their bridal tour, which will consist of an overland trip a buggy to Chicago and return via St Louis.

The marriage of Charles R. Abbott, the last week. Although the bridegroom is in his seventy-third year, he looked like a man hisphragm is attached to the end of the of fifty. He is forty-three years older than obstructed tube and a pistol is discharged the bride. He has been a teacher for fiftythree years.

A divorce has been granted at Perry, Okl. on grounds which are somewhat singular even for Oklahoma. Dr. David Jacobson is a resident of New York. His wife, Nora, was the possessor of a poodle dog of which she was very fond—so fond indeed that Dr. Jacobson says it usurped the place in her affections which rightfully belonged to him. So much did she think of the animal that she thought she could dispense with her husband's society altogether, and so she left him to devote all of her attention to the canine. This was more than the doctor could stand, and, as poodle worship is not a ground for divorce in this state, he hied him to Oklahoma, where freedom from nuptial ties can be obtained with neatness and dis

COMIN' TO AN' FROM THE SKULE

Written for The Be-Written for The Res.

How I like ter see the childr'n
Flockin' in an' out at skule—
Sum air good an' sum air had uns
At a mindin' teacher's rule—
Kinder draws our recollection
Elack ter times far, far away,
When we played, as they air play
Skulemates in that happy day.

Sumhow makes my eyes grow misty
As I dwell upon the past;
Whar be they that in our boyhood
With our destinies were classed?
With a thousand different feelin's
Swellin' in a feller's breast,
It ain't straine that incoory's tender
When we backward let it rest.

So it don't seem unbecomin'
For old heads to sit by day,
An' with pleasure view the new blood
Eager for life's busy fray;
An' we love to sit an' insten
Where the children work by rule
Watchin' them as past the flutter,
Comin' to an' from the skule.
NIX PLUM.

There is no better dinner wine than Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It helps

Under Way.

PLACE WHERE THE BOAT WAS WRECKED

Steamer Bertrand that Went Down In 1865 with a Cargo of Quicksilver on Board to Be Located.

From the earliest recorded history, searching for buried treasure has had a fascination for the seekers after wealth. Thousands of men have spent their entire lives and millions of money have been invested in enterprises of this kind. Fortunes of many millions have gone down with ships and in many instances recovered after years have passed away. No one form of search for lost treasure probably has absorbed so much attention as this. For the amount of traffic that has been carried upon it, no stretch of water on the globe has swallowed up as much wealth as the Missouri river. Its shifting sands and numerous snars have sent many a boat to the bottom, and once located there, it is generally the work of but a short time for the wrecks to disappear from view and the approximate location of them is, in many instances, unknown. Of late years, since the advent

The boat got along all right until opposite the present village of DeSoto, in Washington county. There it struck a snag with the inevitable result. This accident happened in April, 1865. The bend in the river where it occurred was thereafter known as Bertrand bend.

ANOTHER BOAT AROUND THE BEND.
On board the boat was a miscellaneous assortment of miners' supplies, the most valuable of which was 35,000 pounds of quicksilver. In addition there was a con-siderable amount of that other necessity in a mining camp-whisky. The insurance company which carried the risk on the cargo was notified and sent a force of men to recover it. They commenced the work and by the aid of divers removed a small portion of it, when another boat, the Cora, on which the same company carried the risk, was wrecked a few miles above where For some reason the the Bertrand lay. abandoned the Bertrand and went to work on the Cora. When they had completed their task there, the Bertrand had disappeared in the sand, and the wreckers gave up as a bad job. The affair was the talk of the neighbor

hood for some time and then gradually dropped out of mind. One man had not orgotten it and has ever since cherished the hope of recovering the valuable cargo. That man is F. M. McNeely, now a resident of Norfolk. At the time of the sinking of the boat he was 17 years of age and assisted his brother in the work of recovering the portion of the cargo that was saved, his brother being one of the divers, brought out by the insurance company. Lately he has secured the co-operation of F. Hollingsworth and C. B. Dowelte of Norfell and worth and C. E. Doughty of Norfolk and B. F. Madison of Chadron and they have employed A. J. Grover, a civil engineer of this city, to assist them is prosecuting the search for the boat.

time of the accident the rive has changed its course, as the Missouri river has a habit of doing, and the place which was then the channel is now two and a half miles from the river in one dire tion and a mile in the other, the river being to the north and east, the land being the property of J. E. Markel of this city. The first step was to secure the permission of Mr. Markel to prosecute the search, which was readily obtained the department at W Washington to secure accurate maps showing the course of the river at the time of the accident. In this they were more fortunate than they had expected. The chief of engineers of the army sent a map showing the meander of the river and the location of the wreck approximately, the records of the depart-ment being incomplete as to its exact loca-tion. He also sent a map made ten years later, which was guaranteed to be the exac location of the river at that time, but ther was nothing to show that the stream had not changed in the intervening time and no mention was made in the field notes of the wreck or its location. The first map was made by Colonel J. N. Macomb of the engineer corps of the army

BORING HOLES IN THE EARTH. From the incomplete field notes and the older map the location of the wreck can b established to within 300 feet in one direction and 1,000 feet in the other. The forms tion of the surface of the land at present showing what has evidently been the bank of the river in times past, serves to bring its position down nearer to a certainty than the maps and field notes would indicate. The four men who are prosecuting the enterprise are now on the ground, working under the direction of Mr. Grover. Various methods have been and will be resorted to in prosecuting the search. One of the has been the use of the dip needle. The quicksilver was put in lead casks, but there was a considerable amount of iron in the cargo and in the boat itself. The needle The needle has shown some variations, but not enough to give Mr. Grover any assurance that the variation was caused by the proximity of the metal in the sunken boat, but he has not shandoned hope of locating it by this means, and a more delicate instrument than the one now in his possession will be procured and tried.

In addition to this the whole territory within the radius of variation from abso-lute accuracy in the old map and field notes is being bored full of holes to the depth of about thirty feet. These holes are being bored close enough together to be sure of striking the hull of the boat if the calculations as to its location are not very much at fault. From levels taken at present and from the old field notes Mr. Grover estimates that the hull of the boat is now in all probability about twenty feet below the present

ability about twenty feet below the present surface of the ground.

The promoters of the enterprise do not propose to give it up until they succeed or have exhausted every known means of locating the hidden treasure, which amounts to a sung fortune. If it can be secured, Mr. McNeely, from his own knowledge in working upon the wreck at the time the original efforts were made to recover the cargo, is positive that only a small portion of it was ever taken from the hull of the cargo, is positive that only a small portion of it was ever taken from the hull of the wreeked boat and is also positive as to the nature and quantity of it. Ever since that time he has cherished the hope of some day being in a position to prosecute the search in which he and his companions are now engaged and is very enthusiastic over the prospects of success. That he and his companions have given up their everyday empanions have given up their everyday emprospects of success. That he and his companions have given up their everyday employment and are devoting their time and
spending money for its prosecution is evidence that they do not believe they are following up any chimerical story which has
no foundation except in the imagination of
some old-timer who gets it as a legend of
the community in which he lives. The
records in the departments at Washington
also bear out their statements. That the also bear out their statements. That the Bertrand was wrecked near that point i That the april, 1865, is a certainty and it is also ertain that the river has changed so that the location of the wreck is now far from the resent channel of the river.
They hold that the original owners of the

goods on the boat parted title when they accepted pay from the insurance company and that the insurance company has allowed its title to lapse by neglecting to make any

effort to recover the property during all of these years, and if they can only uncover the hull of the old river steamer they have a small fortune in sight. They say they have faith enough in it to put in a year's Work of Hunting a Hidden Treasure Well time and spend some money in securing the

WARNINGS.

Boston Courier.
The lark was up to meet the sun,
And caroling his lay:
The farmer's bey took down his gun
And at him blazed away.

The busy bee got up at 'h"
And buzzed the meadows o'er;
The farmer's wife went out for its hive,
And robbed it of its store.

The nut rose up at break of day,
His labors to begin!
The greedy swallow flew that way
And took his autship in.

Oh, bees and birds, and ants, be wise, In proverts take no stock: Like me refuse from sleep to rise Till half past seven o'clock.

NO-TO-BAC MENDS NERVES Lost Life Force Restored and Shattered Nerve-Power

The Tobacco-Vice Undermines Vigor and Vitality. Nervous prostration, General Debility Mean Tobacco Nerve Polsoning.

Quickly Repaired.

known. Of late years, since the advent of the railroads, steamboat traffic on the stream has practically ceased, owing to its dangerous character. In the old days, however, it was, with the exception of freighters wagons, the only means of transportation for freight destined for the far northwest.

From the mouth of the river to the head of navigation the bed of the stream is strewn with these wrecks. In most instances the cargoes were removed at the time, in others portions were unearthed in after years, and in still others the boats and cargoes are still buried beneath the quicksands of the treacherous river. The search for these is revived every once in a while, but in most instances the location is so little known as to render the chances of success very silm.

The largest boat that ever attempted the ascent of the river was the Bertrand, which started in the spring of 1865 with a cargo of mining supplies for hoints in Montana. The boat got along all right until opposite the present village of DeSoto, in Washington country. These country the strength, washing, address the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal or New York.



We Lead

The imitators are left far behind.

You see the same prices elsewhere-but, oh! what a difference in the fabrics -in the trimmings and workmanship,

Why waste time in looking elsewhere!

You can't do better.

Pants to order, \$4 to \$12. Suits to order, \$15 to \$50.

Samples Mailed.

207 South 15th St. KARBACH







Searles & Searles SPECIALISTS IN Kervous, Chronic Private Diseases.

WEAK MEN SEXUALLY. All Private Diseases and Diseasers of Men Freatment by mail consultation free:

Cured for life and the policie inbroughty cleaned from the system. PILES FISTULA an RECTAL ULCERS, HYDROCELES AND VARICOCKLE permanently and successfully cured. Method new and unfailing.

STRICTURE AND GLEET at home By new method without pain or cuiting. Call on or address with stamp. Dr. Searies & Searies, 112 & 14th St.